





THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

*Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and Important
Literary and Geographical Names of Ancient India*

REVISED & ENLARGED EDITION

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P R E F A C E

This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student, of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twentyfive years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at school or college, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the Uttarakāchārī, Mudrārākṣasa, Veṅṣamhāra, Śīsupālavadha or Kādambarī. Moreover, it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his school or college career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopaedia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vāchस्पत्यम्* of the late Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchस्पति, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words

occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yājñavalkya, the several darśanas or systems of philosophy such as Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts, most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alāṅkāra, Vedānta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; e.g. see the words अनेकान्तिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद, मीमांसा, अध्यारोप, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्पष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विषकम्भक, स्थायीभाव &c. In the case of Alāṅkāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasa-gaṅgādhara, Chandrāloka and Kuvalayānanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhitya-darpaṇa and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Daśarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; e.g. see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, बन्ध &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; e.g. see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इन्द्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; e.g. see अजीवनी, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its 'prakṛiti' and 'pratyaya', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great *Vāchaspatya* which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; e.g. see the words अप्सरस्, असुर, वेद, मण्डल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common *Nyāyas* or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; e.g. see काकतालीयन्याय, दण्डापन्याय, स्थालीपुलाकन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of the Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon

the two popular works on Prosody, the *Vṛttaratnākara* and *Clīhanda-Mañjari*, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Śūdraka &c. Colebrooke's *Essay on Sanskrit Metres* has also given me occasional help. The second, Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's *Subhāṣitāvalī* edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max-Muller's 'India what it can teach us', for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's *Ancient Geography*, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's *Essay* prefixed to the third volume of his *English Sanskrit Dictionary*. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the *Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata*, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopaedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; e. g. प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system had been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the *English-Sanskrit Dictionary*, I have here throughout used the *anusvāra* instead of the nasals, (e.g. *auṅa* or *santāpa* is written not as अङ्ग, सन्ताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing.

The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopaedia, the Vāchaspatya of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit—English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from Udbhaṭa and Purāṇas, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit—English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German Wörterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, Upaniṣads, Brāhamaṇas, Āraṇyakas &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the Wörterbuch; such as the Mahāvīracharita, Mālatī-Mādhava, Uttararāmacharita, Kādambarī, Śiṣupālavadha, Kirātārjuniya, Mudrārākṣasa, Veniśarīhāra, Ratnāvalī, Kāvya prakāśa, Śāṅkarabhāṣya, Bhaṅminivilasa, Vikramāṅkadevacharita, Gangalahari &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurāṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size, matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it; namely to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much matter; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such

object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते ।

POONA,
28th Dec., '1890.

V. S. Apte

PUBLISHERS NOTE

This edition is a reprint of the 2nd revised and enlarged edition of 1912 which Principal V. S. Apte himself revised. After that no edition came out during the half century. Few years ago a revised edition of this dictionary came out from Poona in 3 vols. which is still selling at the price of Rs. 125/-.

Looking to the response of cheap editions of Apte's Students' Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit Dictionaries which we have brought out under the patronage of Ministry of Education, Government of India whose previous prices were reduced from Rs. 20/- and Rs. 12/- to Rs. 6/- and Rs. 4/- respectively, we decided also to publish a cheap edition of Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary by late Apte. This present edition is the result of the same. We are very much hopeful that this edition will be widely appreciated by the Sanskrit lovers.

From the point of view of usefulness and importance, no other dictionary can fulfil the demand of the Sanskrit readers of India and abroad. In this present edition we have, as far as possible, made substantial additions of about 10,000 new words taken from different Sanskrit texts in adenda of 112 pages which were not included in its previous editions. We have tried our best to cater for the needs of Sanskrit scholars and readers by publishing this valuable work.

Vijaydashmi, 2022

—Publishers

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order: first the *radical* or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first; *e. g.* वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words; *e. g.* हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their second members, the black dash before them denoting that first word; *e. g.* —होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र, —अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed; *e. g.* —अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर, —गति: under अधस्, for अधोगति: &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets; see घट्टस्, पुनस्, वाच् &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound; *e. g.* °ईद, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वीद or द्विराज, but for द्विजेद or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आरम्भपद, कुशेजय, परस्मैपद, मनसिज, वास्या:पुत्रा, इतिस्पृश्र &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by *Krit* or *Taddhita* affixes are given separately; thus कूलकव, भयंकर, अजमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय, &c. but as separate words.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading words after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately; *e. g.* अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in *ar* ends in *ar*, and adjectives ending in *ḍ* or *ṭ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *त्*, *च*, or *स्* form their feminines regularly in *ती*, *नी*, or *सी*; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular Present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order except in cases where there are no derivatives from such verbs.

(d) Roots sometimes change their forms or *padu* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, (cf. अस्, युष्, ह्र &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by ल्यप्, अनीप् and ष्), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding त्त, त्त or ष्). Where there is peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters ; e. g. *Pandavas* and *Kripi* stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

I.

Of the names of works or authors.

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to or mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait Br....	Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	D. Bhāg....	Devibhāgavata.	Māl. ...	Mālatimādhava (Bombay)
Ak. ...	Amarakosha (Bombay).	Dhan. V....	Dhananjayavijaya.	Malli. ...	Mallinātha.
A. L. ...	Anandalahari.	Dharm. ...	Dharmaviveka.	Māṇḍ. ...	Māṇḍūkyopaniṣad.
Amaru. ...	Amarusataka	Dhūrt. ...	Dhūrtasāmagama.	Mār. P.	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Apast. ...	Apastamba.	Dk. ...	Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Mb. ...	Mahābhārata (Bombay).
A. R. ...	Anargharāghava (Published in the Kāvya-mālā).	D. R. ...	Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Mbh. ...	Mahābhāshya (Bombay).
Ary. S....	Aryavidyāsudbhākara (Bombay).	D. R. ...	Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Me. ...	Meghadūta (Bombay).
Aryā. S. ...	Aryāaptasati (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Dri. S. ...	Driṣṭāntasataka.	Med. ...	Medinīkosha.
Asvad. ...	Asvadhāfi (published in the Subhāshitaratnākara).	Gaut. S. ...	Gautamasūtra.	Mit. ...	Mitāksharā (Bombay).
Asval. ...	Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Gaut. S. ...	Gautamasūtra.	Mim. ...	Mīmāṃsā.
Av....	Atharva-veda.	Ghṛ. ...	Ghṛātakarparakāvya.	Mk. ...	Mṛichchhakatika.
Baudhāy. ...	Baudhāyana.	Git. ...	Gitagovinda.	Moha M.	Mohamudgara.
Bg. ...	Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	G. L....	Gangālahari.	Ma. ...	Manuamṛiti.
Bb. ...	Bhartribari's three Satakaa (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting Springāra ^c , Ntti ^o , and Vairāgya ^o).	G. M....	Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamāna.	Mu. ...	Mudrārākshasa (Bombay).
Bhav. P. ...	Bhaviṣyottara Purāṇa.	Golādh. ...	Golādhya.	Mugdha.	Mugdhabodha.
Bhāg. ...	Bhāgavata (Bombay).	H. ...	Hitopadesa (Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition).	Muṇḍ. ...	Muṇḍakopaniṣad.
Bhār. Ch. ...	Bhāratachampū (Bombay).	Halāy. ...	Halāyudha.	Mv. ...	Mahāvīracharita (Boroob's Edition).
Bhāshā P. ...	Bhāshāparichchheda.	Hariv. ...	Hariवंसा.	N. ...	Naiṣhadbharita.
Bhāva P. ...	Bhāvaprakāsa.	Hch. ...	Harahacharita.	Nāg. ...	Nāgānanda.
Bij. ...	Bijaganita	H. D. ...	Hamaadūta.	Nala. ...	Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).
Bk. ...	Bhaṭṭikāvya.	Hem....	Hemachandra.	Nalod. ...	Nalodaya.
B. R. ...	Bālarāmāyana (Benares)	Isop. ...	Isopaniṣad.	Nir. ...	Nirukta.
B. and R. ...	Böthlingk and Roth.	J. N. V....	Jaininiyanāyamālā-viṭara (Goldstücker's Edition).	Niti. ...	Nitisāra.
Bri. S. } ...	Varāhanibira's Bṛihat-samhitā.	K. ...	Kādambari (Bombay).	Nitipr.	Nitipradīpa.
Bri. S. } ...	Varāhanibira's Bṛihat-samhitā.	Kām. ...	Kāmandakinītisāra.	P. ...	Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.
Bri. Kath. ...	Bṛihatkāthā.	Kāsi. ...	Kāśikāvṛitti (Benares).	Pad. D.	Padānakadūta.
Br. Sūt. ...	Bṛahasūtras.	Karpūr. ...	Karpūramanjari (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	P. P. ...	Pārvatīpariyāya.
Bri. Ar. Up. } ...	Bṛihadāraṇyakopaniṣad.	Kaph. ...	Kāthopaniṣad.	P. R. ...	Praeanarāghava.
Bri. Up. } ...	Bṛihadāraṇyakopaniṣad.	Kāty. ...	Kātyāyana.	Prab. ...	Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Bv. ...	Bhāminivilāsa (Bombay).	Kaus. ...	Kausikasūtra.	Prasna. Up.	Prasnopaniṣad.
Chand K. ...	Chandakausika.	Kaus. Br.	Kaushitaki Brāhmaṇa.	Priy. D. ...	Priyadarsikā (Bombay).
Chand. M. ...	Chhandomanjari.	Kaus. Up.	Kaushitakyupaniṣad.	Pt. ...	Panchatantra (Bombay).
Chandr. ...	Chandrāloka.	Kāv. ...	Kāvya-darsa.	R. ...	Raghuvamsa (Bombay).
Chāp. ...	Chāpakyasataka.	Kāvya. ...	Kāvya-lamkāra (published in the Kāvya-mālā).	Rāj. P. ...	Rājaprasasti.
Chāt. ...	Chātākāshṭaka (in two parts).	Keu. ...	Kenupaniṣad.	Rāj. T. ...	Rājatarangīni.
Ch. P. ...	Chaurapanchāśikā.	Ki. ...	Kirātārjunīya.	Rām. ...	Rāmāyana (Bombay).
Ch. Up. ...	Chhāndogyopaniṣad.	Kir. K. ...	Kirtikāumudī (Bombay).	Rae. M. ...	Rasamanjari.
Dāy. B., Dāy. Dāyabhāga.		K. P. ...	Kāvya-prakāsa.	Ratu. ...	Ratnāvalī (Bombay).
		Ks. ...	Kāthāsaritsāgara.	R. G. ...	Raagangādharā (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
		Ku. ...	Kumārasambhava (Bombay).	Rs. ...	Ritusambhāra (Bombay).
		Kull. ...	Kullūka.	Rv. ...	Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).
		Kusum. ...	Kusumānjali.	S. ...	Sakuntalā (Bombay).
		Kuval. ...	Kuvalāyananda.	Sabdak. ...	Sabdakalpadruma.
		Lilā. ...	Lilāvati.	Sān. K. ...	Sānkyārikā.
		M. ...	Mālavikāgnimitra.	Sānkhya K. ...	Sānkyārikā.
		Mādli. N.	Mādhavanīdana.	Sān. S. ...	Sānkyasūtra.
		Mahān.	Mahānāṣṭaka.	Sa. K. ...	Sarasvatīkaṭhābharaga.

Sarva. S. ... } Sarvadarsanasam-	Suer. Suaruta.	Vall. Snbb... Vallabhaddeva's
Sar. S. } graba.	Sv. Sāmaveda.	Sūbhāsitāvali
Sat. Br. Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.	Svet. Up. ... Svetāsvataropaniṣad.	(Bombay).
Sāy. Sāyana.	Tarka K. ... Tarkakaumudi	Vās. Vāsavadattā (Hall's
S. B. Śārirabhaṣya.	(Bombay).	Edition).
S. D. Śāhityadarpaṇa.	Trik. Trikāṇḍasesha.	Vb Viddhasālabhanjikā
Si. Sisupālavadha.	T. S. Tarkasamgraha	(Bombay).
Sid. Mnkt. } Siddhāntamuktāvali.	(Bombay).	Ve. Venisamhāra.
or	Tv.... ... Tārānātha's Vāhaspa-	Vedānta P. Vedāntaparibhāṣā.
Muktā.... } tyam.	U. Uttararāmacharita.	Vet. Vētalapanchavimsati.
Sid. Sir.... Siddhāntasiromaṇi.	Udb. Udbhata.	Vid. Vidagdhamukhamap-
Sik. Sikahā.	Ud D. Uddhavadūta.	ḍana.
Siṅva P. ... Siva Purāṇa.	Ud. S. ... Uddhavasandesa.	Vikr. Vikramānkadevacharita
Sk. Siddhānta-Kaumudi	Ujval. ... Ujvaladatta.	(Bombay).
(Bombay).	Up.... ... Upādisūtras.	Vir. M. ... Viramitrodaya.
Skanda P.... Skanda Purāṇa.	Up. } ... Upaniṣad.	V. May. ... Vyavahāramayūkha
S. L. Sudhālabari (publish-	Upau. } ...	(Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
ed in the Kāvya-mālā)	V. Vikramorvasiyam	Vop. or Bop. Vopadeva.
Srut. Srutabodha.	(Bombay).	V. P. ... Viśvānu Purāṇa.
S. Til. Śringāratilaka.	Vāgb. Vāgbhaṭa.	V. Ratn... Vṛittaratnākara.
Subh Subhāshitaratnākara	Vais..... Vaisesika.	Vṛind.S... Vṛindāvanasataka.
(Bombay).	Vais. Śūtr. Vaisesikasūtras.	V. Sah... Viśvāpusabāsanāma.
Subhāsh. ... Subhāshita.	Vāj.... Vājasaneyi Samhitā.	Y. Yājñavalka (Mr. Mandlik'
Subh. Ratn... Subhāshitaratnabbā-	Vāk. P. ... Vākypadiya.	Edition).
ṇḍāgāra (Bombay).		Yoga S... Yogasūtras.
Sūrya S... .. Sūryasiddhānta.		Yv., Yaj... Yajurveda.

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act, &c., and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

II.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atn. Atmanepada	gen. ... Genitive.	pot. p. ... Potential passive partici-
a. Adjective.	Germ. ... German.	ple.
abl... .. Ablative.	Goth. ... Gothic.	p. p. ... Past passive participle.
acc... .. Accusative.	Gr. Greek.	Pres... .. Present tense
adv... .. Adverb.	gram. ... Grammar.	pres. p. ... Present participle.
alg. Algebra.	ibid The same.	pron. a... Pronominal adjective.
Arith. ... Arithmetic.	i. e. <i>id est</i> , that is.	q. v. ... <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
A. S. ... Anglo-Saxon.	ind. Indeclinable.	Rhet. ... Rhetoric.
astr. ... Astronomy.	inf. Infinitive.	sing. ... Singular.
astrol. ... Astrology.	inatr. ... Instrumental.	Subst. ... Substantive.
Avyayi. Avyayibhāva.	L. Latin.	a. v. <i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
Bab. ... Bahuvrīhi.	lit. Literal.	Tat... .. Tatpurusha.
Caus. ... Causal.	loc. Locative.	U. Ubhayapada (Parasmai.
cf. Compare.	m. or mas. Masculine.	and Atmane.).
Com. ... Commentary.	Mar... .. Marāṭhī.	Vārt. ... Vārtika.
Comp. ... Compound.	Math. ... Mathematics.	Ved... .. Vedic.
dat... .. Dative.	Medic. ... Medicine	v. l. Various reading.
Den. ... Denominative.	n. Neuter.	Voc. ... Vocative.
desid. ... Desiderative.	N. Name.	= Equal or equivalent to,
du. Dual.	Nom. ... Nominative.	same as.
e. g. <i>Exempli gratia</i> , for ex-	num. a... Numeral adjective.	+ Plus.
ample.	oft... .. Often times.	&c. Et cætera.
Eng. ... English.	opp. ... Opposite of.	• denotes that the rest of the
Etym., Ety. Etymology.	P. Parasmaipada.	word under consideration
f. or fem. Feminine.	pass. ... Passive.	is to be supplied; e. g. ;
fig. Figurative.	pers. ... Person.	°रत्नप्रभक्षय चक्षु under अनंत
fr. From.	phil. ... Philosophy.	means अनंतरत्न &c.
freq. ... Frequentative.	pl. Plural.	

EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

N.B.—Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in जियसिषा.
 अक् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (f.) before which no guṇa or Vṛiddhi takes place; as in सिदा, छिदा, सर्षा.
 (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in विः; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.
 इ (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or offspring' &c. as in औत्सा, वेदा.
 अच् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैवः; also Kṛit; as in कुम्भकारः.
 अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (f.) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.
 अयुच् (अयु) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in वनयुः, वेपयुः, यवयुः.
 अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (f.); as in अजीवनि.
 अनीचर् (अनीच) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करनीच, इननीच.
 ए (अ) a Kṛit ter. (m.); as in प्रवचः, नरः, मयः, कर्णः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोमः.
 असिच् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अप्रजम्, ह्येषत्.
 अस्तुच् (अस्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in तरत्, तपत्, चेतत्.
 अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अयस्तात्, पुस्तात्.
 आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणा, उपपु.
 आठच् (आठ) a Tad. ter.; as in वाषाट.
 आठुच् (आठ्) a feminine termination; as in इनाषी, भवानी.
 आलच् (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाषाल.
 आलुच् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in अहालु, लुस्वाहु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in अदुवाहु; or 'inability to bear'; as in इतिहालु, उष्णाहु.
 इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पविः, भेदिः.
 इन् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशरथिः, कार्थिः, द्वीपिः.
 इत् the augment ṛ.
 इषच् (इत्) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं, कुटमितः (कुटमान्यस्य संजातानि स तः).
 इष्ट (इष्ट) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्तन-विष्ट.

इन्च् (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in कलिन.
 इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in पानिन्, दृढिन्; or Kṛit ter.; as in प्रजनिन्.
 इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or माव'; as in लघिमन्, गरिमन्, अदिमन्.
 इलच् (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in केनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Up. ter.; as in मलिल.
 इठन् (इठ) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.
 इष्टुच् (इष्टु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्रान्तिष्णु, अलंकरिष्णु, रोषिष्णु; or an Up. ter.; as in वैष्णुः.
 इस्ति (इस्) an Up. ter.; as in शोषिस्, ज्योतिस्.
 ईकक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाकीकः, लीहितीकः.
 इकञ्च (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्तीयिक.
 ईषत्स् (ईषत्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.
 ईरच्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession,' as in आदीरः, कादीरः; or an Up. ter.; as in हितीरः, शरीरः, करीरः.
 उ (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिषुः; or an Up. ter. as in तः, भः, सयुः.
 उक्ञ्च (उक) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थायुकः.
 उष् (उ) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in कारुः, वायुः, स्वायुः.
 उरञ्च (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरा.
 उलच् (उल) an Up. ter.; as in हर्षल, चदुल.
 उति, उतिन् (उत्) an Up. ter. (n.); as in जलुत्, वसुत्, परुत्.
 उक् (उक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंशव, जागरुक.
 ऊक् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्क्यू.
 ऊद् (ऊ) a substitute; as in उत from दिव्, जूः from ज्वर्.
 ऋ (ऋ) an Up. ter.; as in देव्.
 एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृषेण्यः.
 एषुष्च् (एषुष्) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येष्, परेषुः.
 एण्य (एण) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in दक्षिणेन, उपरेण.
 क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञा, पयः; or in उपपः, विष्ट, or a Tad. ter. (क)

used in various senses as in अश्मकः राहूकः, अश्वकः, सुवर्णकः, वृष्णकः.
 कक् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in वाराहकः.
 कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मदकः, देवदत्कः.
 कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in च्युडोरत्कः, नदीमातृकः.
 कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चकिः, जमिः, ददिः, जलधिः.
 कुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in मिदुर, विदुर.
 क्त (त changed to न्) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.
 क्तवत् (क्तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.
 क्तिच्-न् (क्ति) a Kṛit ter. (f.) forming abstract nouns from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.
 क्तु (क्तु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in वृष्टु, क्षिप्, व-स्तु.
 क्मरच् (क्मर) a Kṛit ter.; as in वस्मर, सुमर.
 क्यच् (क्य) a denominative ter. (P.): as in पुत्रीयति.
 क्यङ्-च् (क्य) a denominative ter.; as in पुत्रायते, पार्थीयते.
 क्यप् (क्य) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य
 कु (क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीक.
 कु-कु-कन् (क-लु-क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भील (लु)क.
 कनिप् (कन्) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in सुधीवन्, शीवन्, कश्चन्.
 करच् (कर) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition', as in इत्वर, सुत्वर, गत्वर.
 क्तिन्-च् (क्त्तिन्) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्पृह्, दृह्, संपद, वाह् &c.
 क्त्न (क्त्न) an Un. ter.; as in अक्षे, कुत्तं.
 ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.
 खच्-ञ् (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, भियेयद्; नाडियमः.
 खन् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in महाकुलीन.
 गक्-न् (ग) an Up. ter.; as in युद्, गंगा.
 गिमनि (गिमन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वाग्मिन्.
 गस्तु (स्तु) a Kṛit ter.; as in जिष्णु, स्था-स्तु.
 ष (अ) a Kṛit ter., as in गोषरः, उरष्यद्; or a Tad. ter. (इष्य); as in यक्षिष, नक्षिष.

पञ्च (अ) a Kṛit ter. used to form abstract nouns from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate or generally undergo Vri-ddhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हारः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेमः.

विडुष् (इन्) a Kṛit ter. as in त्यागिन्, शागन्, भोगिन्.

पुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भृगुर.

डोष् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, मगी.

डोष् (इ) a fem. ter.; as in कल्पाषी, सारणी.

चणष् (चण) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचणः.

चानश् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निदान, भुञ्जान.

चु-चं-चुष् (चु-चं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचु.

चि a name of a termination; see अभूतनञ्च.

छ (इय) a Tad. ter.; as in ल्वद्य, मदीय.

ञ (अ) a Tad. ter.; as in शैवज्ञालः.

ञ्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पञ्चजस्यः, कौशिक्यः.

ट (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, गुरःसरः.

टाष् (आ) a fem. ter.; as in अजा, वषा.

टञ्च (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानीतन.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in शैविकः, शैविकः.

ठञ्च (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in दैनिक, नैशिक, वेत्क.

ठन् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c.; as in धनिकः, शक्तिकः.

ड (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अन्तः, दूरगः.

डनमच् (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कतम.

डतर (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कतर, एकतर.

डु (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.

डुलच् (बल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नदुल.

ड (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलिय, सभेय.

डक (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गमियः, माहियः, नादयः.

डकञ् (एक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहक-लेयक.

डञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्ह्यः.

ण (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.

णसुल् (अम्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund, as in कारं, स्मारस्मारं.

णच् (इ) the termination of the causal.

णिनि (इन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहिन्, पायिन्, स्थायिन्.

ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.

ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्य, हास्य.

ण्वल् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.

तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.

तसिल (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.

तातिल (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति, सर्वताति.

तुद (त्) the augment inserted before अन; as in सायंतनः.

तुसुन् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.

तृच् (तृ) a Kṛit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.

त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्चात्यः, दक्षिणात्यः.

त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.

त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.

धा-धाल् (धा) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.

दमच् (दम) } Tad. ter. showing
द्वयसच् (द्वयस) } 'height'; as in जाडुदम, ऊरुदम, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस.

नक् (न) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रश्नः, यत्नः.

नुक् (न) the augment न्; as in धनयति, शीणयति.

पुक् (प्) the augment प्; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.

फक्, फञ् (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in नाहायन, वारस्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.

म (म) a Tad. ter.; as in मय्यन, आदिम, हुमः.

मत्तुप् (मत्) a possessive ter.; as in अग्निमत्, श्रीमत्; (changed to वत्).

मयट् (मय) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.

मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.

मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

डम् (म्) the augment स्; as in राशि-वस्तनयः.

य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्या, पाश्या, धूम्या. or in सत्या, शण्ड्या.

यट् (य) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोधयते.

यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्या, गार्ह्यः.

यत् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in मय्य, मेय, चैय.

र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजर; also a Kṛit ter.; as in नम्र, दीप, कर्म, शुभ्र, हिस्र.

लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.

ल्य (अन) a Kṛit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नन्दनः, मदनः.

ल्युद् (अन) a Kṛit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.

वनिष् (वन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in यजन्, धविन्.

वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in ईशर स्थावर.

वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावलः, रजखला.

विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, स्रग्विन्.

वुच् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in निदकः, हिसकः, or a Tad. ter.; as in औदकः, राजकं, औसकं.

वुन् (अक्) a Kṛit ter. as in सरकः, लवका.

ञ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in क्रिया, विद्; or a Tad. ter. (ज्ञ); as in लोमज्ञः.

शतु (अत्) a ter. of the present participle Parasnaipada; as in वृत्त, विद्.

शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in पचमानः.

ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of comp.; as in निरुष्यः, पचाशः.

ष्कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः.

ष्टन् (त्र) a Kṛit ter. showing 'instrument or means of an action'; as in वक्त्र, शस्त्र, वस्त्र, पात्रं, योत्रं, दंष्ट्र.

ष्टच् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुसीदिकः.

ठन्-ठल् (इक) Tad. ter. as in परिष्कः, आकर्षिकः.

ष्ण (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कार्यायनी.

ष्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्व्य, सौर्व्य.

सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative. ह a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in इह.

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अंशः

अ The first letter of the Nāgari Alphabet.—अः [अवति, अतति सात-त्येन तिष्ठतीति वा; अन्-अत् वा, इ Tv.] I N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम् । अकारो विष्णुर्दृष्ट उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । अकारस्तु स्मृता ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयास्त्वक्ः ॥ १ for more explanation of the three syllables अ, इ, ए see ओम्. -2 N. of Siva, Brahmā, Vāyu or Vaisvānara.—*ind.* I A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an*, and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ्, and changed to अच् before vowels except in the word अ-अङ्गिणश्च. The senses of न usually enumerated are six—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अत्राह्वणः one like a Brāhmana (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmana, but a Kshatriya, or Vaishya; अनिशुः a reed appearing like इशुः, but not a true इशुः. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं 'absence of knowledge, ignorance; अक्रोधः, अननः, अकटकः, अपटः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अनु-दाग् having a slender waist (कुशोद्री or तनुमद्यवता). (e) अपाशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness,' having a depreciative sense; अकारः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनैतिः the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black; असुर not a god, a demon &c. These senses are put together in the following verse:—तत्साहचर्यमभावाच्च तदन्वयं तदल्पता । अपाशस्त्यं विरोधश्च यजर्थाः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न. also. With verbal derivatives, such as gerunds, infinitives, parti-

ciples, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदग्धना not having burnt; अय इयम् not seemg; so असङ्गत् not once; अमृषा, अकम्पात् &c. Sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; अ-पश्चिम that which has no last, *i. e.* last; अनुत्तम having no superior, unsurpassed, most excellent; for examples see the words.—2 An interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ अवद्यं P. I. 1. 14 Sk. (b) Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अपन्नसि त्वं जाह्नम P. VI. 3. 73 Vārt. See अकराणि, अजी-वति also. (c) Used in addressing; अ अनत. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition.—3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.—The application of this privative prefix is practically unlimited; to give every possible case would almost amount to a dictionary itself. No attempt will therefore be made to give every possible combination of this prefix with a following word; only such words as require a special explanation, or such as most frequently occur in the literature and enter into compounds with other words, will be given; others will be found self-explaining when the English 'in', 'un', or 'not', is substituted for अ or अच् before the meaning of the second word, or the sense may be expressed by 'less', 'free from', 'devoid or destitute of' &c.; अकथ्य unspeakable; अदर्य without pride, or freedom from pride; अप्रगल्भ not bold; अभय unfortunate; अविस्त destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many cases such compounds will be found explained under the second member. Most compounds beginning with अ or अच् are either Tatpurusha or Bahuvrīhi (to be determined by the sense) and should

be so dissolved.

अङ्गीणम् *a.* (अङ्ग being regarded as a consonant.) Not a debtor, free from debt; दिवसस्याहमे भागे शाकं पचति यो नरः । अङ्गीणा चाप्रवासी ष स तारिषर मोदते ॥ Mb. The form अनृणिश्च also occurs in this sense.

अंशु 10 U. अंशपति—ते To divide, distribute; share among; also अंशापयति in this sense.

अंशः [अंशु अच्] 1 A share, part, portion, division; member; सकुंशो निपतति Ms. 9.47; दुर्वासः a fourth part; षष्ठः । मयैवांशो जीवन्तंके जीवन्तः सनातनः Bg. 15.7 ; सुवमंशादिव चर्मयोर्यतो R. 8. 16; अंशन दासितानुकूलता K. 159 partly. -2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतंशतः Ms. 8.408; अवंशो ह्यिबप-तिती 9.201। परन्व्यः वापाः सर्वांशकाः Y. 2. 115.—3 The numerator of a fraction; अन्वयान्धेहाराभिहृती हरांशो Līlā; sometimes used for fraction itself.—4 A degree of latitude (or longitude) अक्षयशांशा समाख्याताः षष्ट्युत्तरांशतयर्म् । स च अंशः षष्टिकारमकः, कला तु षष्टिकाल्पिका. -5 The shoulder (more generally written अंश, अंश, q. v.)—6 N. of one of the Adityas. The senses of 'party', 'a share of booty', 'earnest money', which are said to occur in the Veda are traceable to 1. above.—COMP.—अंशः [च. त.] a secondary incarnation; part of a portion. ओशि *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः-तरणं [च. त.] descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; *तार इव चर्मस्य Dk. 153। *तमिव कृतांतस्य K. 31। उक्षेः श्रवसः 79; so अंशावतारो भिव 108; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Adīparvan of Bhārata.—भाज्-हर-हारिश्च *m. f.* [उप. समास] one who takes or has a share, one entitled to a share in the ancestral property, an heir, a co-heir; पिबदोशहरश्चैवा पूर्वभावे वा; परः Y. 2. 132; जातोपि दास्यो ज्ञेयेण कामतोऽशहरो भवेत् 133.—विवर्तिन *a.* [स. त.] slightly turned away, or turned away towards

the shoulder; मूलमंशविभक्तिं पक्षमलाह्वयाः S. 3 26 v 1. for असंनवति-समर्पणं [व. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अतुल्यपक्षद्वया राशयोः समखण्डकरणं). अन्वयिन्वदागमिहो ह्रांशो राशयोः समखण्डद्वयिन नववर्ग Lillā.—वरः the keynote.

अंशकः [अंश-पञ्चुल; अंशिका f.] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. —2 (स्वार्थे क्त) A share, portion, division; त्रिंशदंशकमन्था राशेभ्यो इत्यादिभिर्वाच्यैः द्विमर्त्याका भवनवांशके स्यात्, वृषांशके सा पशु-शालयुक्ता. —क A solar day.

अंशक a. [अंशं क्ति; का-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्राहक). —2 असल, (प. v.)

अंशने [अंश ल्यट्] Act of dividing. अंशयित् m (अंश-लृच्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन a [अंश-शनि] 1 A sharer, coheir : (पुत्रविभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share. —2 Having parts or members (अन्वयिन्) अंशिनः स्वांशवाच्येनाभावे प्रति मुषात्मना V. Paribhāṣā.

अंशय a. [अंश-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश-सुभं कृ.] 1 A ray, beam of light : चन्द्रो. अर्धं hot-ray, the sun; सुशंशुमिर्मित्रिभिराग्निर्द Ku. 1. 32 ; lustre; brilliance; रत्नं, नक्ष् &c. —2 A point or end. —3 A small or minute particle. —4 End of a thread. —5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved.) —6 Garment; decoration. —7 N. of a sage or of a prince. —8 Speed, velocity (वेग). —COMP. —नाले a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light. —वरः —पतिः —भृत्, —वाणः —मर्तु—स्वामी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays) —पट्टं a kind of silken cloth (अंशुमा सूक्ष्मसंश्रृणं युक्तं पट्टं.) Y. 1. 186, Ms. 5. 120 —माला a garland of light; halo —मालिन m [अंशुवः मालेव, ततः अस्वर्ग्यं इति]. 1 the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays.—हर्मनः [अंशुः हर्मन इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमत् a. [अंशु-अस्वर्ग्यं मत्तुव] 1 Lu- minous, radiant; ज्योतिषां (त्रिंशुमात्, Bg. 10. 21—2 Pointed.—3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.). —m. (भाव.) 1 the sun; वायुश्चक्रियैर्वांशु- वा R. 15. 10. Ki. 11. 6. Y. 3. 144 ; sometimes the moon also.—2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjaśa and father of Dilipa. —3. N. of a mountain; मत्फला N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca.—ती 1 N. of a Plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डवला, सालपर्ण) Hedy- sarum Gangeticum.—2 N. of the river Yamuna.

अंशुक [अंशुवः सुवाणि विषयो यस्य ; अंशु आश्यादि-क] 1 A cloth, garment in general ; स्वन- a breast-cloth ; सित-

शुका V. 3. 12 ; यत्रांशुकाम्बुपरिकल्पितानां Ku. 1. 14 ; चीनांशुकामिव कर्तोः S. 1. 34. —2 A fine or white cloth ; धुन्वत्, कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुधानीव वतिः Me. 62 ; usually silken or muslin.—3. An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment ; करहर्दनीयिणकदंशुकाः शिवः Si 13 31—4 A leaf—5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नातिदग्नि) (कः also ; म्वायं कर्.)

अंशुक a. Radiant, luminous. —कः [अंशं प्रभा बुद्धिप्रतिभां क्ति, का—क] N. of the sage Chānākya ; of any sage.—अंस असयति, अंसायति See अंश.

अंसः [अंस कर्मभावाद् अच्] 1 A part, portion ; See अंश.—2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade —3 N. of a Prince. (—सो) The two angles of an altar [cf. Goth. *amsa*; L. *ansa*, *humerus*; Gr. *asilla*]—COMP. —कूटः [अंसः कूट इव वृहत्वात्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders, रानन्वाञ्जासकूटकथनपशुपुत्रांशाराः कुतारः Prob. 1. 7—ने [उप. स.] 1 An armour to protect the shoulders. 2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भाः (अंसे) [अंसे वृत्तो भाः शाक न. वा अलुक] a burden of yoke put upon the shoulder —भारिक, —भारि a. (अंसे) [भस्वादि ण, अंस (सं) भारेण हरति. हन्.] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—शिवति a. [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुञ्ज- संसविवति पक्षमलाह्वयाः S. 3. 26.

अंसल a. [अंस लच्, ललवति इत्यर्थं.] P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युव- श्यायतवाहंसलः R. 3. 34] मुञ्जं उपेतु योमं युनेरंसल 16, 84] पुरुषप्रयत्नदुष्कं Dk. 169.

अंस्य a. [अंस भवः अंस-यत्.] Belong- ing to the shoulder; ये अस्या ये अंयाः पृथक्काः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

अंश I A. अंशते, अंशितुं To go, approach; set out, Isk. 3. 25, 46; 14. 51, 4. 4. &c —Caus. 1. To send; तमा- निहृममैधिलयज्ञभूमिं Bk. 2. 40; 15 75.—2 To shine.—3 To speak.

अंशु a. [अंश-मत्तुवादि मत्तुच्] Moving (गतियुक्); Rv. 10. 5. 6; distressd, straitened, sinful (?)

अंशूण a. Ved. distressing, trouble- some; sinful ; straitened.—ण A sin, distress (?). [in. (?)]

अंशुपु a. Troublesome, free from अंशानि: —ती f. [हन्-अति, अंशदेशश्च हतेति: स्यादेश्देशश्च वातो:] Un. 4. 62] इति दुरितमनया दामं I A gift.—2 An- xiety, trouble, care, distress, ill- ness (Ved).

अंशुपु n. अंशः—हृसी &c. [अम् अस्मृप हृक्च Un. 4. 212, अभति वच्छति प्रायाश्चेत्त I A sin; सहसा सहसितमहसां विहृन्ते... अलं Ki. 5. 17] कृतः कृतार्थोस्मि विवाहित- हसां Si. 1. 29; leaving one's reli-

gion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग). —2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [cf. अच, आगम; Gr. *agos*; *ahos*]. *मुञ्च a. freeing from distress.

अंशस्पतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity) ?

अंशस्वत् a. Sinful. [Tv. A gift. अंशितः—ती f. अंशित्वं यथादित्यात् इत्.]

अंशु a. [अंशुभ्यं कृ] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारि, हननशील); strait; narrow (?)—हृन् n. 1 Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?). —2 Pudendum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *augustus* *anxious*; Goth. *agvus*]. —अद-दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

अंशुः [अंशु-वक्रयादि क्तिन्, अंशुते यच्छत्य- नेत्] 1 A foot.—2 The root of a tree cf. अंशु. —3 The number four.—COMP. —पः 'foot-drinker,' a tree; (मूलं पिबति सिकताय). —स्तेवः [अंशुः स्तेव इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक I P. (अकति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [cf. L. *angulus*, Gr. *agkai*].

अक a. Moving tortuously.

अकं [न कं सुक्] Absence of hap- piness; pain, misery; (as in नाकं न अकं दुःख यत्र) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्.

अकष a. [न. व.] Bald.—चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), who is represented as a headless trunk. Tv. explains it thus: अकाय दुःकाय चायं चाय-ड। केतुग्रहस्य रदयेन लोकोपलूवस्य शाश्वतसिद्धिः । e. g. उपप्लवाय अकातां धूमकेतु- रिवोद्यतः Ku. 2. 32.

अकथं, अकथं, ०चक्रं N. of a mys- tical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, इ, व, अ, क, थ, ह &c written there- in and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person, (ग्राह्यगोपालमंत्रस्य—तंत्रोक्तमंत्र- ग्रहणार्थ-तत्तन्त्राणां शुभाशुभविधायापेयार्थो चक्र- भेदः Tv.).

अकाथित a 'Not told,' not other- wise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c. a name given to the in- direct (गौण) object governed by verbs like दुह्, याञ् &c.

अकनिह a. Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle); elder, super- ior.—इ. [अकं वेदिदाकपे पापे निहा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama; of a dei- tied Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense). —COMP. —यः (कः also) [अकनिहात् बुद्धान् पातीति पा-क] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

अकन्या [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; अकन्वति दु यः कन्यां नृयात् द्वेषेण मालवः Ms. 8. 225. 6.

अकम्पन a. [न. त.] Not shaking. —न N of a Rākshasa.

अकंपित *a.* [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute; not tremulous.—*N.* of a Jaina or Buddha saint, pupil of the last Tirthankara (कंपित बुद्धिभूते-शालं तत्रास्ति यस्य).

अकर *a.* [न. व.] 1 Handless, maimed.—2 Exempt from tax or duty.—3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.—*N.* of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां रातिं सुश्रुणाति नाशयतीति; रा—क Tv.).

अकरणं [कृ-भावे लृट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् सं-करण श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."—*ण* *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not artificial, natural.—2 Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकरणिः *f.* [नञ्-कृ-आक्रोशे भविः। आक्रोशे नञि भविः। P. III. 3 112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations.—*तस्मात्कारणेश्चानु Sk.* may he be disappointed or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* [नास्ति कर्णे यस्य] I Devoid of ears, deaf.—2 Destitute of Karṇa; अङ्गुनमकर्म वा जग्दंति तंश्रितः Mb.—*णः* A serpent (तस्य चक्षुरेव श्रवणात्, hence also called चक्षुःश्रवाः).

अकर्ण्य *a.* [न. त.] Not fit for the ears; not in the ears.

अकतन *a.* [कृत-भावे लृट् न. त.] I Not cutting.—2 [कृत्-युच् न. व.] उच्चरथं कलं कर्दितुं शीः। अकतन Tv.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तृ *m.* [न. त.] Not an agent; अकर्तृरे च कारके P. III. 3 19। पुरुषोऽकर्ता भोक्ता Sāṅkhya; a subordinate agent; एते-ता an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्म *n.* [न. व.] 1 Without work, idle; inefficient.—2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded; अकर्मा दम्पुभि नो Rv. 10. 22 8.—3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक.—*न.* (घं.) 1 Absence of work; absence of necessary observances; neglect of essential observances; inaction; कर्मणे ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विवर्तमानः। अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं नहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17, 18.—2 An improper act; crime, sin.—*Comp.*—अन्वय *a.* 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle. 2. criminal.—*कृत्* *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act.—*भोगः* 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action; 2. renunciation of self-righteousness.—*शील* *a.* lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक [नास्ति कर्म यस्य व. क्व] Intransitive; फलश्यापारयोरैकविधतायामकर्मकः; Hari- (f) अकर्मिका। प्रसिद्धद्विविधातः कर्मणोऽ-कर्मिका क्रिया *ibid.*

अकर्मण्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work.—2 Unfit to be done.

अकल *a.* [नास्ति कला अवयवो यस्य] Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकलक *a.* [नास्ति कलका यत्र] I Free from sediment, pure.—2 Sinless.—*कला* Moonlight.

अकलकता Honesty, integrity.

अकलकनं—*क* *a.* [नास्ति कलकनं दंभः—कलको वा यस्मिन्] free from pride, humble, modest; honest.

अकल्प *a.* [न. व.] I Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered.—2 Weak, unable.—3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित *a.* [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured; natural, genuine.

अकल्प्य *a.* [कलात् साधुः कल्पः विरामयः न. त.] I Well, ill, indisposed.—2 [कल्पते इति कल-यत् कल्प्य मिथ्याभूतं, न. त.] True; (तं) अनौपम्यकल्पयसंशो बंधना-गर् Dk. 31.

अकल्याण *a.* [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky.—*ण* Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकल्प-वा [न कल्पते वर्णयते। कन्-आ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय); not contemptible, not bad; अरिः=कुतिसता अरथो यस्य स कर्तारिः; न कर्तारिः अः; Or यस्य अज्ञतोऽप्यकुतिसता वृत्तदयः; or अकुतिसतं इयति पेश्यं प्रप्रापितं.

अकवि *a.* Ved. Unwise, foolish. अकस्मात् *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित् कारणाभा-वत् यस्य अलोक्य] I Accidentally, suddenly, unexpected, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विश्वासे न युक्तः H. I coming by chance, an accidental visitor.—2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शब्दिकां माता भिक्षाणाति तिलैस्तिनलाय Pt. 2. 65. 1. 2. 2. भन्तुर्द्वयता गतासि Dk. 135। नाकस्मादपि च वेदे Y 1. 132। अथ तु रिपु-रकस्माद् द्रोहः पुरभाडे Mv. 2. 44। अथ एवो त्वमेदकस्मात्पारित्युतः R. 14. 55. 73.

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति कालं अवसरः उचित-कालः यस्य] I Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden; अकाले च दुरासनप्र-स्पर्धतेः Mv. 5. 39 out of season; पुनर-कालविषयतन्दाहणः U. 4. 15। प्रवेदकलहवायः U. 6। पततु विराम्यकालिपदं ह वैष मुनः Mål. 5. 31। अमुवर्ता संसारसुकानां K. 172.—2 Destitute of stein or stock.—*Comp.*—*जात* *a.* Suddenly born or produced.—*यातः* unexpected occurrence; उपपत्ता कं न वृद्धीविवाहयेत् Ks. 5. 2.—*यातजात* *a.* dying as soon as born; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83.—*शू* a sudden attack of colic.

अकाले *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly, दर्भाशरणे चरणः क्षत इत्यकाले तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि नवा S. 2. 12; कञ्चि विनिर्घण विघ्नं विनिर्घण्यैः सुमन्थय मंधरविदेककालं एव Mål. 1. 18 un-

expectedly; तातस्तु तमकालं एव प्राणहर-म-प्रतिकारमुपप्रयत्नालोक्य K 33.

अकाम *a.* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] I Free from desire, affection, love, अकामस्य क्रियाकाण्यदृश्यते वेह काहेचित् Ms. 2. 4 every thing is an act of his will.—2 Reluctant, unwilling, ०वां कर्त्वा 4. 364। सो नाकामो दातुमर्हति—3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love; मया-दकामोपि हे हृदि विभ्रमं S. I. 23.—4 Unconscions, unintentional; अकामोपपन्न-नेव साधोद्दयमेव न रा. 10. 39 unconsciously committed.—5 The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final र before following र्.—*Comp.*—*करी* *n.* a Ved. not frustrating desires.—*हत* *a.* not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv.* [अकाम-पंचम्यास्तसिञ्] Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतत्र-तस्तु पापाप्यतन्त्रकामतः Ms. 9. 242। अकाम-तः कृतं पापं वेदाभ्यासेन शूचयति II. 46. 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; न च वे-हास्यकामता Ms. 2. 2.

अकाय *a.* [नास्ति कायो यस्य] I Without body, incorporeal.—2 An epithet of Rāhu, who is represented as hav- ing nobody, but only a head.—3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (with- out body, parts &c.).

अकार *a.* [करोतीति कारः कृ-वञ् अण् वा न. त.] Not doing or acting, void of action (क्रियारहित).—*तः* The letter आ अक्षराणांमकारोस्मि Bg. 10. 33.

अकारण *a.* [न. व.] Causeless, groundless, spontaneous; मित्राणं सतां चरामि K. 37 disinterested friends; इहेशा मां प्रत्येषाचि एनेहः U. 6.—*ण* Absence of a cause, motive, or ground; अकारणात् परित्रयच K. 167 causelessly, without cause or ground; किम-कारणमेव दर्शनं नित्यं त्वै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7। पवित्तवता मानापित्रोर्गुणोत्पत्त्या Ms. 3 157। अकारणात्-रणं-ण causelessly, in vain। त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9 177. किम-कारणे कृत्यासि, अकारणे आत्मानमायासयसि Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकारणवहकिक *a.* Not adapted for ear-rings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकारण्य *a.* [न. व.] Got without meanness; अकारण्यमज्ञानं Bh. 3. 51.

अकार्य *n.* [न. त.] Improper, not fit to be done.—*य* An improper, unworthy or bad act, a criminal or sinful action सा नाम वैकृत्यादकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आत्मवाता देहयं).—*Comp.*—*कारि* *a.* 1. an evildoer, one who commits a misdeed; महापातकितंश्रय शेषाश्राकार्यकारिणः Ms. 11. 240. 2. one that neglects one's duty; दनवाकार्यकारिणः (शुचयति) 5 107.

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] I Untimely, premature, inopportune, unseasonable, out of season; न प्रजासुप्त्युत्थरति U. 2, R 15. 44। मृत्युहरणं... औषधं जानुर्वातांतयं; वातावकी. Ratn. 3-2 [न कालः] Not black,

white.—क. [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); *कः स्वन्नरुप्रधानविरोधस्य Ve. 3; *कः कुकुरनस्य विवाहिते Mu. 7; अकाले वासिता आता R. 12. 81 at an improper time; अत्याकरोति हि नाराणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः 12. 33 takes no account of proper or improper time; अकाले वीक्ष्यते विष्णुर्हीतं पुण्यं प्राकृतं; नाकाले श्रियते कामृतं प्राप्तं काले न जीवति। नाकाले श्रियते ऋतुः H. 1. 17 does not die a premature death; काले प्राप्तं प्रकाले वा नास्थानइतन् युहे वसेत् Ms. 3. 105 in season or out of season. Comp.—कसुम-पुष्प a flower blossoming out of season; *कुसमागौ व भयं संजग्याति हि H. 3. 23, a bad omen boding some evil.—कूपपांडः a pumpkin produced out of season (fig.) useless birth.—ज, वत्पत्र, जात a. produced out of season, premature, unseasonable.—जलदः an untimely cloud; N. of the great-grandfather of the poet Rajasekhara.—जलदोदयः-महादयः an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds; बालातपविनाशनामकालजलदोदयः R. 4. 61. 2. mist or fog—जला unseasonable or improper time.—सह a. 1. not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient, not biding one's time. 2. not able to hold out (for a long time), unable to stand a protracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3. 137.

अकिंचन a. [नास्ति किंचन यस्य] Without anything, quite poor, utterly destitute, indigent, penniless; अकिंचनः सन्न प्रभवः स संपदा Ku. 5. 77। न द्रष्टुं शक्तिः किंचिदकिंचनोपि Si. 4. 64 disinterested.—That which is worth nothing.

अकिंचनतः Renunciation of every thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासार्थं यमविशेषः); न्नं दानं परिश्रय्या तपस्या नियमः श्रियतिः; अहिंसासूययास्तेयमह्याकिंचनता यमः॥ *त्वं Poverty; अकिंचनत्वं मज्जं ह्यनास्ति R. 5. 16.

अकिंचनितम् m. [वृथादिनण] Poverty, utter destitution.

अकिंचिज्ञ a. Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; यदाऽकिंचिज्ञाहं द्विप इव मदीशः समभवं Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर a. Not productive of anything, useless, immaterial; *तन्मत्र पेचशरीरं स पत्र K. 242 powerless to do anything; परतंत्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [अप्रशस्तता कीर्तिः न. त.] Infamy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ a. [न. त.] I Not blunted, unobstructed; आशन्नग्रहणादकुण्ठपरशोः Ve. 1. 2.—2 Vigorous; able to work.—3. Fixed; *विष्णुस्य Heaven.

अकुण्ठित a. Not blunted; शालहयकुण्ठिता वृद्धिः R. 1. 19 penetrating all sciences; विभ्रताश्चमचलप्यकुण्ठितं II.

74 taking effect on, prevailing against, even mountains.

अकुनः adv. [न कुनः न. त.] Not from any where (in comp. only).—C MP.—चकः N. of Siva (not movable from any cause).—भय a. [नास्ति कुनोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not threatened from any quarter, free from danger or fear, safe; माहशानामपिभ्यः संचारी जातः U. 2. यानि त्रौण्यकुनोभयात्त च पदान्यात्सन्धारायोऽन्वे U. 1. for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5.35. अकुनश्चिद्वय also in the same sense.

अकुपयं a. Ved. Fruitless, worthless (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्य [न कुप्यं न. त.] I Not a base metal, gold or silver; अकुप्यं वसु Ki. 1.35 gold or silver.—2 any base metal.

अकुल a. [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low, mean, of a low family.—कः—कं अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता N. of Siva.—अ N. of Parvati.

अकुलीन a. [न. त.] 1 Low-born, of no high descent.—2 Not belonging to the earth, not earthly; दिव्ययोषितामिव अकुलीना K. II (a pun on the word; न कौ पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता).

अकुशा a. [न. त.] 1 Inauspicious, evil, unlucky, unfortunate.—2 Not clever or skilful.—कं Evil; स शिषोऽकुशात्त्रयायति पः H. 2.141 guards from evils.

अकुह a. [म. त.] One who does not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार a. 1 Resulting in good, having a good issue.—2 Unlimited; unbounded.—रः [न कुं पृथ्वी पिपति, प्र-अणु वा-दोर्ध्वः; न कुडितं पारं गंतव्यदेशो यस्य वा, प्रयो. दोर्ध्वः] 1 The sea, the receptacle of waters (समुद्राप्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारी भवति महापारः Nir.).—2 The sun आदित्योप्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारी भवति दूरपारः).—3 A tortoise in general (न कूपमृच्छति).—4 King of tortoises sustaining the world.—5 A stone or rock.

अकूपारः=अकूपार above. अकुर्ष a [नास्ति कूर्षं यस्य] I Not deceitful.—2 Bald; beardless.—कं Buddha, a deified saint.

अकुच्छ a. [न. त.] Free from difficulty.—कृ Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत a. [कृ-कर्मणि क्तः, न. त.] I Not done; undone; unperformed; सर्वार्थं बलकृतानर्थानकृतात् मन्त्रब्रवीत् Ms. 8. 168; कृतं वाच्यकृतं भवेत् 117.—2 Wrongly or differently, done; कृताकृतविशेषणादौ ब्रह्मा त्प्रायश्चित् नियुज्यते इति याज्ञिकाः;—3. Incomepleat, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृताश्लेषात् (अदीषत्त) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुमशस्यं Kull.); कृतात्त चक्रुतावेन (निर्मातव्यं) 10. 94 सिद्धात्त चामात्रेन Kull.).—4 Uncreated.—5 One who has done no works.—6

Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature.—ता One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकात्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विदितसहशासु-तं Ms 9. 136; according to some, a daughter who is not by a formal declaration but only mentally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिसंविताकृता वाच्यवहारीण कृता; कृता=यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्ममस्त्यात्स्वभाकरं इत्यभिदाय कन्यादानकाले वरानुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.)—तं An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं वै प्रजापतिः कराति Ait. Br.—COMP.—अर्थ a. unsuccessful.—अस्त्र a. unpractised in arms.—आत्मन् a I. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind. 2. not identified with Brahmâ or the Supreme Spirit.—वद्वह a. unmarried.—एनम् a. not sinful or guilty, innocent.—कारं adv. as has not been done before; * कराति P. III. 4 36—ज्ञ a. ungrateful.—आ-बुद्धि a. ignorant; द्विस्तात् Bg. 18. 16 through unrefined understanding.

अकुत्त्रि a. [न. त.] Not skilful or clever, clumsy, awkward, unfit for doing anything.

अकृत्य a. Unfit to be done.—त्य A crime, an improper act.

अकृत् a. [न. त.] Uncut, undiminished or unimpaired; *रुच् of unimpaired splendour.

अकृश a. [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire, strong.—COMP.—अथः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ.—कृमी a. enjoying full prosperity;—हमीः great splendour or prosperity Ki. 5. 52.

अकृष्ट a. [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn—Comp.—पश्य a. [अकृष्टे क्षेत्रे पश्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; *कथा इव सस्यसंपदः Ki. 1. 17। सो *कथा ओषधयः, *कथं अज्ञानं, धाम्यं &c.—रोहिण् =पश्य; बीजं च बलिदमकृष्टरोहि R. 14. 77.

अकुष्ण a. [न. त.] Not black, white, pure.—णः [नास्ति कृष्णो मलो यस्य] The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वा ब्रह्माऽ-कृष्णः इति श्रुतिः.—Comp.—कर्मण a. virtuous, free from black deeds, innocent.

अकेतु a. [नास्ति केतुश्चिन्हं यस्य] Unconscious (अज्ञान); केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे Rv 1. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय); shapeless (?).

अकेश a. [अविद्यमानाः, अल्पाः, अप्रशस्ता वा केशा यस्य] Hairless, bald; having very few or very bad hair.

अकोटः [न कुटति वक्रोभवति स्कंधादिषु] The betelnut palm, Areca (with out a कोट or bend, as it grows with a straight stem).

अक्षा [अक्षक, अक्षयते इत्यक्ष् अक्ष् क्तिप्, गतिः तस्यै कायति, कैक वा Tv.] A mother.

अक्ष See under अक्ष्.
अक्षुः *m. f. Ved.* [अक्ष् गतो क] 1 Night; darkness, gloom. -2 Light, ray. -3 Ointment.

अक्षत्रं [अक्ष्-वा-त्र] An armour (वर्मणः).
अक्ष *a. Ved.* [अक्ष् गतो रक्ष्] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर). 2 Bootless; profitless. -ऊः A fortification or rampart (भाकारः); banner(?).

अक्रतु *a.* [नास्ति क्रतुर्यस्य] 1. Without sacrifices; devoid of energy, powerless; unwise. -2 Devoid of will or volition (संक्रमपरहित), epithet of God.

अक्रम *n.* [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused. -2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). -नः I Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभावः). -2 Absence of motion or movement. -3 Breach of propriety or decorum; कर्म-क्रमं कर्तुंशुभ्रदोषो वैलक्ष्यमानो न महीपतीनां Vikr. 10. 3; कर्त्यातःपुरमक्रमात् प्रविशतां Mv. 2. 50. indecently, immodestly; वहीशुभ्रक्रमक्रममवृत्तितं Mv. 6. in disorder.

अक्रांत *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed, unconquered. -ता [न क्रम्यते कर्तका-वृत्तत्वात् क्रम-क्त, न. त.] The egg plant (बृहती), solanum Melongena.

अक्रिय *a.* [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. त.] 1 Inactive; dull, torpid. -2 Without essential works. -3 Abstaining from religious rites. -4 Without action of any kind, epithet of God. -5 Worthless, good for nothing. -या [न. त.] Inactivity; neglect of duty; प्रवाणव्याक्रिया यत्र सति तदंशयते पुनः । तदंशयत्क्रियायां तु वाच्य-सिर्षे च तत्क्रिया ॥

अक्रूर *a.* [न. त.] Not cruel. -तः N. of a Yādava; a friend and uncle of Krishna. [It was he who induced Rama and Krishna to go to Mathura and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anaka-Dundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights which he succeeded in doing.]

अक्रोध *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] Free from anger. -चः [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger; अक्रोधस्तपसः (विभूषण) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोधन *a.* Free from anger. -नः N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu.
अक्रोधा *f.* the Indigo plant.

अक्षिज *a.* Not wet or moist; *वर्मन्- a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्षिज *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unwearied, untroubled, not annoyed, undisturbed indefatigable. -2 Not married, unimpaired, । इदमुपनतमेव रूपमक्षिजकालि S. 5. 19 of unimpaired or unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथ-मियं न्ता कावण्यस्य K. 12 unmarried state, perfection. -3 Not laboured or elaborate. -COMP. -कर्मन्, -कारि *a.* unwearied in actions. -वर्ण *a.* not confused, distinct; *वर्णं वमनाभ्य-वृणां K. 293 given in plain, distinct terms (of unfaded colour). -व्रत *a.* not swerving from religious vows, unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष 1, 5, P; [अक्षति, अक्षणीति, आनक्ष्, अक्षिष्यति-अक्षयति, आक्षात्, अक्षित-अष्टं अ-क्षित्वा-अष्ट्वा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2 To pass through, pervade, penetrate (mostly Ved. in these senses). -3 To accumulate; increase --Caus. To cause to pervade.

अक्षः [अक्ष-सः] 1 An axis. axle, pivot; *अक्षे Ms. 8.291; हृदयूः अक्षः P. V. 4.74. Si. 12.2, 18.7. उद्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंडः Dk. 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of a cart. -3 A cart, cart also wheel. -4 The beam of a balance. -5 Terrestrial latitude. -6 A die for playing with; cube. -7 The seed of which rosaries are made. -8 A weight equal to 16 mashes and called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Terminalia Bellerica (विंशतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वाच-लक द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ माष्टरुभवति Chan.Up.; 50 वाचांभिक्षमात्राभिः. -10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Elaeagnus Gantirius; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (इंद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent; hence a curve. -12 Garuda. -13 N. of a son of Ravana. -14 The soul. -15 Knowledge (usually sacred). -16 Law; a lawsuit; legal procedure. -17 A person born blind. -18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णत्रयोमिधे शलादयोभागः). -अक्षं (अक्षुते व्याप्नोति विषयात् स्वयंस्या संयोगेन वा) 1 An organ of sense; निरोधाद्धेतोःश्याणि निरुद्धान्याकिलान्यापि Pt. 2.154; an object of sense; *m.* also नियच्छद्विषयभ्यो-क्षात् Bhag. 2 The eye, only at the end of Comp.; जलमाश, कमलाक्ष् &c.-3 Sochal salt, sea-salt. -4 Blue vitriol (from its crystalline shape). [cf. L. axis; Gr. akshan or axon, old Germ. ahsa; Germ. achse. COMP.—अयं the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car.—अयकीलः-लकः a lynch-pin, a pin which fastens yoke to the pole.—आवपत् [अक्षार् पापार् अवापति

क्षिपत्यस्मिन् । आ-वप-आवर्ह स्तुट्] a dice-board (अक्षा इत्येतोस्मिन्निति अक्षावपत्न अक्ष-स्थानावपत्नपात्रंसायणः).—आवापः [अक्षार् आवपति क्षिपति आवपू अण्] a gambler; keeper of the dice or gambling table; also *अतिवापः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेमा अक्षोगोपा वा ह्युत्कारः).—ऊर्णः hypotenuse, particularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow (astr.) argument of the latitude. -कुक्षल-शोड अ. [स. त.] skilful in gambling, -कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye.—कोविदः-ज्ञा a skilled in dice; so *विद, श्वेतुं &c.—अक्षेत्र [अक्षमिच्छं क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure अक्ष-सावर्णार्थ क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षमवाणामष्टानां क्षेत्राणामेकं).—रुद्धः [तु. त.] gambling, playing at dice.—चक्रं the circle of sensual passions; हृदयमिच्छित *कः K. 37 (also axis and wheels). -अं [अक्षत् जायते, जन्-ड] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2 a thunderbolt (वज्रं अक्षिरूपवायवजातवाचास्य तत्रासत्वं) 3. A diamond. 4. अक्षक्षेत्रं q. v. (*m.* in some of these senses). -नः N. of Vishnu. तस्वं, विद्या the science of gambling; *विदुः skilled in the principles of gambling.—दुर्लभः, -दृष्टा [अक्षाणां क्रमादानादित्यवहारणां दर्शकः हृद्य-णुक्त, अक्षार् परयोति दृष्टा क्षिप कृत्वं] 1. a Judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling.—दंवित्र *m.* [अक्षेदं व्यति, दित्रे-णिनि] a gambler, gamester; so अक्षयूः, दित्रे-क्षिप ऊट्ट P. VI. 4. 19.—द्वृत्तः [अक्षेद्वृत्तं यस्य] a gambler, dicer. -तं dice-play, gambling; तादृशः a class of words mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19.—द्वृत्तिकं [अक्षद्वृत्त-तश्च] dispute at play.—दुर्लभ *a.* [अक्षेः दुर्लभः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षमिय fond of dice or lucky in gambling). -वरः [अक्षे चक्रे रथावयवं तस्कीलकमित्रं कंटकं वा धरतीति; धु-अच- [घ. त.] 1. N. of Vishnu 2. N. of the plant (शाकाक्ष) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel; 4. anyone who bears a wheel, or who holds dice.—यूः (युः) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car.—यूतः [अक्षि तद्द्वयेन यूतः] dice-rogue, a gamester, a gambler.—यूतिकः [अक्ष-स्य युक्तस्य यूतिकं भारं लाति. ला-क्त, or अक्ष-यु-तिकपरस्य;] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—पटल [घ. त.] 1 a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3.—अक्षिपटलं q. v.—लः अक्षाणां व्यवहारणां पटलमस्यस्य भाव् । 1 judge. परि—*ind.* [अक्षेण विपरीतं वृत्तं P. II. 1. 10 युतस्यवहरे पाजय एवाय समाप्तः सि को.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पासककीडायं यथा गुटिकापातं जयो भवति तद्विपरीतपातः Tv.)—पाटः=*वाटः, q. v.—पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहरे पाटयति; पट्

दीप्तौ युक्तु] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—वातः [च. त.] cast of dice.—वातः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया वातः पादोऽस्य । अक्षपादो हि स्वयमनुकल्पस्य ध्यासस्य मुञ्चदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् ध्यासेन प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं हृद्यारं प्रसिद्धिः Tv.)—पीडा [च. त.] I. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं इंद्रियरसनार्क्यं पीडयति आस्वादनात् । पांशुः-अक्ष] N. of the plant खवलिता.—मात्रः (*अंशः) a degree of latitude.—मातः [च. त.] a cart-load.—मदः [च. त.] mad passion for gambling.—मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] I any thing as large as dice. dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः) twinkling of an eye.—माला,—सूत्रं [अक्षणां माला-सूत्रं] a rasya, string of beads (अकारिद्वयकारितः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिधिसूत्रा वा माला) । कृतो-क्षसूत्रप्रणयो तथा करः Ku. 5. II, 6. 6 *मालामुद्रयाचितुमात्रतोहि K. 151. It is made of कृष्ण seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c.—2 N. of अरुचिनी, अक्षमाला वासिष्ठेन संयुक्ताचमयोरिति जना-माभ्यर्णयिता Ms. 6. 23. (अक्षस्य मक्षत्र-चक्रस्य मालिकं मूष गत्वात्; सा हि उतास्वो द्विजि नवने सप्तार्चिर्बले मालाकूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वैरभ्यक्ष उतउत्तरवातास्या मालाकूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च मक्षत्रचक्रभूषणत्वं Tv.)—राजः [अक्षणां राजेन] One addicted to gambling.—वामः [स त.] an unfair gambler.—वाटः [अक्षणां वासत्रक्रीडावाणं वाटः वःसस्यार्णं] I. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2 [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य भ्रुणसंस्था-नस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रभ्रुणवा सुसहस्रपशुमुत्तवात् तत्सहस्रात्वं Tv.)—वृत्त *a* [अक्षे वृत्तः ध्यायुतः ; स. त.] engaged in, addicted to gambling; what has occurred in gambling.—न राशिचक्रकूपे वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle.—सुवः Beleric Myrobalan.—दृढं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling) ; वक्षोक्तप्रदृष्ट्या K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, क्ले-क] N. of a tree विमिश्र. अक्षवती [अक्षाः सावन्तरेण यस्याः अक्ष-मत्स्यं] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice. अक्षवह *n*. [अक्षे चक्रे आनद्योतं वधयतः आवह-क्विप] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंवेधिकालेन्दः) tied to the cart or its pole (?). अक्षुण *a*. [नास्ति क्षुणो योग्यवाञ्छा यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable. अक्षुजिक *a*. [न. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look). अक्षुण्वत् *a*. [अक्ष अस्वास्ति, अक्षु

मत्स्य यस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16. अत्रंतात्म-तोर्मुद स्यात् Sk.] Having eyes । अक्षु-ण्वतः कर्मवतः Rv. to 71. 7. अक्षत *a*. [च. त.] I (a) Uninjured, unhurt । त्वमननः कथमक्षता इति: Ku. 4. 0 । *विग्रहा वाहाः Dk. 3 । पंचाक्षतास्तं तयं (V. 6. 43; 4. 4. Mu. 6. 8. R. 2 56. (d) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; सम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वन्तु Pt. 1. *सक्तानं नवं ककरो पूरयित्वा Asvalayana.—तः I Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun । (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies । अक्षताः पातु पातवक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः । अक्षतैर्नर्णयोद्विजुषु न तुलस्या विनायकं इति तत्र । साप्ततवाषडस्ता R. 2. 21, आर्द्राक्षतारं पणमन्वभूता 7. 28.-3 Barely (यथा): अक्षताश्च यथाः प्रोक्ताः; said to be also *n*. (दूवक्षितानि).—तं I Corn, grain of any kind.—2 Absence of loss or ruin । good, well-being । अक्षतं चण्डेण चास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः.—3 Eunuch (also *m*.),—ता *A* virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemsished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि.—2 N. of a plant कर्कशसुषी.—COMP.—योनिः *a* virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा वेदक्षतयोनिः स्यात् Ms. 9 176 । पत्नीऽव्यस्रतयोनिषु 10 5. अक्षत्र *a*. [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वा यत्र, न. व.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाशक्ष क्षत्रायुष्मोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322. अक्षन् *n*. [अक्ष बाहुकनिन्] The eye (Ved.); मर्दं पश्येन्नाक्षभियजत्राः Rv. I. 89. 8; दक्षिणेऽक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि. अक्षम *a*. [च. त.] I Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्यं, पलायनं, उपवादं &c.—Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; *मा काङ्क्षणस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; सामक्षमं मेहनकाहानिः R. 13 16.—मा [च. त.] I Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; चात्यन्वी मुनत्रवाक्षमेव रथ्याः S. I. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed.—2 Anger, passion. अक्षय *a*. [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] I Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable; undying, unfulfilling, inexhaustible; ; सदीपयोवेपि शुद्धस्वमक्षयो-निश्चिः Si. I. 28 । स संवार्थः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्ग-मक्षयानश्चकृता Ms. 3. 79 । यक्षुनिष्ठितमक्षया 4. 23; नद्यायामक्षयवते पितृणां दत्तमक्षयं Vayu । त्रिसावना शक्तिरिवांमक्षय R. 3. 13.—2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संवार्थसिन् (स्ययोवासः तच्छून्यः अतिकेतरः संन्यासी दरिद्रो वा).—यः I The Supreme Spirit

परमात्मन.—2 N of the 20th year in the cycle of jupiter.—या (अक्षयं पुण्यं यथास्ति-अक्ष) N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अक्षय सोमवारं रविवारं सप्तमी । चतुर्थी भौमवारं अक्षयादपि चाक्षया ॥ COMP.—गुणः,—पुरुहूतः Siva (possessing imperishable qualities).—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वैशाखे मासि रामेदं युक्कपुष्पे तृतीयाका । अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्ति करारहिणायुता ॥ तस्यो दाना-दिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं).—लोकः the heaven. अक्षयाकलिता N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādrapada (?) अक्षयाणी Pārvī. अक्षय्य *a*. [क्षित् शक्यं; क्षि यत्, न. त.] That wich cannot decay, imperishable; तयः बह्मनामक्षय्ये ददयारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 131. अक्षय्यत्र योयवस्तु वर्षसंज्ञेता-प्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible.—COMP.—वदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Sraddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षयोदकदाने तु अर्घ्य-दानवादीयते । पद्वेच नित्यं तरकुर्वाणं चतुर्थ्यां कदा-चन) .—नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Asvina. अक्षर *a*. [न क्षरति; क्षरं चलते अक्ष-न. त.] I Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रावेदो िन्दुःक्षरतामानमात्मन्य वलोकयते Ku. 3. 50 । द्वयिवो पुरुषो लोके क्षरक्षर एव च ॥ क्षरः सवाणमन्तानं कृतयोऽक्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg. 15. 16 । यस्मात्क्षरमतीतो-हमक्षरादपि चांसामः । अतास्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषांसामः ; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म.—2. Fixed, firm, unalterable. १ I Siva.—2 Vishnu. 3 A sword.—स Soundword, speech (Ved.). ([अक्ष-सरः Un. 3. 70, अक्षः सरः ; अक्षुते व्याप्नोति वेदादिशाखाणि.] I (*a*) A letter of the alphabet ; अक्षराणामकाराणि Bg. 10. 33 ; सुद्राक्षराणि, मधुः, उक्षर, &c (*b*) a syllable । एकक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83; the monosyllable एकमक्षरं Bg. 10. 25; Ms. 2. 78.84. 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (*c*) a word or words; speech collectively ; प्रतिबद्धं विष्णुवाचिरामं S. 3. 25. ; अक्षो सेदोपनान्यक्षराणि U. 4 । मधुरंताणि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्मण-संक्रामताक्षरं पितृमक्षेण V. 3. 1 अक्षरं वर्ण-निर्माणं वर्णमक्षरं निन्दुः अक्षं न क्षरं विद्यादक्षर-तेषां सेदक्षरं ॥—2 *A* document (letter &c.), sacred writing । writing in general (in pl.) तत्र मुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यात् सक्षरो नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3. 94; तत्रमवस्था अक्षराणि त्रिसृष्टानि स्युः V. 2.-3 The highest Deity or Godhead, the indestructible Spirit, Brahma (प-

रन्मह्य, मूलकारणं); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg. 8-3; यमं ब्रह्मोद्भवं विदिद् ब्रह्माश्रमभुद्भव 3. 15; यथा सतः पुरुषार्थेऽज्ञानानि तथाक्षरात्संभव-
 तीह विश्वं Chan. Up.-4 Religious aust-
 erity, penance.-- 5 Sacrifice.--6 Water.--7 The sky.--8 Final beat-
 itude, emancipation from further
 transmigration.--9. Continuance,
 permanence.--10 Right, justice
 (Ved. in these two senses).--11 N.
 of a plant. Achyranthes Aspera.
 --12 A measure of time, equal to
 one-fifth of a Kāshthā. --COMP.--
 अक्ष I a part of a syllable. 2. alpha-
 bet--अर्थः [प. त.] meaning (of words);
 किं तावत् कीदृशत्वान्तोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5--अक्ष (पु)
 पुः --अणः, --नः (अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासविन्यासितः
 अक्षर-अणम् or चं (हुं) चुप P. V. 2.26.)
 a scribe, writer, copyist; so जी-
 वकः, --जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवितो; जीव्-भिनि or
 पबुद्ध; also जीविकः, --अद्युक्तं [अक्षरं अद्युक्तं
 कुम्भं यत्र; न. कर्प] getting out a differ-
 ent meaning by the omission of a
 letter (e. g. कुर्वन् दिवाकः कुर्वन् दूयगण्डेवर्गं ।
 देव योभ्याकसिनयाः करेणुः परस्परत्यसौ where
 another meaning may be got by
 omitting क in करेणुः, i. e. by taking
 रेणुः) अक्षरम्. --वृत्तं I a metre regu-
 lated by the number of syllables it
 contains; अक्षरं द्विवचं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जगत्-
 रिति ऋषिः । वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यानं जगत्तन्मात्रकृता
 भवेत् 12 of unshaken resolve; resolu-
 tute (अक्षरं निश्चलं हृदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य); an
 epithet of परमात्मन्, --जगती, --तूळिका [अ-
 क्षराणां जगत्तत्र; तूळीयिलेखानां तूळिकेव वा सावन-
 त्वात् a reed or pen--(रि) न्यासः [प. त.
 भावे वच्] writing arrangement
 of letters; भूमेवप्रवृत्ताः सः V. 2.2. the
 alphabet. 3 scripture. 4 इदमक्षराना-
 रस्पर्युर्वर्षिकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोन्वयारण-
 परतंत्रप्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यासः--पंक्ति a. I having
 5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five)
 छ मत् पद्व वग दे इत्येव वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait.
 Br. (ताम्येताम्यक्षराणि होतृत्रयादी प्रयोक्तव्यानि).
 2. N. of a metre of four lines
 (द्विपदा वितत्) each having five syl-
 lables (one dactyl and one spondee)
 --मात्र a. having a share in the syl-
 lables (of a prayer?) --सूमिका tablet
 R. 18. 46--मूकः [अक्षराणि तन्मयादि ज्ञानाणि
 वा मुचे यस्य] a scholar, student, --अ [प. त.]
 the beginning of the alphabet;
 the letter अ.--सूत्रिका finger
 speech, 'speaking by means of
 finger--signs.--वज्रित a. unlet-
 tered, illiterate, not knowing how
 to read or write.--दृगन्तः f. [प. त.]
 distinct articulation of syllables.
 --सिद्धा [प. त.] the science of
 (mystic) syllables; & theory of
 ब्रह्म (ब्रह्महस्तव); मह्यं ध्यो विवाय Dk. 11.
 --संस्थापनं [अक्षराणां संस्थापनं यत्र] arrange-
 ment of letters, writing alphabet.

अक्षरं I. Syllable by syllable. 2 To
 the very letters literally
 अक्षर्य a. [यथादिगण] Relating to
 letters or syllables.
 अक्षरी [अक्षरे गगनाभोगे मेघैः; अक्षा सप्त; ;
 तांताः जीव्] The rainy season.
 अक्षरान्द्र See under अक्षर .
 अक्षरान्तः f. [न. त.] Intolerance, non-
 forbearance, envy, jealousy, anger,
 impatience.
 अक्षर a. [नास्ति क्षां यत्र] Free from
 artificial salt. --: Natural salt
 गोक्षरं गोक्षरं चैवधान्यमुद्गादिस्तत्रायवाः । समुद्र-
 सैव चैव *लवणमक्षरम्. --COMP.--
 लवणं (गो) [क्षाणि ऊवमृत्तिकया निवृत्तं.
 अणु क्षारं कुत्रिमं लवणं; न. त.] natural salt
 मुच्यन्तानि पयः सोमो नसिं यज्ञानुपस्कृतम्
 अक्षरालवणं चैव प्रकृतया हविश्चरन्ते ॥ Ms. 3
 257 (अक्षरालवणं सैववादि); *ण्यात्राः स्युः
 5. 73; चतुर्थाकाम्यद्वन्द्वोऽक्षरालवणं मितं 11.
 110; sometimes used for food that
 may be eaten at times unfit for
 the performance of religious du-
 ties; a class of objects such as
 cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.
 अक्षि n [अक्षुते विषयाय; अक्षा--किं, अशो-
 र्णित् Un. 3. 155--6] अक्षिणी, अक्षानि,
 अक्षणा, अक्षणः &c. I The eye (which
 grasps or sees objects); changed f.
 अक्ष at the end of a Bahuvrihi
 COMP. f. *क्षी when a limb of the
 body is indicated as अक्षवाक्षो, other-
 wise दीर्घाक्षेणुयष्टिः; in Avyayi Co-
 mp. also it is changed to अक्ष (सप्तक्ष,
 परोक्ष, &c.), 2 The number two;
 (-क्षिणी) the sun and moon [cf. L.
 oculus; Ger. auge; Gr. okos okkos,
 Zend ashi.] (OMP. --कूपः twinkling;
 नाक्षिकं रूपं द्यवतिष्ठत R. 15. 67. --कूटः-
 टकः, --भोक्तः, --सारा [प. त.] the eyeball,
 pupil of the eye. --पत्र a. [अक्षिणं धीः
 सर्वदा भावनावशात् अक्षयमक्रुहोपि उपायत इव]
 I visible, present; च विभासयत्यरंशमक्षि-
 नतामपि ना भवानांक्षयवपनया Si. 9. 81--2.
 rankling in the eye, an eye-sore,
 being a thorn in the eye, hated;
 *नोहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159 --जाहः
 [प. त.] the root of the eye. --पक्ष्मण,
 क्षोभण n. [प. त.] the eyelash.--पटकं
 [प. त.], a coat of the eye. 2 a dis-
 ease of the eye pertaining to
 this coat. --पत्र a. Ved. falling into
 the eye, hence, hurtful, --adv.
 a little, as much as a mote (as
 much as could fall into the eye),
 --अ a. [अक्षो भुविषयः] visible, per-
 ceptible, manifest; (hence) true,
 real --अक्षञ् [प. त.] collyrium, a kind
 of balm (for the eyes).--नः (अ also)
 N. of a plant (पट्टिकालीब्रह्म) used to
 heal some varieties of the eye-dis-
 ease.--प्रवं [समाहारद्वंद्वं] the eye and
 the eyebrows taken collectively.--
 विकृण्णितं, विकृण्णितं [अक्षणः विकृण्णितं लज्जादिना
 सस्यकं प्रसाराभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look,
 leer, a look with the eyelids par-
 tially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चक्रावयवाय हितः-ऋ] N.
 of a tree (रंजनद्रुमः) अक्षीक also; See
 अक्षक.
 अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions
 or privileges attached to landel
 property (?).
 अक्षिन a. [न. त.] Undecayed, per-
 manent, uninjured, undecaying,
 unailing, --मं I Water. --2. 100000
 million. --COMP. --अनि-वसु (तां) N.
 of Indra, giving permanent help,
 or having unailing wealth (?).
 अक्षितरं [अक्षीव तरति; तृ-अच् Tv.]
 Water (निर्मलत्वान्नितुंयत्वं).
 अक्षिती a. [न. त.] Imperishable.
 --तिः f. Imperishable nature.
 अक्षियत् a. [न. त.] Ved. Not de-
 creasing in wealth; destitute of a
 dwelling, unsettled (?).
 अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति प्रिणाति अंजेनेन; वा. क.]
 N. of a plant, शोभाजनवृक्ष Guilan-
 dina or Hyperanthera Moringa.
 --यं Sea-salt.
 अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.
 अक्षाय (ब) a. [न. त.] Not intoxi-
 cated. --यः [न क्षीवते माद्यति, क्षीक् क्त
 वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शोभाजन (Mar.
 शोभा, शोमट). --यं Sea-salt.
 अक्षु a. Ved. [अक्षु-3] Quick (शीघ्र);
 according to others (छुः) a kind
 of net.
 अक्षुण्ण a. [न. त.] I Unbroken,
 uncurtailed.--2 Not conquered or
 defeated, successful; अक्षुण्णानुभवः Ve.
 I. 2.--3 Not trodden or beaten, un-
 usual, strange; अर्भक्षुण्णमक्षुण्णतयातेदु-
 र्गमं Si. 1. 32. being not practised
 or experienced.--4 inexperienced,
 not expert.
 अक्षुद्र a. [न. त.] Not small or in-
 significant.--द्रः N. of Siva.
 अक्षुर् f [न. त.] Absence of hun-
 ger, satiety.
 अक्षुष्य a. [अक्षुते हितं; अक्षुष्य-यत्.]
 Ved. I That which tends to cause
 absence of hunger (क्षुषामात्रसाधनं द्रव्यं).
 --2 Not liable to hunger.
 अक्षेत्र a. [न. त.] Destitute of fields;
 uncultivated.--अं I A bad field
 (अयक्षेत्रं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे वीजमृत्सृष्टमनौव विन-
 इयति Ms. 10. 71.--2 Not a good geo-
 metrical figure.--3 (fig.) A bad
 pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-
 tacle (of any thing).--COMP. --अक्षे
 a. [क्षेत्रं देहतरुवं तरुवती न जानाति; विद्-क्षिप्]
 destitute of spiritual knowledge; I
 not knowing the true nature of the
 क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतरुवानामिद्. आत्मस्त्वेन देहा-
 मिमांसी जानः); so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.
 अक्षेत्रिन् a. [क्षेत्रं शय्योत्पत्तिस्थानं कक्षत्रं वा ;
 मत्त्वर्थं इति न. त.] Having no field,
 not the master of a field; ये 5
 क्षेत्रज्ञो वीजवतः परिक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः Ms. 9. 49.

अक्षरं [स्वायं कर्त्त] A vowel, a letter.
 अक्षरः adv. [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वा-साधकारके

अक्षोटः [अक्षु-ओट; अक्षुय विभीतकस्येव उच्यते पर्णाभ्यस्य वा Tv.] | N. of a tree पर्वतीयवृक्ष (Mar. डोंगरा अक्रोड).-2. A walnut; a tree hearing an oily nut.

अक्षुः [अक्षु-ओड । अक्षुः विभीतकः इव ओ-इति पत्रैः संशुभ्रये । उडु-अक्ष वा Tv.] also written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, आक्षोट, आक्षोड, अक्षोडक &c.

अक्षोभ a. [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved.—मः I Absence of agitation-2 The tying post of an elephant.

अक्षोभ्य n. [क्षोभ्यते विचारयते, ध्रुव-गिष् कर्मणि वत्. न. त.] Immovable, imperturbable; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत् R. 17. 44 was unassailable —यः I A particular sage (तंभोतो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः संशुभ्रवायाः शिशिरं नामरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः । अक्षोभ्योऽस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः—Tv.). —2 N. of a Buddha.—3 An immense number, said to be 100 विवर.—COMP.—कवचं [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [उहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा सोऽस्याभित इति, अक्षुणां रथानां सर्वोपाभित्तिर्यानां वा उहिनी; गन्तव्यं उद्दिश्य P. VI. 1. 89 Vart.] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अक्षुण् a. [अक्षुणे न्यासिते अक्षु-कश्च Un. 3. 17] Unbroken (अखंड).—क्षणं Time.

अक्षुण्णया ind. Ved. I Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way, नातक्षुण्णया संशुभ्रान्त. Sat Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कोट्टिलिन).—Wrongly; उडुह Ved- seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्षुण्णयात् a. Going through, penetrating.

अक्षुण्डः [खडु-अक्षु. न. त.] N. of a tree (भियाल) Buchanania Latifol a. अक्षुण्डि m. f. [खट्टूड. न. त. वा. डीप.] Bad conduct (अशिष्ट-व्यहार) ; a childish freak or whim.

अक्षुण्ड a. [खडु-अक्षु. न. त.] Unbroken, whole, entire, complete अखंडं गुणयानां कलमिव S. 2. 10 ; अखंडककः शशी Mal. 2. 2. with undiminished orb, full ; निर्निगम्य मुक्तमिदमखंडं Ki. 9. 38 ; अखंडितं तपसा 10 63. undisturbed; सुदुर्लभोऽयमखंडयज्ञः U. 5. 35 of untroubled, unscullied fame ; उद्गादशी the 12th day of the bright half of मासिगो—इ adv. Uninterruptedly Ki. 1. 29.

अखंडन a. [न खंडनो निरवयवत्वात् । खडु-अक्षु. न. त.] I Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, epithet of परमात्मन्—2 Full, entire, न. [न. त.] I Not breaking, leaving entire—2 Non-refutation.—नः Time.

अखंडित n. [न. त.] I Unbroken, undivided.—2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undisturbed, continuous । ता मे वासिष्ठ्या Mu. 1 । अखंडितं भ्रम कश्च

पत्युः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbroken.—3 Unimpaired ; unrefuted &c. । अक्षुण्णया अखंडितत्वात् प्रणयात् M. 3 never disappointed; ज्ञातमखंडं तमखंडित-वीर्यं R. 9. 13 whose prowess knows no repulse or defeat.—COMP.—उत्सव a always festive—ऋतुः [असंशुभ्रितः ऋतुः तत्संपत्तु पुण्यादिप्रसवरूपा यत्] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (a.) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season.

अखंड्य a. [न. त.] Not dwarfish, short or stunted not small, great ; अखंड्येण वरुणं विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखण्डात् a. [न. त.] Not dug ; not buried.—नः—N A natural lake or pool of water ; a bay ; especially a pool before a temple.

अखण्ड a. Ved. [खिद-रक्ष द. त.] Unworn ; पशुतो यज्ञेमांशुद्रायामभिः Rv. 1. 38. II, unworn in their course.

अखिण्ण a. [न. त.] 1. Not fatigued or wearied.—2 Not involving fatigue.

अखिल a. [नास्ति खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv.] I Whole, entire, complete ; oft. with सर्वैः । पृथादि मत्तोविजये सर्वविषयोऽखिलं मुनिः Ms. 1. 59 ; *खिलं entirely —2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed (land) । *आत्मन् the universal spirit. अखेटिक । [न खट्टयस्मात् । खिद भये विकृत् Tv.] I A tree in general.—2 (अखेटिकः) A dog trained to the chase.

अखण्डि a. अक्षुण्णयात्, not fatigued ; *खं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the नाग्युगस of the Jainas.

अखण्डक ind An exclamation of joy ; शीघ्रं to utter this exclamation. अख्यातिः f. Infamy, ill-repute, क्ल a. disgraceful, disreputable.

अग P (अगति, आगति, अगि-यति, अ-गितुं) I To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way—2 To go (अगति, अगिगु &c.)

अग [न गच्छतीति ; गम्-ड. न. त.] I Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go; अगो वृषकः श्रुतिः P VI. 3. 77 Sk.—2 Unapproachable—गः. I A tree ; सदान्तो येन विषाणोऽगमः Si. 4. 63—2 A mountain ; also a stone ; प्रत्यापरं प्रत्युगं Mahanataka—3 A snake—4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्याभावे उद्योतिषप्रसिद्धः ; or 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night).—5 A water-jar, as in अगस्य (कुम्भस्थान).—6 The number seven (from the seven कुलाचलस).—Comp.—आत्मन् the daughter of the mountain, N. of Parvati.—ओ-कस् m. [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] I. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (वृक्षवासि) 3. the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion.—ज. a. (अगात् पर्वतशि-लतो जायते ; जन्-ड.) produced on a mountain or from a tree ; roaming

or wandering through mountains wild (गिरिचर) ; कषाणितौ विषगणिवानौ नञौ Ki. 1. 36. (जन्) bitumen.

अगच्छ a. [गम् बाहु. श. न. त.] Not going.—कः A tree.

अगण्य a. I Countless, immense; *पण्यविस्तारितमणि Dk. 1.—2 Not deserving to be counted (अहं यत्) worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः f. [न. त.] I Want of resort or recourse, necessity.—2 Want of access (lit. & fig.) ; अनविस्तृत रामस्य यत्र रामदय्यासं विहायसा Rām. ; मनोरथानामवतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64. See under वति.

अवति (नी) क a. I Helpless, without any resort or resource । बालमे-मयतिमादाय Dk. 9 । दंढस्त्ववतिका वतिः Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift । अवताका वतिर्हृषा पापा राजोपसेविताम् । Mb.

अगद a. [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य] I Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health ; गदोऽपः Ms. 8. 107.—2 (गदु-भाषणे वाच. न. त.) Not speaking or telling.—3 Free from judicial affliction.—2: [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात् ।] I A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति चिंताविषयोयमगदः किं न पश्यते H. Pr. 29 ; विषयैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्रव्याणि योन्नेत् Ms. 7. 218 —2 Health, freedom from disease ; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवो च ति-विना स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिद्यति तपस्तेषां हि सत्त्वं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः गदाभावः वैदुष्यमिति यावत् Kull.)—3 The science of antidotes ; one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अगदकारः [अगदं करोति ; अगदं कु-अण् मुगामकश्च P. VI. 3. 70] A physician. अगद्याति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम a. अग q. v.

अगम्य a. [न गतुमर्हति, गम्-यत्. न. त.] I Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.) ; योगिनामप्यगम्यः &c.—2 inconceivable, incomprehensible ; मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends mind (conception or thought) वा ; संपदस्ता मनसोऽप्यगम्यः Si. 3. 59. See under गम्य also.—Comp.—रूप a. of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form, &c. *रूपं पदवीं प्रतिस्तुना Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached (for co-habitation), one of the low castes ; *ग्यां च स्त्रियं वत्सा *गमनं चेत जातिभ्रंशकारणे वा &c. COMP.—गमनं illicit intercourse.—नामिष. a. practising illicit intercourse.—गम-नीय a. relating to illicit intercourse ; *नीयं तु (पापं) व्रतैरेभिरपानुदेत् Ms 11. 170.

अगरी [नास्ति गदो विषं यस्याः प. व. नौ. डीपु] I A kind of grass or plant (देव-ताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar. Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison

of rats and mice -2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहरिद्रव्यमात्रं).

अगर n. [न गिरति; गृ-उ, न. त.]

Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha. अमृद्युति a Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रं) Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अग्रसिन् [विद्ययात्स्यं अगं अग्रयति; अग्रसिन् शकंवादि० Un. 4. 179; or अगं विद्ययात्स्यं स्यादयति स्तभ्नाति, स्यै-क; or अगः कुमः तत्र स्यान्; संहृतः इत्यग्रस्यः] 1 'itcher-born,' N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. -2 N. of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent. -3 N. of a plant (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana (or Æschynomene) Grandiflora. [The Sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the Rîg-veda he and Vasistha are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvasi at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c.: from the latter Vasistha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravaruni, Aurvasya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path. See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilisation of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way.) He is also known by the names of Pitâbdi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kaleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kausitaki and Varapradâ. She bore him two sons, Dridhasya and Dridhasya. In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form

of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Râma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Râma the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhava the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhava and Mahenira, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonisation of the south, निर्रितासि मया भद्रे शत्रुहस्तादमरिणा । अगस्त्येन द्वात्रिंशत्सुनिना दक्षिणेव दिक् । Râm.; अगस्त्या नरिता-मात्रं R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिणामाश्रामाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विध्यत्रातापमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61; Mv. 7. 14.]

अग्रस्त्री A female descendant of Agastya.

अग्रस्यः 1=अग्रसिन् See above. -2 N. of Siva. -COMP. -उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhâdra with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21. प्रसत्तादेदयादमः कुन्धोनेमिही-जसः 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdra. -गीता [अग्रस्येन गीता विद्या-भेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhârata Sântiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn -चार [प. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the Sarat season and then everything on earth assumes a lovely appearance. -तीर्थ N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south. -वटः N. of a holy place on the Himalaya. -संहार Agastya's collection of law.

अग्र a. Ved. Not going.

अग्रह a. [गात्र-प्रतिष्ठायं घञ् न. व.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless;

अग्रहसन्निवृत्तमुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, अग्रह Mk. 1. 3. R. 6. 21; सोऽज्ञानं, बुद्धिः; great, असंभयः; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंघोऽग्रहव्याप्त्या गुणाः Ak. unathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable. -घः -घं a deep hole or cha m. -घः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*]. -COMP. -जलः [अग्रहं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep-lake.

अग्रारं [अग्रं न गच्छन्तं ऋच्छति प्राप्नोति-अग्र-अग्र Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 203; दाहिनं an incediary 3. 158; See आगार.

अगिरः (नः ?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गृ. वा० क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven. -2 The sun or fire? -3 A Râkshasa. -COMP. -ओ-कत् a. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओक्रो वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगृ a. [नास्ति गीर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor. -2 Wicked (?). -गृः 1 N. of Râhu. -2 Darkness.

अगुण a. 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God) -2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोयम-शोकः M. 3; Mk. 4. 22 -णः [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवृत्त्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणान् Ms. 3. 221 गुणागुणज्ञं knowing merit and demerit; लोमशेद्गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य नियमस्त्वतः Ki. 6. 21 vices. -COMP. -वादि a. fault-finding; censorious; not appreciating merits. -शक्ति a of a worthless character.

अग्रह a. [न. त.] 1 Not heavy, light. -2 (In prosody) Short. -3 Having no teacher. -4 One different from a teacher. -र. n. (m. also) [न गुरुयस्मान्] 1 The fragrant aloewood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha. -2 That which yields Bdellum, Amyris Agallocha. -3 The Sisu tree (शिशपा). -COMP. -शिशपा [अग्रहः सारो यस्यास्तादृशो शिशपा मध्यमपदलो.] the Sisu tree. -सारः a sort of perfume.

अग्रह a. Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear; सद्गन्धं Ku. 5. 62. -COMP. -गन्ध a. having an un concealed smell. -अः Asafœtida (the smell of which is not easily concealed). -आत्र a. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an abundant meaning or import.

अग्रभीत a [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued. शोभित्सु of unsubdued splendour. -2 Inconceivable.

अग्रहः [न. व.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (शान्तपथ).

दत्ते पुगे देव. 2. =अग्निकार्य, -शत्रुं [अग्नेः उद्दी-
पनं काष्ठं आकान्तं] Agallochum (अगुरु) -
कुक्रुत् [अग्नेः कुक्रुत् इव रक्तान्तरं रघुस्त्रिगन्ध्यात्]
a firebrand, lighted with p of straw.
कुंद् [अग्नेः आधानार्थं कुंद्] an enclosed space
for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel.
कुमारः, -तनयः, -सुतः 1. N. of Kartti-
keya said to be born from fire.
See कार्ष्णिंय. 2 a kind of preparation
of medicinal drugs -केतु [अग्निः केतु-
ग्नि] I. smoke, 2 N. of two Rā-
kshasas on the side of Rāvana
and killed by Rāma.--काणः, --दिक्
the south-east corner ruled over
by Agni; इंद्रो बन्धिः पितृपत्नितेजसो वरुणो
मरुत् । कुबेर इतिः पतयः पूर्वदिशि दिशो क्रमात् ॥
--क्रिया [अग्निना निर्दिता क्रिया आक त.] 1.
obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2.
branding; भेषजाग्निक्रियासु च Y. 3. 284.
--क्रीडा [तू. त] fire-works, illumina-
tions. --गर्भ a. [अग्निर्गर्भं यय] preg-
nant with or containing fire, hav-
ing fire in the interior; गर्भो ज्ञानोविष
S. 4. 3. (-र्भः) [अग्निग्निं जाको गर्भो यस्य]
1. N. of the plant Agnijāra 2. the
sun stone, name of a crystal suppo-
sed to contain and give out fire
when touched by the rays of the
sun; cf. S. 2 7. 3. the sacrificial
stick अग्नि which, when churned,
gives out fire. (-र्भो) I. N. of the
Sami plant as containing fire (the
story of how Agni was discovered
to exist in the interior of the Sami
plant is told in chap. 35. of अनुशासन-
पर्वे in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्नेः
सकाशात् गर्भो यस्यां सा; when the Ganges
threw the senen of Siva out on
the Meru mountain, whatever on
earth &c. was irradiated by its
lustre, became gold and the earth
was thence called वसुमती). 3 N. of
the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निग्नि
गर्भो मध्यभागे यस्याः सा).--ग्रथः [अग्निप्रतिपादको
ग्रथः शाक. त.] the work that treats
of the worship of Agni &c.--वृत्तं
[अग्निवृद्धीपनं घृतं शाक. त.] a kind of medi-
cinal preparation of ghee used to
stimulate the digestive power.--चित्
m. [अग्निं चित्तवारं; चि-भूतायं क्षिप P. III.
2. 91.] one who has kept the sacred
fire; यतिभिः सार्वभौमप्रभृतिभिश्च R. 8. 25.-
चयः, चयनं, -चित्वा arranging or keep-
ing the sacred fire (अग्न्याधानं); चित्वा-
ग्निचित्वा च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (-यः, -यनः)
the Mantra used in this operation.
3. a heap of fire.--चितवत् [अग्निचयनं अस्य-
स्मिन् मरुत् मय वः तातवत्वात् पदत्वं Tv.]
having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्,--ज, -जात
a. produced by or from fire, born
from fire. (जः, -जातः) I. N. of
the plant अग्निजार (अग्ने अग्निवृद्धीपनाय जायते
सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kārttikeya.

3. Vishnu. (जं, -जातं) gold; so ज-
न्मरु. -जिवृह a. I having a fiery tongue;
2. having fire for the tongue, epi-
thet of a god or of Vishnu in the
boar incarnation. (-वृह) I. a tongue
or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7
tongues of Agni कालो भूमिनी श्वेता लोहि-
ताः नीललोहिता सुवर्णा पद्मरागा च जिवृहाः सप्त
विमानसोः) 3. N. of a plant लोमलो (अ-
ग्निवृद्धेव शिखा यस्याः जा) ; of another
plant (जलपिपली) or गजपिपली (जिल-
गला). ज्वाला I. the flame or glow of
fire. 2. [अग्निर्ज्वालव शिखा यस्याः सा] N.
of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly
used by dyers, Grisea Tomentosa
(Mar. धायकूल, धायटो) -तम a. [अग्निना
तप्यते, तप-क्तिर्] having the warmth
of fire, practising austerities by
means of fire.--तपस a. [अग्निभिः तप्यते]
1. practising very austere penance,
standing in the midst of the five fires
2. glowing, shining or burning like
fire; (तपन्तंते तपाः अग्निग्निं तपाः) hot as fire.
-तेजस a. having the lustre or power
of fire (अग्नेरिवतेजं यस्य). (-स् m.) the
lustre of fire. (-स् m.) N. of (one of the
7 Rishis of the IIth Manvantara.
-त्रयं the three fires, See under अग्नि.
-द a. [अग्निं ददाथं गृहादौ ददाति; दा-क]
1. giving or supplying with fire. 2.
tonic, stomachic, producing appeti-
te, stimulating digestion. 3. i cendi-
ary; अग्निदाय भक्तदायिण Ms. 9. 278; अग्नि-
दायी च ये लोकैः Y. 2. 74; so दायक
दायिण-द्वय a. I. burnt on the fu-
neral pile; अग्निदग्वाय ये जीवा येऽप्य-
दग्वाः कुले सम वायु. 2. burnt with fire.
3. burnt at once without having
fire put into the mouth, because de-
stitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of
Manes or Pitris, who when alive,
kept up the household flame and
presented oblations to fire--दुग्मनी
[अग्निदग्मतेऽनया; दग्-भिर्च कण्ठे ह्युद] a nar-
cotic plant, So'anum Jacquini.-दात्
[अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who performs
the last (funeral) ceremonies of a
man; यश्चाग्निदाता ग्रेतस्य पिदं दद्यात्स एव
हि--दापन a. [अग्निं दीपयति] stimu-
lating digestion, stomachic, tonic.--
दाप a. [तू. त.] glowing, set on fire,
blazing. (-प्ता) अग्निजठरीनलो दापः सेवनात्
यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता,
which is said to stimulate digestion.
-दाग्निः f. active state of digestion.
-दूत a. [अग्निदूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा]
having Agni for a messenger, said
of the sacrifice or of the deity invoked
यमं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अंकृतः Rv
10. 14. 13.-दूषित a. branded--देवः
[अग्निदेव देवः] Agni; a worshipper of
Agni.--देवा [अग्निदेवो यस्याः] the third
lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कुत्सिका).
--धानं [अग्निर्धानोऽस्मिन्] the place or

receptacle for keeping, the sacred
fire, the house of an अग्निहोतुः पदं कुण्ठे
अग्निवने Rv. 10. 165. 3. --वाणं main-
taining the sacred fire; वनिर्वाणं K.
55 -नयनं = प्रणयनं.--विर्षासः [अग्निज्वाल-
स्येव दीपकां निर्वारो यस्य] N. of the
plant अग्निजार.--वेत्र a. [अग्निनेत्रा यस्य]
having Agni for the leader or con-
veyer of oblations, an epithet of a
god in general--वदं 1. the word
Agni. 2. fire-place 4. N. of a plant
-परिक्रि-दिक्-या care of the sacred fire,
worshi of fire, offering oblations;
गृहायोऽग्निर्कीरिचक्रया Ms. 2. 67.--परि-
च्छदः the whole sacrificial ap-
paratus; गृह्यं चाग्निपरिच्छदं Ms. 6. 4.
-परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial
fire with a kind of screen.--परिशा
[वृ. त.] ordeal by fire.--पर्यतः [अग्नि-
साधनं पर्यतः] a volcano.--पुच्छः [अग्नेः
अग्न्याधानस्थानमयं पुच्छ इव] tail or back
part of the sacrificial place; the ex-
tinction of fire.--पुराणं [अग्निना प्राक्तं
पुराणं] one of the 18 Purānas ascrib-
ed to Vyāsa. It derives its name
from its having been communicated
originally by Agni to the sage Va-
sishtha for the purpose of instructing
him in the two-fold knowlege of
Brahma. Its stanzas are said to
be 14500. Its contents are varied.
It has portions on ritual and mystic
worship, cosmical descriptions, chap-
ters on the duties of Kings and
the art of war, a chapter on law, some
chapters on Medicine and some treat-
ises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Gram-
mar, Yo. a. Brahmadevyā &c. &c. प्रण-
यनं bringing out the sacrificial fire
and consecrating it according to the
proper ritual--प्रतिष्ठा consecration of
fire, especially the nuptial fire.--प्र-
वेशः-शनं [स. त.] entering the fire,
s. If-immolation of a widow on the
funeral pile of her husband.--प्रस्कं-
दनं violation of the duties of a sac-
rificer (अग्निहोमाकरण) ; परस्त्वं चाप्येवं
भविष्यसि Mb.--प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति
अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा] a flint, a stone pro-
ducing fire--बाहुः [अग्नेर्बाहुर्गिरि दीर्घ-
शिखरवात्] 1. smoke 2 N. of a son
of the first Manu; and of a son of
Priyavrata and Kānyā.--बीरं 1.
the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold
(रुद्रतेजः सधुर्भूतं हेमबीजं विभावसोः) 2. N.
of the letter र. भं [अग्निग्निं भाति;
भा-क] 1. ' shining like fire ', gold.
2. N. of the constellation कुत्सिका,
-सु n. [अग्निर्भवति; सू-क्षिप् हृस्वात्;] 1.
water. 2 gold. -भू a. [अग्नेर्भवति; सू-
क्षिप्] produced from fire. (-भूः) 1.
' fire-born ', N. of Kārttikeya. 2. N.
of a teacher (काश्यप) who was
taught by Agni. 3. (Arith) six-
-भूति a. produced from fire. (-भूः)

[अग्निरिव मूर्तिरक्षयं यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tirthankara (-तिः) f. the lustre or might of fire. भाजस् a. Ved. [अग्निरिव भाजते; भाज्-असुप्] shining like fire-माणः [अग्नेरुत्थापको मणिः शाक. त.] the sun-st ne.-मथ्य m [अग्नि मन्त्रानि निष्पाद्यति. मंथ-क्षिप्-मलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the ऋणि itself. -मंथः, -मथं, producing fire by friction, or the Mantra used in this operation. (-यः) [अग्निर्मथ्यते अनेन मंथ-करणे यज्ञ. N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नखेल) Premna Spinosa (तरकाड-चोर्षको हि आशु बहिरुत्थायते). -माद्य slow-ness of digestion, loss of appetite; dyspepsia-मारानिः [अग्निश्च मरुच्च तयो-रपत्यं इञ्च ततो वृद्धिः इत च। द्विपदवृद्धौ घृ. पूर्व-पदस्य ऋषः Tv.] N. of the sage Agastya. -त्वत्रः N. of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpamitra who must have flourished before 150 B. C. -the usually accepted date of Patanjali-as the latter mentions उपपित्रव by name. -सुगः a. having Agni at the head. (-ञः) [अग्नि-सुखमिव यस्य] t. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः अग्निमुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c. or अग्निमुखे अग्ने येषां, for fire is said to have been created before all other gods) 2. [अग्निमुखं प्रधानमुपस्थो यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रद्विज). 3. a Brāhmāna in general (अग्निर्दाहकत्वात् शापाग्निमुखे यस्य, for Brāhmanas are said to be वाग्ब्रह्माः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भल्लतक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्पर्शात् दुःखदायकं मुखमग्रं यस्य; तत्रिर्थासस्पर्शेन हि देहे क्षतोत्पत्तस्तयोस्तथावत्.) 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण prescribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt I. (कृ) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्रं यस्याः, गोरगदि-डोष] 1. N. of a plant भल्लतक (Mar. बिब्बा, भिलावा) and लोणालिका (विपलंगला). 2. N. of the Gayatri Mantra (अग्निरिव मुख मुख-त्वेन कर्त्तव्यं यस्याः सा, or अग्नेरिव मुखं प्रजापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारं यस्याः, अग्निना समं प्रजापतिमुखं ज्ञातव्यं; कदाचिदपि नो विद्वांश्च गायत्रीमुदके जपेत्। गायत्र्याग्निमुखी यस्मात्स्मादुत्थाय तां जपेत् ॥ गो-मिल). 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्तमं मुखं यस्याः सा] -सुह a. [वृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. -योमंनं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. -रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्ष्यते अनेन अत्र ऋ] a Mantra securing for Agni protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोत्र -रजः, -रजस् m

[अग्निरिव रक्ष्यते दीप्यते, रञ्ज्-असुप् नेलापः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रगोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni 3. gold. -रहस्यं mystery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmana -राशिः a heap of fire, burning pile रुहा -[अग्निरिव रोहति रुहकः] N of the plant मांसान्दनी or मांसरोहिणी (तद्विकृतस्य वरिह-तुयवर्णतया उल्परक्षत्वात्पात्वात् तस्याः). -रूप a. of [अग्निरिव रूपं वर्णं यस्य] fire-shaped; the nature of fire. (-यः) the nature of fire. -रेतस् n. the seed of Agni; (hence) gold -रोहिणी [अग्निरिव रोहति; रुह-गिनि] a hard inflammatory swelling in the armpit. -लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru in the Purānas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kāsi Khanda it is said to be to the south of इंद्रधनुः एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येयं पृथङ् रयते शुभा। इमान्मन्त्रिभर्तृ पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरी शुभाम् ॥ -वधुः Svāhā, the daughter of Daksha and wife of Agni. -वर्षस a. [अग्नेर्वर्षे इव वर्णो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire. (-न.) the lustre of Agni. (-म.) N. of a teacher of the Purānas -वर्ण a. [अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरां पीत्वा द्विजो मोहाद्भ्रमिवर्णो सुरां पिबेत् Ms. II. 91; गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92. (-र्णः) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudaršana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19 3. the colour of fire. (-र्ण) a strong liquor. -वर्षक a. stimulating digestion, tonic (-कः) I. a tonic. 2. regimen, diet (पच्यहार) -वल्लभः [अग्नेर्वल्लभः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] 1. the Sāla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it -वासस् a. [अग्नि-रिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (-न.) a pure garment. -वाह a. [अग्नि वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2 a goat. -वाहनं a goat (जाग). -वेद m. I. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रि q. v. -विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. -विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation -विहरणं, -विहारः 1. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्निध to the सदोमंडप. 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना ष्येला K. 348 -धीयं 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. -वेश. [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an ancient medical authority; (चरक). -शरणं-शाश-लं a fire-sanctuary; *मार्ग-मदिशय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; *रक्षणाय स्थापितोऽहं V. 3. -शर्मन a. [अग्निरिव शृणोति तत्रक्रोपत्वात्; शृ-मनिच्] very passionate. (-म.) N. of a sage. -शिक्ष a. [अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिक्षा यस्य] fiery, fire-crested;

दहत् ष्वैः सायकैः Rām. (-ञः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow; 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जंगलीवृक्ष. (-लं) 1. saffron. 2. gold. (-ञा) 1. a flame; शरीरमग्निशोषणेः Mb. 2. N. of two plants लंगली (Mar. वागवचका or कल्लावी) Gloriosa Superba; of another plant (Mr. also कल्लावी) Menispermum Coriifolium. -शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire. -शेखर a fire-crested. (-रः) N of the कुसुम, कुकुम & जंगली trees. (-रं) gold. -शोच a. [अग्नेरिव शोचं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252. -श्री-a. [अग्नेरिव श्रियं यस्य] glowing like fire, lighted by Agni. -शृत्, शृम्, -स्तोम &c. -स्तुत्, -स्तुम् &c. -संस्कारः 1. conservation of fire. 2. hallowing or consecrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथाई ० माल-वाद्य देखा Dk. 169; नाम्य कर्षोऽग्निर्वाकारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. -सहयः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smokecoloured) 3. smoke. -समव a. [पं. ऋ.] sprung or produced from fire. (-वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph, result of digestion (-वः) I gold. -साहस्रक [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कृप] a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचवाणं M. 4. 12; *मयादी भर्ता हि शरणं त्वया H. I. v. I., R. II. 48. -सारां [अग्नी सारां यस्य अत्यंतानलोत्तापनिपि सारांशदहनात् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (-रः, -रं) power or essence of fire. -सूत्रं a thread of fire 2. a girle of sacrificial grass (मौलिभिल्लो) put upon a young Brāhmāna at the time of investiture. -स्तंभः 1. stopping the burning power of Agni 2. N. of a mantra used in this operation. 3. N. of a medicine so used. -स्तुत् m. (अग्निष्टुत्) [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तु आधारे क्षिप् पत्वं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यत्रेन वाश्वदेवेन स्वयंजिता गोसेवेन वा। अभिजिद्विधाग्निर्द्वयं वा त्रिभृता-ग्निश्रुतापि वा ॥ Ms. II. 75. -स्तुम् (ऽष्टुम्) [अग्निः स्तुयतेऽत्र; स्तुम्-क्षिप् पत्वं] I. =अग्नि-ष्टोम 2 N. of a son of the sixth Manu. -स्तोमः (ऽष्टोमः) [अग्निः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; *वे भयो मंत्रः *मः; *मस्य व्याख्यायं, कल्पः. *मः P. IV. 3. 66. Vārt. 3. N of the son of the sixth Manu 4. a species of the Soma plant; *सामन् a part of the Sāma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice -स्य a. (ह) [अग्नी स्यात्तुमर्हति, स्या-क पत्वं] placed in, over, or near the fire.

(-इः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yūpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire.—स्वातः (written both as स्वात and स्वात्) (pl.) [अग्निः i. e. प्राद्वीय-विप्रकरूपानन्तात् सुहु, अतः ग्रहेण येषां ते] N. of a class of 11tris or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacrificial or domestic fire, but who did not perform the Agnistoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of gods and Brāhmanas and also as descendants of Maichī, Ms 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्याग्निष्टोमादिद्यागमकृत्वा स्मार्तकर्मणिष्ठाः सती मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः).—हुत्, -होतृ Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest—होत्रे [अग्नये ह्ययंतेऽत्र, हु-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel) 2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; [अग्नये होत्रं होमाऽस्मिन् कर्मणाति अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम] 1. or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्निहोत्रावसुलेषामु K. 26; होता स्यात् ऋत्स्य Ms. 11. 36; ऋत्स्यसते 42; स्त्री दाहयेत् ऋत्स्य Ms 5. 167. 6 4. Y. I. 189. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्नये सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात्.) Agnihotra is of two kinds, 1. a kind of constant oblation [यात्रस्त्रीवमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति] and काम्य occasional or optional (उपसान्द्र-श्रित्वा मासमेकमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति). (-त्र) a. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; इवनी (णी) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रहणी ऋत्स्य Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणी, हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; आहुतिः invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र. -होत्रिण a. [अग्निहोत्र-मत्स्ये इति] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नीषी [अग्नि-रेङ्-ङीप्] 1 The wife of Agni and goddess of Fire, Svāhā. She is said to be a daughter of Daksha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हृद्यं क्रयं च यत्किञ्चिद् द्विजानामप्य संस्कृतं. होत्रयज्ञौ सदा देवि स्वाहित्युक्तत्वा समुद्भूतं ॥ अथ प्रभृति दास्यति सुवृत्ताः सत्पते स्थिताः एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्यं सदा वत्सयति शोभने]. 2 The Trēṭā age.

अग्निः [अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कै-क] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निष् m. [अग्नि द्याति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति; वा-क्तिप् नि. आलोपः Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्-वत् Ved. a. [अग्निः अस्त्यस्य मत्पु, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 15] 1. Hav-

ing fire or enjoying it -2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire; पितृयज्ञं वृत्तिवत्ये विप्रश्चंद्रस्येऽग्निमान् Ms. 3. 122.-3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निमात् ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn,' to consign to flames'; भातृज्ञगिरमाग्रसात्कृत्वा M. 5; न चकार शरीरमाग्निमात् R. 8 72; भू to be burnt.

अग्निघ्नः [अग्निमाद्व्राति घृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्म who kindles the sacred fire. -2 (अग्नि धारयत्यग्ने संप्रदाने घृत्तये क दीर्घः) Sacrifice, sacrificial act. See आग्नीत्र.

अग्नीय a. [अग्नेः अदूरभवत् स्थालादि; उत्कटा छ] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम m. (मी) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च इंद्र ईत पत्वं] Agni and Soma; प्रगमनं bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; (मी) the rik or vessel used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमीय a. [अग्नीषोमी देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; ऋत्स्यः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; ऋत्स्यः a victim sacred to them; ऋत्स्यः दानः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्रम् n. Battle, conflict, See अग्रम्.

अग्र a. [अग्रं र् नलोपः Un. 2. 28] 1 first, foremost, chief, bes, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; अग्र-दिशि chief queen; स्वातमासेवधाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; अग्रस-नं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. I. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above; surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक).-अग्र I (a) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (f.g.) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्रह्मणो मूलं अग्रं तज्ज्य वर्यते Ms. 11. 84; दर्शना अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c.; वा-सिवा tip of the nose; सार्वं &c.; समस्ता एष विद्या जिह्वाग्रोऽम्बरं K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अनुद्य विद्या रसनाग्रनैकी N. 1. 5. (b) Top, summit, surface; कैशस, पयंत, &c.-2 front, vana; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे.-3 The best of any kind; श्वेदानाग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रासादाग्रेः Rām.-4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्षः) अग्रदायं रोहति Tāndya.-5 Goal, aim, resting place (अलंननं); मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. See ० मुनि also.-6 Beginning; See अग्रे. 7 A multitude, assemblage.-8 Overplus, excess, surplus; सायं स्त्रीसहस्रं Rām. 1000 women and more; so सायकोटी च रक्षसां.-9 A weight=पल q. v.-10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार)--II

(Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (अग्र, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the forefront', 'front' 'tip' &c.) e. g. 'पादः-चरणः the forefront of the foot, toe; so 'हस्तः, 'करः'; 'पार्श्वः &c.; 'सरोहः the top-most lotus Ku. 1. 16; 'कायः forefront of the body; so 'नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c.—adv. In front, before, ahead—COMP.—अग्रुः [अग्रं अङ्गोः] the focal point.—अक्षि n. [कर्म] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (अपांगवीक्षण) ; अग्रश्याघा वीक्षमाणस्तु तिर्यग् भातरमप्रवीत् Rām.—अग्रुः a- having precedence in eating.—अग्नी (णी) कः (क) vanguard; दीर्घः ऋत्स्येन नाराय नीकेषु योष्येत् Ms. 7. 193; अग्रणीकं रक्षथात्री रक्षसानां च संजतुः Rām.—अग्रणीयं [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अयं ज्ञानं तत्र सायु छ] N. of a Buddhistic tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमग्रायणीयमथ वीर्येण प्रवादः स्यात्—हेमचंद्रः).—अग्रलेहितं [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a Srāddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted.—उपहरणं first supply.—उपहारीण a. [अग्रे उपहृत्यते कर्मणि अनोयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2 [अग्रं उपहृत्यते यस्य ह-संप्रदाने अनोयर्] आद्राद्यर्धेनुपकल्पितस्य अन्नाद्रग्रे दानोद्दिश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv.—वरः I=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. t e focal point.—केशः front line of hair; श्रेष्ठु रेणुः अग्रहस्ति K. 86.—चः [अग्रे गच्छति, गन्-च्] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost.—गण्य a. [अग्रे गण्यतेऽसौ] foremost, to be ranked first—गामिन् P. [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; प्रयोऽग्रगामिनि P. VIII. 3. 92—ज a. [अग्रे जायते जन्-ङ.] first born or produced; आर्नदेनाग्रजेनेव R. 10. 78. (-ज) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्वयेव मनुयुर्भरताग्रजे भे R 14. 73. 2. a Brāhmana (-जा) an elder sister; so जात, जातक, ज्जाति.—अंघा the forefront of the calf.—जन्मन् m. [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2. a Brāhmana (वणेषु मध्ये अग्र-जातत्वात्, or अग्रत् प्रधानांगात् सुखात् जतत्वात्, ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत्, तस्मात् विवृत् स्तोमार्तां सुखं . अग्निदेवतानां ब्राह्मणो मनुष्याणां; तस्मात् ब्राह्मणो सुखेन वीर्यं करोति सुखतो हि सृष्टः Tandyā); अतिव्यसमग्रजन्मनं K. 12; अतोच्च ०न्ना Dk. 13 3. N. of Brahmā, as he was the first to be born in the waters.—निवृहा the tip of the tongue.—ज्या (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude.—दानिन् [अग्रे दानं अस्य; अग्रदान-इति] a (degraded) Brāhmana who takes presents offered i) honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्राहो); कोमी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रदानं ग्रहीतवान् ; अग्रहणं मृदादानां (ग्रहणात्तिलदानानां Tv.) अग्रदानि

बभूव सः ॥ — दानीयः [अग्रे दानमर्हति छ] = अग्र-
 दानियः — दूतः a harbinger; कृष्णक्रीराग्रदूतः
 Ve. I. 22; अग्रनिता Dk. 20; महीपतीर्णे
 प्रणयाग्रदूतः R. 6. 12 — गिरूपणं prede-
 stination; prophecy; determining
 beforehand — नीः (णीः) [अग्रे नीयते अस्मी
 नी किर, णत्व] 1. a leader, foremost,
 first; chief; णीतिवाल्हन्तः K. 195; अग्र-
 यूपीर्षितकृत्वाग्रपानी R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire.
 — पर्णा [अग्रे पर्णं यस्याः सा-डोष] cowage,
 Carpopogon Pruriens (अजलोमण).
 — पतन्त a. [अग्रे आदी पतति; पत-णिनि]
 happening beforehand, antecedent;
 the first शुभान्ति निमित्तानि K. 65. — पादः the
 forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिसल-
 वराणोत्प्रापदेन M. 3. 12; अग्रता stand-
 ing on tiptoe. S. 6. — पाणिः = हस्तः
 q v. — पूषा the highest or first mark
 of reverence or respect; अग्रिमह
 स्थित्वा गृह्यादे देविं प्रभो Rām — येयं
 precedence in drinking — चीन a.
 [अग्रे शाखाग्रं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य] growing by
 means of the tip or end of branches,
 growing on the stock or
 stem of another tree, such as 'कलम'.
 (-नः) a viviparous plant — भागः [कर्म].
 1. the first or best part [आद्वादशौ प्रथम-
 सुद्वयं देयं द्रव्यं]. 2. remnant, remain-
 der (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip, point
 4. (Astr.) a degree of amplitude.
 — भागिन् a. [अग्रभागीऽस्यास्ति; अस्त्यर्थे ङिनि]
 first to take or claim (the remnant)
 अक्रियमाणस्य तस्य अनुत्पन्नभागे ये श्री भवामि
 V. 5 claiming the first share of
 the remnant &c. — भुञ् a. I. having
 precedence in eating 2. glutton-
 ous, voracious (आदरिक्). — भूः [अग्रे
 भवति भू-किप्र] = भूमिः f. 1. goal of
 ambition or object aimed at ततोऽग्र-
 भूमिं ध्येयसाधयुद्धैः Ki. 17. 55; स्वमग्रभूमि-
 न्तिप्रयासंश्रया Si. 1. 32 (प्रायश्चान्त). 2.
 the topmost part, pinnacle; विमानं
 Me. 69. — मत्सं [अग्रे मध्यखेत्त प्रधानं मत्सं]
 flesh in the heart, the heart itself;
 सं चालत् Ve. 3. 2. morbid protuber-
 ance of the liver. — यणं [अग्रे अयनात्
 वत्तरायणात् णत्वं ङाकं तद्दिहानकासोऽस्य अच् (1)
 Tv.] a kind of sacrificial cere-
 mony. See आग्रयण. — यान a. [अग्रे यानं
 यस्य, यान्युद्] taking the lead, fore-
 most. (-न्) an army that stops in
 front to defy the enemy. — यानिन् a.
 [अग्रे यान्यनि या-णिनि] taking the lead,
 leading the van; पुत्रस्य तं रणशिरस्य-
 चग्रथार्थी S. 7. 25, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3.
 — योतिन् [अग्रे स्थित्वा युध्यते] the princi-
 pal hero, champion; राश्रसानां वधे तेषां
 श्री भविष्यति Rām; so अतिः कर्मसु चाग्र-
 थिः — यणं opening, fore-part; वासा'
 Mál 1. 1. — योहता [अग्रे लोहितं यस्याः सा]
 A kind of pot herb (किह्लोडाक). —
 संरुण्य the first place or rank; पुत्रः
 समलोपयग्रमंरुण्य R. 18. 30. — योषानी
 [अग्रे क्रीडयन्ते; प्राक् संसियते ज्ञायतेऽनया कार्ये,
 र्व.] the register of human act-

ions kept by Yama (यव हि प्राणिवर्गस्य
 प्रायश्चित्तकर्मसुयोगेण शुभाशुभमूलकं सर्वं लिख्यते
 सा यमपञ्जिका) — संध्या early dawn;
 कर्कशूनमपि तुहनें संबध्यग्रसंध्या S. 4 v. 1.
 — सं—यायिन् taking the lead; R. 9.
 23; आयोभानाग्रमरतां त्वयि वीर याव 5. 71.
 — सरा [अग्रे शीर्षानं सागं यस्याः सा] 1. a
 sprout which has tips without
 fruits. 2 a short method of count-
 ing immense numbers. — द्र a [अग्रे
 द्वियत् दीयतेऽस्मी; द-अच्] 1. that which
 must be given first. 2 = अग्रहारि. —
 हस्तः (-करः, -पाणिः) the forepart of
 the hand or arm, अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा
 प्रमादयेत् Ratn. 3; forepart of the
 trunk (of an elephant); often used
 for a finger or fingers taken col-
 lectively; अंगुलस्तं हस्तः Mk. 3. अतस्त-
 द्वासेन वेपथे स हस्तः Ratn. 1; कुसुमिन इव ते
 हस्तः प्रतिभाते M. 1; प्रसारते अंगे M. 4;
 हस्तात्प्रभ्रष्टं पुष्पभानं S. 4 slipped from
 the fingers; also, the right hand;
 अथ हस्ते मुकुटाङ्गुली Ku. 5. 63 (अग्र-
 श्वासी हस्तश्च Malli.); Ki. 5. 29 — दानः
 (णः) [अग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनी श्रेष्ठिः अन्न, णत्वं] the
 beginning of the year; N. of the
 month मार्गशीर्ष; (मासनी मार्गशीर्षाहं Bg.
 10. 35); द्वाष्टः नवशास्त्रेऽष्ट्यांभेदः — द्याः
 a grant of land given by kings (to
 Brāhmanas) for sustenance (अग्रे
 ब्राह्मणभोजनं, तदर्थं द्वियते राजवनात् पुषक् क्रियते
 ते श्रेत्रादयः—नोलकठैः श्रेत्रोत्पन्नशस्यादुद्भूत्य ब्रान्ध-
 गोहेशेन स्थायं धान्यादि, शुकुलादावृत्तब्रह्मचारिणे
 देयं श्रेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv.); कस्मिंश्चिद्ग्रहो
 Dk. 8. 9.

अग्रतः adv. [अग्रे अग्रादा, अग्र-तसिक्]
 (with gen.) I Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in
 front of, at the head of; forward; न
 गणन्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. I 29; गच्छाग्रतः
 lead the way; तो विलोक्य seeing
 before him.—2 In the presence of;
 मेवनादस्य Pt. 1. अमायस्याग्रतः Mu. 5;
 वतुर्भूतामग्रत एव रक्षिणी R. 3. 39 in the
 very presence of.—3 First; पुरुषं
 जतमग्रतः Rv. 10. 90. 7; अग्रतः कृ to
 give precedence to, consider most
 important; to put in front or at
 the head of — COMP. — सर a. [अग्रतः सति
 सू. ट.] going in front, taking the
 lead. (-रः) a leader.

अग्रिम a. [अग्रे भवः, अग्र-दिमच् P. IV.
 3. 23. Vārt.] I First (in order,
 rank &c.) foremost, best, excel-
 lent, preferable, superior; वीरगण-
 ग्रिमो भुञ्जा युयुधे पार्थिवेः सह Mb. -2 prior,
 preceding.—3 Elder, eldest.—4
 Furthest, advanced, first ripen.—5
 Further —मः An elder brother.—
 ष A kind of fruit, Annona Reticu-
 lata.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-घ] Foremost,
 best &c —यः An elder brother.—यं
 The first fruits; the best part.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-घ] Foremost,
 best &c.

अग्रे adv. I In front of, before, (in
 time or space); अग्रे यानि श्वस्य रेणुपद्वर्ति
 वनाः V. 1. 4, R. 2. 26, V. 2. 7, Bh.
 3. 36 — 2 In the presence of, before
 समग्रं स्तुयति H. 1.—3 At the head,
 ahead; तस्य लिङ्गे वीर नलः Rām.—4
 Further on, subsequently, in the
 sequel; पत्रमग्रं वक्ष्यते, पत्रमग्रं विद्वष्टं &c.
 —5 In the beginning; at first, first;
 प्रनाप्ये ततः ऊढः पानामृतदन्तरं R. 4. 30;
 अतिवेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up., Ms.
 2. 169.—6 First, in preference to
 others; सर्वगणैः द्विजानां प्रश्रवता दारकर्मणि
 3. 12; अतिथिभ्यामग्र पतेता भोजयेत् 3.
 114.—COMP —गः a leader.—गः go-
 ing in front or before — दिक्षिपुः—पुः
 a man (of one of the first three
 castes) who marries a wife mar-
 ried before (पुनर्भूविवाहकी). (-पुः) f.
 a married woman whose eldest sister
 is still unmarried (अश्रायां यवतुदायां
 कन्यायामुद्यतेऽनुजा । मा चाग्रिदिक्षिपुर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च
 दिक्षिपुः—स्तुता); अतिः the husband of
 such a woman.—पाः [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति,
 अलुक्] first to protect.—पूः [अग्रे पूयते,
 पू-किप्र] purifying in one's presence
 having precedence in drinking.—
 पन्-णं [वनस्याग्रं राजदेतां पूर्वनिपातः; अलुक्
 णत्वं P. VIII. 4. 4] the border or
 skirt of a forest.—सर a. [अग्रमग्रे-
 ण्ये वा सति सू. ट. अलुक् P. III. 2. 18]
 going in front, taking the lead, a
 leader, foremost, first; विरयत्रणां
 अग्रेसरीकृतस्मि K. 169; मरण श्री भवामि
 Pt. I. Mál. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रे-
 सरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29 —सरकः [अग्रेसरी
 अग्रगतीं पसूतः टर्]. I. a servant (who
 precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्रथ a. [अग्रे जातः, अग्र-यत्] I Fore-
 most, best, choicest, most essen-
 tial or important, highest, pre-emi-
 nent, first; तदग्रमग्रथं मघवन् महाकतोः
 R. 3. 46; योहतां IO 66; उपेयुषः स्वात्मपि
 नृतिमग्रथो 6. 73. 8. 28, 14. 19, 18 39,
 Ku 7. 78, Ms. 5 166, 12. 30, V.
 5. 14; also with loc.; अग्रथाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु
 Ms. 3. 184 —ग्रथः An elder brother.
 —ग्रथ The roof of a house.

अग्रभण a. Ved. Having nothing
 acceptable.

अग्राम्य a. Not rustic or rural,
 town-made.—2 Not tame, wild.

अग्रह्य a. Not acceptable, that
 which ought not to be taken or
 accepted as a gift, present &c;
 श्री शिवानिमित्तं यत्र पुण्यं फलं जडं; not to
 be perceived, admitted or trusted;
 not to be considered or taken into
 account.—ह्य N of the clay or मृत्तिका
 which ought not to be taken for
 purposes of purification.

अग्रः-ग्रः f. [अग्र-कृ नलोपः वा उड्ड] I A finger.-2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman),

अग्र=अम् q. v.— (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अग्र a [अग्र-कर्तरि अच्] I Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अवाप्युरीश्रियारामो मोघं पार्थ स नीचनि Bg. 3. 16.—अं [अग्र भावे अच्] I Sin; अग्रं स केवलं मुक्ते यः पञ्चायत्प्रकारात् Ms. 3. 118; Bg. 3. 13. अश्लीलविध्वंसद्विज्ञो पश्यातीः Si. 1. 18, 26; मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् द्विमातिरिष हंतुमवापि दशं Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also.-2. An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न यद्रूत्वानि विमर्शति शिवः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियादानां मन्त्रा विना 3. 52; II. 80; प्रजानां तमनादं R. 15. 51, 19. 52, See अनृ. -3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुरुद्यादं त्रयहं Ms. 5. 63; न राजा-मप्यदोति 93; न वर्षयद्वाहानि 84.-4 Pain, suffering, grief distress; दयाद्वयमधःपृष्ठं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief.-5 Passion -अः N of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtanā and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretche himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] -वा the goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghā. COMP.—असुरः See अग्र ab.ve.—अशः (अहृत्) a day of impurity (अशौचदिनः).—आग्रसु a. leading a wicked life.—कृन् a. sinful, wicked, evil-doer.—घ्नः = नाशन.—नाश, -नाशन a. [अग्रं नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (-नः) destroyer of the demon अग्रः N. of Krishna. —भोजिन् a. [अग्रं पाप-फलं मुक्ते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for gods, Manes, guests &c.).--मर्षण a. [अग्रं मृष्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाजिनं कर्मा-क्षमत्वाद् मद्यते अनेन मृष-मृषुट्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brahmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनद्रामपृथ्वति जयं त्रिध्रुवमर्षणं Ak.; यथाश्रमेवः क्रतुगद् सर्वपापानोद्दरः तयावर्षणं सूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं II. The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c. are said to be expiated by re-

peating this सूक्त thrice in water; पवित्राग्रयणमर्षणानि जपन्त्या K. 179, 38.—मार a. [अग्रं मारयति नाशयति; मृ णिन्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of gods (यमो मृत्युरधमारो निक्षेपः).—रुद्र a. [अग्रं रोदिति स्वकर्मक्षमताया यस्मात्, रुद्र-अपा-ह्नि किप्] I. 'making sin, weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अग्रे व्यसनं रोदिति न तदप्रतिकाराय वदते किप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them.—विषः [अग्रं व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?).—अंसः [अग्रस्य अंसः; अंस्र भावे अच्] I. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अग्रे अनिष्टं शोभति उच्छ्रान्तं; अंस्र अग्र] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?).—आंस्र a. reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.—हर्षः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल a. [अग्रं लाति नाशयति ल-क] Destroying sin. अवायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin. अवाग्रु a. Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अवारि a. [अग्र व्यसनं अग्रति; ऋ-णिनि] suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसन-युक्त); not anointing (?).

अघ्न a. Not hot, cold; अशुभ, आमन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर a. Not terrific or fearful.—ः [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] I N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशानावरोत्सामानी वाम-देवस्ततः परम् । सद्यो जातइति श्लोकः कमशो उच्यते कर्मणि).-2 A worshipper of Siva and Durgā-रा [अघोरः शिवः उपास्यतेन अस्यांसा अघोर अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādra sacred to Siva (आद्रमास्यसिते पञ्चे श्वोराख्या चतुर्दशे । तस्यामा-राधितः स्यादुर्नयेच्छिवपुरं भुवं).-COMP.—घोररूपः N. of Siva.—पयः, मार्गः a follower of Siva—प्रमाणं a terrific oath-or ordeal.

अघोरा a. [नास्ति घोरो यस्य यत्र वा] I Hard-sounding. See below.--2 Devoid of cow-herds.—अः the hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the II kinds of बाह्यप्रयत्न, See P. VIII. 2. I.), or the consonants so pronounced (स्वयं यमः खयः नः ऋपी विसर्गः शर एव च । एते श्वास्तु-प्रदाना अघोराश्च विदुष्वते).

अघोस ind. A vocative particle, another form for अघवत् (Ved.).

अघ्न्य a. Not to be killed.—घ्न्यः [न हेति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हृ-यच् निपातः Tv.] a Brahman (अघ्न्यः प्रजापतिः Un. 4.III.) -2 A bull.—घ्न्या [न हृयते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निषिद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अग्रय a. Not fit to be smelt.—घं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक I A. To move in a curve.-10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं) I To mark. stamp; हेमपादकिनायां पीठिभायां K. 12. स्वनामधेयविक्रित S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोद्विन्दुभिः अंकितं-स्तनोत्तुं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68 -2 To enumerate, count-3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तत्को नामगुणो भवेत्सुगुणनां यो दुर्जनवर्णितः Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; वस्त्रेण वेष्टयित्वा अं शिः Ks. 13. 152 branded head.-4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंक कर्तरि कणेण वा अच्] I The Lap. (n. also); अंशययाः कमुद्रीरिताशीः Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap. -2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9। पदपंक्तिरलक्तका Rām.। रतिबलयपदकि चंटे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.। मद्रोत्रांकभेयं Me. 86; a stain, stop, stigma, brand; इदं; शिरणेतिवर्णः; Ku. 1. 3; कक्षां कृतांका निर्वार्यः Ms. 8. 281. -3 A numerical figure, a number; the number 9-4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with I above); समुत्सुकैवांकुवेति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोत्सुकं सुहृत्कवानो रत्नावीर्यं वि-रावबंध Si. 3. 36। सिद्धे जंबुकनकमागतपि त्यक्त्वा निर्हति द्विः Bh. 2. 30। Ki. 17. 64; See-आगत below.-5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c. See S. D. 278.-6 A hook or curved instrument.-7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक; See S. D. 519.-8 An ornament (युष्म).-9 A sham fight, military show (शिवयुद्ध).-10 A coefficient.-11 A place.-12 A sin, misdeed.-13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.-14 The body.-15 A mountain. [cf. L. uncus Gr. ogkos]. -COMP.—अंक [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपञ्चादि-विन्द्वानि यस्य Iv.] water—अवतारः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Maravikā-gnim tra (अंकाते स्मृतिः पवित्रसंदंक्षयानिमा-गतः । यत्रंकोवतरत्यंकोकावतर इति स्मृतिः S. D. 311). The Dasarūpa defines it differently; अंकावतास्त्वंकंति पातोक्तया-विभागतः । एभिः संसृचयेत्यस्यं हरयमंकेः पदज्ञेयत्. I. 56—आगत, -गत a. [द्वि. त.] come within the grasp or reach: विहृत्-सचवृत्ति R. 2 38; श्रियं युवाख्यं ह्यतान-भोक्ता R. 13. 67.—करणं marking, branding &c.—तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—धारणं-णा I. bearing or hāv-ing marks; such as those on the

not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them). 3 (a.) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तमं राजं, चतुर्थं बलं, चतुःषष्टयं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतागीता Pt 5. 56; यत्क्षेत्रप्रविष्टः स्थितिकेनायेन यज्वनः Ms. II. 11. (Hence) (b.) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; षडंगः or सांगः वेदः. (c.) A constituent part, essential requisite or component, सर्वैर्वर्णैः R. 7. 59; तदंगमर्थं मन्त्रं महाकांतिः R. 3. 46. (d.) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगिन्); अंगी रोद्रसप्तत्रयसैर्वाग्नि रसाः पुनः S. D 517; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरुपेक्षांगि Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (e.) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यसंगेषु मुख्योपकरणेषु चक्रे. मंत्रो योष इवाधोः सर्वांगेः संयुतैरपि ॥ Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगानि, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words) -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविक्षिप्तत्वादिप्रत्ययं P. 1. 4. 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्प्रत्यये तदादिशब्दः स्वल्पं तस्मिन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (a.) One of the subdivisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas; the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उदरसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64; for details see the words. (b.) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न). See अंगमात्र. -7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedāngas.—8 The mind; हिरण्यमर्षिभुवः सुनि हरिः Si. I. 1. See अंगत्र also. -9. (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal. [It lay on the south of Kausiki Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā; sometimes called Angāpurī, Lomāpadapurī, Karnāpurī or Malini According to Dandin (अंगेषु गंगाते बहिःश्रयायः) and Hiouen Thsang it stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pātharghāta, that it is 24 miles east of Bhāgalpur, and that there are villages called Champānagar and Champāpura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the

Angas lay to the east of Girivraja the capital of Magadha and to the north-east or south-east of Mithilā. The country was in ancient times ruled by Karna] -a. 1 Contiguous. -2 Having members or divisions. -COMP. -अंगि, -अंगि-भावः [अंगस्य अंगितो भावः] the relation of a limb to the body, of the subordinate to the principle, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); e. g. प्रयाज and other rites are to दर्श as its *angas*, while दर्श is to them the *angi*; अंगानि भावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः। पश्य टिडिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ H. 2. 149; अत्र वाक्य समासगत्योरुपमयोः साध्यसाधनभावत्वात्. वेन संवेद्यः Malli. on Ki. 6. 2; अत्रिश्रातिशुभात्साम्यं गान्तिवं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुप्राधानुप्रादृक्कवं). -अंगिः -पः, -अंगिः 1. lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. *यजः, *पतिः, *ईश्वरः, *अधीश्वरः). 2. 'lord of a लग्न, the planet presiding over it; (अंगान्ये बलिनी सर्वविभूतिसंपत्तः अंगानीशः स्वर्गे हे बुधरुक्कविभिः संयुतो वीक्षितो वा Jyotisha). -अपूर्व effect of a secondary sacrificial act. -कर्म-म. क्रिया 1. besmearing the body with fragrant cosmetics, rubbing it &c. Dk. 39. 2. a supplementary sacrificial act. -ग्रहः spasm; seizure of the body with some illness. -ज-जात a [अंगात् जायते ज-इ.] produced from or on the body, being in or on the body, bodily; *जं रजः, *जाः अलंकारः &c. 2. produced by a supplementary rite. 3. beautiful, ornamental. (-जः) -जनुस् also 1. a son. 2. hair of the body (n. also); तबोत्तम्य करिचर्म सत्तनं Ki. 18. 32. 3. love, cupid (अंगं मनः तस्माज्जातः); intoxicating passion; अंबजराणदीपनात् Dk. 161. 4. drunkenness, intoxication. 5. a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood. -ज्वरः [अंगमंगं अधिकृत्य ज्वरः] the disease called राजयक्ष्मा, a sort of consumption. -द्वेषः one of the six minor Dvipas. -न्यासः [अंगेषु मंत्रभेदस्य न्यासः] touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पाणिः f. [अंगं पालयते संबन्धते उत्र, अंग-पाल्-इ] an embrace (probably a corruption of अंकपालि). -पालिका=अंकपालि q. v. -प्रत्ययं. [समा. द्वंद्व] every limb, large and small; *गानि पाणिना स्पृष्ट्वा K. 167, 72. -प्रायश्चित्तं [अंगस्य शुद्धयर्थं प्रायश्चित्तं] expiation of bodily impurity, such as that caused by the death of a relative, consisting in making presents (पंचशुभान्यदुरितक्षयार्थं कार्यं दानरूपं प्रायश्चित्तं Tv.). -भूः a. [अंगात् मनसो वा भवति] भू-क्त्वा] born from the body or mind. (-भूः) 1. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then restrained, his limbs by repeating

the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्मांगभूत्रिह्राणि योगितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (सद्योजातादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.)—भंगः 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; वैदिकल इव भूत्वा स्थान्यामि S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep) सांगभंगमुत्थाय Vb.; जामैतैः सांगभंगैः Mu. 3. 21. K. 85.—भंगः N. of a Mantra.—मर्दः [अंगं मर्दयति; घृद् गिच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of shampooing; so (मर्दका or मर्दिन्, घृद्-गिच्, पुब्बु or गिनि) one who shampoos.—मर्ष. [ष त.] rheumatism; प्रसामनं the curing of this disease.—यज्ञः, -यागः [अंगी-भूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts; समिधो यजति, तनुत्पातं यजति, इडो यजति, बहियजति स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधा। एतेषां समुद्रनुशांनेव तंत्रन्यायेन प्रधानयामानामांश्यादीनामुपकारादिति मीमांसा Tv.—रक्तः-क्तं [अंगे अत्रयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडारोचनो भूने in कोपिण्य country and having red powder (रक्तांगलोचनो) —रक्षकः [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष्-णञ्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3.—रक्षणं [अंगं रक्षते रक्षणं] a coat of mail or a garment. (-णं) protection of person.—रागः [अंगं रभ्यते अनेन कणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body fragrant unguent; पुष्पवेनेन अंबराण K. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भावे ष्टुद] act of anointing the body with unguents.—रुहं [अंगे रोहति; रुह क्त्वा स त.] hair; विदंभरांगरुहैरोवायतेः Si. 1. 7.—रिपिः f. written character of the Angas.—लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप्-कणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of anointing—ओडयः (ety.?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber.—विकल a. [वृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralysed. 2. fainting, swooning.—विकृतः f. 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतेश्चालनादियस्मात् पं. व.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपस्मार).—विकारः a bodily defect.—विक्षेपः 1. movement of the limbs; gesticulation. 2. a kind of dance.—विद्या [अंगरूपा व्याकरणदिशास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 5 I of Pūrihat Samhitā which gives full details of this science; न रक्षत्राविद्या-या...विद्यां हितेतेत कहिचित् Ms. 6. 50.—विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविषयकर्मणोर्ग-नोपकृतया अंगविधिः).—वीरः chief [of principal hero.—वैकृतं [अंगेन अंगचेष्टया वैकृतं हृदयभावा ज्ञाप्यते यत्र, बहु.] 1. A sign, ges-

ture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts (आकार). 2. a nod, wink. 3. changed bodily appearance.—**वैगुण्यं** a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vishnu; (ब्राह्मदिपद्धतौ कर्म ते यत्किंचिदंगवैगुण्यं जातं तद्दोषप्रशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं करिष्ये इत्यभिप्रायवाक्यं Tv.)—**संस्कारः**,—**संस्क्रया** [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कृ-करणे or भावे घञ्] 1. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तृ अञ्] one who decorates or embellishes the person.—**संहतिः** f. compactness, symmetry; body; स्थेयसी दक्षतमसंहतिं Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body.—**सङ्गः** bodily contact, union; coition.—**सेवकः** a personal attendant, body-guard.—**स्कन्धः** [कर्म] a subdivision of a science.—**स्पर्शः** fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others—**हानिः** f. I. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (=वैगुण्यं); दैवाद् भगवत् प्रमादाद्देहहानिः प्रजायते । स्मरणादेव तद्विह्वलः संपूर्णं स्यादिति श्रुतिः ॥—**ह्यारिः** [अंगं हियतेऽत्र; ह-भा० णि]। 1. gesticulation, 2. stage; dancing-hall.—**हीन** a. [वृ. त] 1. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हीनं यद्येचितप्रमाणान् अल्पं यस्य) ; according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mother's dehd had not been duly fulfilled (सा प्राग्दौहिदा पुत्रं जनयेत् गुणान्वितम् । अकृच्छदौहिदा गर्भं लभेतामिति वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विन्द्रियाणेषु दौहिदेवै विमानना । जायते तस्यु-तस्यादित्स्तिमित्तं स्मिस्त्येन्द्रिये ॥) .

अंगकं [अंगमेव अंगकं स्वार्थे कर्] I A limb; अङ्गल मधुरेवाणां मे कुडुङ्गलमङ्गलैः U. 1. 20, 24.—2 The body; इरति रतये रहः प्रियतमोऽङ्गकं Si. 4. 66.

अङ्गिका [अंगं आच्छादयति; अंग-ङ्गि स्वार्थे क्, श्रिया टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गिन् a. [अंग-अस्त्यर्थे ङिति] I Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; धर्माधिकारमोहात्पञ्चतार इवाङ्गिन् R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body; यथापि न विकृतं अङ्गिन् विकारस्तस्मात् तृतीयो Sk.; इयाथापि बृद्धिरङ्गिन् Si. 2. 94.—2 Having subordinate parts, chief, principal; ये रस्त्योऽङ्गिन् धर्माः; एक एव भवेदङ्गं शृणोति वीर एव वा, अङ्गो अत्र करणः; ये रस्त्योऽङ्गवत्प्रत्यय धर्माः शौर्यादयो दया S. D.

अङ्गीय a. [अंग-ङ्] I Belonging to the body. 2 Referring to the Anga country.

अङ्ग a. [अंग-यत्] Belonging to or connected with the body, corporeal.

अङ्गणं=अङ्गं q. v.

अङ्गतिः [अङ्गतिं यात्यनेन, अञ् करणे अति]—1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 [अङ्ग्यते गम्यते सेवादिना कर्मणि अति] Fire.—3 Brahmā.—4 [कर्तृ अति] Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire.

अङ्गदं [अङ्गं दायति शोधयति भूषयति, अङ्गं दति वा, वै or दो-क] An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; तप्तनामीकरादङ्गः V. 1. 14; संवहयन्नङ्गदमङ्गदं R. 6 73.—दा I The female elephant of the south (?).—2 A woman who offers her person for use (अङ्गं ददाति अर्पयति).—दः I N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. [He was born of Tara, Vāli's wife, and is supposed to have been an incarnation of Brihaspati to aid the cause of Rama (and hence noted for his eloquence). When, after the abduction of Sita by Ravana, Rama sent monkeys in all quarters to search for her, Angada was made chief of a monkey-troop proceeding to the south. For one month he got no information, and when consequently he determined to cast off his life, he was told by Sampati that Sita could be found in Lanka. He sent Maruti to the island and, on the latter's return with definite information, they joined Rama at Kishkindhā. Afterwards when the whole host of Rama went to Lanka Angada was despatched to Ravana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Ravana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success].—2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmila (R. 51-90), his capital being called Angadiya.—3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.—COMP.—**निर्गूहः** the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

अङ्गणं [अङ्ग्यते गृह्णातिः सृज्य गम्यते अत्र; अञ्-ङ्गुद, वा णत्वं Tv.] I A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard court; ग्रहः; गगनः the wide firmament; *भुजः केसरवृक्षस्य Mal. I situated

or being in the courtyard.—2 [करणे ष्युद.] A conveyance.—3 [भावे ष्युद.] Going, walking &c.

अङ्गना [प्रशस्तं अङ्गं यस्याः सा; अङ्गात् कर्णानो न; P. V. 2. 100.] I A woman or female in general; वृषणं गजं हारिणं &c.—2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman.—3 (Astr.) Virgo.—4 The female elephant of the north.—COMP.—**ननः** 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women.—**प्रिय** a. beloved of women (—यः) N. of a plant (अशोक) *Jonesia Asoka*, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flower:

अङ्गदे [अङ्गे स्वाययवे वाति अंतर्भवति अति-शोषणात् संकुचितं गमिव भवात्, वा-ड Tv.] Dried fruit.

अङ्गसू m. [अञ्-असुग कृत्वं] A bird.

अंगारः—रं [अञ्-आरन् Un. 3. 134] I Charcoal (whether heated or not); चूर्णकुम्भसमा नागो तप्तगारसमः पुनार; उज्जो दहति चांगारः श्रिताः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहृस्तेनांगारः कर्षिताः Pt. I you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुडकुङ्गार Ve. 6 destroyer or pest of the Kuru family.—2 The planet Mars.—3 A plant हितावकी, *कुडुकः—हितावकी—4 N. of a prince who fought with king Mandhatri.—r a. Red, of a red colour.—रं Red colour.—COMP.—**अवक्षेपणं** [अंगारा भवक्षिप्यते अनेन करणे ष्युद] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.—**कारि** a. [अङ्गारं करोति कृ-णिनि] one who prepares coal for sale.—**कुडुकः** [अंगारको कुडामिव-कर्] N. of a plant हितावकी.—**वाणि** [अंगारा पीयते अस्यां; वा-आधारे ष्युद ङीप्],—**वाणिका** [स्वार्थे कर्] a portable fire-pan, brazier.—**परिवाषितं** [वृ. त.] roasted food or meat.—**पर्ण** [अंगारमिव पर्णं यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (—र्णः) [अस्त्यर्थे अञ्] N. of Chitratha, king of the Gandharvas. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kunti with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge, but Angaraparna finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the Pandavas.]—**पात्री-शकटी** a portable fire-pan.—**पुष्यः** [अंगारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्यं यस्य सः] the plant इन्दुली.—**सञ्जी**,—**सञ्जी** [अंगारा रक्तवर्णो मञ्जी यस्याः] a shrub *Cesalpinia Banducella* (रक्तवर्णवृक्ष).—**वज्जरी**,—**वज्जरी** [अंगारा इव

रक्तफलवात् रक्ता] N. of various plants; कर्ज, भागी, गुंजा.—वेणुः [कर्म.] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थे कर्] I Charcoal.—2 Mars; गवेश्मस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; अंगारः course of Mars. See chapter 6 of Brihat Samhitā.—3 Tuesday. (०-दिने, अंगारः).—4 N. of a prince of Sauvira.—5 N. of two plants कुण्डक and अंगारक, Eclipta (or Verbesina) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth.—कं (अण्वर्थे कर्) I A small spark.—2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Durva, Manjishtha and other substances have been boiled.—COMP.—मणिः [अंगारकस्य मियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तदिप्रयत्नः; मणिकर्म भास्करे दीर्घं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदापयत्. प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).

अंगारिः f. [अंगार मत्वर्थे ठर पृषोदकलोपः.] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित a. [अंगारकाः अस्य संजाताः इत्थं] Charre !, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं विद्यमानं अस्याः मत्वर्थे ठर कर् च] I A portable fire-pan.—2 The stalk of the sugarcane.—3 The bud of the Butea Frondosa (किंशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मत्वर्थे इनि] I A small fire-pan—2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. 3 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. [अंगारं अस्य संजातं; तारका इत्थं] Charred, roasted, half-burnt.—तः-तं [अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-क्विप् ततः कर्त्तरि क्] An early bud of the किंशुक tree.—ता =अंगारस्थानी q. v.—2 A bud in general.—3 A creeper (लतामार्गं)—4 N. of a river.

अंगारीय a. [अंतारेभ्यः एतान्ते; अंगार-ठ] To be used for preparing coal-प्याण काष्ठानि P. V. I. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर m. N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavāha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् m. [अंगति-अंगयती अस्ति इत्द. Un. 4. 235] according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार; ये अंगारा आसं-सैगिरिसोऽभवत्. | so Nir.; अंगारिषु यो भूय संगिराः] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rigveda are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym.) (शिवो भव प्रजापत्यो मातृवीर्यस्व-मंगिरः; अंगिराभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसौ इवाद्वा अंगिरा अङ्गिरूपः). According to Bhārata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Angira and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came

to the sage and said:—निक्षिपाम्यहम् म्रित्वं स्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्राजापत्यकं एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुर्व पुण्यं प्रजासर्गे भवामिस्तिमिरापहः । मां च देव कुर्वाम्ये प्रथमं पुत्रमंजसा ॥ तदुत्वांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथा-ऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahmā. His wife was Sraddhā, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uta-thya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinivali, Raka and Anu nati. The Matsya Purana says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Parajpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddha his wives were Smriti, two daughters of Maitreya; some daughters of Daksha, Svadhā and Sati. He is also regarded as teacher of the Brahmanvidya. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhagavata Purana, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rathitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलंगिरस, मौलमंगिरस and भारद्वाजंगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions.—(pl.) I Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.]—2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda.—3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तप a. [तप्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

अंगिरस्वत् a. [अंगिराः अग्निः महायत्वेन विद्य. तस्य; मत्पु मस्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishnu in his incarnation of Parasurāma.

अंगिरसामयनं [अङ्कु स.] A Sattra sacrifice.

अंगीकु 8 U. [connected with अंग or अंग-त्वि. अंगं अस्तीपकरणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] I To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; कर्त्तव्योक्तुर्वादिमंगी-करोतु Jagannātha । दक्षिणामाशान्मंगीकृत्य मत्तस्य K. 12f in the southern direction, towards the south; अंगीकृत्य अग्रतः 160; यदि पृथुमंगीकरोति ibid. । एवमंगीकारयितुं मया मणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent.—2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to undertake । कित्तमंगीकृतमसूत्रं कृपणवत् स्वार्थो जने कर्त्तते Mu. 2. 18.—3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant.—4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं I Acceptance.—2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अङ्-उङ्] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

अंगुरिः-री = अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुः [अङ्-उङ्] I A finger.—2 The thumb, अंगो पाणौ ङीयते (n. also).—3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a इस्त or cubit । अङ्गुःशङ्गुः Ms. 8. 271.—4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part.—5 N. of the sage Chānakyā or Vātsyāyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री f. [अंग-उलि Un. 4. 2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger) । a toe (of the foot) । एक-विंशत्यं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुल्यो दशपाया भार-स्यैकावशः Ait. Br.—2 The thumb, great toe.—3 The tip of an elephant's trunk.—4 The measure अंगुल.—5 N. of the tree गजकणिका.—6 Penis (?). —COMP.—तोरणं [अंगुलिः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c.—त्रं, -त्राणं [अंगुलिं त्रायते, अंगु-लित्त्रायते अनेन त्रै-क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string).—पंचकं the five fingers collectively.—मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring.—चोटनं, —स्फोटनं [अंगुलीमोटनं मदीने स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. सुटकी).—संघा [अंगुली संघो यस्याः सा] stic kingto the fin

gers; नागवधायुः; *मागः सादयति P. VIII. 3. 80 Sk. (अंगुलिलेपकारकं यवगुद्रयं Tv.) (-नः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering.—सङ्गा (तृ. त.) a sign made by the finger। मुखापरेणैकान्गुलिसङ्गायेन Ku 3. 47.—संदेशः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign.—संचयन a. [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका 1=अंगुलि.-2 A sort of ant.

अंगुली (री) यं-कं-यकं [अंगुली-री भवं, स्वार्थे क]। A finger-ring, तत्र सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6. 10; m also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8. 118.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगौ पाणौ प्रामाण्येन तिष्ठति। अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3. 97] I the thumb; great toe.—2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुलि. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust*.] COMP.—मात्र a. [परिमाणार्थे मात्रच्] of the length or size of a thumb; *त्रे पुरुषे िश्वकर्षं बलाद्यमः Mb.

अंगुष्ठयः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumbnail.

अंगुष्पः [अंगु-ऊर्ध्व] I An ichneumon.-2 An arrow.

अंगु A I [अवते आमन्त्रे] I To go. -2 To commence, set about.-3 To hasten.-4 To scold, blame.

अंगुष्ठ m. [अवते गच्छति नाकमनेन अंगु-अङ्गु] A sin; Ve. I. 12 v. 1.

अंधारि a [अ-इण् प्रथो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (श्रीगिरीशो); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अंघ्रि (अंघ्रिः) [अंघ्र-किरि निपातोय] Un. 4. 66] I A foot.-2 the root of a tree.—3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्ध्रपादः).—COMP.—वः [अंघ्रिणा पि-प्रति सितकजलं; पा-क] a tree; दिक्षु ह्यु-द्विभ्रिपां; Ve. 2. 18.—पर्णी-गिका.—त्रल्लो, -त्रल्लिका [अंघ्रौ मूलं तदारूप्य वा पर्णीत्यस्याः, स्वार्थे क]। अंध्रारम्यं बल्लोय पर्णत्वेन] N. of a plant सिंहपुच्छी *Hedysarum Lagopodioides* (Mar. बवला, पिठवण).—पान a. [अंघ्रिः पानं यस्य or अंघ्रि पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant.—स्कणः [अंघ्रेः स्कण इव] the ankle.

अङ् I [J.] (अवति-अंचति, आनंच, अंचितुं अक) I To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c &c.; connected with अंश् q. v.—न् m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अचक्र a. I Having no wheels.-2 Immovable.-3 Not wavering.

अचक्षुस् a. Eyeless, blind। *विषय a. invisible; *यं दुर्मि Ms. 4. 77—n. A bad or miserable eye.

अचल a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle.—श्रि A mild or tractable cow

अचक्षुर a. [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य—निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] I Destitute of four. -2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अचर a. Immoveable; चराचरं विश्व Ku. 2 5; चापागमनमचरः Ms. 5. 29.-2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ. सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अचरम a. Not last, middle &c.; वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 230. Vārt.

अचल a. Steady, immoveable; motionless, fixed, permanent; चित्र-न्यस्यामिवाचकं चारमं V. 1. 4; तपतेऽपि वस्तु-मचरामचरकः Ki. 6. 18; समाधौ षोडशुद्विः Bg 2. 53; यत्र स्थानांतरवाचकः S. 7. 11 immoveable—कः I A mountain; (rarely) a rock.—2 A bolt or pin (शंकु).—3 The number seven.—4 N. of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jainas.—आ The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhatta who rejects this view, अचला; पर्वताः संत्यत्र, अस्त्यर्थे अच्; अचलत्वात् स्वकाशतो बहिर्गमनाभा-वाद्वा)।—कं Brahma—COMP.—कन्यका, -सुता, वृहिता-तनया &c. N. of Pārvati, daughter of the Himālaya mountain.—कोक (च.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned).—ज, -जात a. mountain-born. (-जा-जाता) N. of Pārvati.—द्विच a. [अचला त्विद यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (-m. *द) a cuckoo (बहुपक्षालनेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा, त्विद). (f.) permanent colour.—द्विच् m. [अचलात् द्वेष्टि, द्विष्-किर] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings.—धृतिः f. a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गाल्यार्या).—पतः, राट् lord of mountains, N. of Himālaya। so *अविपः, *अष्ट.—सप्तमी N. of a book in the भावि-ष्पोत्तरपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Āsvina.

अचापल-हय a. [बहु.] Devoid of fickleness, steady.—कं-हयं [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचित् a. Ved. I Devoid of understanding.-2 Irreligious, unrighteous.-3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित्त a. Ved. I Gone.-2 [न. त.] Not thought of.—3 Not collected.

अचित्त a. I Inconceivable.-2 [नास्ति चित्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.-3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचितिः f. What of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचिद्य-तर्पण a. [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpect-

ed; *यस्तु तत्र प्रभावः R. 5. 33. *व्यरूप, *कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action.—त्यः Siva.

अचिन्तित a. Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; *उपपन्नं occurring unexpectedly; *तो वचोऽज्ञानं मीमाणाग्निव जायते. Pt. 2. 3.

अचित्तवत् a. Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर a. [न. त.] I Brief, transitory, of short duration; *श्रुति, *भास, *प्रभा &c. q. v.—2 Recent, late, new, अकरोदचिरेश्वरः श्रुतो R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently,' 'just,' 'not long ago'। *प्रवृत्तं ग्रामिसमयमावेकृत्य S. I just set in; प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved.—र्त्तं adv. (also आचरणे, अचिराय, अचिराय, अचिरस्य in same senses) I Not long since, not long ago.—2 Recently, lately.—3 Soon, quickly; not long hence.—COMP.—अंगु-आभा, -श्रुतिः, -प्रभा, -भास्, -रोषिस् f. [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्ताः सा] lightning; *श्रुतिसासंभवा हृदयीः Ki. 2. 19; *भास तेनसा वाजुर्लभैः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24; 5. 6. 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिद्यु-ष्टु a. Ved. [अच् गती वा-इष्-ष्टु-च्] Going everywhere, all-per vading

अचेतन a. [न. न.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन *नेषु Mē. 5; *अं ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; *अं नाम श्रुणं न लक्ष्येत् S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.); *अेवपि चेतनायद्रुप-चारः Mbh.-2 Not conscious, insensible, senseless; बुद्धिशतपतेतन नष्टे H. 2. 161.

अचेतत् a. [न. न.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

अचेतान a. [चित्तं ज्ञानच् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट a. [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] I Effortless, motionless.—2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचेतन्यं [न. त.] I Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters.—2 The material world, matter.

अचोदत् a. Ved. [नास्ति चोदना यस्य] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छु a. [न छयति हृष्टि, जो-क. न. त., नि-मले हि वस्तुनि हृष्टिः प्रसति न तु समले आगर्थ

तरपर्यंत धावति [Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; मुक्ताच्छदं तच्छविदं-रेयं U. 6.27; स्फटिकविशदं Me. 51; अमलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्यमच्छा मतिः Bv. I. 86.—च्छः I A crystal—2 [न छाति भक्षयति नाज्ञितसत्त्वैः, छा भक्षण-क न.त. Tv.] A bear; cf. also अमल-3 N. of a plant.—COMP.—उदर a. (i. e. अच्छोद) [अच्छं उदकं यस्य] having clear water. (—द) N. of a river; एतेषां (अभिष्कारानां) मानसी कन्या अच्छोदा नाम निम्बगा Harivamsa. (—द) N. of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari).—अमलः a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा ind. ved. To, towards (with acc.). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; अच्छ गतपर्यवेत्तु P. 1. 4. 69; इह गतुं यावत् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्या; गच्छ-च्छ to go near, approach; गच्छी to lead towards; उच्छु to call out to; पच्छु to fly towards; वच्छु to salute; वच्छु to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ आभिमु-क्ष्येन वा वति शंसति; वच्छु कर्तारि संज्ञायाम् घञ् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker or inviter, a priest or Ritvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of the four principal priests, होतृ, अश्वरुद्र, बह्वार and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore 16; सामान N. of the Sāman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called उद्गात्रीय.

अच्छावाकीय a. [अच्छावाकशब्दोत्पत्त्य-ञ्] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2. 59.—यं [एवाकस्य कर्म भावो वा] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. I. 135.

अच्छावाक्य n. [अच्छावाकस्य इदं-यत्] Pertaining to, to be repeated by an अच्छावाक.

अच्छदंस् n. [न. व.] I Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the युज्ज ceremony), or not entitled to that study (as a Sudra).—2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose.—3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र a. [न. व.] Unbroken, uninjured, complete unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तेष्विर्मप्रिभिः Pt. I. 126; नपच्छिद्रं तपच्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं आद्र-कर्मणि। सर्वं भवतु मेच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः॥ ततथा क्रियता राजन्यायच्छिद्रः क्रतुर्मवेत्तु Rām., अजति giving perfect protection Rv. I. 145. 3.—द्रे A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; द्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last.—COMP.—अजम् [ऊर्जा] having a fault-

less udder.—कोटं N. of a chapter of the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] I Uninterrupted, continuous, constant; अक्षिप्तं रूपमतः-करणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 36. undisturbed in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing holy thoughts; अमलसंतापाः सतितः कोतै-यश्च ते Ku. 6. 69.—2 Not cut or divided, undivided, uninjured; inseparable.—COMP.—पर्णः, पत्रः [अच्छिन्नानि सत-तानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य] N. of trees having constant leaves; particularly of the tree called शाखोटकः (of birds) having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छोदिक, अच्छोदिक a. [छेदं नार्हेति टर्] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुमा [न. त.] Not touched by sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyādevis of the Jains.

अच्छोटनं Hunting.

अच्छुत a. [न. त. स्वरूपसामर्थ्यात् न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तारि क्] I Not fallen, firm, fixed, not giving way, solid; नरुद्धमूर्तिरिव अच्छुतस्थितरमणीया K. 52 (अच्छुत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm', 'fixed'); अक्षुत् having solid ground.—2 Imperishable, permanent; वृष inveterate enmity.—3 [न च्योतति धरति च्युत-क.न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping.—जः I N. of Vishnu; of the Almighty Being; यस्मान्न च्युतपूर्व-हमच्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhāg., वच्छात्रयच्युतदर्श-नेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions').—3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria.—4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos.—COMP.—अग्रजः [प.त.] N. of Balarāma or Indra.—अनजः,—पुत्रः,—आ-त्मजः N. of Cupi; son of Krishna and Rukmini.—आवासः,—वासः the sacred fig-tree.—जः [प.त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been produced from Vishnu.—एगलं N. of a place in the Punjab.

अञ् 1. P. (optionally replaced by the root क्षी in non-conjugational tenses.) अजति, आजोत, अजितु) I To go.—2 To drive, lead.—3 To thr w, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. ago; Gr. age; Zend az.].

अज a. [न जायते; जन्-ङ. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; यो नामजमयादौ च वेति लोकमद्भ्यश्च Bg. 10. 3; अजस्य सृष्टणतो जन्म R. 10. 24.—जः I The 'unborn,' epithet of the Almighty Being; न हि जातो न जायते न जातव्ये कदाचन। श्रेयस्त्रः सर्वभूतानां तस्माद्दहमजाः स्मृतः॥ Mb.; also a N. of Vishnu, Sivā or

Brahmā.—2 The (individual) soul (जीव); अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे Bg. 2. 20.—3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणो दक्षयज्ञभगसमयं मेघ-रूपग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात्, अजाभिहितरूपवत्त्वात् मेघस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.)—4 The sign Aries.—5 A sort of corn or grain; अजेयैष्टयं तत्राजा ब्राह्म्यः Pt. 3.—6 Mover, leader (Ved.), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.—7 N. of a mineral substance (माक्षिकवातु).—8 N. of the Moon or Kāmadeva (आत् विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. चंद्रमा मनसो जातः).—9 A vehicle of the sun.—10 N. of the father of Dāsaraṭha and grand-father of Rāma; so called because he was born on the Brāhma Muhurta.—11 N. of a Rishi—COMP.—अदः [अज अतीति, अद-वश्च] N. of the ancestor of a warrior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71.—अद्वी [अ-जैः तुत्या अन्यैः दुःखस्पर्शेषु अचते; अच् कर्म-णि ह्युच्] a kind of prickly nightshade, दुराक्षमा (Mar. धमासा).—अञ्जी [अजस्य अत्रमित्व अञ् तदाकारवती मंजरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Argenteus; नीलतुङ्गा.—अञ्जिक [अजाभावायश्च तेषां समाहारः द्रंश्च] goats and sheep; small cattle; अजाधिके तु संहृदे Ms. 8. 235.—अञ्शे goats and horses. (—शः) the Sun or Pushan, who has goats for his horses.—एकपाद्-ञः [अजस्य छागस्य एकः पाद् इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the 11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वो-भाद्रपदः presided over by that deity.—एकक [अजाश्च एककाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams.—कर्णः,—कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पूर्णं यस्य—एवायं कर्] N. of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata Tomentosa; of another tree साल Shorea Robusta.—गंवा [अजस्य गंभ इव गंभो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयामानी,—गंभिका a kind of वर्षीरीमाक (Mar. तिलगंगा, कानकोडी).—गंभिनो=अजङ्गुली q v.—जगः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गृ-अञ्च] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (—री N. of a plant.—गल See अजागल below—गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra).—जीवः,—जीविकः [अजैस्तवारणेन जीवति; अजा एव जी-विका यस्य वा] a goat herd; so—पः,—प्यालः.—पुं [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो देवो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मदेवी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थ-देवस्य तदोयाकठेन कण्ठात् तत्पात्रं).—देवता I. N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (जैद्री येनुर्दिदिदिष्टा छाग आश्रेय उच्यते).—नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कर्] a mineral substance.—गत्तः I the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars.; lord of the sign Aries.—पयः=अजवीषिः q. v.—पदः,—पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजेकपाद् above.—भुः [अजस्य भृशुडिभ सूत्रेत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat).—भक्षः [अजैर्भक्षयते असौ भक्ष-कर्मणि घञ्] N. of the वर्षीरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats).—माय्

a Ved. bleating like a goat.—**मारः** [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थे; घृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, for formerly abounded in butchers).—**मीढः** [अजो मीढो यद्ग्रे सिको यत्र च.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmeer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayāti. 3. surname of Yudhishtira.—**मुष** *a.* goat-faced. (**-कः**) N. of a Prajāpati (Daksha). When Daksha revealed Siva at his sacrificial session, Virabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of Siva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one (**-कः**) N. of a Rākshasi kept to watch over Sitā in the Asoka garden at Lankā—**मोः**; **-मोदिका** [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधी यस्याः; अजं मोदयतीति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway; the species called *Apium Involucratum* or *Ligusticum Ajowan* (Mar. ओवा).—**ऊंबनं** [अज इव लंब्यते गृह्यते कृष्णवर्णत्वात् कर्मणि ष्टुट्] *Anti-mony.*—**होम**, **-होमी**.—**ना** [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मंत्रति यस्य. स्वा वा] *cowage*, *Carpo pagon Pruriens.*—**वस्तिः** [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him.—**वाथः**.—**थी** *f.* [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वायुः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern patt comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसिन्धु, यमनाला); पितृयानोऽजवोध्याश्च यद्गमस्तस्य चांतरं Y. 3. 184. 2. goat's path.—**शुभी** [अजस्य मेवस्य शुंगमिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or *Odina Wodier*, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेढशिगी), See मेघशुभी.

अजका=अजिका below.

अजमं [अज् भावे ष्टुट्] Moving, driving.—**नः** *Brahmā*; **योगिनः** born from *Brahmā* i. e. *Daksha*.

अजनिः [अज-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्याजा] I (According to Sākhya philosophy) *prakriti* or *Māyā*; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedānties as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अणु and अत्र See S. B.—2 A she-goat.—**COMP.**—**गलस्तनः** tee fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; **धर्मार्थकाममोहाणां यदर्थं कौपि न विद्यते** । **स्तनमध्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं** ॥ **स्तनवः** बलंबत यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65. 3.—**जावः**; **-पालकः** a goat-herd. See अजगीव &c.—**नौहन-**

किः [शाक० गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजा-दुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

अजका, -अजिका (स्वार्थे कर् टाप्) I A young she-goat.—2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषं वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement.—3 A disease of the pupil of the eye.—**COMP.**—**जातः** [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीष प्रतिमो ह-जावात् सकलोहिता लोहितविच्छिन्नाक्षः । विदार्य कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजातमिति व्यवस्थेत् ॥).

अजकवः—**वं** The bow of Siva (शिवो हि अनेनैव धनुषा त्रिपुरासुरस्य वधेन अजं विष्णुं कं ब्रह्मणो च अवात् प्रणियामास इति तस्य धनुषोऽजक-वत्वं, अजकौ वातीति Tv.)

अजकावः—**वं** I Siva's bow.—2 [अजकं छागं वाति प्रोणाति । वा-क] N. of the tree वर्वरी, of which goats are said to be very fond.—3 [अजका अजागलस्तन इव वा-ति प्रकाशते वा-क] A sacrificial vessel of wood (of the form of अजागल) dedicated to Mitra and Varuna (—वं in this sense) मैत्रावरुणपार्श्व.—4 A disease of the pupil of the eye—अजकाजात q v.—5 A venomous kind of vermin (अजका रोगविषेः, तद्विषं).

अजमं [अजं विष्णुं गच्छति शरत्वेन गम्-ड] Siva's bow.—**गः** I [अजेन ब्रह्मणा गम्यते नीयते वा, गर्मणि गम्-ड, गै-न] N. of Vishnu—2 [अजेन गच्छति अजं छाग यद्वागत्वेन गच्छति वा] Fire.

अजमत् See under अज.
अजमवः [अजमो विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्तस्य अ-जग-व P. V. 2. 110] Siva's bow, Pināka.

अजमवः [अजमं विष्णुं अवाति अच्-अण्] I Siva's bow.—2. The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets.—3 N. of a snake-priest.

अजटा [नास्ति जटा शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant भूष्यालको or कपिकच्छ See अजझटा.

अजड *a* N. t stupid.—**डा** N. of the plants अजटा; कपिकच्छ (अजडयति स्पर्शमात्रात्).

अजट्या [अजाय हिता अजट्या; अजट्यम् P. V. 1. 8] I N. of the yellow jasmine वृथिका.—2 A flock of goats

अजम-नि See under अज्.
अजम *a.* [न. व.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert.—**नः** [कृत्स्नतायै नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

अजमानः *f.* [नञ् जर्-आकीदो अनि P. III. 3. 112]. Cessation of existence; तस्याजनिरेवास्तु जननीकृत्कारिणः Si. 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist!

अजमन् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being।

पुरुषस्य पदेऽजजन्यनः R. 8. 78.—*m.* [नास्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, absoluteness; तस्मात्स योग्यादविगम्य योगमजन्मनेऽकल्पत जन्मभोगः R. 18. 33.

अजन्य *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind—**ञ्** [लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्यते; जर्-णिच्-क्त्] A portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः [अस्पष्टं जपति निंदायै नञ्, जप्, अच्] A Brāhmana who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कृपाठक) ; अजपा ब्राह्मणस्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः । भाव-ध्यातं कलौ Mb.; one who reads heretical works.—**या** [प्रयत्नेन जप्या अप्रयत्ने-चारतरवात्; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Mantra called हंस, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (धासप्रधासयोः बाह्यैर्मनागमनाभ्यां अर्ध-निष्पादरूपो जपः स च हंसः सोहं इत्याकार एव; उक्त्वसिरेव निःश्वासेयं इत्यश्वरद्वयं । तस्मात्प्राणश्च हंसाख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥).

अजम *a.* [नास्ति जंमो दंतो यस्य] Toothless.—**मः** I A frog.—2 The sun.—3 Toothless state (of a child) .

अजय *a.* [नास्ति परैजयो यस्य] Invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable—**यः** [न. त.] A defeat; **लाभाभायौ जया-जयो** Bg. 2. 38.—2 N. of Agni (अजेन छागेन याते । या-क) or of Vishnu (according to some); of a lexicographer.—**या** [नास्ति जयो मादकत्वेन अस्यां] I Hemp or भांग.—2 N. of a friend of Durgā.—3 *Māyā* or illusion.

अजय *a.* [न. त.] Invincible; सञ्च्यु-स्ते स किञ्च शतक्रताः अजयः S. 6. 2, R. 18.—2 Not proper to be won at play; **एवं जिगाव ताव** Bopadeva.

अजर *a.* [न. व.] Not subject to old age or decay; ever young। **अजरं वृद्धत्वं** K. 103; cf. वृद्धत्वं जरया तवरा R. 1. 23.—2 Undecaying, imperishable; **पुराणमजरं विदुः** R. 10. 19; **अनंतमजरं ब्रह्म** Bh. 3. 76, H. Pr. 3, Pt. 1. 151; Ms. 2. 148.—**तः** I A god (who is not subject to old age)—2 N. of a plant वृद्धदारक or जीर्णफलो (एत also)—**तः** I N. of a plant गृहकन्या or घृतकु-मारी Aloe Perfolata.—2 A house-lizard (योजाल) .—**रं** [न जीयते क्षीयते जृ-अच्] The Supreme Spirit.

अजय *a.* [न जीयते जृ कर्तरे यत् P. III. I. 105] I Not digestible.—2 Not decaying, imperishable, everlasting, perpetual.—**र्थ** (with संगतं expressed or understood) friendship; **घृत्नीज्यै जसोऽदिष्टे** R. 18. 7.

अजरत्, **रजु**, **रस** *a.* Ved. Not old.
अजवस् *a.* [जु-अहुत्] Not quick, inactive.

अजस्तुं [अजस्य इव तुं अस्म्य सुद निपा-
तोयं] N. of a town, P. VI. I. 155.

अजस्र a. [न जस्र P. III. 2. 167; जसिन्श्रुपूर्वः क्रियासातये वर्तते Sk.] Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; दीक्ष-प्रवर्तस्य R. 3. 44.—खं ind. Ever, constantly, perpetually; वृथेव संकल्पज्ञै-रजसं S. 3. 5; तच्च वृथेत्यजस्रं U. 426.

अजहृत्स्वार्था [न जहृत् स्वार्थोऽत्र, हा-शत्रु न. व.] A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear, as कुंताः प्रविशति=कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः; श्वेतो भावति=श्वेतवर्णोऽश्वो भावति; also called उपदानलक्षणा q. v. स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः; कुंताः प्रविशति, पद्यः प्रवि-शति इत्यादी कुंतादिभिर्वाचनः प्रवेशसिद्धयर्थं स्वसं-योगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यते K. P. 2.

अजहृत्स्विं [न जहृत् स्विं यं; हा-शत्रु] A noun which does not change its original gender, even when used like an adjective; e. g. वेदः or ध्रुतिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or ण्णः).

अजहा [न जहाति यूकाय हा-श.] N. of a plant, cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.

अजावर a. [न. व.] Not wakeful, not requiring keeping up.—[जाग-रवतीति जागरः न जागरो यस्मात्] A plant, Verbena Prostrata (भृंगराजवृक्षं) (सेवनेन निद्राराहित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन् जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति.)

अजाजिः—जी f. [अजेन ज्ञानेन वीयते गंजो-रुटत्वात् त्यज्यते, अज-इत् वीभावभावः] Cumin seed (श्वेतजीरक) ; कृष्णजीरक Nigella Indica; काकोदुम्बरिका Ficus Oppositifolia.

अजात [न. त.] Unborn; अजातमृत-सूर्वाभ्यो मृताजातो सुतो वरं Pt. I.; not yet born, produced, or fully de-veloped; *कञ्जु, *पक्ष &c.—COMP.—अदि, -शत्रु a. [न जातः शत्रुः अस्म्य; जातस्य जं-दु-मात्रस्य न शत्रुः] having no enemy or adversary, not an enemy of any one. (-रिः-शुः) epithet of Yudhishtira; इतं जातमजातारोः प्रयत्नेन त्वयारंजा Si. 2. 102; न द्रिश्च यजानमस्तस्त्वमजातशत्रुः. Ve. 3. 13] also of Siva and various other persons.—कञ्जु-दू m. (व.) a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed, P. V. 4. 146.—इत a. [न जाता दंता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा] one without teeth, or (a state) in which one has got no teeth.—पश a. having undeveloped or unfledged wings.—व्यंजन a. having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard.)—इयवहारः a minor (who has not attained his majority).

अजालि a. [न. व.] I Having no caste, race &c.—2 Eternal, not produced.—तिः f. Non-production.

अजानिः [नास्ति जाया यस्य] Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिक a. [अजेन तद्विक्रयपालनादिना आनो जीवनं अस्त्यस्य; ठर Tv.] A goatherd.

अजानेय a. Of high breed, powerful, fearless, undaunted (as a horse).—यः A horse of high breed. See आजानेय.

अजापक्कं N. of a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee, (used as a remedy against cough, asthma, consumption &c.) (अजादुग्धादिभ्यो जां).

अजामि a. Ved. [न. त.] I Not of kin or related; यत्र जायस्यः कृणवन्नजामि Rv. 10. 10. 10 (अजामि कर्माणि भ्रातृणां अजामियोग्यानि मैथुनसंबंधानि कर्माणि करिष्यति Nir.)—2 Not parallel or correct.

अजि a. [अजति; अज-इ Un. 4. 139] Going, moving, as पदाजिः walking on foot.—जिः f. [भवि-इत्] I Motion, going.—2 Throwing &c.

अजित a. Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible, *तं पुण्यं...महः U. 5 27.—2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled, *आत्मन् । *इन्द्रिय of uncontrolled soul or passion.—तः I N. of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha.—2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat.—(pl.) A class of deities in the first Manvan- tara.—COMP.—आपीडः having an invincible crown; N. of a King.—चला N. of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhat Ajita.—विश्रवः ' of unsubdued power ', N. of Chandragupta II.

अजिनं [अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आवरणेन। अशु-इत्, अजेरज च Un. 2. 48, वीभाववाच-नार्थे] I The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अथानिनावाडवरः Ku. 5. 30, 67; Ki. II. 15; ऐशेयवानिनेन ब्राह्मणं रौतयेण क्षत्रियं आग्निनेन वैश्यं Asval.—2 A sort of leather bag or bellows.—COMP.—पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका [अजिनं चर्म इव सुकृष्टं पत्रं पक्षो यस्याः सा, गौराः काश्च स्वार्थे कर्] a bat.—फला [अजिनं भक्षेव कलं यस्याः सा] N. of a plant (भवाकारफलो वृक्षः)—गेभिः [अजिनस्य योनिः प्रभवः] a deer, an antelope.—वासिर a. [अजिनं वस्ते, वसू-णिनि] clad in an antelope hide.—संबः [अजिनं संस्थाति] a furrier.

अजिर a. [अशु भौतो किरत् वीभावभावः Un. I. 53] Quick, swift (शीघ्र)—रः I A sort of mouse, hairy mole.—2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing curses.—र I A court-yard, an en-

closed space, arena; डटजानिरप्रकीर्ण K. 39, Ki. I 16; so रण, युह* &c.—2 The body.—3 Any object of sense.—4 The wind, air.—5 A frog.—रा I N. of a river.—2 N. of Durgā.—र. N. of a snake priest.—COMP.—अवि-राजः [कर्म०] Ved. ' a quick emper- or, ' epithet of death.—शोभित् a. [अ-जिरं शोभित्वस्य] glittering, having tremulous or flashing light.

अजिराय a. [अजिरं उत्करा० छ] Con- nected with a court.

अजिह्व a. [न. त.] I Straight.—2 Up- right, straight-forward, honest; अजिह्वानशठं युद्धां जीवित् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. II, 7. 32; *गामिभिः Si. I. 63 straight and honest, 3. 57, 9. 62.—ह्यः I A frog.—2 A fish (probably a corruption of अजिह्व below).—COMP.—ग a. [वप. स.] going straight on; बभेद्दिसमानिह्वानः Ms. 6. 31 (—) an arrow.

अजिह्वः [न. व.] A frog (which is sup- posed to have been deprived of its tongue by the curse of Agni whom frogs had offended)

अजीकव [अज्या शरक्षेपणेन कं ब्रह्मणं वाति प्रीणाति; वा-क] Siva's bow.

अजीगतैः [अश्वे गमनाय गर्तं अस्म्य] I (One that has a hole to go into) a serpent.—2 N. of a Brāhmaṇa in the family of ष्टु ; and father of शुनःशेक.

अजीत a. [न. त.] Not faded or with- ering, not faint.—COMP.—पुनर्वर्ण्यं N. of a two-fold rite to be per- formed by Kshatriyas (अप्राप्तप्राप्तिक-रणयो विधिः).

अजीतिः f. Prosperity, freedom from decay.

अजीर्ण a. Undigested; undecom- posed.—र्षि-णिः f. I Indigestion; अजीर्णे भेषजं वारि जीर्णे वारि बलप्रदम्, अजीर्णे भोजनं दिशं; कैरजीर्णभयाद् भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57, Ms 4. 121—2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव a. [न. व.] Devoid of life; lifeless, as jar or a dead person.—वः [न. त.] I Non-existence, death.—2 (With Jains) All that is not a living soul, i. e. the whole of जड or inanimate and unsentient sub- stance (opp. जीव).

अजीवन a. [न. व.] Devoid of live- lihood.—नं Non-existence, death.

अजीवनी f [न. जीव-अनि P. III. 3. 112] I Death, non-existence (used a an imprecation) ; अजीवानिस्तं शस

भूयात् Sk. may death seize thee-rogue ! mayest thou cease to live !

अजुर्य *a.* [अज्-जुरच् न व्यादेशः] Ved. Not subject to decay or oldage; strong, very swift or speedy.

अजुष्टिः *f.* Non-enjoyment; feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment.

अजेय *a.* [न. त.] Not fit to be conquered.—यं A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve as an antidote; पिबेत् घृतमजेयाख्यं Sus.

अजोष *a.* [न. त.] Not gratified or satisfied.

अजुष्टु (जुष्टु) का [अर्जयति या सा. अर्जुत्क, पु. रकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtesan (used only in dramas).

अजङ्गता [Said to be fr. अज्] N. of a plant भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Catephracta.

अजङ्गलं I A shield.—2 A live coal.

अज्ञ *a.* [न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न. त.] I Not knowing, unaware of, unconscious, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153; ज्ञाज्ञौ (ज्ञः ईश्वरः अज्ञः जीवः) the knowing and unknowing, supreme and individual soul.—2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमारारुध्यः Bh. 2. 3, Pt. 2. 3.—3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding (अचेतन).

अज्ञका [स्वार्थेकर] An ignorant woman.

अज्ञान *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware; अज्ञानं Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unawares; अज्ञानात्स्य whose family and character are unknown; पातं सखिले मनसि R. 16. 72.—COMP.—अज्ञान *a.* [न.] Ved. of secret designs.—अज्ञानं, वासः remaining incognito (said of the Pândavas); हंसः संप्रति पवित्रा इव दनादज्ञानं चतः Mk. 5. 6.

अज्ञातः [न. त.] Not a kinsman.

अज्ञान *a.* [न. त.] Ignorant, unwise.—[न. त.] Ignorance, unconsciousness; especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the Supreme Spirit and the material world as a reality. According to the Vedântins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle (ज्ञानस्य अभावः), but a distinct positive principle;

oft. identified with माया, प्रकृति &c. See अविद्या also. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously,' 'अचरित, अवज्ञारित, &c.;' 'नतः,' 'नेन, एनात् unawares, inadvertently, unconsciously, unwillingly ;' एतः स्वचरितं नृपतिः शंशंस R. 9. 77. committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिन् = अज्ञ above.

अजम्ब *f.* [अजति गच्छति स्वर्गे दानेन अनया, अज्-कारणे मानिन् न वीभावः] A cow.—*n.* Career, passage; battle; house(?) .

अजेय *a.* Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers; अजिन् not acting like the eldest brother; or acting like one who has no eldest brother.

अज *a* [fr. अज् to go] Ved. Agile, quick.—अजः A field, plain. [cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

अजिव्र *a.* Ved. [fr. अज्] Quick, agile, active.

अञ्ज I U. (अञ्जु) (अञ्जति-ने, आनञ्ज-चे, अञ्जितु, अञ्जयति or अञ्ज्यात्, अञ्ज or अञ्जित) I To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोञ्जित्वा Bk. 9. 40.—2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतंत्रा कथमंशति Bk. 4. 22; also in अवाञ्ज् tending downward, प्राञ्ज्, उदञ्ज्; विञ्ज्वगञ्जति, सहोञ्जति, तिर्योञ्जति &c.; तस्मिन्त्रय सत्सालञ्जिति दसा देवात् कृत्वाञ्जति Bv. L. 48 having gone, being reduced to &c.; त्वं वेदेषसि कौभे 46 art greedy; संकोषमंशति सरः 17.—3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसाञ्जति Ve. 5. 27 salutes, to adorn, grace; ऽने अञ्जित below.—4 To request, ask or call for, desire.—5 To murmur, speak indistinctly.—*Caus.* or IO-U. to manifest, unfold; सुदमचय Git. 10. [cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*.] With अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—अञ्ज to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्य, जान्वाक with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise (water).—पारि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समवत also; to go properly.

अञ्जित *pp.* I (a) Curved, bent. अञ्जित Dk. 125 bent and raised; तिर्योञ्जितं दृष्टिं सञ्चारयति 143 bent, or oblique look; दोर्गलाञ्जितचंद्रसञ्चारयतुः Mv. I. 5; bent; सत्यजातुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; अञ्जितः (कविः), अञ्जितः (वृद्धः) (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); अञ्जितमूत्रम् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वासिर्ताञ्जितमूर्ध्वजा Mb.—2 Gone.—3 Honoured; adorned, graced, gra-

ceful, handsome, दोर्गलाञ्जितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; गतेषु कलाञ्जितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 4 sportively handsome; एताभ्यां म. पा. यं R. 2. 18, कलाञ्जितप्रकृता Dk. 124, 151; समष्टुं मधुञ्जितविक्रमः K. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15. 53.—4 Sewn or woven, arranged; अञ्जिता सत्त्वामुत्पितायाः (रजना) R. 7. 10 halfstrung or woven (कुञ्जित Malli.).—COMP.—पञ्ज [न.] a lotus with curved leaves.—अञ्जः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्जितिः [अञ्ज-गतौ कर्तारि अति] I Wind.—2 Fire.—3 one who goes.

अञ्जलः-लं [अञ्जति प्रांतं; अञ्ज-अलञ्] I The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणालं-निव पीनस्तनजवननायाः Udbhata.—2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); हनञ्जलः पश्यति केवलं मवाक् *ibid*; यदि चलावले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अञ्ज 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनाञ्जि or अञ्जे, आनञ्ज, अञ्जियति-अञ्जयति, अञ्जित्वा-अञ्जयत्वा-अञ्जितुं, अञ्जतुं, अञ्ज) I To anoint, smear with, bedaub.—2 To make clear, show, represent, characterise; मा नीजी राक्षसीमायाः Bk. 9. 49—3 To go.—4 To shine, be beautiful.—5 To honour, celebrate.—6 To decorate.—*Caus.* I To smear with, नीजयति स्वके नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44.—2 To speak or shine.—3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend *anj*; L. *unctum*, *ungo*.]—With अञ्जि to fit out, equip, furnish.—आ I. to anoint, smear. 2 to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect.—नि I to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself.—प्रात I. to smear. 2. to adorn; decorate.—सं I. to smear; 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अञ्जनः I A kind of lizard.—2 N. of a tree or mountain.—3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—नं [अञ्जयते अनेन; अञ्ज-ह्युद] I Anointing, smearing with. 4. द्वेषावन-संजनं पूर्वाग्रह एव कुर्वति Ms. 4. 152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting.—2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; त्रिलोचनं दाक्षिण-संजनेन संभाटय R. 7. 8. salve; अमृतं U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वी अभेषका इव दिशो नेत्रः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, I. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानोपस्य कौकस्य ज्ञानाज-शाकाया I चक्षुःरन्मालोत् येन तस्मै पाणिमधे नमः ॥ Sik. 45; पटुतलवेकोजानजुषा Bh. 3. 84; cf. also दाशेष्ट परमाजनें; (fig) impurity; as in निर्जनेन q. v.—3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment.—4 Magic ointment.—5 A spe-

cial kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सीरीर) -6 Ink.-7 Fire.-8 Night. 9 (नं-ना) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिप्रा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विषययोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.) or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context: e. g. सर्वशक्ति हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so राम-लक्ष्मणी दाशरथी, रामार्जुनी भार्गवकार्तवीर्यी &c.; cf. अनेकापेयं शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते. संयोगाद्यै-रथाचर्याधीकृत्याप्युत्तिरंजनं || K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See ध्वजना also.—COMP.—अञ्जिका [अंजनादञ्जिका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard. —अञ्जिः-गिरिः (कर्म.) [अंजनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अंजसु n. eye-water.—केशी [अंजनमिव केशो यस्यः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हृदयिल्लोतिनीनामकं मंत्रद्रव्यं यत्संयोगात्केशसंयतीति कृष्णत्वं) (Mar. नखला).—तानका [च. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, sty.—झकाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अंजनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अंजन.—को N. of a medicinal plant.

अंजना I N. of the female elephant of the north-east quarter.—2 N. of the mother of Maruti or Hanumat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthali and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the god of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who was called Maruti being the son of Maruta.]

अंजनारती [अंजनं विद्यते अस्याः अधिककृष्ण-प्रणत्वात्] I N. of the female elephant

of the north-east quarter.—2 N. of a tree कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजनिका [अंजना स्वार्थे कर्] I A species of lizard; a small mouse.—2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

अंजनी [अज्यते चंदनकुंकुमादिभिरसौ, अंज-कर्मणि-रुयुद् डीर्घ] I A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application.—2 [कणि-रुयुद्] N of two plants कडुकावृक्ष and कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजलिः [अंज-अलि Un. 4. 2] I A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful or anything (changed to अंजल or *लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4 102); न त्रयमलिना भिन्ने Ms. 4. 63; सुप्रो सूचिकांजलिः Pt. I. 25; अरण्यवीरजाजिदानकालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रसिधः पुष्पाणां हरिषण्डयोरंजलयं Ve. I. I a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलद्वय-जलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; श्रवणंजलिपुटपेय Ve. I. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अंजलि रच्, बच्. कृ or भाव fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कान्तयद्विरिन्द-कुडमरुमिभो मुग्धः प्रणामांजलिः U. 3. 37.—2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेद्विभ्रमं नमं नलिन् Bk. 8. 84; बद्धय रामभययत्नानांजलिः R. II. 78.—3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=प्रसूत, or one-half of a मणिका—COMP.—कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुडव-मयेन गृह्णीयात् क्रुद्धं वा नलिकर्मणा Chān 33.—कारण I an earthen doll making the अंजलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जातु).—पुटः-टं the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अंजलिका [अंजलिरेव कायते प्रकाशते; कै-क टाप Tv.] A small mouse.—कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अंजसु n. (—जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अंजु गतौ मिश्रणं च असत्] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?).—COMP.—ग drinking Soma offering.—उत्तः rapid preparation of Soma.

अंजसु a. [अंज-असत्] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अंजसा ad. (instr. of अंजसु) I Straight on.—2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly; justly, rightly; साधुदं हृष्टोसि न पुननिश्चयं न त्वयं नसा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; निश्चये शतं पलायनच्छतान्यं नसा R. 19. 31; न हि कश्चित्प्रपः क्षीणा-संज्ञता Subhāshita । सर्वमनोवना वद Ms.

8. 101.—3 Directly (साधुत्.)—4 Soon, quickly, instantly, स चक्रत्यंजसा सद्यः साधते Ms. 2. 244.—COMP.—अयन a. going straight on.—कृत a. [वृ-अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अंजसीन a. [अंज-सु-ख] Ved. Straight-forward, going straight on.

अंजि a. Ved. [अंज-इर्] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining brilliant.—जः I A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहिताभिर-नक्षत्रां यज. (स्तुतिलक)—2 A com nander, sender &c.—जि,—जी f I An ointment, pigment.—2 Colour, hue.—3 The sexual organ (?).—COMP.—उत्तय a. having coloured thighs.

अंजिव a. Slippery, smooth (?).

अंजिदः षणुः [अनक्ति स्वकिलोः विश्वं; अंजु-इच्छ-इच्छुश्च Un. 4. 2] The sun.

अक्त pp. Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as tatt-r part of compounds; घृत, तैल, शोणित, &c.—क्त Night.

अंजी [अंजि, वा-डीर्घ] I A blessing, auspicious desire.—2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

अंजीरः-रं [अंजु बाहु-ईरर्; perhaps a Persian word.] A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट्ट I P. (rarely A.) (अट्टति, आट, अट्टि, अट्टित] To wander or roam about (with loc.); to roam over (sometimes with acc.); भी बटो निष्कामट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैःसिःकभ्रमात् Bk. 4. 12; महोत्पद Dk. 38-d. sid. अट्टि-द्विगति-freq. अट्टयते to wander about habitually. अट्टया as a religious mendicant.

अट्ट a. Wandering; स्वपाः Bk. 2. 30. a night-roamer.

अट्टनं Wandering, roaming; मिहा' रात्रि' &c.

अट्टनिः-नी f. [अट्टति मौवी; अट्ट-अनि वा डीर्घ] She noticed, ex remity of a bow; सुवनसो नमयत्रो घनुः N. 4 96; निश्चुद्रः स्वकनिवेशिता एकी ली-स्यैव चतुर्षां अच-उयता R. 11. 14.

अट्टा [अट्ट वा-अट्ट] The habit of roaming about (अट्टा a religious mendicant); so अट्ट्या, अट्टाट्या.

अट्टक a. [न. त] Firm, steady, solid.

अट्टक-कचः (E'y. doubtful) N of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia A. hatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अडुडसा).

अटविः-वी f. [अटंति चरमे वयसि घृगया^१ विहारार्थं वा यत्र; अट्-अनि, वा डीप्] A forest, wood; आर्हृष्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v.
अट् (A. I To kill.-2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also) -Caus. I To lessen, diminish.-2 To despise, condemn, disregard.

अट् a. [अट्थयति अनाद्रियते अत्यत् यत्र; अट्-घञ्] I High, lofty; loud.-2 Frequent, constant (in comp).-3 Dried, dry -ट्-इ [आभरि घञ्] I An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret -2 A turret, buttress, tower; मोरुः Māl 9. 1; नरेन्द्रमार्गद्वय R. 6. 57, 16. 11.-3 A market-place, market (probably for हट्ट). -4 A fine linen cloth.-5 A palace, palatial building.-6 Killing, injuring.-7 Excess, superiority. -इ Food, boiled rice; अट्ठुत्ता अनपारः Mb. (अट् अन्नं शूलं विक्रियं येषां ते Nilakantha). -COMP. -अट्टहासः very loud laughter. -स्थली [अट्टपथाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c. -हासः, -हासितं, -हास्यं [कर्म.] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cackination, usually of Siva; उयवक्यः Me. 58; निरिज्ञः Dk. . -हासन् [अट्टं हसति; हम्, णिनि] I. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly. -हावकः [अट्टहासेन कायते; कै-क] I. N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasaminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छु-ब्रह्मसंतुष्यता).

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अट्ट इन्द्र ind. [अट्टोऽनादरः अट्टपकारः; अट्टस्य गुणभावितया द्वित्रं शकंभवां पररूपं Tv.] very loud.

अट्टं [अट्टयते अनाद्रियते रिपुनेन, अट्ट-करणे ह्युद] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारकलकाश्च) -न् [भावे ह्युद] Disregard.

अट्टाट्टः [अट्टवत् न पररूपं] I Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain.-2 Excess, superiority.

अट्टाशः-रुकः [अट्ट इव अलति पर्याप्ते भवति; अट्ट-अच् स्वायं कर] An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace, सर्वतोभद्रं नानाशुभाः रुपाश्च Mv 6.

अट्टातिका [अट्टाल, स्वार्थे कर] I A palace, a lofty mansion.-2 N. of a country.-COMP. -घारः [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); कुलटायां च शुद्धायां चित्रकास्य बोधितः । भवेदट्टातिकाकारः पतितो जायते । -) -ध्वः [घ. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; ध्विचदः P. III. 4. 42.

अट् I U. To go.

अट्टिङ्गा N. of a metre.

अट् I P. To try, exert, attempt.-5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

अट्टु I P. I To join -2 To attack. -3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

अट्टुनं [करणे-ह्युद] A shield. See अट्टनं

अट्टुचलः A part of the plough.

अण् I P. To sound.-2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अण्).

अण (ण) क a [अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण्-अच् कुत्सायां कर च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant. wretched; पापागके कुत्सेतैः P. II. I. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter.-कः A kind of bird.

अणह्यं [अणोः सूक्ष्मज्ञस्य चीनादिकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं; अणु-यत्] A field of anu. See below.

अणिः m. -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इर्] I The point of a needle.-2 A linch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage-3 A limit.-4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.)-COMP. -सोढयः [अण्या विन्हृते मांडव्यः] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an अणी or linch-pin.

अणु a. (युष्वा) [अण्-उर्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोऽणीयात् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small अपवपि भयं Ms. 6. 40; अणवति. याव्यमानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51.-णुः I An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अस्थुः अमनः अह-स्वमदीयं ब्रह्म; अणुं पर्यतीकु Bh. 2 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' -2 An atom of time (व्यञ्जनमभेदात् तद्वे अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhurta (48 minutes).-3 N. of Siva.-4 N. of very small grain such as सवेय, चीनक &c., अणुवणु द्रव्यमांशोऽणुवणुकादृशः Lila -यु m. the fourth part of a Mātrā.-COMP. -अंतः [अणुः अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question; (अगंतः सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयतः प्रश्नः Sankara). -तैल N. of a medicinal oil. -मा [अणो सूक्ष्मा भा प्रमा यस्यां सा] lightning -मात्र a. [अणुः परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रच्] of the size of an atom.-रेणुः [कर्म.] atomic dust.-रेती [अणुः सूक्ष्मा र्वतीतरिव] N. of a plant (र्वतीवृक्षः). Croton Polyandrum.-बादः the doc-

trine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal.-वीक्षणं [घ. त.] I. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वाक्ष्येत अनेन; कणे-ह्युद] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects.-त्रीहिः [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमत् m [अणु-इमनिच्], अणुता-त्वं I Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness.-2 Atomic nature.-3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or Siddhis of Siva (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ई-शित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामवासयिता).

अणुक a. [स्वायं-कर] I. Very small, atomic.-2 Subtle, too fine.-3 Acute. -रः A small kind of grain. See अणु.

अण्वी Ved. A finger (?).

अण्वं V d A fine hole in the strainer for the Soma juice (?).

अण्वीयस्-अणिष्ठ a. [अणु-ईयस्तर, इडच्] Smaller, smallest, very small; अणो रणीयांसं Bg. 8. 9 very small; अण्वीयांसि-काण्डेन गीयमानाः दृश्यते Dk. 14. 2.

अणु I P. To become minute or atomic.

अण् I A (also अट्) अंठे, अठते To go, move.

अंठित p. p. I Gone.-2 Rained.
अंडः-इ [अंठति संप्रयोगं याति अनेन; अण्-ड Un. I. III] I The testicles.-2 The scrotum.-3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā; ब्रह्मांडकण्डदंडः Dk. I.-4 The musk bag.-5 Semen virile.-6 N. of Siva.-COMP. -आकर्षणं castration. -आकार, -आकृति a. [बहु.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-रः-तिः) an ellipse. -कटाशः, -इ [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाह-मिव] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg. -कोटरपुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटो मध्ये पुष्पं यस्याः] N. of a plant अजीवी or नील-बुद्धा. कोशः-धः, -धकः [घ. त.] the scrotum.-न a. [अंडात् जायते; जण्-ड] born from an egg. (-जः) I. A bird, oviparous being; सूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42.-2. a fish.-3. a snake.-4. a lizard.-5. Brahmā. (-न) musk.-धरः [घ. त.] N. of Siva.-ध्वने, -वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele. -सू a. oviparous.

अंडकः [अंड, स्वार्थे-कर] The scrotum.-क [अणुपर्यं-कर] A small egg, जण्डक-कैकरांडमिव Si. 9. 9.

अतिक्रम I An exaggerated tale.—2 Idle or meaningless talk.—य a I Exaggerated, incredible (अप्रद्वेष).—2 Unfit to be told—3 Past narration or mention, dead, lost.—4 Swerving from one's caste traditions &c. lawless.

अतिकन्दकः [अतिरिक्तः कंदो यस्य] N. of a tree हतितकंदः.

अतिवर्षणं a. Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिक्रम a [अत्युत्कटः कायो यस्य]. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.—यः N. of a Rākshasa, son of Āvana, who was killed by Lakshmana.

अतिकृच्छ्र [प्रादि० स.] a. Very difficult.—च्छ्रः—च्छ्रः [अतिक्रान्ते कृच्छ्रे प्राजापत्ये]. Extraordinary hardship, a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights Ms. II. 2134.

अतिकृतं Overdone, done too much, excess; सर्वत्रातिकृतं लोके व्यवसायोपकल्पते Rām.

अतिकृतिः f. 1 Overdoing. 2 N. of a metre of 4 lines, each line containing 25 syllables.

अतिकेशरः [अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि यस्य] N. of an aquatic plant कुञ्जक Trapa Bipinosa.

अतिक्रम I U. 4 P. I (a) To step or pass beyond, get across, go over, cross; यत्कथयितुं प्रकृतस्तत्परिचय्य अतिक्रमन्ति क्रांतांसि K 346 led far away from my story, rambled, made a great digression; स कश्चित्तराज्यातिक्रम्य 92; निमित्तमात्रेणातिक्रमन्ति 120; समीपेत्यतिक्रमन्ति M. I going so near; अतिक्रम्य तांसाय विज्ञेयाम् Me. 57. (b) To pass over, pass by, walk past, go beyond; सेनाभित्तं शोभन्तिक्रम्य Dk. 4, 101 कथमातिक्रान्तमभ्यर्त्तयामपदं Mv. 7 is it passed or left behind; तांस्मन्नतिक्रमन्ति S. 7. 31. हर्दं कदलीसुहृन्तिक्रम्य हृदयते Ratn. 3 beyond the plantain-bow; तस्मान्तिक्रम्य कैलासागारः K. 121; अंबुद्वीपमातिक्रम्य शिशोरो नाम पर्वतः Rām.; अतिक्रमन्त्यर्धं K 85 is going or departing.—2 To excel, surpass; exceed (in number, strength &c.) इरावती-मातिक्रमन्ती भय M. 4; अतिक्रमन्तीमवेरावती मेघे M. 1; बुद्धिनातिक्रमन्ति पंचमा Ms. 8 151; कर्णासुप्तमप्यतिक्रान्तः Dk. 74; कलासु रूपे चात्सरसात्पतिक्रान्ता 78 surpassing, superior to; शक्तमनतिक्रम्य=यथाशक्ति Sk.—3 To transgress, violate, go beyond, overstep; नवकाप्रजन्मनोः शसन्मातिक्रम्य Dk 2; नानं पुरुषो नित्यातिश्रिता लेखामतिक्रमिषु 61; एवमातिक्रान्तमवादे स्वयि Ve. 1, Ms.

9. 78; अथे वात्सल्यादतिक्रमन्ति प्रसन्नः Māl. 6 Oh, the event through excessive affection transgresses all due limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181.—4 To exclude, pass by, neglect, set aside; leave; किंवा परिजनमातिक्रम्य भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयज्ञसां प्रबंधान-तिक्रम्य M. I to the exclusion of.—5 To go or pass away, elapse, roll on (as time); सा निशा आतिक्राम Pt. 1; यथा यथा चौवनमातिक्राम K. 59; शैशवं 74; भवतामप्यतिक्रामांत देवाचैनविधिवेला 47 is passing away (is being violated); अतिक्रान्ते दशहै Ms. 5. 76; also trans. allow to pass; द्विशणि दिनान्यतिक्रम्य Dk. 1001 अत्यक्राममिमान्मासात्सैत-द्रवं परिश्रितयत्न Rām.; नाहावेलातिक्रमणीया K. 266.—6 To overcome, overpower, seize; व्याकृष्टिप इवास्मान्भिरतिक्रम्यैव दभ्यंत Mv. 3. 31; by seizing or falling upon, by main force; केषापि सखेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6.—7 To lose; स हि स्वाव्यादतिक्रामेत् ऋतुना प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 23.—Caus. To let pass, allow to go.

अतिक्रमः I Act of overstepping, going beyond &c.—2 (a) Breach of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः Māl. 7. (b) Transgression, violation, उपचारं M. 4. 5. (c) Trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्म-णं त्यगो भवतामिव भूतये Mv. 2. 10 refraining from all trespass against Brāhmanas; दिशत्ययाय हि सतामतिक्रमः Ki 14. 9; कुलाव्यकुलतां यति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च Ms. 3. 63; पतस्त्रिभ्रतिक्रम परवर्तीयं M 3; शुभनवातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनो उच्छ्रान्ति-क्रमः 56; transgression (passing through); मर्षणयोग्यमरोहणातिक्रमः 81; वात्सल्यादतिक्रमयापि Mv. 1 violation (of due limits or propriety); Mv. 4. 25.—3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेपि U. 4; वेलां सं कृत्वा आगतः Pt. 1; उचित्यलातिक्रम M. 2; संघम्य Rām.—4 Overcoming, conquering, surpassing; mostly with दुः; स्वभातिदुरतिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुरातिक्रमः &c.—5 Neglect, omission, disregard; Ms. II. 120.—6 A vigorous attack, determined onset (=अभिक्रम q. v.).—7 Excess—8 Abuse, misapplication.—9 Imposition.

अतिक्रान्त pp. 1 Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; संतिक्रान्तः अग्रगण्यवर्षं Me. 103; सुदूरमातिक्रान्तः K. 35 departed, gone; मनोरथं दक्षिण Māl. 10 beyond the reach even of desire; विचारमातिक्रान्तः Mu. 5. 4. past the stage of thought; चक्षुष्यव्यातिक्रान्तेषु पाक्षुषु H. 1.—2 Past, gone by; कुञ्जपति K. 5. past, former; 169 Pt. I 333, Pt. 2, Bh. 3. 32; पार्थिवपुत्रान् Mu. I former kings.—3 A past thing, a thing of the past, the past; तं गवती कथयति M. 5; your ladyship

is speaking of the past; लो वेर्षमवर्क-व्यताम् U. 3; किं च्चपान्भेज H. 1. cf. 'let bygones be bygones. प्योतिव a. with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence; तेना-तिक्रमणेन दुःकथयति नः Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय pol. p. To be transgressed or violated, to be disregarded, passed by, neglected or avoided; 'यं मे सुहृद्वाच्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अतिक्रम-णीयस्य जन्मशूयोरिवानमं H. 4. 74.

अतिक्रुद्ध a. Very angry.—दः [प्रा. स.] N. of a Mantra mentioned in Tantras; अष्टविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदधापि वा । अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निदितः सर्वकर्मसु)

अतिक्रूर a. Very cruel.—रः [प्रा. स.] 1 A malignant planet such as Saturn, Mars &c. (क्रूरा वक्रा अतिक्रूराः).—2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंश-दक्षरको मंत्रत्रयविंशदधापि वा । अतिक्रूः स विज्ञेयो निदितः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्रिप्त a. [क्षिप्-क्त] Thrown beyond.—अं A kind of sprain or dislocation.

अतिक्रुद्ध a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिक्रम्य I P. I To pass, elapse, pass away (as time); दशहैदत्तवते Rām.—2 To overcome, exceed, excel. See अतिग.—3 To pass over, pass by, neglect.—4 To pass away, die.—5 To escape.

अतिग a. [गृ-उ] (in comp.) Exceeding, going beyond, transcending, excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोकां Mu. 1. 2; किमौषधव्याप्तियैवैव्युक्तो महाव्याधि-भिः Mu. 5 by diseases defying the powers of medicine, past the stage of physicing; बाणैर्देहात्तैः R. 12. 48 piercing through their bodies; वयो Ms. 7. 149; advanced in years, aged; संव्यातगताः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वयुः प्रकर्षणं जनान्तिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगन्धः I N. of a star of the 6th lunar asterism.—2 a large cheek or temple.—3 One who has large cheeks.

अतिगन्ध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell.—यः I Sulphur.—2 N. of various plants; संपक, भूतलुण lemon-grass & सुद्रत.

अतिगन्धु N. of the plant पुत्रदन्दि.

अतिगहन a. [अतिक्रान्ते गां] I Very foolish, quite stupid.—2 Inexpressible, indescribable.

अतिगहन, -गह्वर a Very deep, impenetrable.

अतिगुण a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. -2 Devoid of merits, worthless [गुणमतिक्रान्तः]—णः Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु a. Very heavy (such as mercury &c.)—रः A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. (त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरो भवन्ति पिता माता आचार्यश्च).

अतिगुहा [अतिक्रान्ता गुहां मध्यावकाशेन] N. of the plant *प्राश्रजर्षी*.

अतिग्रह 9 P. To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह a. [अतिक्रान्तो ग्रहः] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible.—रः—ग्रहः I Object of an apprehensive organ, such as *स्पर्श* 'touch' the object of *त्वचः*, रस of *जिह्वा* &c. The *Grahas* are eight in number: प्राण, वाच्, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & एषस्, the corresponding *atigrahas* being अपान, नामस्, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्मस् & स्पर्श. -2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension. -3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. -4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राहा a. To be held in check, to be controlled.—ह्यः N. of three libations made at the *Jyotishoma* sacrifice.

अतिघ a. [अतिशयेन हंति हर्] I A weapon.-2 Worth.

अतिघ्न a. Very destructive.—ज्ञी [अतिशयेन हंति दुःखं हर्-ठक्] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; अतिघ्नभिरुदस्य मत्वा *Bri. Ar. Up.*

अतिघ्नू a. [अमूमतिक्रान्तः] Victorious over armies.

अतिचर I P. I To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend (as a wife &c.) स्वं स्वमाचारमत्यचारिणुः *Dk. 1621*. यथा चाहं मातिचरे परीन्, पुत्राः पितृभ्यश्चारायश्चात्यचरन् परीन् *Mb* -2 To pass by, neglect, omit. -3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

अतिचर a. Very changeable, transient.—रा [अतिक्रम्य स्वस्थानं सर्वतरं चच्छति] N. of the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis* (पद्मिनी, स्थलपद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता.)

अतिचरणं Excessive practice, overdoing.

अतिचारः I Transgression.-2 Excelled.-3 Overtaking &c.-4 Accelerated motion of planets (कुम्भादिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाकांतराशिषु भोगकालमुद्धृत्य शश्वंतरगमनं); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिचारिण् a. Transgressing, surpassing &c.

अतिचिरं adv. Very long; 'रं मया कृतं *Ratn. I* I have been very late; नातिचिरं गतायां च तस्यां *K. 178* she had not long left when &c.

अतिच्छत्रः—त्रा, -च्छत्रका [अतिक्रान्तः छत्रं तुण्या-कारेण] A mushroom, anise, principally *Anesum* or *Anethum Sowa*; N. of another plant; *Barleria Longifolia*. ('त्रः is said by *Amara* to be जलतृणभेदः *Mar.* शेतगवत; and 'त्रा= शतपुष्पा *Mar.* शोप).

अतिच्छन्दः—दस् a. [अतिक्रान्तः छन्दः—दं वा] I Free from worldly desires.-2 Exceeding thought or will.-3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct.—स् *f. n.* I N of two classes of metres (अतिक्रान्ताः छन्दः वृत्तानुसारित्वाविन्यासभेदः)-2 Fondness, inclination.

अतिजगती [अतिक्रान्ता जगती द्वादशक्षरपादां एकक्षराधिकयात्] N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस् class, with 13 letters in each line (प्रथमास्तितिजगत्यास्तां सा द्विपंचाशदक्षरा.)

अतिजन a. [अतिक्रान्तो जनः] Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजागर a. Always wakeful.—रः The black Curlew (नालवक).

अतिजात a [अतिक्रान्तो जाते—जातिं जनकं वा] (opp. अपजात) Superior to his parentage.

अतिजिह्व I P. I. To survive, outlive.-2 To surpass (in the mode of living); अत्यर्जं वदमराजकेशरो *R 19-15*.

अतिजीवनं Surviving &c.

अतिहीने Extraordinary flight (of birds).

अतितीर्ता, अतितीर्ता ind. [अति-तर (प) प्-आमु] more, high r (abl.); नृत्तादस्यः स्थितमतितीर्ता कौत् *M. 2. 7* -2. Exceedingly, very much, excessive, great; 'सुदुःसहः *R. 3. 37*; 'रौ अतिमापस्वत्ये *Me. 15* will attain great splendour. -3 Above, higher in rank (acc.); तस्म द्वा एते देवा परमिवाव्यान्द्वान् *Ken.*

अतितीर-तृण a. Very sharp, pungent.—ह्यः N. of the plant शोभाजन —त्रा dub grass.

अतितृष्णा Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; 'ष्णा न कर्तव्या *Pt. 5* one should not be too greedy.—ष्ण a. Rapacious, very greedy.

अतिवृ I P. I To cross, pass or get over; surmount, overcome; दुर्माण्य-तिरारति ते *H. 4. V. 1*; तयोरात्ममन्त्रं ध्रुव-मत्यतार्थं *Dk. 165* satisfied or appeased

hunger तेपि चातितरं येन मृत्युं मृतिपरावणाः *Bg. 15. 25* cross beyond death.

अतितरणं Crossing, surmounting. *ig.*

अतितरिण a. Crossing, overcoming

अतिथिः [अतति गच्छति न तिष्ठति; अन्-डोयन् Un. 4. 2; lit. a 'travelier'] according to *Manu* एकस्मिन् तु निवसन्नतिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्वृतः अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते *3. 112*] I A guest (fig also); अतिथिमेव विवेदितं *S. 4* कुसुमकृतामियातिथिं *S. 6* dear or welcome guest; पुर्दारुणात्तिथिषु पितृषु *Dk. 2* the guests of *Indra's* capital i. e. dead; so सचरे यमनरातिथिकारि *12*; चन्वामां अरण्यपचातिथि-त्वमेति (उक्तं) *Ratn. 2. 7* becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only; करोति ते सुखं तन्वि चपेटापातनातिथिं *K. P.* -2 *Wrath.* -3 *N.* of a son of *Kusa* and *Kumudavati* and grandson of *Rama*. -COMP. —क्रिया-पूजा, -सत्कारः—सत्क्रिया, -सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests.—देश a. [अतिथिदेवं इव पूज्यो यस्य] treating the guest as a god.—वर्णः title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests; एहातां षमेः *Pt. 1*; यदि त्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमात्रमेव *Ms. 3- III* should come as a guest —वर्णिन् a. entitled to hospitality as a guest *Ms. 3. 112*.—पतिः the host or entertainer.

अतिथिन् a. Ved. Travelling, wandering.—म. (णी) N. of a King, also called सुहोत्र and अतिथि.

अतिथिगवः An epithet of *Divodāsa* whom the gods helped in overcoming *Sambara*.

अतिदग्ध a. Badly or excessively burnt.—र्षः A bad kind of burn.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; अतिदानं बर्हिर्बुधः *Chan. 50*.

अतिदाहः Violent inflammation.

अतिदिश 6 P. I To assign, to make over, transfer.-2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy, प्रवाचमल्लिखितं ह्येणन्यायेन अतिदिशात् *SB.*; जन-पदतदवधेयमिति प्रकरणे ये पराया वक्तास्तेऽतिदिशन्ते *P. IV. 3. 100 Sk., IV. 1. 151 Mbh.*

अतिदेशः I Transfer, making over, assigning.-2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरादिभ्यः प्रयोगाय आदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृतनाया धर्मसहेतः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ प्राकृतात्-कर्मणो यस्मात्तरसमानेव कर्मसु । धर्मपदेशो येन स्वाद-तिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शब्द कार्यो, निमित्त, ध्यपदेशो & रूप.

Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः; कर्मणो कर्मवत्सुप्रयुक्तियः or पुंवत्, गिद्वत्, व्यपदेशोवद्भाषः & इण्वादिक्; are instances. गौसदृशो-गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or analogy। वाक्यायंस्यातिदेशश्च स्मृतिद्वयापार उच्यते Bhâshâ P. 80. अतिदेशः is generally expressed by words showing likeness or resemblance, such as इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

आतदीप्यः [अतिशयेन दीप्यते] A plant. Plumbago Rosea (रक्तचित्रक).

तिदूर a. Very far; ०रे, ०रात्, ०रेण (usually with न gen.) not far from; तपोवनस्य० S. I

अतिदेवः The Supreme or highest God; N. of Siva.

अतिद्वय a. L द्वयमतिक्रान्तः; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य वा] Surpassing the two (बृहत्कण्ठा and वासवदत्ता), or having no second or equal, incomparable matchless; विद्या निबद्धद्वयमतिद्वया कथा K 5.

अतिधनुश्च० m. [अत्युत्कृष्ट धनुषस्य] I An unrivalled archer or warrior. -2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [अन्वानं अतिक्रान्तः].

अतिधृतिः f. [अतिक्रान्ता धृति अष्टादशाक्षरपादां वृत्ति एकाक्षरविक्रियात्]। N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each (षट्सप्ततिस्त्व-निधृतिः) :-2 Nineteen.

अतिपाशू a Ved. Out of dange.

अतिपद्य (षृ) त्. f. N. of a Vedic metre of 3 Pâdas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7; (पदकः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोत्राणां विवाचाति । यस्यः सार्तिनिवृत्तम गायत्रो द्विदशाक्षरा) .

आतामद्वा Excessive sleeping. -द्व a. I Given to excessive sleep.-2 Without sleep, sleepless.-द्व ind. Past sleeping time (तिद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते).

आतामहीरव a. Very attractive (as an attributive of smell); आमोदः सोऽ-तिनिहारी Ak.

आतनौ-नु a. [आतक्रान्तौ नाव] Dis-embarked, landed.

अतिपेया [पंचवर्धमतिक्रान्ता] A girl past live.

अतिपर I P. I To pass over; neglect, omit, transgress. 2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross —Caus. I To delay, neglect; see अतिपात्य below.-2 To disrespect, offend; ये सत्य-मेव हि गुरुनतिपातयति Mu. 3. 34. transgress, violate; अतिपातितकालसाधना Ki. 242.-3 To cause to fly past or by.

-4 To make ineffectual; संज्ञाममेव संज्ञोचनमतिपातयति Susr.—4 To snatch away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, missing, transgressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse (of time); अहो कालः Pt. Mal. 2.-2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चेदन्य-कार्योतिपातः S I if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with (the discharge of) any other duty; deviation from established laws or customs.—3 Be-falling, occurrence; दुःखात्पातेन क-लुषीक्रियते अलुषारातिपातः 302 falling.—4 ill-treatment, or usage—5Opposi-tion, contrariety.

अतिपातिन् pp. I Put off, delayed &c.-2 Quite or entirely broken; अ-स्थितिः शेषतः अतिपातिपातितम् Susr.—तं Comple-te fracture of a bone.

अतिपातिन् a. I Acute, running a rapid course.—2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); ततार विद्याः पवनानातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिर्दिहृर्हरिता-सिन्धुः R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य pot p. To be delayed or put off; काममनातिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिपत्रः [अतिरिक्तं बृहत् पत्र यस्य] The teak tree, or the हस्तकेदवृक्षः.

अतिपथिन् m. A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपद 4 A. I To go beyond; spring over.—2 To neglect, omit, transgress.—Caus. To allow to pass by.

अतिपद a. [अतिक्रान्तः पद] I Having no feet.—2 Too long by one foot.

अतिपतिः f. I Going beyond, pass-ing, lapse; देशकामतिपत्ती च गृहीत्वा स्वयम-पेयत् Y 2 169.—2 Non-performance, failure; अतिनिमित्ते लङ् क्रियात्पत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 (the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied).—3 [पति अतिक्रान्तः] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिपत्र p. p. Gone beyond, trans-gressed, missed, past &c.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपर a. One who has vanquish-ed his enemies —रः A great or superior enemy.

आतरोक्ष a. I Far, out of sight, not discernible; वृत्ते obsolete (words) 2—Not hidden, visible

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, in-cest, (मातृगमनेन पुहितुगमनेन स्त्रुवागमनेन पुंसो; पुत्र-पितृशुश्रुवागमने च ऋणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यन्ते)

अतिपादनिष् (षृ) त्. f. N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pâdas, the number of syllables in each being respecti-vely 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity; प्रहितसन्-धिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

अतिप्रभे ind. Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रवृद्ध a. I Overbearing Ms. 9. 320.-2 Grown very much

अतिप्रश्नः [अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः] A ques-tion about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant ques-tion that is asked though a satis-factory reply has already been given; e. g. Vâ âki's question to Yâjñavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः, प्रसक्तिः f. I Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु काव्यः Pt. I. 187; स्त्रीध्वतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101.-2 Over-ruddness, impertinence; तद्विरमार्गप्रसं-गात् N. 5; मा भूत्पुनर्बत कथंचिदतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or impudence; यदेतावत् परिभवातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv 5 an insult.—3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (gram-matical) rule, or principle; also= अतिव्याप्ति q. v.-4 A very close con-tact; अतिप्रसंगाद्भिहितोपसो मुहुः Ki. 8. 33 (अतिच्छेदसंग).-5 Prolivity; अलमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. I.

अतिप्रोषते The time after the cere-mony in which the प्रेष Mantras are used.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल a. Very strong or powerful; जयत्यंतबलो रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः kâm.—लः An eminent or matchless warri-or (अंतवर्) .—लं I Great strength or power.-2 A powerful army.—आ I N of a medicinal plant, Sidonia, Cordifolia and Rhombifolia.-2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Visvâmita to Râma: गृह्णत द्वे इमे विद्ये बलामतिक्रान्तौ तथा । न ते श्रमो जरा वाभ्यां भविता नांगवैकृतम् । न च सुप्तं प्रमसं वा चर्षयिष्यन्ति नैऋतः । न च ते सदृशो राम वीर्याण्यो भविष्यति ॥ संदेवनरनिगेषु कोकेष्विह पुनोऽभिषु । न सौभाग्ये न दक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिश्रुतिपरुषे ॥ नीतरे प्रतिपत्स्ये त्वत्तु-ल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यशश्चाव्यय-माप्स्यसि ॥ बलामतिक्रान्तं चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातरो । क्षुत्पिपासि च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडायिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च दुर्गकांतापदेशेष्वटवीषु च । सारातां त्रिषु लोकेषु गामि-ष्यासि च रायव । विनाह हृष्टे भेते विद्ये चाङ्गुलान्हौ See R. 11.9 also.-3 N. of one Dak-sha's daughters.

अतिशालक *a.* Childish, puerile.—कः An infant.

अतिशाला [अतिक्रान्ता बाल्यावस्था] A cow two years old ; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्यादति-बाला द्विवाचिकी.

अतिब्रह्मचर्यं Over-continnence, or abstinence (opp. अतिभिक्षुं) —यः [अ-तिक्रान्ता ब्रह्मचर्यं] One who has violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभारः (भार) : I Excessive burden, great load ; कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22 ; इति भवति न्यस्तभित्तिभारः Ratn. 3. 5. सा मुक्तकंठे व्यसनातिभारान् ब्रह्मं R. 14. 68 through excessive grief ; दुःखानि-भारोपे लघुः स मेमे Ki. 3. 33.—2 Speed. —3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence) —Comp.—य [आतमारं गृहीत्वानि गच्छति] a mule.

अतिभीः *f.* [अति भिभेति अस्याः दशनात् ; भी-किर्] Lightning ; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभू I P I To spring forth, arise ; शब्दश्च घोरोऽतिभूम् Mb. 2 To surpass, excel ; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभूः *a.* Surpassing all, epithet of Vishnu.

अतिभूमिः *f.* I Excess, culmination, highest pitch ; भि गम्-या to go to excess, to reach the climax ; भि हस्या अभिनिर्देशो गमिष्यति Māl. 2 ; भि गतेः लुगागः 7 ; तत्र सर्वलोभस्य भि गतः प्रवादः *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised abroad ; भि गते न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं K 156 ; स वार्तसवानामतिभूमिं सवावश-याला 158 ; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः Dk. 30 ; भि गतेन रणरणकेन U. 1, Si. 9. 78, 10. 80.—2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अ-भर्यादा) ; विवदि न दूषितातिभूमिः Si. 8. 20.—3 Eminence, superiority.—4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting oneself, excess in eating.

अतिभयवह्य *a.* Very auspicious.—व्यः N. of a tree, (भिष्ववृक्ष).

अतिभक्तिः *f.*—मानः Haughtiness, too great pride ; अतिभक्तिश्च कौरवः Chān 50.

अतिभक्त्य-मानुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिभयार्द *a.* Exceeding due limits.

अतिभर्षः Close contact.

अतिभास *a.* [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fleashy plump, fat, as जंघा, अर्वाङ्ग &c.

अतिमात्र *a.* [अतिक्रान्ता मात्रा, अतिशीयता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excess.

sive ; भास्वरत्वं M. 1. 8 ; (in COMP.) very much, beyond measure ; सुदुःसहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable ; श्लोहितलो I. 30 ; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामातिमात्रकृतितां Ku. 5 48.—त्र, मात्राशः *ind.* beyond measure, inordinately, excessively. अतिमान *a.* [मानमतिक्रान्तः] Immeasurable, very great or wide (as fame) ; नया कौर्यां Dk. 1.

अतिमाय *a.* [मायामतिक्रान्तः] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमहत् *a.* Very windy.—तः—वातः A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind.

अतिमित *a.* I Over-measured, excessive.—2 [अ-तिमित] Not wet.

अतिमित्रं A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त *a.* I Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated.—2 Barren, seedless.—3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls ; अति-मुक्तमदृशितकरावली Mal. 5. 8.—क्तः-क्तकः I A kind of creeper (माचवी, Mar. कु-सी or कस्तुरमीरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango tree and as the beloved of that tree ; cf. क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेणातिमुक्तता पल्लवितो सहते S. 3. परिगृहण गते सहकारतां त्वमातिमुक्तताचरितं मयि M. 4. 13.—3 N. of a tree ; Dalbergia Oujeinensis (तिभिः) —3 (*क्तः) Mountain ebony ; N. of a tree called हरिमेघ (त्रिदुकृष्ट, तालकृष्ट also).

अतिमुक्तिः *f.*—मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिमृत्यु *a.* Overcoming death.—मृत्युः Final liberation from death (मोक्ष) ; तमेव विदित्वाऽतिमृत्युमेति गान्यः पंथा विद्यते Up

अतिमादा I Very great fragrance.—2 N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अतिवयः A kind of barley.

अतियोगः Over-flow, excess.

अतिरहसु *a.* Very fleet or swift ; सारंगेण,तिरहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त *a.* Very red or very much attached.—क्त N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

अतिरथः [अतिक्रान्तां रथं-रथिनं] An unvalled warrior, fighting from his car (अभितारं योयद्यत्तु संपोकौऽतिरथस्तु सः) ; द्रव्याऽभयं सोतिरथः Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhā-rata Udyogaparvan.

अतिरमसः Great speed, precipitate-ness, head-long speed, rashness ; कृतानां कर्मणा Bh. 2 99 ; दर्शनं प्रवावित्तं K. 192 great hurry,

अतिरसा (Very juicy) N. of various plants, पूर्वा, रसना and क्लृप्तक.

अतिराज *m* I An extraordinary or excellent king.—2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्र *a.* Ved. [अतिक्रान्ता रात्रि] Prepared over-night.—त्र [अतिशयिता रात्रिः, ततः अस्त्यर्थे-अच्] I An optional part of the Jyotishoma sacrifice (एकात्रसाध्यवामाभये प्रथमसंस्थः नामभेद).—2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच (Gen. used in pass.) I To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.) ; अथमेवसहजेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते H. 4. 131 ; यद्दं तु रुद्रिणीशं कतारा-दतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81 ; वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते ' example is better than precept ; ' sometimes with acc. 1 न च नारायणोऽ-त्रभवन्तमतिरिच्यते K. 203 ; or used by itself in the sense of ' to be supreme, ' 'prevail, ' 'triumph, ' 'predominate, ' 'be mightier ; ' न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another ; 12. 25 ; so देवपत्रातिरि-च्यते-स्वभावातिरिच्यते H. 1. 17. स्वहृत्पत्रातिरि-च्यते H. 2 is of great importance.—2 To be left with a surplus, be redundant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त *pp.* I Surpassed, excelled ; सर्वातिरिक्तसारेण R. 7. 14 strength exceeding that of all creatures ; सुतन-न्मातिरिक्तन महोत्सवेन K. 137 surpassing the birth of a son.—2 Redundant, superfluous, remaining over and above ; परिश्रितहृदयानतिरिक्तहृत्सिन्धु K. 66 not contained in the heart.—3 Excessive, exuberant.—4 Unequaled unsurpassed ; supreme ; elevated ; सम्प्रयुक्तानः सहसाऽतिरिक्ततां Ki. 14. 33 being raised up or elevated.—5 Different (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.).—6 Quite empty.—COMP.—अं *a.* having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.).—(चं) a redundant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेकः [रिच्-वञ्] I Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence ; पारव्यातिरेकः U. 61so मदं, वीर्यं, युष्णं &c.—2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity.—3 Difference.

अतिरञ्ज *m.* [रेचति इति वद् कृष्णां कन्देशः ; अतिक्रान्तां रञ्जं Tv.] The knee.—कृ *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अतिरञ्जिर *a.* Very lovely.—रा N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिरञ्जती, and the other also called रञ्जि-लि-का.

अतिरुक्ष a.1 Very rough or barren; devoid of affection, cruel —2 Very affectionate [अतिक्रान्ती रुक्ष]. —शुः N. of a variety of grain.

अतिरूप a. 1 Formless, such as Wind. —2 Very beautiful.—प Great beauty; as वेदो कन्या. —पः [अतिक्रान्ती रूपे] the Supreme Being.

अतिरै a. (r n.) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.
अतिरोधः Consumption.

अति-को-रोमस a. Very hairy, shaggy. —शुः 1 A wild goat.—2 A large monkey.—शुः A pot-herb (नीलबुन्हा) Convolvulus Argenteus.

अतिरुचं 1 Excessive fasting.—2 Transgression ; न युक्तमत्रायंनवातिरुचं Ki. 14. 9.

अतिरुचि a. Erring, committing mistakes; नर्तं शिराभिनवातिरुचिनीः R. 19. 14.

अतिरुक्षा N. of a Prāhīta Metre of four lines with 16 Mātrās in each.

अतिवक्तु a. Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्ट वातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

अतिवक्र a. Very crooked. —शुः N. of the five planets (जौम and others) ; अतिवक्रा नवाष्टके इति उद्योतिपोक्तं सुयस्य सप्तमाष्टकमतिवक्रात् पूर्वगतविपरीतपद्माद्-तिशालिभौमादिपंचकं Tv.

अतिवयसु a. Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् m One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदांतमहावाक्य-श्रवणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेदं सोऽतिवर्णा-श्रमी भवेत्) .

अतिवर्तुण a. Very round. —शुः N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलापविशेष) .

अतिवह् I P. To carry over or across.—Caus. 1 To spend, pass (as time); किं वा सवापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Māl. 6. 13; अतिवाह्योऽभूत् त्रियामां R. 9. 70; अत्रप 19. 47.—2 To let pass over, get through successfully; युहाविसारी-पथतिवाहितानि मया कथंषिद्वषणवर्जितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेवातिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91.—3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिस्तपार्कविद्वेषांकारो प्रविश्य एवमतिवाह्यावः Ratn.—4 Get out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him). —5 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over; अथकामातिवाह्ये वसति वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37—6 To follow, tread (as a path) कोवा-तिवाहिने कार्ये Sarva.

अतिवाहः [अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापणस-तः] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions (अहृष्ट) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures.—2 Carrying over.

अतिवाहकः [अतीत्य एतं देहं वाहयति देहांतं प्रापयति ; वह-ण्वुञ्ज] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing, spending.—2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load; too heavy burden; H. 3.—3 despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य नं भविष्यति Pt. 5 how shall I rid myself of him ?

अतिवाहिक a. [अतिवाहोऽस्य-ठप्] Able to convey to other bodies. See अतिवाह.

अतिवाहित pp.—Spent, passed.—तः An inhabitant of the lower world.—तं (सूक्ष्मशरीरं)=अतिवाह, q. v.

अतिवादः 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अति-वादांस्तिलिखित Ms. 6. 4 ; reprimand, correction; अतिवादाद्द्राम्येष मा धर्मम-भि-शंक्रियाः Mb.—2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole (अत्युक्ति) ; अतिवादं संसति अतिवदिन वै देवा असुताश्च अत्युद्य अयनानत्यायश्च Ait. Br.

अतिवादिश्च a. Talkative, very eloquent ; exclusively establishing one's own assertion ; विमानश्च विद्वान् भवति नातिवादी Mund.

अतिवासः Fast on the day preceding a Śrāddha.

अतिविकट a. Very fierce. —शुः A vicious elephant.

अतिविष a. 1 Very poisonous.—2 Counteracting poison.—शुः N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar. अतिविष or अतिविष) Aconitum Ferox.

अतिविस्तारः Prolivity, diffuseness U. 1, Māl 1.

अतिवृत् I A. (P. in epic poetry). 1 To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.).—2 (a.) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also); वाग्मिवातिवृत्तं आ-चार्यकं Māl. 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable ; मुकुटापस्थानतिवृत्तेषु तंजुषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तवाग्मः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise (b) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate ; यास्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167 कोतिवर्तते देवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate; कोन्यो जीविदुक्ता-

मो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तते Mu. 3, Si. 6. 19. (c) To neglect, omit, let slip. (d) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend (especially by unfaithfulness), injure; शपथ-वर्तते ती Dk. 62 disregarding; अतुष्टन् तां सती भार्या... अतिवर्तते दृष्टान्माः यथाहं कर्षणा वाचा शरिणे च शयवः सतनं नातिवर्तते Rām ; अप-त्यकोभाय तु स्त्री भर्तामतिवर्तते Ms. 5. 161.—3 (a) To surpass, excel; मनुष्य-संख्या-मतिवर्तते वा Ki. 3. 40, Si. 14. 59; बौधवस्तेहं राज्यकोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks 41 40 to outweigh, preponderate. (b) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of ; get over, escape or get loose from ; असाध्यमतिवर्तते प्रवेहा रजनीं यथा, Susr. ; किमाचारः कथं चैतांश्वीर यु-या-नातिवर्तते Bg 14. 21 transcend these three qualities ; देवं पीरुषेण Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67—4 (Intrans) To pass away, glide away, elapse (as time); to be late or delay ; एवं तयोः प्रत्यक्षमन्योन्याहारादिदिनेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 11 महता खेहेन कालोतिवर्तते H 2; सवयो नातिव-र्तते Mv. 6; आ बोडशाद्ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2 38 is not late (नातिक्रान्तकाला भवति)—5 To go away from, leave, abandon (abl) ; यथा मे हृदयं नियं नातिवर्तते राघवात् Rām.—Caus. 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard ; सुहृदथातिवर्तताः Dk. 136.—2 To let out, discharge (as excrement) .

अतिवर्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour ; exemption from punishment ; (ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च । दशातिवर्तनान्याहः श्रेषे दंडो विधीयते .)

अतिवर्तिश्च a. 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling ; भुवनतिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12 21 ; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c.—2 Ex-cessive.—3 Foremost.

अतिवृत्तिः f. 1 Surpassing, violation, transgression.—2 Exaggeration, hyperbole.—3 Violent effusion (as of blood) ; excessive action.

अतिवृत्तं Excessive growth, increase, ad ing to increasing; एतत्कालु व्यजनानिरेरनि (भि) वर्धनं प्रमंजनस्य यदस्म-द्विभेः परिशोवनमथेस्य K. 289; cf. " Carry- ing coals to New-castle ", or " To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ...or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess "; See the other phrases on the same page.

अतिवृद्ध a. Very old; very much grown.—शुः N. of a Mantra in Tan-tras; चतुःशतं समारभ्य यावद्गुणसंस्तुतम् । अति-वृद्धः स मंत्रस्तु सर्वशालेषु वर्जितः॥ —शुः A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.) .

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; पैमादयोल्पमूर्तिवाच्योऽप्यमदोऽसंज्ञकैः । दैवतैरपकृष्यते सुदूरमतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेषः Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदय-वेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु चटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेषो द्विचटिका प्रभासदर्शनादवेः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कभेदः Tv.).

अतिवेल *a.* [अतिक्रान्ति वेलो मर्यादां कूलं वा] Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless — *adv.* 1 Excessively. -2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्यथनं-था Intliction of great pain; सपन्नतिष्वत्रादतिव्यथने P V. 4. 61.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. -2 Including what s not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyāya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open; अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं आतव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य शुद्धेऽतिव्याप्तिः; तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात् .

अतिशक (क) ि A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

अतिशरीरं Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्रं *a.* Surpassing weapons ; नकन्वासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords

अतिशी 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वान्महाभाष तयाऽतिशेषे R 5. 14। चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्युषो वयमार्यस्य मनिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3.-2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पत्नीत्रातिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus — *Caus.* (-शाययति) To excel ; चास्मान्तिशाययति धाम सहस्रबाह्वः Mu. 3. 17.

अतिशयः [शो-अच्] 1 Excess, pre-eminence, excellence; शीर्षे R 3. 62; महिम्नः...अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विज्ञानातिशये विवातुः R. 6. 11; excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.) ; इहाधि-स्तोयान् इमिव द्वि मदीनां कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of exceedingly, 'excessively'; रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदातिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25;

सुकलायुगतिशयसभूतबहनश्रीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning ' excellent ', ' excessive ', ' very great ' ; * रथः, अश्व-तिशये K. 80 the best of horses; * दारि-द्रोपहृताः. -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints.—*a.* [अतिशयः अस्त्यर्थे अच्] Superior, pre-emin-ent, excessive, very great, abundant.—*COMP.*—*उक्तिः f.* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolical language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. P.; निर्गोथोऽथवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परोप यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यद्व्यवर्त्तं यद्यथांती च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोर्यश्च पौर्वापर्यविपर्ययः । विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कलकलातिकायां । सा च सुकु-भारसुभोग्युत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

अतिशयन *a.* [शो-अच्-स्युद्] Surpassing, (in comp.) ; great, eminent ; abundant. —*n.* Excess, abundance, superfluity. —*n.* N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

अतिशयलु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयित *p. p. t* Excelled, surpassed &c. ; * सुरासुरप्रभानं U. 5. 4. -2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

अतिशयिण *a.* [शो-इनि] Superior, excellent; pre-eminent ; श्रियमतिशयिनीं रुमेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25 ; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यग्रं वाच्यम् उवाचिर्ब्रुवेः कथितः K. P. 1 ; * यिन समाप्ता वंश एवांशवस्तं V. 5. 21.-2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशयनं [शो-स्युद्] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4. 15; अतिशयने तम-विज्ञेयौ (superlative affixes) P. V. 3. 55.

अतिशयिण्य *a.* [शो-णनि] 1 Excelling, surpassing ; अर्धकाम* &c. -2 Excessive. —*n.* N. of a metre.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time) ; a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसिः [श्रेयसोपातिक्तावः] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्रव *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.) .-2 Worse than a dog.—*धा* Service; cf. सेनां लायवकारिणीं कुतवियः स्थाने शत्रुतिं विदुः Mu. 3.—*श्वः* N. of a tribe.

अतिश्रम *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिशकद्वरी [fr. स्कन्द] A transgressor ; a very dissolute woman.

अतिशो 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वाद्यतिशोहृशायुर्के Rv. 10. 90. I was over and above by 10 Angulas.—*डा* [स्था क्तिर्-परव] Superiority, precedence.—*a.*, ' वन्द्य' Surpassing, standing at the head of all

अतिसक्तिः *f.* Close contact, or proximity ; great attachment ; अतिसक्ति-नेत्य वरणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

अतिसंघा 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat ; त्वया चंद्रमवा च विश्वसनी याभ्यामतिसेवीयते कामिजनसार्धः S. 3; कथं मया ब्रह्मं धुरतिसंघेयः V. 2-2 To pre- judice, wrong, injure, encroach upon ; मूलद्वारं नान्यैर्द्वैरतिसेवन् रूपाद्द्वारं Bri S 53. 82.

अतिसंघानं Cheating, deception; पर- तिसंघानं S. 5. 26; trick, fraud.

अतिसंघ्या The time about the twi- lights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

अतिसर्पणं Violent motion or move- ment (of the child in the womb).

अतिर्त्वं *a.* Transcending or super- ior to all, above all.—*वर्तः* The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अतिसत्तपनं A kind of very austere penance ; (भोमृत्वोभयक्षोरद्वित्रिसर्पिः कुशोऽ- कान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसेत्तसत्तपनं ; ज्यहाभ्यस्तेश्चा- तिसत्तपनं Vishnu Smṛiti).

अतिसावत्सर *a.* (री. f.) Extending over more than a year : Ms 8. 153.

अतिसाम्या [अयंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N. of the plant मधुपष्टि, sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Man- jith.

अतिसु 1 P. Ved. To extend. —*Caus.* 1 To extend -2 To exert oneself to drive out; give out (as a fluid).

अतिसर *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds. -2 Leader, foremost.—*r.* Effort or exertion.

अति (ती) सारः [अतिसारयति मले द्रव्याकृत्य, वा अतेशीर्षः] Dysentery, violent strain- ing at stool.

अति (तां) सारिन् *m.* [अयंतं सारयति मले] The disease called अतिसार.—*a.* अति- सारविन् [अतिसारो यस्मात्सि, इति कुर्त् च] Affected by, afflicted with, dysen- try ; सानिसारोऽतिसारको Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. 1 To give, present, bestow, grant ; अतिसृष्टो राजर्षावैश्वानः Mu. 2. पुरा नारायणेनेवमत्सिष्टा मरुत्वाते V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनयां...अतिसृष्टवान् R. 11. 48 ; असृज्यातिसृष्टेन 12. 27. -2 To dismiss, abandon, part with. -3 To permit, allow. -4 To remit, for- give (as fine &c.) . -5 To leave as a remnant.

अतिसर्गः 1 Granting (of a wish) ; giving ; स्रष्टुर्वरं तिसर्गं मया तस्य दुरात्मनः R. 10. 42. -2 Granting permission (to do what one likes कामवागुक्ता) P. III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the Potential. -3 Dismissal, discharge,

parting with; giving away; क्षीणां दा-
नविक्रयान्तिसर्गा विद्यते न पुंसः Nir. —
[सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रान्तः] Everlasting, per-
manent (नित्य) ; emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं I Giving, granting; con-
signing; विधुरा अवलगातसर्जनात् Ku 4.
32, consigning to the flames; दायता-
मिति वृथातिसर्जने Si. 14. 48; तत्तदायविशि-
कातिसर्जनात् Ki. 13 57 giving back.
-2 Liberality, munificence. -3 Killing.
-4 Deception. -5 Separation from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ a. Very fragrant. —भं
Great fragrance.—भः The mango
tree.

अतिसौहृदयं S'uffing oneself with
food; न श्यमाभवेत् Ms. 4. 62.

अतिस्पर्श a. Not liberal, niggardly;
mean-soured —शः Slight contact
or absence of contact of the tongue
and palate in pronunciation; epi-
thet of the semivowels and vowels.

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; °हः कार्यदर्शी
V. 2 sees or finds what is to be
done; °हः पापशंका S. 4 is apt to sus-
pect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि]
I To stretch out the hands (हस्तौ नि-
स्थायते). -2 [हास्तिना अतिक्रमति] To over-
take (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. I to go beyond,
pass on, over or beyond, cross
(time or space); स्तोत्रकर्मतस्तोत्रे S. 1;
जयादस्ताये हिमवानधोमुखः Ki. 14. 54 was
gone to or reached; स्थानतल्यं ते नयनव-
षयं यावदस्येत भावुः Me. 34 passes out
of sight; अनायकादशाहं तु नामकर्मतयाऽक्रा-
न् Râm. after 11 days; युद्धं क्तयाश्चरमत्ता-
त्परं जैः Si. 13. 53 -2 To enter, step
over; अष्टारण च नातायात् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा
वृत्तं Ms. 4. 73 -3 To exceed, surpass,
out-strip, be more than a match for;
त्रिजातसः कर्तव्यमतांत्य तस्थो Ku. 7. 15;
सत्यमतांत्य हरिता ह्रीश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1;
अग्निस्त्रिषवा नाभ्येति पूर्णं Si. 2. 23; to
exceed, go beyond, transcend;
कुसुदशुद्धिद्रुण्यं नात्येति Ms. 8. 15 I does
not exceed; अतीत्य वाचा मनसा च गोचरं
स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41, Si. 16. 48 -4 To
overcome, subdue, vanquish, get
the better of; न प्राप इव वायुमत्यगात् R.
19. 53 did not overcome, outlive
or survive; to overtake; out-do. -5
To walk by, walk past, pass by,
leave behind; स्वतोवर्हा पथि निराममज-
मतीत्य S. 6. 16; सोऽयमात् आश्रयं R. 15. 37.
-6 To omit, neglect, disregard,
violate, transgress, overstep; न दि-
ष्टमर्थमत्यन्तमीशो मर्त्यैः कथं वन Mb. avoid;
अतीत्य हि गुणात् सर्वान् स्वभावा मूर्ध्नि
वर्तते H. I. I 15; देशं कालं च वाऽन्ता-

यात् Y. 2. 195; अतियाग्सागरो वेळां न प्रति-
ज्ञामहं पितुः Râm. ; भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms.
12. 90 oversteps the five elements
(मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull) ; अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं
विदित्वा Bg. 8 28, 14. 20-7 (Intrans.)
To pass, elapse (time) ; अत्येति
रजनी यादु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Râm.; अर्तः
दक्षिणायने &c. -8 To overflow, be re-
dundant, be in excess -9 To die.

अतीत p. p. [इ-क्त.] I Gone be-
yond, crossed -2 (Used actively)
(a) exceeding, going beyond, avoid-
ing; overstepping, having passed
over or neglected &c., with acc. or
in comp. ; परिच्छेदस्तातः Mâl. I 30 be-
yond or past definition; संख्यामतीत
or संख्यातत beyond enumeration,
innumerable ; तामतीतम्यं ते Me. 29;
यमुनामतीतमथ शुभ्रावांसु Si. 13. 1 ; वयोर्गतः
Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced
in years; सर्वत्र भवतित्यागो गुणातीतः स
उच्यते Bg. 14. 25; कैलौ वैक्षीर् गुणनितामती
भवति प्रभा 14. 21; बाणपथमतीतः क्रयभोजनः
V. 5 gone beyond the reach of ar-
rows, past bowshot; अतीतगौकेऽपि तु
Ak. who has left the boat, i. e.
landed, disembarked. - (b) Gone by,
passed away, past (as time &c.) ;
अतीते निशति Dk. II ; असान्निध्यस्ये तदतीतमेव
S. 6. 9; अवागतवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. I ; अतीते
वर्षुके काले Bk. 7. 18 ; शैशवा Ms. 8. 27 ;
अतीते कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7.
179 ; आभस्य च क्षणार्थं Pt. 2. 182 of
past gains, वेत्ति जन्मांतराण्यतीतानि K.
46. - (c) Dead, deceased; सप्तह्युषारि-
ष्येकाहमतीते क्षणं स्पृष्टं Ms. 5. 71 ; अग्रजा-
यामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदित्येते 9. 196, 197. —
ते The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] I (a) Passing away,
lapse; काल Ms. 8. 145. (b) End,
conclusion, termination, absence,
disappearance ; तपत्यये Ku. 4. 44;
5. 23 ; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुषोऽप्ययः 3. 61 ;
आत्यय R. I. 52. -2 Complete disap-
pearance, death, destruction, pass-
ing away, perishing ; पितुरत्ययात् Dk.
64. -3 Danger, risk, harm, injury,
evil ; जातितापत्ययमाद्यः Ms. 10. 104
the life being in danger or jeopar-
dy; प्राणानामेव चात्यये 5. 27 । प्राणत्यये च
संप्राये Y. I 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8, 69; पुत्रदा-
त्यये प्राः 10. 99 (Kull. सुदवसन्नपुत्रकलत्रः).
-4 Suffering, misery, difficulty,
distress. -5 Guilt, fault, offence,
transgression ; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दंडो भागा-
द्दशगुणो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243 ; दाप्येष्टेयुणम-
त्यये 8. 400 should be made to pay as
a fine for his offence. -6 Attack, as-
sault Y. 2. 12. -7 Overcoming, mast-
ering mentally, comprehending; बु-
द्धिश्च त लोकापि दूरतया Râm. -8 Over-
stepping; शूरस्य वारा निशिता दुरात्यया Ken-
-9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्ययिक q. v.
अत्ययित a. I Exceeded, surpassed
2 Violated, outraged.
अत्ययिन् a. [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 157]
Exceeding, surpassing.
अतीन्द्रिय a. [अतिक्रान्त इन्द्रियं] Beyond
the cognizance (reach) of the
senses; अतीन्द्रियेष्टवपुषपदर्शनः R. 3. 41 ;
यत्तत्सूक्ष्ममतीन्द्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पवाच्यं तदतीन्द्रि-
यमुच्यते; ज्ञाननिधिः Si. I. II -यः The
Soul of Purusha, (in Sâṅkhya)
Phil.); the Supreme Soul. -य I
Pradhâna or nature (in Sâṅkhya
Phil.) -2 The mind (in Vedânta)
योसावतीन्द्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्माऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms.
I. 7. (Kull. इन्द्रियमतांत्य वर्तते इति षे मन्).
अतीव [अति-इव] ind. I Exceeding-
ly, excessively, very, very much,
quite, too ; अतीव, अतीव &c. — Surpass-
ing, superior to (acc.) ; अतीवा-
न्याय भवितव्यावः Mb.
अतुंद a. Not bulky, lean, lank.
अतुर a. Ved. Not rich or liberal.
अतुल a. [न. व.] Unequaled, un-
surpassed, matchless, peerless, in-
comparable, very great; भयमतुलं मुह-
लोकात् Pt. 5. 31. ; सोऽपराक्रम, रूप &c.
—ः The sesamum seed and plant
(तिलकवृक्ष).
अतुल्य a. Unequaled &c.
अतुषार a. Not cold. Comp. —कार.
The Sun; so अतुहिनकार, °रारिष, °वामन
°शक्ति &c.
अतुनाति a. [न तुज्-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not
a donor or giver, not liberal (अदात्).
अतुष्ट a. [न तुष्टे, तुष्ट-हिस्त्रायां] Ved.
Not obstructed or stopped or injur-
ed, unhurt. —त The unlimbed
space, sky. —Comp —दक्ष a. Ved.
whose plans cannot be obstructed
or are unhurt. —पथिन् a. Ved. whose
path cannot be obstructed.
अतुणादः [न तुणं अत्ति, अद्-अण्] ' Not
eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ
वर्षे जातमाहुर्तुणाद इति Bri. Ar. Up.
अतुण्या [न. त.] A small quantity
of grass.
अतुष्टि a [न तुष्टये वध्यते, तुष्ट-किल्ब]
Ved. Not assailable, immovable,
solid, firm (as a mountain).
अतेजस a. [न. व.] I Not bright,
dim. -2 Weak, feeble. -3 Insignifi-
cant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजास्त्रि, -सू. II. Dim-
ness, shadow, darkness; absence of
vigour, feebleness, dulness.
अतकः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृति, पंथानं
&c. अत्-क, किल्ब Uṇ 3. 43] I A travel
ler. -2 A limb or member (of the

body).-3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

अर्कालः N. of the author of some Vedic hymns a descendant of Visvāmitra.

अत्ता [अतति सततं संब्रजाति; अत् तद् इह-मावः] I. A mother.-2 An elder sister.-3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

अतिः f., अतिका [अत्यते सर्वदा संबन्धते कर्मणि क्तिर] An elder sister &c. अत् &c. See under अद्.

अत्नं [अतति जयपाजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

अत्न [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Un. 3. 6.] I Wind.-2 The sun.-3 A traveller. Written also as अत्तु.

अत्थः [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत्-कर्तरि यत्] A courser, steed.

अत्थहस a. Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

अत्थग्नि a. Surpassing fire. — प्रमः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्थग्निस्रोमः [अतिक्रांतीऽग्निश्रोमं अत्रिककलदत्त्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

अत्थकुस a. [अंकुशमतिक्रांतः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; शर्मिबोद्धार्मं वजं Rām.

अत्थचरु m. A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

अत्यंत a. [अतिक्रांतः अंतं सीमां नाशं] I Excessive, much, very great or strong; वैरं great enmity; वैत्री; *हिमोत्तिकानिकाः Ku. 5. 26 -2 Complete, perfect, absolute; अभावः absolute non-existence; See below.-3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तत्वात्यंतविद्योगमोक्षेऽनजीवितं R. 14. 65 । अत्यंत्यगरमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 15 । अंतं सुखमस्तुते Ms. 5. 46 । Bg. 6. 28 । कथ्यात्यंतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 । नावमत्यंतसंवासी लभ्यत येन केन चित् H. 4. 73.—तं ind. I Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्वार्थी-भयति चात्यंतं रावः शुक्लपटे यथा Pt. 1. 33 । *शिशु Mu. 4. 14 very young.-2 For ever, to the end (of life); through life; अत्यंतमामसह श्रेष्ठेणवल्लभाभिर्होनिवत्यति S. 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्था V. 4. 2. ; oft in comp.; गता See below । प्रियमत्यंत-विलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49-3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. -COMP. — अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-entity, a thing which does not exist at any

one of the three periods of time' or does not exist for all time ; त्रैकालिकसंस्मर्गावच्छिन्नप्रतिबोधिकः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव).—ग a. going or walking too much or too fast.—गत a. I. gone or departed for ever, gone never to return ; कथमत्यंतगतता न नां दहेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent.—गतिः f. I. has sense of ' completely'; अनत्यंत-गतौ तात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. completion, accomplishment.—गमित् a. I. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much.—निवृत्तिः f. complete disappearance, absolute cessation.—वासित् m. [वसु-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—संयोगः I close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे P. II. I 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence.—संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse.—सुकुमार a. very tender. (-ः) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक a. [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंतं ट्] I Going too much or too fast.—2 Very near.—3 Not near, distant.—कं [अतिशयितं अतिकं नैकत्वं] I Close proximity, immediate neighborhood or being in close proximity.-2 [अतिक्रांतं अतिकं] Great distance.

अत्यंतानि a. [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतानि; भृशं गता; अत्यंत-त्र P. V. 2. II.] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरीण त्वमत्यंतानि त्वमुन्नय Bk.

अत्यम्ल a. [अतिशयितोम्लो रसः फलपत्रादौ यस्य] Very acid or sour.—म्लः N of a tree, Spodias Mangifera.—म्लः, *पर्णा A species of citron (तनवीजपूर).

अत्यय-अत्यधिक &c. See under अती.

अत्यर्थ a. [अतिक्रांतः अर्थे अनुत्तरूपस्वरूपं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; तागत् M. 2. 13.—थं a. In. Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्यनेत्य विपुणं गीतो मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ह्यभिनोत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; संपीडितः S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; *कुद्रं, वृषित &c.

अत्यवि a. Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epithet of Soma).

अत्यष्टिः f. [अतिक्रांता अष्टि षोडशाक्षरपादां श्रुतं एकाक्षरान्वितात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यद् a. [अतिक्रांतमद्ः] Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकारः [अतिशयितः आकारः तिरस्कारः] I Contempt, blame, censure ; श्लाघत्याकारतत्त्वेनेषु P. V. 1. 134 -2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याक्रम=आक्रम q. v.

अत्याचार a. [आचारमतिक्रांतः] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent.—ः Performance of works not sanctioned by usage (अनुविताचरणं); irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य a. Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun ; अत्यादित्यं हुतवद्भुञ्जे संभृते तद्धि तेजः Me 43.

अत्यानंदः Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याचनं I Laying on, imposition. -2 Transgression.-3 Violation of आचान, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय a [इ or अय-यच्] I Transgressing -2 Past going time.—यः I Transgression, violation.-2 Excess.-3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभः).

अत्यायु m. [अति-आ-या-कु I A kind of sacrificial vessel.

अत्यारुढ a. Grown to excess; ढोहि नारिणां काठजो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.—ढं, -दिः f. A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्यारुढिर्भवति महः तामत्ययभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4 v. 1. ; अत्यारुढं रिपो-सोढं चन्दनेनेव भोगिनः R. 10. 42.

अत्यालः [अतिशयणं समंतात् अकृति पर्याप्तोति; अति-आ-अद्-अच्] N of a plant रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

अत्यातः [अति-आ-स-चच्] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as एणुलु; द्रव्यहात्यासं or द्रव्यहमत्यासं गः पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days (अद्य पाययित्वा द्रव्यहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति).

अत्यदितं [आधा-आचारे क्त, अत्यंतमाधीयते तत्रिवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्यादितं S. 1, किं अत्यादितं सीतादिदृष्टाः, न केवलं *तं साववाद्मपि U. 2; मया *तमुपलब्धं V. 4 । किमिदमुषेयत्यादितं Mv. 6; धुनपत्यादितं M. 4. evil or evil news ; out. as an exclamation, ' Ah me ! ' ' alas ! ' ' alas ! ' ' how bad it is ! ' Māl. 3, 7; V. 5 -2 A rash or daring deed (जीवान्परिक्षिर्कम्); अत्यदितं किमपि राक्षसत्वं कुयां Mv. 4 50 rash and demoniacal deed ; पांडुपुत्रेन किमप्यत्याहितमाद्यदितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ता कथा [उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा श्रुतिः, तां अतिक्रांता] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

अत्युक्तिः f. Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description ; अत्युक्ता । यदि प्रकृत्यासि धृषा-वाद् च नो मन्यस । Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युग्र *a.* Very fierce.—*ग्रं* Asafoetida.

अत्युग्र *a.* [उपमां अतिक्रान्तः] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमत्ये चात्युग्रये Ak.

अत्युग्र *ind.* [ऊर्जादिगण] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with *भू*, *कृ* or *अच्*.

अत्युग्मि *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अत्युहः [अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः] I Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning.—2 [अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दाद्यंते] अति-ऊह-अच् [A gallinule (दम्पूह)]—*ह* A plant (नीलिका) Nyctanthes, Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

अत्र (अत्रा Ved.) *ind.* [अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इत्-एतद् वा सप्रत्या; ऋद्ध प्रकृतेः अत्रा भावश्च [v.]] I In this place, here । अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुम्भः S. 1. । अत्र यद्गते अत्र यद्गते K. 119 here-here *i. e.* just now.—2 In this respect, matter, or case; as to this, (serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force) । अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमर्त्ये H. 1. । अत्र प्रवर्ततेन तत्रात्र R. 3. 50; भवत्येवात्र युक्तमत्र पृच्छामि S. 5; तदत्र परिवर्तते कृत्वा S. 6 informing him of this matter.—3 There, in that direction.—4 Then, at that time (Ved.); कः कात्र भोः who is there ? which of the servants is in attendance ? who waits there ? (used in calling out to one's servants &c.) cf. Hindustāni *ko hai*).—COMP.—अत्रे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11.—*दृग्* *a.* (*क्रो* *f.*) reaching so far up; as tall as this.—भवत् (*m.* भवत्) an honorific epithet meaning ' worthy ', ' revered ', ' honourable ', ' your or his honour ', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp. तत्रभवत्);—भवती *f.* ' your or her lady-ship ' (पुत्रे तत्रभवान्नमोऽत्र भगवानपि); अत्रभवत् प्रकृतिवाग्रः S. 2; वृक्ष-सेवनादेव परिश्रान्तमभवती लक्ष्ये S. 1.

अत्रय *a.* [अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थान संबद्धो वा, अत्र-एय] I Belonging to, or connected with, this place । दौर्गन्ध्याश्च अत्रयः तु वात्रयः अद्भुतः प्रजाः R. 15. 72.—2 Produced or found here, of this place, local.

अत्र *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection.—*त्र*: Ved. [अद्-त्र] An eater, devourer; a demon. Rākshasa.—*त्रं* Food

अत्रय *a* [न. व.] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रय *ind.* The year before last(?)

अत्रस्त, अत्रास, -त्रस्तु *a.* [न. त.] Not afraid, fearless । जुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21.

अत्रि *a.* [properly अत्रि, Un. 4. 68, अद्वेषिन्निश्च, अद्-त्रि] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5.—*त्रि*: N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. [He appears in the Vedas in hymns, addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasuyā was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Rāmāyana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuyā in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly; See Anasuyā. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिसंहिता. In the Purānas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज, -जात, -दृज, अत्रिनेत्रपुत्र, —प्रभव, भवत् &c. cf. also अथ नयनसमुत्वं ज्योतिस्त्रेतिव चोः R. 2. 75 and अत्रेतिवैदुः V. 5. 21]—(pl.) descendants of Atri.

अत्रि *m.* A devourer, a demon. अत्ररुहः [नास्ति रस्रुयस्य] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ (Ved अथा) *ind.* [अर्थ-इ, पृषोद-रलोपः Tv] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by ' here ', ' now ' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अविकार). (Properly speaking ' auspiciousness ' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahma; अकारभाष्य शब्दश्च द्वैतौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कठं भिस्त्वा विनिर्यातो तेन मंगलं कावुषी ॥ and therefore we find in Sānkara Bhāshya अथोत्तरप्रकृतः अथशब्दः अस्या मंगलमात्रव्ययति) ; अथ निर्दिष्टं ; अथ योगानुशासनं । अथेदं प्रारभ्यते द्वैतौ च तत्रं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इत प्रथमं कः here ends &c.)—2

Then, afterwards (आनन्तर्यं) अथ प्रजानामपि; प्रभते वनाय चैत्रं मुनीच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्, न चेन्मुनिकुमारोयं अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; मुहूर्तादुपि उपाध्यायश्चेदाश्चेत् अथ त्वं छंदोऽवीह्य P. 111. 3. 9. Sk. -3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पश्चात्); अथ कौतुकमवेद्यानि K. 144. S. 5. 27; -थ मणमवश्यमेव जंतोः । कान्मातं मुवा मन्ति यसाः कुरुवे Ve. 3. 4. अथ यद्गत् S. 7; Ku. 5. 45; Mu. 3. 25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमितान्मानवना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. -4 And, so also, as also, likewise (समुच्य) ; गणितमय कर्मा वैशिकी Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1. 31; भोमोऽथाजुनः G. M. -5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न) oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाह्वस्य राअर्षेः पत्नी S. 7; अथवा च लु मे राशब्दः । अथ भवत्तोल्लोकायुग्रहाय कुशली का-द्रुणः S. 5; अथ शक्रोयं भोक्तुं G. M. 3; अथात्रभवती कथमित्यभूत् M. 5; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवत्तमंतरेण कौहरोऽस्या दृष्टिः S. 2; अथ नाठ्यं प्रति किमवं प्रयुक्तं S. 6 (अथ may in these two sentences mean ' but ')—6 Totality, entirety (कास्त्वय) ; अथ सर्वं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole सर्वं (सर्वं in all its details).—7 Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प); शब्दोन्नेत्याऽथानिचः G. M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोप सन्नुच्ये । मन्ते संशयायभाषिकानन्तरेषु च । अन्वदेशे प्रतिज्ञायं प्रसक्तकर्योपि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in (I), while some are not in general use.—COMP.—अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases) । अथ likewise, also—किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अस्तरः संभवैवा । अथ किं S. 1; अपि वृक्षम-पुरताः प्रकृतयः । अथ किं Mu 1.—वा I. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction ' or ' and occupying the same place), व्यवहारः पारिहाय चयः पुत्र्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा—अथवा either—or; वन्न is often used in the same sense with वत्; क्रातिके वाथ चैत्रे वा Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182;—अथापि वा also used in the same sense एतदेव वत् कुपुंशीद्वारणमथापि वा 11. 118; 8. 287. 2, or rather, or why, or perhaps; is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमस्यनेक्षेत्रं संभवत् स्वात् । अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1., 1. 16; न भिषाम्युपहास्यते... अथवा कृतवाद्गते वंशेऽस्तिच R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं 8. 45; दीर्यं किं न सहस्रवाहमथवा रामेण किं दृष्ट्वा U. 6. 40; अधोषो गवेयं पद्मपुनस्तातो-क-

मधवा । विवेकप्रधानां मधवति विनिपातः शतमुक्त्वाः
Bh. 2. 10.

अथो=अथ in most senses; अथो वयस्यं परिपाथ्यं विनी...पेक्षत Ku. 5. 51। तियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg. 4. 35. Ki. 5 16, 6. 1.

अथरिः-री Ved *m. f.* A finger; finger-like or pointed flame (?).

अथर्यति Den P. To go constantly अथर्य-र्यु a. Ved. Moving constantly, tremulous (गमनशालं) Rv. 1.1. 1। pointed like a lance, lambent (?).

अथर्यः=अथर्य below.

अथर्येणः [अथवी तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातृत्वात् अच् न टिलेपः] । 1 Siva. —2 N. of the Atharvaveda. See below.

अथर्यम् *m.* [अथ-र्य-वनिष् शकृच्वादि Tv., probably connected with some word like *athar* fire] । 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. —2 A Brāhmana —3 N. of the priest

who is said to have first brought down fire from the heaven, offered Soma and recited prayers. [He is represented, as the elder son of Brāhmā, sprung from his mouth; as a Prajāpati appointed by Brāhmā to create and protect subordinate beings, who first learnt from Brāhmā and then taught the Brāhmanā and is considered to be the author of the Veda called after him. His wife was Sānti, daughter of Kardama Prajāpati. He had also another wife called Chitti; he is also considered identical with Angiras and father of Agni.] —4 Epithet of Siva, Vasishtha. —(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda; शिष्यो वैश्वरयोसः R. 17. 13. —बोध *m. n.* 'वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda [It contains many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies and also contains a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites; cf. Mv. 2. 24. सूक्तिमभिरामयोतं निभ्रदिवायवणो निगमः. It has nine Sakha; and five Kalpas, and is comprised in 2) *Kandas*. The most important Brāhmana belonging to this Veda is the Gopatha Brāhmana' and the Upanishads pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another account, 31.] [cf. *Zend atharvan*, Pers. *āturban*.] —COMP. —आधिपः N. of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाविषो भौमः शशि-जोऽथर्ववेदात्). —निधिः, —विद् *m.* receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; युष्मन्नाऽथर्वविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4, 1. 59; (अथर्वविधिपदेन दुरितोपशमनमभिसत्तज्ञातिपौष्टिक-

प्रवीणत्वं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं घोष्यते Malli.) —भूताः (pl.) those who have become Atharvans; N. of the 12 Mahārshis. —शिखा, —शिरस *n.* [अथर्वेणो वैदेस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन श्रेष्ठत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing with Brahmavidyā

अथर्वीणः [अथर्वेण तदुक्तशाखादौ प्रा कुशलः, इत् सित्त्वेन भक्त्वाभावत् न टिलेपः Tv.] । 1 A Brāhmana versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it. —2 A family priest (पुरोषम्).

अथर्वानिरस *m.* A member of the class of this name. —(pl.) 1 Descendants of Atharvan and of Angiras. —2 N. of the hymns of the Atharvaveda; दंढनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वानिरसे तथा Y. 1. 312.

अथर्वानिरस a. (सी. f.) Connected with अथर्वानिरसम्. —स Office of this person. —साः Hymns of this Veda.

अथर्वणि Ritual of the Atharvaveda. —णः, —ण्विद् One studying or versed in this Veda or the ritual.

अथर्वी a. Ved. [न युर्-अच्, पूर्वो उलोपं गौरा-होष् Tv.] Not injuring or hurting, not destructive; pierced by a lance (?).

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [अति, आद, जवाप्त, अचसत्, अत्यति, अत्तु, अन्न-जन्ध, जयत्वा] । 1 To eat, devour. —2 To destroy. —3 =अद्, q.v. —Caus. To feed with, cause to eat; आदयत्यन्नं बभूवा Sk. —Desid. जिघत्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*, Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*, Zend *ad*]. With अद्य to satisfy by food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.) stop the mouth of. —आ to eat &c. —प्र-सं to use up, consume, devour; सप्तदत्याभिषं चयाः Bk. 18. 12. —षि to gnaw.

अद् a. [अद्-तृच्] One who eats; आक्षिप्तारमतारं दृषं विद्याऽधोगति Ms. 8. 309.

अद्द a. (at the end of Comp.) Eating, devouring; मांसाद् carnivorous; feeding on flesh; सो मत्स्यम्.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Toothless. —ष्ट्रः A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण a. [न. त.] 1 Not right, left. —2 [न. व.] Not bringing in Dakshinā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice); मत्तो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. —3 Simple, weak-minded, silly; अदक्ष्य सत्त्वमेवेति परिहास-मदक्षिण Rām. —4 Not handy, skillful or clever; awkward. —5 Unfavourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दक्षिण्य a. Not deserving Dakshinā.

अदग्ध a. Not burnt; not burnt according to the rites.

अदंष्ट्र a. [न. व.] Free or exempt from punishment.

अदंष्ट्य a. 1 Not deserving punishment अदंष्ट्यात् दंष्टयन् रागा दंष्ट्याश्चिषाण्वदंष्टयन् Y. 2. —2 Exempt or free from punishment; नादंष्टयो नाम राक्षसि वा स्वर्गे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् a. Toothless.

अदत्त a. 1 Not given. —2 Unjustly or improperly given. —3 Not given in marriage. —4 Not having given anything. —त्ता An unmarried girl. —त्तं A gift which is null and void (having been given under particular circumstances which make it revocable). —COMP. —आदायिण a. The receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताङ्गिपेक्षत ब्राह्मणो धनं । याजुनाथभाष्येनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः ॥ पूर्वो Not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वत्वाद्वाच्यते Māl. 4.

अदत्त्र a. [अद्-वा-अत्त्र] Ved. Fit to be eaten; अदत्त्रया दद्यते वाषाणि Rv. 5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयाणि).

अदद्ध्यन् [अमु अचति अदद्-अंश्चिक्त् अत्रागमः P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that, tending to that.

अदंत a. [न. व.] 1 Toothless. —2 Not yet having the teeth formed or grown (said of young ones of men or animals before the teething time). —3 Ending in अद् or अ. —तः 1 A leech. —2 N. of Pushan, one of the 12 Adityas, he having lost his teeth at the destruction of Dakshā's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

अदंत्य a. 1 Not dental. —2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदन्व, —दंभ a. [न. त.] Ved. Unbroken or unimpaired, unhurt, uninjured; pure, true; असु, or आयुः having uninjured or pure life; leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices; शीति, श्रत whose works or religious observances are unimpaired.

अदद्भ a. [दंभ-रक्, न. व.] Not scanty; plentiful; copious; अदद्भनामभिराज्यत् स स्वर्गां Ki. 1. 38; अत्रागिणोष Dk. 35.

अदुभ a. Honest, undeceitful. —नः 1 Honesty, absence of deceit. —2 N. of Siva.

अदय [न. व.] Merciless, unkind, cruel. —यं ind. Mercilessly; ardently; fervently, closely (as an embrace) V. 5. 9.

अदर्शः 1 Day of new moon. 2 A mirror (= आदर्श).

अदर्शन I Not seeing; non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमादितोत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अन्तर्गो येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28 the person who-e sight one wishes to avoid; न मनः Pt. 2; 'भीभूतः Pt I become invisible; अस्य न गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision; सा वात्येतमदर्शनं नवनयोयाता V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible. 2 Neglect, or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10.43-3 (Gram) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शनं ऋषेः P. I. 1. 60.

अदल a. 1 Leafless. -2 Without parts.—कः A plant (द्विजल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula.—ल A plant (धृत्कुमारं) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदसु pron. a. [न दस्यंत उल्क्षिष्यन्ते अंगुलिश्च इदं तथा निद्रांगणाय पुत्रावर्तिन एवांगुलिर्निर्देशः संभ्रमति नापुत्रावर्तिन, न-दसु-क्षिप् Tv.] (असौ m. f., अदः n.) That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker.) (विप्रकृष्ट or परेष्ट) ; इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपयत्रानं भेदो रूपम् । अदसस्तु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परेष्टा विजानीयात् ॥ अमुस्य विद्या रसनायनकी N. 1. 6; ; असौ नामाऽहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् । Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name) ; असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. 1. 26. अदसु is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्ष or सन्निकृष्ट objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मृगानां R. 6. 21 (असाविति पुत्रावर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः S. I. 8. 1. अमी वदुः 4. 17; 7. II. It is

often used in the sense of त्व as a correlative of एव ; द्विसारत्रश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमपने Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; योसावनिर्दिष्टशुभाः सुभूतोऽप्यस्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7; योसौ कुमारसंबन्धो नाम Mn. 3; योसौ चारः Dk. 68; sometimes अदसु used by itself conveys this sense ; विधुरपि विविधोबादु ग्रम्यन्ते राहुणाऽसौ that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word वदु also and the quotations from K. P.— ind. There, at that time, then, thus, ever; correlative to some Pronominal forms; यदादः, यदादः whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदसु has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied ; अदःकृत्य, अदःकृते । परं अनुपदेशं तु अदः कृत्या, अदः कुरु । Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that P. VIII, 2. 80.

अदानु a. 1 Not giving, miserly ; आदाननित्याच्चादानुः Ms. II. 15 not liberal. -2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage ; कालेऽदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4.-3 Not liable to payment.

अदादि a. Having अद at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदान a. [न. व.] 1 Not giving, miserly. -2 Without rut (or not charitable) ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनमात्रोपि निष्ठ एव हि गर्दभः Pt. 2 70.

अदान्य, अदायिष्य अदानम् अदायु, अदायुति, दाक्षस् a. Ved. Not giving, miserly, poor ; irreligious, impious.

अदाभ्य a. Ved I Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, undefiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय a. [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद् a. I Not entitled to be an heir ; पुत्राऽदायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir. स्कानिनश्च सहोदरश्च क्रीतः पौनर्भवस्तथा । स्वयंदत्तश्च सौदरश्च वददायादवाच्यः ॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक a (की f.) [दायमर्हति दायच्छ न. व.] I That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs ; अदायिकं चनं राजगामि Kāty. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदारः [न. व.] I One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [न. व.] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man ; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य a. I Incombustible. -2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt. epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक a. Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself ; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति a. [न दीयते खञ्जने बध्यतं बृहत्स्वात्, दी-कित्] Free, not tied ; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible, entire, unbroken, happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses). —तिः [अति प्राणिकानं ; अद-इतिच्] I Devourer i. e. death ; यद्येवास्वयत् तत्तदनुमयित, सर्वे वा असीति तददितेऽदितित्वं Bri. Ar. Up. -2 An epithet of God—तिः f. [न दातुं शक्तिः] I Inability to give, poverty. -2 [दातुं हेतुं अयोग्या] (a) The earth. (b) The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods ; see further on. (c) Freedom, security ; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (d) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (e) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु.

(f) Speech , वा प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवतामया (शब्दादीनां अदानत् अदितिः Sankara). (g) A cow. (h) Milk ; wife (?). -ती (dual) Heaven and earth. [अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yāska अदितिरदीना देवमाता, and the verse beginning with अदितिर्दोः &c. Rv. I. 89. 16; he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन i. e. अनुप्राणन, न ह्योर्गं श्योस्ति इति. In the Rigveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devamata' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (Martanda, the sun.) [In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu', but in the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas, Vishnu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu ; his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditi nandanas'; See Daksha and kasyapa also].—COMP. —नः, -नदनः a god, divine being.

अदीन a. Not low or depressed high spirited, mighty, not poor rich, happy. —COMP.—आत्स्वन्, -युति, -सत्त्व a. not depressed in spirit, high spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ a. Not long. —COMP. —सूत्र, -सुत्रिण a. [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख a. [न. व.] Free from evil propitious.—COMP.—नवमी the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devi to avert evil for the ensuing year. अदुःखुन a. Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग a. I Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts ; शिवियः an unfortified country

अदुर्मुख a. Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

अदू a. Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping.

अदूर a. Not distant, near (in time or space) ; अतिर्गं सिद्धं राजन् विनेणयात्मनः R. I. 87 ; अविज्ञातवर्त्मसु मृगद्वेषु I- 40 ; अत्रैसाः Sk. not far

from 30, i. e. nearly 30 ; *कापो हि सु-
निजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked,
irascible.—र Proximity, vicinity ;
वसन्तदूरे किं चन्द्रमौलिः R. 6. 34 ; त्रिसातोऽदूरे
वर्तते इति अदूरत्रिंशः Sk. ; अदूरे,—र,—रेण,—रतोः
—रात् (With gen or abl.) not far
from, at no great distance from ;
अदूरे प्रियासमगमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far
distant, very near.

अदूषित *a.* Not vitiated, uncor-
rupted, unspotted, irreproachable ;
अदूषी possessing an uncorrupted soul
अहस *a.* Not proud, not vain ; अहस
not proud-minded, sober, calm.

अदृश *a.* [न. व.] I Sightless, blind.
-2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

अदृश्य *a.* I Invisible ; किमपि भूतम-
दृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. -2 Not capable of
being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर -COMP.
—कारणं rendering invisible, a part
of a conjurer's legerdemain.

अदृष्ट *a.* I Invisible, not seen. : अपूर्व
not seen before. -2 Not known or
experienced, not felt ; अविदृश्यं H. I.
145. -3 Unforeseen, not observed or
thought of, unknown, unobserved.
-4 Not permitted or sanctioned,
illegal ; न चादृष्टो (वृद्धिं) पुनर्हेतु Ms
8. 153.—ए N. of some venomous
substance or vermin.—ष्टे I The in-
visible one.—2 Destiny, fame, luck
(good or bad) ; दैवमिते यदपि कथयति
पुत्रवृत्तः सोप्यदृष्टास्यः Pt. 5. 30. -3
Virtue or vice as the eventual
cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is
supposed to be the result of good
or bad actions done in one state
of existence and experienced in
another, the performance of good
deeds being rewarded with reside-
nce in Heaven, and of bad deeds,
visited with condemnation to Hell ;
धर्मधर्मावदृष्टे स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनम्...अधर्मो
नरकादिना हेतुनिदितवर्मजः Bhāṣhā. P. 161-2.

The Vedāntins do not recognize
अदृष्ट or luck ; तैर्हि कर्मणः सुध्मावस्थापन्न-
संस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्यानोपवेनांगीक्रियते ; अदृष्टे
आरम्भधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकादयश्च, सांख्यपातं-
जलास्तु बुद्धिधर्म इत्यम्बुपगच्छन्ति Tv.). -4
An unforeseen calamity or danger
(such as from fire, water &c.).
-COMP.—अर्थ *a.* [न.] having a meta-
physical or occult meaning, meta-
physical ; having an object not
evident to the senses.—कर्मन् *a.* one
who has had no practice or practical
experience, not practical, inexpe-
rienced ; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्मा यः शास्त्रज्ञोपि विमुञ्च-
ति H. 3. 54. —नरः,—पुरुषः one of the
20 ways of peace-making, in which
no third person is seer, said of a
treaty concluded by the parties
themselves without a mediator
H. 4. 119.—फल *a.* [न.] that of which

the consequences are not yet visi-
ble. (-ल) the (future) result of
good or bad actions ; the result or
consequence hidden in the future.
—हन् *a.* destroying poisonous
vermin (?).

अहृष्टिः *f.* [विरुद्धा दृष्टिः] I An evil or
malicious eye, evil look, an angry
or envious look.—2 Not being seen
—*a* [न. व.] Blind, sightless.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given ; what
cannot or ought not to be given
away ; अदेयमासात्त्रयमेव सूचतेः R. 3. 16.
—यं That which it is not right
or necessary to give Wife, sous-
deposits, and a few other things,
belong to this class : अन्वाहिते याचितक-
माभिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्व
चान्वये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टास्तु वर्तमानेन दे-
हिना । अदेयान्याहुर्गानायां यवान्यस्मि प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥
-COMP.—दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव *a.* [न. व.] I Not god-like
or divine, not pertaining to a deity.
-2 Godless, impious, irreligious.—
वः [न. त.] One who is not a god.
-COMP.—त्र *a.* [न देवाः त्रायते प्रीयते अनेन,
त्रै कर्णे क] not gratifying the gods ;
such as food.—मातृक *a.* [न देवो मेवो
माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon ;
(lit.) not having the god of rain
as mother to suckle or water ;
hence (artificially) supplied with
the water of rivers, canals &c , irri-
gated ; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाशिराय त-
दिमन्कुरवश्चकासति Ki. I. 17.

अदेवयत्-यु *a.* [न. देवं याति प्राप्नोति] Not
reaching the gods by prayers,
impious, irreligious.

अदेशः [न. त.] I A wrong place,
not one's proper place or strong
position ; अस्थो हि विष्णुणा स्वरूपकेनापि हन्य-
ते H. 4. 45 ; श्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः Ms. 8.
358 ; वादेशे तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c. -2 A bad
country. The Smritis mention
several places of this description :
श्लेष्य, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुराष्ट्र, दक्षिणापथ,
वंग, कलिङ्ग, &c. -COMP.—कालः wrong
place and time ; अदेशं नृते यद्दानमपात्र-
भ्यश्च दीयते ; Bg. 17. 22.—स्थ *a.* [स. त.]
in the wrong place, out of place ;
absent from one's country.

अदेश्य *a.* [न. त. न देष्टुं योग्यः] I Not
fit to be ordered, advised, indicated
or pointed out ; अदेश्यं येष दिशति Ms.
8. 53.—2 Not on the spot or pertain-
ing to the place or occasion
referred to.

अदृश्य *a.* Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

अदैन्य *a.* Involving no humili-
ation or self-degradation Bh. 3. 144.

अदैव *a.* (वा f.) I Not predestin-
ed or predetermined (by gods or
by Fate). -2 Not connected with

the gods or their action, not divine ;
अदैवं भोजयन्काद्रं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull.
वैश्वदेवशास्त्रमोजनरहितं). -3 Unfortunate,
ill-fated.

अदोग्ध *a.* Not exacting ; consi-
derate (as a king).

अदेमद-व *a.* Ved. Not causing
inconvenience.

अदोहः I The time when milking
is not practicable. -2 Not milking ;
अदोहं चादिशद्भवे R. 17. 19.

अदोष *a.* [न. व.] I Free from
faults, demerits, vices, or defects
&c. ; innocent ; नायामदोषामृत संयनामि
R. 14. 34. -2 Free from the faults
of composition, such as अश्लीलता,
यायिता &c. See दोष ; अदोषो शब्दार्थो K.
P. I. अदोषं गुणवत् कार्यं Sar. K. I.
—वः Not a fault ; विभित्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता
वयं Ki. 14. II though not at fault.

अद्रः [अघते देवैः, अद्र-कर्मणि गम् Un. I.
120=पुरोडाश] A sacrificial oblation
called पुरोडाश, q v.

अद्भ्य *ind.* [अत्यन्ते अतु तं सततं गमनं ज्ञानं
वा दयति क्विप् Tv.] I Truly, clearly,
surely, undoubtedly, In truth,
really, certainly, indeed ; अद्भ्य श्रियं
पालितसंगराय प्राय गीयिष्यति R. 13. 65. -2
Manifestly, clearly ; श्यालाश्रियं च यतते
परिःअद्भुमद्वा Bv. I. 95.—3 In this way,
thus ; अद्भु=साक्षात्क. —COMP.—पुरुषः A
right or true man.—वोचेषाः (pl.)
N. of a school of the Sukla Yajur
veda.—लोहकर्ण *a.* having ear
clearly or quite red.

अद्भ्यातः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अद्भुत *a* [Un. 5. I अदं मुको इतत् च ;
according to Nir. न सूतं ' the like of
which did not take place before. ']
I Wonderful, marvellous ; अद्भुत of
wonderful deeds ; अद्भुत having won-
derful smell ; अद्भुत रूप prodigious,
extraordinary, transcendental, su-
pernatural. -2 Ved. Unobserved,
invisible (opp. दृश्य).—त I A wonder-
ful ; a wonderful thing or occur-
rence, a prodigy, miracle ; देव अद्भुतं
अद्भुतं संवृत्तं S. 5 a wonderful or un-
expected occurrence ; अकारिकनपध्यायं
विधात्सर्वाद्भुतेषु च Ms. 4. 118 -2 Sur-
prise, astonishment, wonder (m.)
also ; अद्भुतदेवास्तुराणि विक्रीतचरितानि U.
6 lost in wonder.—तः One of the
8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous senti-
ment ; जगति जनितात्स्यद्भुतासः U. 3. 44.
-2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Man-
vantara.—COMP.—यसू *a.* Ved. in
whom no sin is visible—वर्षः a
system of prodigies—त्राहणं N. of
a portion of a Brāhmana belonging
to the Sāmaveda.—तंकाश *a.* resem-
bling a marvel ; so अद्भुत—सातः the

wonderful resin (of the कदिर or Catechu plant) ; Mimosa Catechu.—स्वप्न *a.* having a wonderful sound. (-नः) N. of Siva.

अद्यन् *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal ; a house (?).

अद्यनिः [अति सर्वाङ्गं ; अद्-मनिर् Uṇ. 2. 104 अदेसुद्वच] Fire.

अद्यार *a.* [अतुं शालमस्य ; अद्-कर्तार कमरच्] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable. —द्यं Food, anything eatable—*ind.* [अस्मिन्वहनि इदंश-इदस्य निपातः सप्रत्ययैः ; अस्मिन् इति अहनि वा Nir.] I To-day, this day ; अद्य त्वां ल्यायति दाहणः कृतानः Māl. 5 25 ; रात्रौ to-night, this night ; प्रातरेव this very morning ; oft. in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c. ; दिवसनक्षत्रे of this day, to-day's ; अद्यैश्च this very day—2 Now ; अद्य वच्छ गता रात्रः Ks. 4. 68.—3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. L. *ho-die.*].—COMP.—अपि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment ; अद्यापि ते मनुष्यविषयः U. 3 ; अद्यापि नोच्छसिते *ibid.* ; न^० not yet ; गुरुः केदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुशु Ve. 1. II ; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि)—अद्यापि I. from to-day ; *वि भवद्भयो भिन्नोहं Ve. 1. 2. till to-day.—पूर्व before now ; अद्यपूर्वाचिरात् &c.—पश्चात् *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth ; अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतामि त्वास्मि दाहः Ku 5. 86.—श्रीन *a.* [अद्य शः पादिने वा जानापयते प्रसोष्यते वा, अद्य-शस्त्व टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13] likely to happen to-day or tomorrow, imminent ; *न मरणं, *नः विषयोः Sk. (=आसन्न) . (-ना) a female near delivery (आसन्नप्रसवा) ; अद्यश्रीनावच्छेदे P. ; अद्य शो वा विजायते इति अद्यश्रीना वडवा Sk.—सुर्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अद्य भवः ; अद्य ट्यु तुङमञ्च] I Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day ; *दिवस, *वाक &c.—2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern.—नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kasi. on P. 1. 2. 57) ; See अद्यतन also.—नी (*scil.* वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (=मनः) .

अद्यतनीय = अद्यतन 1 Of to-day ; *हिम-पातो व्यर्थतो नीयते Pt. 3. —2 Modern.

अद्यु *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्युत *a.* Not bright.

अद्युत्य *n.* [न घृतलब्धे न. त.] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got. —यं Unlucky gambling ; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्यव *a.* [न. त.] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid.—वः Not a liquid.

अद्यव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing ; नान्द्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43 ; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction ; विनेतुराद्रव्यपारिग्रह एव बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयति M. अद्रव्यमंत्य युवि युद्धनयोपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [अद्-किर् Uṇ. 4. 65 ; according to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद् to

eat.] I A mountain.—2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on.—3 A thunderbolt (अद्रणाति येन Nir.).—4 A tree.—5 The sun.—6 A mass of clouds (probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain) ; a cloud (आद्रायतस्यो भवति ब्रह्मी उदकार्ये Nir.) mostly Ved.—7 A kind of measure.—8 The number 7.—COMP.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. 2. N. of Siva (lord of Kailāsa) —कर्णा a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternata Lin.—कोला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कोलाः शंकर इव परयाः] the earth (-रु) N. of the mountain विष्कुंभ.—कुभिः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38.—जः *a.* [अद्रौ जायते, ज-इ] produced from or found among mountains, mountain-born. (-जा) I a plant (सैहली). 2.—कन्या,—तनया,—सुता &c. Pārvatī (-जं) red chalk (शिलाजतु).—जात *a.* mountain-born. (-नः) 1. forest conflagration 2. the ' sun-born ', *hamsa* or swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being.—शुत, शुभ Ved. [वृ. त.] expressed or extracted by means of stones—तनया,—नैदीनी I. N. of Pārvatī. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables

द्विष्, -भिद् *m.* [अद्रि द्वेष्टि भिनन्ति वा, द्विष्-भिद्-किष्] the enemy or splitter of mountains (o. clouds personified), epithet of Indra.—द्राणि-जा *f.* 1. a mountain valley. 2 river taking its rise in a mountain,—पतिः,—राजः &c. See ईश—वईसु *a.* Ved. [अद्रेनेई इव बहो यस्य] as strong or hard as a mountain : mountain—high (?).—शुभ्र *a.* [अद्रेशुभ्र इव शुभ्रो यस्य] rooted in a mountain or rock ; as hard as a stone or mountain.—शु *a.* [अद्रौ भवति जायते] mountain-born (-भूः) N. of a plant (आसुकर्णी or अपराजिता)—मातृ Ved. [अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं विभंति, अद्रिमति

वा मा-तृच्] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ) ; having a mountain for the mother (?)—वह्निः forest conflagration.—शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of Siva ; cf. ईश, ईश्वर.—शुभं,—सातु mountain peak.—सुत (शुत),—संहत *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones.—सारः [अद्रेः सार इव व. त.] ' the essence of mountains ', iron. (—*a.*) hard like a mountain ; नय made of iron or very hard

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved. Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रुहः—द्रुह्ना *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोच *a.* Ved. [द्रुह-घञ् वेदे घञ् न. व.] True, not false, free from malice ; वाचू speaking the truth—अवेत guarding from malice.—वे *ind.* Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence or malice or ill-feeling, m deration, mildness ; Ms. 4. 2.

अद्वैत *a.* Without duality or enmity ; असमस्तपद्मृत्तिमिष अद्वैता K. 131.

अद्वय *a.* [नास्ति द्वयं यस्य] I Not two.—2 Without a second, unique ; sole ; अद्वयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sūtra.—यः [अद्वयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्ययं अच्] N. of Buddha.—यं [न. त.] Non-duality, unity ; identity, especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter : the highest truth.—COMP.—आनंदः = अद्वैतानंदः q. v. वादिर् (= अद्वैत) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्तस्वरूपं मान्यदतो द्वितीयमस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति). 2. Buddha.

अद्वयत्—अद्वयत् *a.* Ved. Having no second ; सखा सुशेवो अद्वयाः Rv. 1. 187. 3 (द्वयरहित) : free from duplicity, true, sincere (?)

अद्वयात्विना *a.* [अद्वयं अस्ययं विनि छेदाति दीर्घः] Not having two ways (देववितु-यानरूपमार्गद्वयरहित) ; पृथस्य पाथः पद्मद्वयावाहनः Rv. 1. 159. 3

अद्वयु *a.* [द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य वा० उ. न. व.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अंतर्बाह्यरूप) .

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door ; अद्वारं न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73 : नाद्वारेण विशेषतः Y. 1. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य] I Without a second, matchless, peerless न केवलं रूपे शिल्लेष्यद्वितीया माल-विका M. 2 ; किमुर्वेशी अद्वितीया रूपेण

V. 2. -2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme.—वै Brahma; एकं ०यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष a. [न. व.] Free from hatred or malevolence.—वः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषू a. [द्विष्-असुप्. न. त.] Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत a. [न. व.] I Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equitable, unchanging; १ संसृष्टदुःखयोः U. 1.39-2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique —तं [न. त.] I Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्वय also.—2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself—3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. —COMP.—आनन्दः (अद्वय०) I. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Golebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century.—वादिश्=अद्वयवादिश् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अथ, अथा ind. Ved. Used like अथ as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover', 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अथन a. [न. व.] I Without wealth, poor.—2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law); भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय एवाथनाः स्मृताः । यत्ते समधिगच्छति यद्य ते तस्य तद्गन्तम् ॥ Ms. 8. 416.

अथन्य a. Unhappy, wretched, miserable; हत विश् पानधन्यं U. 1. 42.

अथम a. [अथु अम;अवते; अम; वस्य पक्षे च; Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अथममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमा मध्यममथमनाः &c; oft at the end of comp. ; नर० द्विन०; १ ब्राह्मणश्रमो नृणां Ms. 10. 12 lowest in position; अथम० the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—मः I An unblushing sensualist (अथमयालज्जाशुभ्यः कामश्रीदाविषय कर्तव्याकर्तव्याविषाकः Sabda K.); १ धर्मी स्नातुमितो यतासि न पुनस्तस्यावमस्यातिकं K. P. I.—2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणां वित्तज्ञानादिषु अवमत्वसूचकः रविचन्द्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगमेदः Tv.)—3 A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियतमेऽहितकारिणी) . [cf. L. infimus]. —COMP.—अथं [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमोग). —अथं [कर्म.] the lower half of the

body (below the navel). —अथं a. [अथमार्थं भवः] connected with the lower part. —आचार a. [व.] of the vilest conduct. (—रः) [कर्म०] the meanest conduct. —अरणः, —अरणिकः [अथमः अथमावस्थां प्राप्तः क्लृप्तेन, ततः टर्] a debtor (opp उत्तमर्णः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt). —भूतः—भूतकः [कर्म.] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class; one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वोपुधोयौव मध्यमस्तु कुधीवलः । अथमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भूतः ॥

अथर [न प्रियते, घृ. अच्, न. त.] I Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, neither, downwards; *आतः under-garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. *अथर Si. 1. 6; *ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below. (In this sense अथर partakes of the character of a pronoun). —2 Low, mean, vile; *अथर see below; lower in quality, inferior. —3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिश्.—4 Previous, preceding as in अथोद्भूः q. v. —रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; *पत्रं Ku. 5. 27 leaf-like lower lip; बिवाधारालक्तकः N. 3. 5; पक्षाभिवावरोष्ठी Me. 82; पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमथरं S. I. 24; I. 21; 3. 24. of. अथरं क्लृप्तं बिबनामकं कलमास्यामिति मध्यमन्त्रयम् । लभतेऽथरविच इत्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदत् ॥ N.2.24.—रः The nadir; (अथोदिश) or the southern direction. —रं I The lowest part (of the body); पृष्ठशेखरे रं चकं Ak.—2 Pudendum Muliebre (also m.).—3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also. —COMP.—अथर a. 1. higher and lower, inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावयोः ह्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; ह्यतयये कर्मणा साम्यं पूर्ववद्वाचरोत्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former; prior and later; sooner and later; यथाधरोत्तरानयोश्चिगीतात्त्रावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); श्रुतं मवाद्भिरचरितं S. 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way i. e. to consider good as bad and vice versa; (it might perhaps also mean "have you, i. e. the members of the king's court, heard this mean or base reply" अथरं च तदुत्तरं च); (यदि न पणयेद्राजा दंडं) स्वाम्यं च न स्यात्कार्त्तमाश्रित् प्रवर्तताथरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अथरं=शुद्रादि, उत्तरं=प्रधानं); अथर्मणं प्रितो अर्थः प्रवृत्तमथरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer.—ओष्ठः the lower lip; अंगुलिसंभूत *S. 3. 25; Me. 82. (—ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip, —कंसः the lower part of the neck. —कायः [अथरं कायस्य] the

lower part of the body.—पानं kissing' lit. drinking the lower lip.—मधु, अमृतं the nectar of the lips.—स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अथरीकु 8 U., अथरयति Den. P To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंचिद्वर्गाकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish; भवता धीरतयाऽथरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40; 6. 21; धरितेर्भुनीनधायन्नशाबिभिः Ki. 6. 24 excellent; अथरीकृतसर्वदेहेन अपत्यप्रमणा K. 25.

अथरीभू I P. To be worsted (in a law-suit); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

अथरीण a. [अथरे भवः अथर—ण] I Lower.—2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अथरीणः परिणस्यते AR. I.

अथरोद्भूः ind. [अथरे दिने; अथर-एधुम्] I On a previous day.—2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

अथरस्मात्,—रतः,—रस्तात्,—रात्, तात्,—रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अथराच्च a. [अथरं दाक्षिणां दिशं अंचति क्विप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south.—चो the southern direction.—ह ind. Beneath.

अथरानीन-च्य a. [अथराणि भवः; अथराच्च-च्य यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

अथर्मः [न. त.] I Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; *दुदने Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अथर्मणं unjustly, in an improper way; यथाअथर्मणं वृक्षात् Ms. 2. III; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; *आरिन् committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so *आत्स्य of an irreligious spirit; तत्र कथं भासः S. 5; *मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyaya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration).—2 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the son.—र्मा Unrighteousness personified.—र्मा Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्मर.—COMP.—आस्तिकायः the category of अधर्म; See आस्तिकाय.

अथर्मिण a. Impious, wicked.

अथर्म्य a. I Wicked, impious.—2 illegal, unlawful; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्या द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविद् Ms 3. 25.

अध्वता [अविद्यमानो ध्वो भर्ता यस्याः]
A widow.

अध्व, अधः *ind.* [अधः-असि, अधःशब्द-
स्थाने अर्ध आदेशः P. V. 3. 39.] I Below,
down; पतत्यधो घाम त्वसति सर्वेनः Si. 1.
2; in the lower region, to the infernal
regions or hell; व्यसन्यधोऽधो व्रज-
ति स्वयंभ्यस्तमो वृतः Ms. 7. 53. (Ac-
cording to the context, अधः may
have the sense of the nominative,
अंकुशः &c.; ablative, अधो वृक्षत् पतति;
or locative, अधो गृहं गेति). -2 Beneath,
under, used like a preposition with
gen. तत्तर्णा S. 1. 14; rarely with abl.
also; बाह्वर्धं तु ततोऽप्यधः Hemachandra;
(when repeated) lower and lower,
down and down; अधोवः पश्यतः कस्य
माह्मा नोपचयते H. 2. 2; यात्यधो व्रजयु-
क्तेभ्यः स्वोव कर्षेभिः H. 2. 48; अधोवो गंगेयं
पदमुपगता स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under,
just below (with acc) नवानधोऽधो
वृहजः पयोव्यार Si. 1. 4. In comp. with
nouns अधः has the sense of (a)
lower, under, as अधुवनं, अधोः the lower
world; अधः or अधुक् an under-gar-
ment or (b) the lower part; अधःकायः
the lower part of the body; अधःकृ
means to surpass, eclipse, over-
come, vanquish, despise, scorn;
तपः शरीरः काञ्चैरुपाजितं तपस्विना दूरमधश्चकार
सा Ku. 5. 29; अधःकृताशेषातः पुरेण K. 177;
कृतकुसुमायुधं 179; Si. 1. 35, 3. 52; कृतै-
नसः Si. 16. 8 dispelled. -COMP. -अधः
a. situated below the axle or
car. (-सं) *adv* below the car, under
the axle. -अधःनः [अधः इन्द्रियाज्जायते
इति अधश्चं प्रत्यभूजानं, तदधं प्राहकत्वाभावात् हीनं
स्य सः Tv. ; अधःकृतं अधश्चं इन्द्रियज्ञानं येन
Malli.]. N. of Vishnu; other ety-
mologies of the name are also found
(1) अधो न शीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोऽधः ;
(2) अधोऽधो पृथिवी चाधस्तयोर्धस्मादजायत । मध्ये
वैराजरूपेण ततोऽधोऽधः इत्यते ॥ -अधस् See
above. -अधःसं sexual intercourse.
-अधः-द्वारं-मर्धं the anus; Pudendum
Mulieb. -अधः-करः the lower part
of the hand (करम). -अधःकणं
excelling, defeating, degradation ; K. 202; so
क्रिया। सहते न जनोऽप्यधःक्रिया Ki. 2. 47
degradation, disonour. -अधःननं
undermining. -अधःतिः *f.*, -नमनं-पातः 1.
a downward fall or motion, des-
cent; going downwards. 2. degra-
dation, downfall, going to perdition
or hell; मूलानामधःपातः 41
(where ति has both senses) ति आयाति
Pt. 1 150 sinks, comes down (feels
dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17। अराधितारम-
सार्त्तं नृपं विद्यादधोऽधोऽधः 8. 309 destined to
go to hell. -अधः *m.* one who digs
downwards, a mouse. -अधः-चैटा [अधः-
रात् अधस्तादात्म्य धेटव तदाकारफलत्वात्] a
plant Achyranthos Aspera (अपामार्ग)
-अधः [अधः कनिष्ठा चरति-अधः] I. thief.

2. one who goes downwards.—जातु
n. the lower part of the knee.
(-*ind.*) below the knee. —जिह्विका
[अर्था जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका] the
uvula (Mar. पडजोम). —तळं the lower
part or surface; शय्या, खाद्गु. —दिश
f. the lower region, the nadir, the
south: rn direction. —हृदि a casting
a downward look; a posture in
Yoga; कर्णान्यबहिष्कृत्य स्थाणुवन्निरालम्बः ।
आत्मानं हृदये ध्यायेत् नासाग्रन्यस्तलोचनः ॥ cf.
also Ku. 3. 47. (-*दिः*) a downward
look. —पदं [अधोवृत्ति पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा]
the place under the foot, a lower
place.—पातः-*n.* ति q. v. above. -पुष्पी
[अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः] N. of two plants
अवाह्युष्पी (Pimpinella Anisum) and
गोजिह्वा (Elephantopus Scaber).
—प्रसरेः a seat of grass for persons
in mourning to sit upon. —भक्तं
[अधं भक्तं यस्मात्] a dose of water,
medicine &c. to be taken after
meals &c. [भोजनान्ते पीयमानं जलादिकं].
—मात्रः 1. the lower part (of the body);
पूर्वमात्रो गुरुः पुंसामधोमानस्तु योषितां Susr.
2. the lower part of any thing, the
region below, down below; अधवास्थितं
किञ्चित्पुरमालोकितं Pt. 1. situated down
below, See पाताल. —भूः *f.* lower
ground, land at the foot of a hill.
—मुक-वदनं a. I. having the face
downwards; श्री तिष्ठति, श्रीः पात्रेभिः R.
3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate,
flying downwards. 3. upside down,
topsyturvy. (-*कः*) N. of Vishnu.
(-*चा-नी*) N. of a plant गोजिह्वा
Prenna Esculenta. (-*चं*) (नक्षत्रं) I.
flying downwards, having a down-
ward motion; - these *nakshatras*
are मूलाक्ष्मा कृत्तिका च विशाखा भरणी तथा ।
मघा पूर्वार्द्रयं चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः ॥ Jyotisha.
2. N. of a hell.—अधुं a still. -रक्तपित्तं
discharge of blood from the anus
and uterus. —राम a. [अधोभागे रामः
शुक्रः, दृष्टिपंकवात् तस्य रामत्वं] having a
white colour or white marks on
the lower part of the body (said
of a goat)—रामः 1. a plummet. 2.
a perpendicular. 3. the lower world.
—वर्षसु a. strong in the lower re-
gions; whose lustre penetrates
downwards.—वृशः Pudendum Mu-
liebre.—वायुः [अधोभागे वायुः शाक. त.]
breaking wind, flatulency.—शय-
य्य a. sleeping on the ground (—*य्या*)
sleeping on the ground; अधोभवनं शैश-
वर्षामधः शय्यां गुरोर्हितम् । आसमावर्तनात् कुप्यात्कृतो
पनयो नो द्विजः ॥ Ms. 2. 108.—शिरसु a.
=मुख. (-*n.*) N. of a hell. —स्थ, -स्थित
a. situated below. —स्वास्तिकं the
nadir.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागस्य योन्याः उपहासः
उद्वेगः संधिः, धौणामधोभागस्य उपहसनं Tv.]
Ved. Sexual intercourse.
अधस्तम a. (नी. f.) [अधोभवः अधस्-
टपुद्वच] I Lower, situated beneath.
-2 Prior; previous.

अधस्तारा (मा) *m ind.* [अतिशयनाथः]
Very low.
अधस्तात् *adv.* or *prep.* [अधर-अस्ताति,
अध आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40.] Down-
below, under, beneath, underneath &c.
(with gen.); See अधः; अधस्तातो
पदध्यात् Ms. 4. 54; धमेण गमनमुर्ध्वं नमन-
मधस्ताद्भवत्यवर्षणं Sankhya K. तादात्म्यः
Pt. 3; तस्याधस्ताद्भवमपि रनास्तेषु पर्णोदमेभु
U. 2. 25; यश्च सर्वमेवाधस्ताद्भनं K. 289
gone to hell.
अधामार्गः [न धायते अधाः, तादृशं मार्गं वाति
वा-क Tv.] =अपामार्गं q. v.
अधारणक a. [न. त.] Not profitable;
क. मन्वेतरस्या Pt. 2.
अधिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा किं वा पु.
हृद्वः] I Mental pain or agony. See
आधिः-2 A woman in her courses.
(=अधि) -*ind.* I (As a prefix to
verbs) Over, above; (अधिकार); ईष्या
to stand over; कृत्वा to place over or
at the head of; वृत् to grow over
or above over and above, besides,
in addition (अधिक्य); fully, come
pletely (अतिशय, विशेष), to get som-
thing in addition to another; अधि-
नृत्य जनत्यधीश्वरात् having obtained fully,
अधि intensifying the meaning
of the root; इतो वा सातर्त्तमिह दि बोधा
पाथिवादि Rv 1. 6. 101 (अधोमहे आधि-
स्येन याचामहे). -2 (As a separable
adverb) Over, above, from above
(mostly Vedic); अधिर्गारतो अधि चद
Rv. 7. 18. 14. -3 (As a preposi-
tion) with acc. (a) Above, over,
upon, in (उपरि); यं दंतमधिनायते नदी तं
दंतमुद्धरीत् Susr. अधयधि just above; को-
कानुपयुष्यास्तेऽधीऽधीऽध्वयि च माधवः Bopa-
deva; with gen. also; ये नाकस्याधि रो-
चनं दिशि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun;
धितिपि Si. 7. 35; रत्न 7. 41। रजनि 52
at night. (b) With reference to,
concerning, in the case of, on the
subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in ad-
verbial compounds in this sense);
हृत् इति अधिहरिः; so अधिहित; कृष्णमाधिकृत्य
प्रयुक्ता कथा अधिकृत्यं । so अध्यतिथि, शोक, दैव्यं
दैव्यं treating of stars &c ; पुंभिः Si.
6. 32 in the case of women. (c)
(With abl.) Just over, more than
(अधिकं); सत्वादि महातात्मा Kath. अधि-
दिताधि Ken. (d) (With loc.) Over,
on or upon, above (showing lord-
ship or sovereignty over some-
thing) (ऐश्वर्य) अधिधरि P. 1. 4. 97; अधि
शुवि रामः P. 11. 3. 9 Sk. Râma rules
over the earth; the country ruled
over may be used with loc. of
' ruler ' ; अधि रामे भूः *ibid*; प्रहारवर्षणयधि
विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under
the government of. become the
property or possession of (अधि
denoting स्वत्व in this case); under,
inferior to (हीन) । अधि हृत्तुः (Bo-
padeva) the gods are under Hari

-4 (As first member of Tatpuru-sha compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; देवता presiding deity; राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; पतिः supreme lord &c. (b) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); अर्तः=अध्या-रुदः (दंतस्यापरि जातः) दंतः P. VI. 2. 188. (c) Over, excessive; अधिकक्षेपः high censure. According to G. M. अधिक has these senses: अधिराध्ययनैश्वर्य-वशित्वस्मरणाधिके । e. g. ; उपाध्यायाद्यधोते ; इडोऽध्ययनार्थकरवस्य अधिद्योतकः ; अधिपतिः (ऐश्वर्य) ; अधीनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः इन् ; मातृरुद्योत (स्मरणे) ; अधिक (अधिके) In the Veda अग्नि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of ' out of ' , ' from ' , ' of ' , ' among ' , ' before ' , ' beforehand ' , ' for ' , ' in favour of ' , ' in ' , ' at ' .

अधिक a. [abbreviation of अध्या-रुद ; अध्यारुदशब्दात् कर् उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73] I More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम) ; तदस्मिन्नधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by ; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus 8=108 ; षारवारिशतोऽधिकाः = षत्वारिंशः more than 40 ; नवाधिकां नवतिं R. 3. 69 ; एकाधिकं हरेऽज्ययः Ms. 9. 117. -2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant ; in comp. or with instr. ; श्वासः प्रमाणाधिक S. 1. 30 more than the usual measure. (b) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater, abounding in, full of ; strong in ; ऋषि R. 12. 90 ; वयोऽधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years ; शिशुर-धिकवयाः Vc. 3. 30 old, advanced in years ; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्व S. 7. 20 ; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2 ; रसाधिके मनसि Si. 17. 89 abounding in.-3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense ; अधिकां ब्रह्म देवि यश्मन्ति K. 62 ; ऊनं न सर्वेष्वधिको वज्राघे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker ; पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके युके स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49 ; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Rām. ; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2 ; यर्वायान्गुणतोऽधिकः Ms. 11. 186, 9 154. (b) Superior to, better than ; higher than (with abl. or in comp.) ; प्रमाणाऽधिकस्यापि मर्यादितः Pt. 1. 327 ; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. 1. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c. ; विवेकधिकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules ; तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46 ; ब्रह्म प्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. 1. 212 ; अधा-धिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry ; ब्रह्मन्त्याधिको वैश्यः H. 4. 21 excels in is superior by reason of ; लाकाराधिकं तमः Mu. 4. 10 superior to ; sometimes with gen. ; पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधि-को कुजेः K. 136. -4 Later, sub-

sequent, further than (of time) ; राजन्यमधोर्द्धाविके (केशांतो विधीयते) , वैश्यस्य द्व्यधिकं ततः Ms. 2. 65, 2 years later i. e. in the 24th year ; sometimes with gen. ; ममाधिका वा तुभ्या वा Rām-5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण) ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or un- common form or beauty ; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको विशेषः H. Pr. 25 ; इज्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विप्रे धा-जनाध्यापने तथा ॥ Y. 1. 118 ; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses ; क्रोशोपिकारं स्तेषां Bg. 12. 51 ; नरसिद्धानां राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22 ; स्वार्थाधिकतरं निवृत्तिस्थानं S. 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous ; अंगं having a redundant limb ; गोहृत्कृषिकं कर्त्वा नाधिकं न रोषिणीं Ms. 3. 8. -7 Inter- calated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary. -कं I Surplus, excess, more ; लामोऽधिक फलं Ak.-2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole ; आश्रयाश्रयि-णोरेकस्याधिक्येऽधिकमुच्यते । किमत्रिकमस्य ब्रह्मो महिमानं वारिदेहेर्द्वयं । अज्ञात एव वेते कुक्षी निक्षिप्य भुवनानि ॥ अत्र आश्रयस्वाधिक्य । युगांत-कालप्रतिभेदतात्मनो जगति यस्या सविकाराभासत । त्वे न मनुस्त्वत्र न केतमद्विप्रस्तोपवनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः ॥ S. D. ; महतीत्यमहंश्यांसावश्रिताश्रययोः क्रमात् । आश्रयाश्रयिणो स्वातां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं दु तत् ॥ K. P. 10 -adv. I More, in a greater degree ; स रात्रं युरुणा दसं प्रति-पद्याधिकं वभो R. 4. 1 I shone the more ; Pt. 1. 18 ; यदस्मिन्नधिकं चक्षुरात्पथितं पार्थिवः Pt. 1. 243 ; oft in comp ; इयमधिकमनो-ह्रा S. 1. 20 ; सुरभि Me 21.-2 Exceed- ingly, too much. -COMP -अंग a. (गी f.) having a redundant limb. (-नं) [अधिकोऽङ्गात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. -अधिक a. more and more ; out-doing one another. -अर्थ a. exaggerated ; एषचनं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure) ; कृत्यैरधि-काथयचने P. II. 1. 33 ; (अं = स्तुतिनिदाफल-कमथेवाद्बचनं ; e. g. वातच्छेपे तुष्णं i. e. so light and weak ; काकपेयां नदी so deep and full) -अर्द्ध a. abundant, prosperous R. 19 5. -तिथिः f. , -दिनं, -द्वयसः an intercalated day. -दंतः=अधिदंतः. -मांसमंश=अविमांस q. v. -वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration, hyperbole. -बाह्यक-सामतिक a. containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम a. [अधिकः काशो यस्य] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. -मः [कर्म.] Strong desire. अधिक 8 U. 1 To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty ; be entitled to, have a right to ; त्रैवाध्यकाराणां वैदेषु Bk. 2. 34 ; गुणाः प्रियतवेऽधिकानां न संततवः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce

liking, not mere intimacy.-2 To place at the head of, appoint, set ; पांडवेन ह्यहं तत अधेऽविकृतः पूरा Mb. ; दस-विनयविकृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud ; शिष्यलीकृतोऽविकृत-कृत्यविक्रौ Ki 6 30 set or appointed to duty ; देवाः प्रसह्य तमविकृत्युः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of ; अविकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87 ; किराताशुनीं अविकृत्य कृतं काल्यं किराताशुनीयम् Sk. 1 नाटकं प्रयोगेण अविकृत्यताम् . S. I should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage.-4 To be used as the head or governing rule ; समर्थानां प्रथमाद्वा P. IV. 1. 82 ; इदं पद-त्रयमधिक्यते Sk.-5 To superintend, be at the head.-6 (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to ; शत्रुमविकृते Sk. ; अधिनं न यं हरिः Bk. 8. 20 -7 To feel, enjoy ; मगह-साधेऽविकृत्ये रतिं निराश्रया हंत हत मनस्विता Ki. 1. 43. -8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरण [कृ-युद्] I Placing at the head of, appointing &c.-2 Relation, reference, connection ; राम-धिकरणः कथाः Rām. referring to.-3 (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.) ; तरुपुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मण्ययः P. 1. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation or apposition ; समानाधिकरणां or व्यधिकरणो बहुत्रु हिः ; पीतावरः, चक्रपाणिः &c. -4 A receptacle or subject, techni- cally substratum ; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge -5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case ; आशरोधिकरणं P. 1. 4. 40 ; कर्तृकर्मण्यवहिताम-साक्षाद्भूयत् क्रियाम् । उपकुर्वन् क्रियासिद्धौ शान्ति- विकरणं सूत्रम् ॥ Hari ; as वेदे स्माक्यामन्नं पवति.-6 A topic, subject ; section ; article or paragraph ; a complete argument treating of one subject, the Sūtras of Vyāsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyāyas, the Adhyāyas into Pādas and the Pādas into Adhikaranas or sections. (According to the Mīmāṃ- sakas a complete Adhikaraṇa con- sists of five members :—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विशय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or prima facie argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्षसिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated con- clusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion) ; विशयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोक्तं । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धांतः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं सूत्रम् ॥ The Vedāntins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत

last ; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवम्, विषयः संदेहः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking the five members may be taken to be विषय, संशय, पूर्वपक्ष, उत्तरपक्ष and सिद्धांत or राट्टांत. -7 Court of justice, court, tribunal ; स्वानुशासन कथयति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3. ; शरणे च सार्वम Dk. 40. 8 Stuff, material ; विप्रतिबिद्धे चानधिकरणवाचिने P. II. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि) ; पतावत्त्वं च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोः Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy.-णी One who superintends.-COMP.-भोजकः a judge, Mk 9.-संहयः court or hall of justice Mk 9. -विचालः [अधिकरणस्य विचालः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times ; शविचाले च P. V. 3. 43 ; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया वा स्यात् ; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुर्वे Sk.-सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकारिणः [अधिकरणं आग्रयतया अस्यस्य हरः] I A judge, magistrate ; Mk. 9.-2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकरणम् n. [अधिकं कर्म] I A higher or superior act.-2 Superintendence.-m. One who is charged with superintendence.-COMP.-कर-र-कृत्य a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.-कृतः [अधिकमि कृतं येन निहातस्य परनिपातः] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment ; सर्वस्वाधिकृतो यः स्यात् कुटुंबस्य तथोपरि । गोधिकर्मकृतो ज्ञेयः स च कौटुंबिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *pater familias*.

अधिकर्मिकः [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अर्ले, अधिकर्म हरः] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः I Superintendence, watching over ; शीघ्रं कथाधिकारः V. 3. 1 ; यः पौरवेण राज्ञा धर्मोधिकारो नियुक्तः S I. superintendence of religious matters. -2 Duty, office, charge, power, pos: of authority ; authority ; निर्णय-धिकारो ब्रवीमि M. I I say this in the capacity of a judge ; आधिभ्रातृवे लोक-तंत्राधिकारः S. 5 ; द्वीपिनस्तोषुश्राधिकारो दत्तः Pt. I. V. 2. I ; अर्थो administration of pecuniary matters ; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. I ; अधिकारे मम पूत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5 ; यः सर्वोधिकारो नियुक्तः पदानसंज्ञो स करोतु, अहुजी-विना परं चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2 ; शिष्याधिकारो योग्येयं दारिका M. I fit to be initiated into the fine arts.-3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction ; rule ; स्वाधिकारभूमी वां-रुचते S. 7. seat of government or jurisdiction । अकेदे निरुच्य S. 5. -4 Position, dignity, rank ; ह्याधिकारो बलिनी Y. I. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a

wite.-5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.) ; right of ownership or possession ; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यमधिकारी च तत्प्रभुः S. D. 296 ; वरसेधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c. ; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brāhmana to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c. ; शूद्रोऽधिकारहेतोर्गोप Y. 3. 262 with loc. ; नि-वेकदिग्मज्ञानतो मंत्रैर्यद्योदतो विधिः । तस्य शालेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नाप्यस्य कथयति Ms. 2. 16 ; आग्नेयधिकारसंपदस्तु इति मयंतो ब्रुवंतु (repeated in Srāddha ceremonies) -6 Prerogative of a king.-7 Effort, exertion ; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते ना फलेषु कदा-चन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c.-8 Relation, refer-ence । कथा विचित्राः पूतनाधिकारः Mb.-9 Place = अधिकरण ; महत्त्वञ्च पुरुषाधिकारो ज्योतिः M. 1. -10 A topic, paragraph or section ; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit. । See अधिकरण, -II Counting ; enumeration, occasion for counting ; संसप्त जाते पुरुषाधिकारो Ki. 3. 51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे).-12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules ; e. g. सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. I. 11 IV. I. 82-3 । तत्पुरुषः II. I. 22 । अधिकारोयं Sk. (This अधिकार is of three kinds: सिंहावभोक्तिं चैव मंहूकप्रुतमेव च । गंगा-प्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारविधामतः ॥)-COMP.-विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts ; as राजा राजस्येन चजेत्.-स्थ-आलय a. possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् a. [असत्येयं इति मत्पुत्रा] I Possessed of authority, having power ; निःस्पृहो नाधिकारी स्यात् Pt. I. T64 ; संशयोवग्रहकार्ये, कार्यं H. 3. -2 Entitled to, having a right to ; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिणः ; so उत्तराधिकारिन्, heir ; वनग्रहणं &c. ; तत्पत्याधिकारिवात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised.-3 Belonging to, owned by.-4 Fit for.-m. (री-वान्) I An official, officer ; न हिप्रयोजनं अधिकारवतः प्रभुति-रहयते Mu. 3 ; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor.-2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner.-3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works.-4 Man as the lord of creation.-5 One well-versed in the Vedānta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightfu claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत p. p. [कृ-क्त] Authorised, appointed &c. ; one possessed of

authorised qualification, &c. । रक्ष-आधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 11 । पात्राणि नाभ्योऽधिकृताः -तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing । संभावना हाधिकृतस्य तनोति तेजः Ki. 6. 46 ; मासाद् Mu. 3 । Pt. I. 424 ; राट्टो Y. I. 337.

अधिकृतिः f. Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning ; शीघ्रसमय मधिकृत्य गीयतां S. I ; शकुंतलमधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakuntalā ; 3. 4 ; R. II. 62. See अधिकृ above.

अधिक्रम् I U. To ascend, moult upon.-2 To attack, scale

अधिक्रमः, -क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्रित् m. [अधिक्रि भावे कर्तारि वा क्रिप् तुक् च Tv.] Decay or one that causes decay ; a lord or ruler (१).

अधिक्रिप् 6 P. I To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure ; किं वा संभृतदोषैरधिक्रिपय S. 5 heap accusations on me ; नृपतावधिक्रिपति शैरिं Si. 15. 44 ; न मे पादरजसा तुक्च इत्वाधिक्रितः M. I. -2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter.-4 To surperinduce (disease)-4 To surpass.

अधिक्रिपः I Abuse, insulting, insult, प्रह्ना° Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding ; भवत्यधिक्रिप इवानु-शासनं Ki. I. 28.-2 Laying upon ; fixing ; throwing.-3 Dismissal.

अधिगन् I P. I (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure । आज्ञाकर्-त्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 ; अधिगच्छति महिमाम् चंद्रो वि निष्ठापरिहृष्टितः M. I. 13 ; भर्तारमधि-गच्छेत् Ms. 9. 91 marry ; भेषोसि सर्वाण्य-धिगम्यते स्ते R. 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (c) To accomplish ; अर्थं सप्रतेवर्षं प्रभु-रिचिर्भुत् सहायवानेव M. I. 9 ; न मे बुद्धिर्निश्च-यमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to de-cide ; for (a) see, also Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66.-2 To approach, reach, go towards or near ; युगाल-योप्यसन्मन्त्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. I. 384 ; तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end.-3 To study, learn ; know ; तेभ्योऽधिर्भुत् निगमांतावेद्यां U. 2. 31 श्रुतमप्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41 ; 6. 38 ; Ms. 7. 39 ; 12. 109 ; Y. I. 99, Bk. 7. 37. -4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत p. p. Acquired, obtained &c. ; एवमार्यान्पादितान्मावभंष्टयाः Bh. 2. 17. -2 studied, known, learned mastered ; किमिदं पृच्छस्यनाधिगतामावण इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः—मन I Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c ; दुरधिगमः परभागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितरधिगमात् V. 5. 15; दाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage—2 Mastery, study, knowledge; असत्कामाधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66. —3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निध्यादेः प्राप्तिः Mit. or अनप्राप्तिः; स्थापयति तु यां वृद्धे सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157.—4 Acceptance.—5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, —गमनीय, —गंतव्य *pal. d.* Attainable &c.

अधिगंतु *a.* [गम-नृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगव *a.* or *adv.* [गवि इत्यधिगमं अच्य-यत्स.] Found in or derived from a cow ; स्वर्गादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण *a.* [अधिका गुणा यस्य] I Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याज्ञा मोवा वरमधिगुणे नावमे लडनकाया Me. 6. —2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या येन] well strung (as a bow); श्वारासनं जनाः Ki. 12. 14. —गः A superior or eminent merit.

अधिगु I P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिगरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth ; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिनिहृयः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two.—हृवा—निहृवकाः [अधिकडा निहृवा, स्वार्थे कर्] I The uvula.—2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य *a.* [अध्यारूढा ज्या यत्र, आधिगतं ह्यं वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow).—Comp.—धन्वण-कामुक *a.* having the bow strung ; त्वयि चाधिज्यकामुकं S. I. 6.

अधिज्यता I The state of being strung ; तर्हि नी to string ; R. II. 14. 1

अधिरथका [अधि-त्यक् P. V. 2. 34 - पर्वतस्य आरूढस्थकमीत्यका Sk.] A table land, highland ; स्वानुं तपस्यतमधिरथका वा Ku. 3. 17 ; अधिरथकायामिव धामुमटय R. 2. 29.

अधिदंष्टनेतृ *m.* N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्यारूढो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्ढ्य *a.* Wooden.

अधिदीप्ति *a.* Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. I. 24.

अधिदेवः-यता [अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देवता वा] I A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाचे पादुके पश्चतर्क्तु राज्याधिदेवते K. 12. 17; I 3. 68; I 6 9; Bv 3 3; सा रामणीयक-निधिधिदेवता वा Māl. I. 21 (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity) श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वको वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, ब्राणस्य आशुने, वागिन्द्रस्य वह्निः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उर्ध्वः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च. —2 [अधिकृतो देवो वेन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table; board for gambling (अभि उपरि दोग्ध्यते यत्र.)

अधिदैवं-दैवतं [अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवतं वा] I The presiding god or deity; अधिदेवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8. I, 4; 7. 30; शिवाधिदैवतं धवायत् दःहिनप्रत्यधिदैवतं, तमभिनेदंति...यः आंत्र-देवतामिव स्तौति K. 109.—2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अधिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The supreme lord.

अधिनी I P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनाथः [नी-घञ्,—अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनैमिञ्ज *a.* Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपाति, अधि-पा-क्] A lord, ruler; king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजातामसिः प्रभाते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.; नराधिपः lord of men: king; बज्र^a a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [अधिकः पतिः]. I = अधिपः.—2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal. (मस्तका-मन्तरोपरिहात् शिरसोधिपतिपातो रोमावततोधिपतिः, तत्रापि सधा मरन्म Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपाति-पा क्तिप्] Ved A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपाशुल *a.* Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) *रवः* [अधिकः पु-पूरणः] The Supreme Being.

अधिपिषणं [पिष्-बुट्] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिपत्र *a.* [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.)—*नं adv.* [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रतिद्युम् [प्रहो निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the प्रति or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions—गः The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिबर्कं An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S. D. 526

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भू-क्तिप्] A master, superior; foremost; राष्ट्र-सामाधिभुवि Mv. 6. 47 ; रण्यगामधिभुवा 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठायि भूतं or भूतं प्राणमात्रमधि-कृत्य वतमनं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. I ; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4. 'अधिभूत is all perishable things'.

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] I Excess in eating.—2 [अधिकं भोजनं घनं मूल्यं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; दशमवाधि-भोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमंथः (अधिक मय्यते अनेन; मंथुकाणे घञ्) I Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाट्यत इवाच्य-र्थे नेत्रं निमेष्यते तथा ॥ श्वरसंधि तु तं विद्यादधिमंथं स्वलघुनिः.—2=अधिमंथनं.

अधिमंथनं [मंथु-भावे करणे वा ह्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood)

अधिमथित *a.* [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मृदु बहुलं यकृतप्रकाशं श्यावं वा तदधिमांसं विद्यात् Susr.

अधिमांसवः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हृन्त्ये पश्चिमे दंते महाक्षोषो महाहजः; ललाकाची (कालासामी) कफकृतो विज्ञेयः सोधिमांसवः Susr.

अधिमात्र *a.* [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.—*त्रं* On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लप्रतिपदादिदशांतिशब्दो मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमातुः *f.* Trust, confidence.

अधिमुह्यः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधिबद्ध *a.* Pertaining to a sacrifice; ०३ ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83.—ज्ञः Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; 'ज्ञो ह्येवात्र देहे देहभूतां वा Bg. 8. 4 the अधिबद्ध is I myself in this body (i. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन्देहे अंतर्योगिप्रत्येन तिष्ठो-हमधिबद्धः यज्ञादिकर्मपर्वतकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीधरः—*भूँ adv.* On the subject of sacrifices; सो अधियाग.

अधियागं = अधिकांग q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c.; (ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकगुप्तयोगः); योगे अस्मयाधियागमने ज्येम् रिणो वचः Muhūrta

अधियोधः [आधियेन युष्यते; युष्-अच्]
The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting) ; न हि कोपरीतानि हर्षं विना सुखं नि च ; भवति अधियोधानां मुखाणि विहते पती Râm.

अधिउक्षु *a. Ved.* [अधिगत र अक्षुयेन]
Fasten, fettering.

अधिश्वा *a* [अध्यारुढो रथं रथिनं वा] Being on or over a car-चः I A charioteer, driver. -2 N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna. —चं Ved. A cart-load

अधिराज् *m. -जः* [अधिराजते। राज् क्विप्, राजश्-ट् वा] A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; प्राथेपविष्टो वंगायामनाहत्याधिराट् [भ्रयं Bhag. अध्यास्तेतु भुवनेष्वधिराजश्च; U. 6. 16; king; head, lord (of men, animals &c.) हिमालया नाम नगराधिरः Ku. 1. 1 ; so द्यून्, गान्धे &c.

अधिराज्यं-द्वं [अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] I Imperial or sovereign. sway, supremacy, sole sovereignty, imperial dignity, an empire.— 2 N. of a country.

अधिरुक्म *a.* [अधिगतं ह्यमं आभरणं येन] Having ornaments (of gold &c.)

अधिरुह् I P. I To ascend, mount (a throne, hill &c.) ; go up to, find access to, sit in or on (acc.) ; पादाहर्तं यदुत्थाय मूर्च्छामधिरोहति Si. 2. 46, पुराधिरुहः शयनं महाबनं Ki. 1. 38 lying on ; तुरगाधिरुहं R. 7. 37 riding a horse; I2. 104; बंधुवनाधिरुहैर्भोजानां वृद्धैः Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on; योगधिरुहः R. 13. 52. engaged or lost in contemplation ; so Pt. 1. सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or acquire ; प्रतिज्ञां enter on । कौर्तेषामधिरोहति Si. 2. 52 ; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवाधिरुहा K. 158 mounted on the summit or pinnacle ; त्वं वृरिषं योग्यतयाधिरुहा Ki. 3. 50 this responsibility lies on your shoulders.— 2 To string; अधिरोहति गौर्दिवं बहो Ki. 13. 16.— 3 (Intran.) to rise or grow over or above.— *Caus.* [रोह (रोष) यति] I To raise, place, seat, cause to mount or ascend. ; ताः स्वर्गकमधिरोप्य R. 19. 44 having placed or seated; Si. 12. 46.— 2 To restore, give back ; पुराणशोभाधिरुपोषितायां (वसता) R. 16. 42 restored to its former grandeur — 3 To string (as a bow) ; कार्मुकं च बाणेनाधिरुपोषितम् R. 11. 81.— 4 To give, confer &c बदरक इति प्रीतलोकधिरुपोषितापरशुच्यमानानि Dk. 50.

अधिरुह् *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Growing on बालिकाधिरुहो कतावः Si. 7. 46.

अधिरुह् *p. p.* I Mounted, ascended &c.— 2 Increased; स्वमाधियोधः engaged in profound meditation.

अधिरोपणं Act of raising, exalting or causing to mount.

अधिरोहः An elephant-rider; Si. II. 7.

अधिरोहणं Ascending, mounting; क्षिता^१ R. 8. 57.— ०णी [अधिरुहते अनया, रुह् करणे रुद] A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. सिडी).

अधिरोहण्य *a.* Ascending, mounting, rising above &c.— ०णी [अधिरोहः साधनत्वेन अस्यस्याः] A ladder, flight of steps.

अधिवच् 2 P. To speak in favour of, advocate, side with.

अधिवक्तु *m.* I One who advocates a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्तु), an advocate.— 2 An orator.— 3 A comforter.

अधिवचनं I Advocacy, speaking in favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं-वचनं).— 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवाकः [वच्-वच्] Advocacy ; तमिद्गनेषु हितेष्वाधिवाकाश्च इवन्ते Rv. 8. 16. 5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

अधिवस I P. To inhabit, fix one's abode or residence in, settle, dwell or reside in (with acc. of place) ; निरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विभामहेतोः Me. 25 ; यानि प्रियासहचरिश्चिरमध्यावत्सं U. 3. 8 ; बाह्यापरामिव दशो यदनुभूयास R. 5. 63 ; II. 61 ; 13. 79 ; Si. 3. 59 ; Bk. 5. 6 ; I. 3 ; 8. 79.— 2 To settle, alight or perch on.— 3 (2A.) To put on (clothes). — *Caus.* I To cause to stay over-night.— 2 To consecrate, set up (as an image).

अधिवज् *a.* [अध्यावृतं वज्रं येन] Clad, veiled ; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

अधिवासः I Abode, residence; dwelling ; सततं सुमनापितस्तनः Mâl. 5. 8 ; तस्यापि स एव गिरिः अधिवासः K. 137 ; लक्ष्मी-भूतान् अधिषितटाधिवासान् Si. 3. 71 situated on ; settlement, habitation.— 2 An inhabitant, neighbour.— 3 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand, sitting without food before a person's house till he ceases to oppose or refuse it (Mar. धाजें) — 4 [अधिवासयति देवता अनेन, करणे चञ्च] Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite ; see अधिवासनं also.— 5 A garment, mantle (अधिवासः also).

अधुपुषित *p. p.* Inhabited, resorted to ; विद्यावराधुपुषितचारुशिजात्कालि स्थानानि Bh. 2. 70 ; बनेरधुपुषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46 ; 9. 25 ; 14. 30 ; सप्तविंशत्^० K. 48.

अधिवसु 10 P. To scent, perfume ; करुणं पञ्चरसनं अधिवासश्च नयपात्राणि K. 184 ; नंदारपुष्पैराधिवासितां V. 4. 35.

अधिवासः Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scentiing, perfuming ; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself ; अधिवासस्मृहयेव मात्रतः R. 8. 34 ; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42 ; K. 183.

अधिवासनं [वच्-णिच् or वान्-ह्युद्] I Scentiing with perfumes or odorous substances (संस्कारो गंधमाह्वयाद्यैः Ak.).— 2 [वच्-णिच्-ह्युद्] Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, its invocation and worship by suitable Mantras &c. before the commencement of a sacrifice; (यज्ञारंभारंभञ्च देवताध्यावाहनपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्म-भेदः) ; making a divinity assume: abode in an image.

अधिवासिन् *a.* I Inhabiting, dwelling or sitting in.— 2 Scentiing &c.

अधिवासित *p. p.* I Invested or clothed with.— 2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवाहनं Taking up, carrying over; conveying.

अधिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off or cutting through.

अधिविद् 6 U. To marry in addition, to supersede (as a wife) (said also of wives) ; अधिविदितुरमात्यैराह्वानास्तस्य यूनः ; प्रथमपरिग्रहीते श्रीभृगुवी राजकन्याः R. 18. 53.

अधिविद्वा [विद्-क्] A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again ; according to Hindu Sâstras a wife may be superseded for any one of these 8 defects:— सु-रापो ध्याधिता चूर्ता बंध्याधेऽन्यापिषेवदा । श्रीपुत्रश-धिवित्तया पुत्र्यद्वेषिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74 ; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिविदु *m.* [विद्-कर्तरि वृच्] A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अधिवेदः Marrying an additional wife.— ३ *adv.* concerning the Veda.

अधिवेदनं [भावे रुद] = अधिवेदः.

अधिशि 2 A. To lie or sleep upon, sleep in, rest or recline upon ; (with acc. of place) ; सुजातरं R. 19. 32 ; अमुं 13. 6 ; 16. 49 ; शिवापह्वमधिशा-वना P. 3 ; अध्यशयिष्ट गौ Bk. 15. 114 ; बंधुपादः शयनतलमधिशिश्ये K. 99, 206 ; Ki. 1. 38 ; Dk. 112 ; to dwell, inhabit ; Bk. 10. 35 ; to sit in) ; न्या-धिशिश्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28.— *Caus.* To cause to sleep on दर्भशय्यामधि-शय्य Dk. 105 placing on.

अधिशायित *p. p.* Reclining upon, used for reclining upon.

अधिशि I U. I To sleep on, ascend, mount, resort to ; शिलोचने विभ्रद्विभ्र-तश्चिर्णो Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty ; अधिशयतां गताः 12. 50.— 2 To place over.— 3 (अधिश्री also) To put on fire, make hot.

अधिभ्रयः [अग्नि-भावे अच्] I A receptacle. -2 [अग्नि-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिभ्रयवर्ण-पणं [अग्नि-अग्नि-भावे-इयुद्] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिभ्रयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे इयुद् ङाच्] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिभ्री a. [अधिका श्रयैस्य] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign, lord; इयं महेंद्रप्रभृतीनामधिभ्रयभ्रतुर्दिगी-शावपत्य मानिनी Ku. 5-53; R. 7. 29.

अधिभ्रवणं [अधिभ्रयते सोमोऽत्र; अधि-सु-आ-धारे इयुद्] I A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (a.) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे इयुद्] Straining Soma juice.

अधिभ्रवण्या [अधिभ्रवणाय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा I P. (used with acc., P. I. 4. 46) I (a) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.); resort to; अर्थासनं गोत्रभिद्रोऽधिष्ठो R. 6. 73; शाश्विनः केषिदध्ययुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रतनुवकाय्यधितिष्ठतस्तपासि Ki. 10. 16 practising; मामधिष्ठाय Rām depending on me. (b.) To stand, be; अध्यातिष्ठद्-गुह्येन शतं समाः Mb. (c.) To stand over, mount. (d.) To stand by, be near; आश्रमभरिद्विष्टुल्लमाधिष्ठति U. 4-2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; मुञ्चन्निष्ठितद्वारं पातामधिष्ठति R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निजने वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रौज्यदेवम-णितमधिष्ठितु कंठटीमधिरतं Git. II. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संश्राने तानधिष्ठास्य Bk. 9. 72; त्वमधिष्ठास्य-सि द्विषः I6. 40; स सदा फलशालिनं क्रियते शरद् लोक इवाधोतष्ठति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठति लोकमीजसा स विप्रस्यागिब मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यद्वाः कुतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिकां निवसतो Dk. 18. -4 (a) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाशान्दशरथस्य दारानधि-ष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राज्ञः U. 4. See अधिष्ठित also. (b.) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रौते चक्षुः स्वर्गं च रसेन द्वाणमेव च; अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विप्रयानुप-सयते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित p. p. [अधिष्ठा-क्त] I (Used actively) (a) Standing, being; दंतान-रमधिष्ठिते Ms. 5. 141; (oft with अ dropped); ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानमर्थं हृदि सर्वस्य अधिष्ठितं Bg. 13. 17.)। वाग्लोकमधिष्ठितस्ततः Mv. 5 gone to; रात्रप्रसादं Pt. I being in or enjoying royal favour. (b.) Possessed of, dependent on. (c.)

Directing, presiding over; धर्माधिक-रणाधिष्ठितपुरवैः Pt. I. -2 (Passively) (a) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकबंधाधिष्ठि-तो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अवि-राधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अचिरं अधिकाः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहणं possessed by; मयूरं K. 97; पुरोभारं K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (b.) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. (c.) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रथापुष्पाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्योऽप्यतीवसिद्धाधिष्ठितु रघुकुलकदंकेषु U. 2; प्रनष्टाधिष्ठितं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैरधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (d.) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सविद्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठित K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवन्तर्कं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता रावव-मातरः U. 1. 3; तत्र प्रतापधिष्ठितेन रूपयेन H. 4 aided or supported; तानाधिष्ति-तानामपि कलानां Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः ध्यापि H. 3. 136. (e.) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमककोटय Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विकोक्य वृद्धोऽहमधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठान् [स्या-भूच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guiding, governing; tutelary, guardian; as श्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity—m. (ता) A superintendent, head, chief; protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वद्वियानधिष्ठता Bhāshā P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठानं [अधि-स्था-इयुद्] I Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सतिषि); नगराधिष्ठानं कुश take a seat here.—2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. -3 A position, site, basis, seat; उपधिष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इंद्रियाणे मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire). -4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1; so धर्मं; a place, locality, town; सर्वद्वियानधिष्ठानतां गच्छति K. 106; कर्मि-भ्रिदधिष्ठाने in a certain place.—5 Authority, power, power of control, presiding over; अनधिष्ठानं H. 3. 90 loss of position, dismissal from a post (of authority); समर्थस्त्वमिमं जेतु-मधिष्ठानपराक्रमैः Rām. यद्येह अर्धैर्युक्तो रथः सारथिनाऽधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आरमाधिष्ठाना-रिं Gaudapāda; महाश्वेता कृताचूच सरवा-धिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference

to truth.—6 Government, dominion. -7 A wheel (of a car &c.). -8 A precedent, prescribed rule.—9 A benediction.—COMP.—शरीरं A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिक्षि ind. [अधिमधिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife.—स्त्री [अ-धिका स्त्री] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिक्ष्यंद् ind. [अधिक् : स्वदो वेगो यथा स्या-त्पण] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. I. To study, learn (by heart); read; (with abl. of person) learn from; इषाध्यायाद्धीते Sk. 1 सोऽथैव वेदाश्च Bk. 1. 2.-2 (P.) (a) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind (with regret) (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसाध्यात् तत्र कल्पणः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; मयैवाध्याते नृपाति-स्तुप्यानिव जलजलेः Ki. II. 74 thinks of me only. (b.) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; वच्छाधीहि युतेषु-कात् Mb. (c.) To teach, declare. (d.) To notice, observe, understand. (e.) To meet with, obtain; तेन दांसिन्मत्स्व-मध्ययुः Si. 14. 31—Caus. [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense); (तौ) समं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामयेन विजयां जयां च... अध्यापितयोऽज्ञेनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत p. p. Learned, studied, read, remembered, attained &c.—COMP.—विद्य a. who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीतः f. [इ-क्तिच्] I Study, perusal; श्लोकाचरणप्रचारणैः N. I. 4-2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतिन् a. [अधीतमनेन ; अधीत-इनि] Well-read; proficient in (with loc.) अधीतिं चतुर्धाम्नायु Dk. 120; वेदे, ध्याक-रणे &c.; त्वद्युत्तरासंभवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः pres. p. A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] I Learning, study; remembrance.—2=अध्याय, q. v., अध्ययनं [इ-इयुद्] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Sudra Ms. I. 88-91. अध्ययनं च अप्पूरामत्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्धश्वरग्रहणमिति निर्मासकाः; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुमभारवाहं न तस्य भजते फले । द्विजस्तथायानिभित्ता न वेदफलमश्नुते॥ or better still, Yāska's Nirukta:

स्याधुर्यं भारहारः किनाभद्रोत्य वेदं न विजानाति
योऽर्थः । अर्थज्ञ इव (अर्थविद्) सकर्तुं भद्रमभ्युने
नाकमेति ज्ञानविभूतपाश्चा ॥ See also under
अनामः ।

अध्यापकः [अवि-इ-णिच्-णुञ्] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरणं, न्यायः professor or teacher of grammar, logic &c.; मृतकः a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; अदितः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhyāpaka* is of 2 kinds; he is either an *Achārya* i. e. One who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थ) ; See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं [इ-णिच्, भावे-रुयुद्] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge, one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers. अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hārīta: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थमर्थकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकारणं चेति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यापयितुं m. [इ-णिच्-तृञ्] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय a. [इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 21] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदाध्यायः a student of the Vedas; सोमंत्रः—यः 1 Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रज्ञाताध्यायसक्त्या (नगरी) Rām.—2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; ज्ञानः प्रश्नंते Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.—3 A lesson, lecture; अधीयतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्नाध्यायोऽध्यायः—4 A chapter, a large division of a work such as of the Rāmāyana, Mahābhārata, Manu-Smṛiti, Pāṇini's Sūtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works :—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायोकसंग्रहाः । उच्छ्रयः सप्तः परिश्रवणं पटलः कौडमाननं । ध्यानं प्रकरणं वैय पत्रो ह्यभ्यासिहृत्कानि च । स्कन्धाश्चो तु पुराणाश्चो प्रायशः परिकीर्तितो ॥

अध्यायितुं a. [इ-णिच्] Studying.
अध्येतुं m.—*f.* A student, learner.

अधीकारः [कृ-घञ् उपसर्गदीर्घत्व] = अधि कार q. v. ; स्नागतं स्नानार्थं हारात्मनश्च Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

अधीन a. [अधि-ल P. V. 4. 7] अनिगतः इतं मधुं वा] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राजाः कामिनी दूर्यधीनाः M. 3. 14 ;

त्वधीनं खडु देहितां सुख Ku. 4. 10; इक्ष्वाहृणां द्रापिड्यै त्वधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; को निमित्तो भवदधीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीन्य = अधिन्य, q. v.

अधीर a. 1 Not bold; timid.—2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.—3 Fitful, capricious.—4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; विप्रेक्षितमायताभ्या Ku. 1. 46; शीघ्रः Si. 1. 53; 6. 25—5 Querulous, foolish, weak-minded.—*त* 1 Lightning.—2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

अधीवासः [वस् आच्छादने कार्ण-घञ्] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person (उपरिष्टादावरकं वासः).

अधीशः [अधि-कः ईशः] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler अगः, मृगः, मनुजः &c.

अधीश्वरः [अधि-कः ईश्वरः] 1 A supreme lord or an employer —2 An Arhat (among Jains).

अधीष्ट a. [अधि-इष् दिवादि-क्त] Honorary, solicited. —*त* [भावे-क्त] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 (अधीष्टः = सत्कार-पूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.)

अधुना ind. [आभि-काले; इदमः इदंशब्दस्य सप्तम्येतात्कालवाचनः स्वार्थे अधुनाप्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk.] Now, at this time; प्रमदनात्मधुना विडम्बना Ku. 4. 12.

अधुनातन a. (नी f.) [अधुना भवार्थे टघुञ् तुदच्] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर a. [नास्ति धूः क्षिताभातो वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c. —*त* : [न. त.] Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमकः [न. त.] 'Sōmkeless' burning or blazing fire.

अधुन a Not held or controlled &c. —*त* : One of the 1000 names of Vishnu (सर्वेषां नारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्र-तिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः).

अधुनिः f. 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness.—2 Incontinence.—3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्ट a 1 Not bold, modest, shy.—2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हृतासो वसवोऽधृष्टाः Rv 6. 50. 4.

अधृष्ट्य a 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्ट्यं Ku 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp अभिमन्य) ; अधृष्ट्यश्चाभिनामस्थश्च यादोर्लैरिन्द्राग्बः R. 1. 16.—2 Modest, shy.—3 Proud

अधेतुः [न. त.] A cow not yielding milk.

अधैर्य a. [न. त.] Without self-possession, courage &c.; swayed by excitement. —*त* Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

अधीऽक्ष, अधीऽशुक, अधीऽक्षज See under अधश्.

अधृश्य a. [अधिगतः अर्शं इन्द्रियं व्यवहारं वा] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वैरध्यक्षैर निजसत्त्वं नीरदं स्मारयाद्भैः Bv. 4. 17.—2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over.—*त* : 1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूर्यते सचाराचरं Bg. 9. 10; यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितामत्वया Ku. 6. 17; oft in comp. ; यज*, सेना*, शान*, द्वा*—2 An eye-witness (Ved). —3 N. of a plant (क्षीरिका) Mimusops Kauki.

अधृक्षर ind. On the subject of syllables; above all syllables. —*त* The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्वमि ind [अग्नौ अभिसमीपे वा] Over, by or near the nuptial fire.—*न* (मि) One of the six kinds of खीचन (woman's property) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage: विवाहकाले यत्कीम्यो दीयते ह्यग्निस्त्रिभौ । तदध्व-मित्कृतं सद्भिः खीचनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्वमि-मित्तं—अध्वमिप्रयोगतः । पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यस्थु-पागतम् । आत्रिवेदिकाद्यं च खीचनं परिकीर्तितम् .

अध्वञ्च [अधि-अञ्-क्लिप्] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent.—2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्वंटा [अधि-कमंडमिन् बीजं यस्याः सा] N. of two plants (अजशृंगो) Carpogonia Pruriens, and (मूल्यामलकी) Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्वि ind. On high (with acc.); *वि लोके Sk.

अध्वविभ्रयः [अधि-कः अधिभ्रयः] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्ववीन a. [अधि-क्वेन अधानः] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्ववीनो न वक्तव्यो न दृश्युर्न विकर्मकृता Ms. 8. 66 (Kull. अत्यंतपर-तंत्रो गर्भदासः).

अध्वय, अध्वयनं &c. See under अधी.

अध्वर्य a. [अधि-कमर्तं यरय] Having an additional half; एकाधिकं हरेऽज्येष्टः पुत्रोऽध्यर्षं ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9. 117 ; शतमध्यर्षोऽग्रता Mb., i. e. 150; *योगजशतात् Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half; *कंस amounting to one and a half Kamsa, so *काकीर्णिक, *काशीपण-जिक, *क्षारीक, *पय, *पाय, *प्रतिक

स्माद्य, विशातिकान, शत-त्य, श-शा-तमान, जाण, शाण्य, शूर्प, सहस्र, सौवर्ण &c. (P. V. 1. 28—35.) —**वः** Wind (यद्रस्मिन् इदं सर्वं अध्यासात् अधिकमवर्धयति तेन अध्ययः पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up.).

अध्यबुद्धं [अधिकं or अधिजातं अबुद्धं] A tumour, goitre ; यज्ञावनेऽन्यत्काले पूर्वजाति ज्ञेयं तदध्यबुद्धमबुद्धैः Susr.

अध्यवसो 4 P. 1 To determine, resolve ; कथमिदंमिदं दुर्जनवचनदेव अध्यवसितं देवेन U. 1; अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K. 171 ; किमध्यवस्यति सुरवः Ve. 1 ; आभ्यां तु मध्यवससो न गिरा Si. 9. 76 ; resolve or mean to do.—2 To attempt, exert, undertake ; मा साहसं अध्यवस्यः Dk. 123 ; व्रतं दुष्कामध्यवसितं H. 1. —3 To grapple with.—4 To conceive, apprehend, think ; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्यवस्य Dk. 86.

अध्यवसायं [भावे-स्युद्ध] 1 Effort, determination &c See अध्यवसाय.—2 (in Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and अपकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other ; निर्गीयध्यवसायं तु प्रकृतस्य पंज यत् K. P. 10 ; on such identification is founded the gure called अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2.

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion ; न स्ववचनमध्यवसायभारोः करोति विद्वानानीकशुभं हि H. 1. v. 1 ; *सहस्रं तु साहसं Dk. 161.—2 Determination, resolution ; mental effort or apprehension, सभायनं नान् अस्तिस्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21.—3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy ; तत्कौय पदे पदे महान् अध्यवसायः U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits ; (with महान् अध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning would be ' why this effort on your part i. e. to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation. ')

अध्यवसायिन a. [सो-गिति] Attempting ; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवसित p. p. Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined.

अध्यवहनं [अधि उपरि अवहनं] Beating again what is being threshed and peeled (पूर्वोक्तयतिन वितुषांकारणैपि पुनरवघातः).

अध्यशनं [अधिकमशनं] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested ; साजीर्णं भुञ्जते यत् तदध्यशनमुच्यते Susr.

अध्यस्थि n. [अत्रिकुटमस्थि] A bone growing over another.

अध्यस्य 4 P. 1 To place upon another, add or append to.—2 (In Phil.) To attribute or ascribe

falsely, attribute the nature of one thing to another ; सर्वो हि पुराणस्थिते विषये विषयव्यतिरमध्यम्यति, नाहोवमानात्मन्यध्यस्यति S. B.

अध्यस्त p. p. [अस्—क्त] 1 Placed upon or over.—2 Attributed, wrongly ascribed or supposed ; as शुक्लो रजतमध्यस्तः, ब्रह्मणि जगदध्यस्तः &c.

अध्यासः [अस्—वञ्] 1 False attribution, wrong supposition (मिथ्याज्ञानं, अतस्मिन्स्तदुद्भिः or अयथाशुभम् ; स्मृतिरूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः) ; for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यारोप also.—2 An appendage—3 Putting down upon ; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याक्रम् 1 U. 1 To fix upon, to occupy.—2 To attack.

अध्याक्रांत a. Taken possession of, occupied ; *ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

अध्यात्म a. [आत्मनः सम्बद्धं, आत्मनि अधि-कृत वा] Belonging to self or person concerning an individual.—**त्वं ind.** [आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self.—**त्वं** The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul ; अमरं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते Pg. 8. 3. (स्वयैव ब्रह्मण पवांशतया जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवने स एव आत्मानं देहमधिकृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Sri-dhara) 'Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible ; its manifestation (as an individual self) is अध्यात्म' Telang's Bhagavadgītā ; अतस्त 3. 30.—**ज्ञानं-विद्या** knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मज्ञानं, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.) ; त्रयो विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्म-विद्या M. 1. 14 ; 'विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदता-

मश्च Bg. ; 10. 32 (अध्यात्मविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते देहभिरन्वयेन, सत्त्वादिमते प्रकृतिभिरन्वयेन आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वैदात्मिने तु ब्रह्मभिन्नत्वेन इति भेदः ; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तरथा अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्.) —**दृश-विद्** a. [अध्यात्मं पश्यति वासि वा] one proficient in this knowledge, न ह्यनध्यात्मवित्कथिद् क्रियाकलमुपायानुते Ms. 6. 82.—**योगः** [आत्मानं क्षेत्रज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः] concentration of the mind on the Atman drawing it off from all objects of sense.—**रति** a. [स. व.] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit ; Ms. 6. 49.—**रामायणं** N. of a Rāmāyana which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it narrates Rāma's story.

अध्यपत्तिक a. (की f.) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापक-पत्रं, अध्याप See under अधि.

अध्यास 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount ; विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यासरोहिवे रजस्रक्तेन .R. 16. 28 ; (fig.) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over ; एतेव विष्णुकानध्यारोहान K. 105 ; बुद्धिहीनाऽप्युच्छ्रितोऽपि भूमत् परैः अध्यासह्याणामात्मानं न वेतयते Dk. 154.—**Caus.** [—रोहयति] 1 To cause to ascend ; mount or sit in.—2 (—रोपयति) (a.) To place one in, entrust or appoint to ; 10 cause, produce, bring about ; कुमुदायुषस्य दुर्जयतामध्यासोपयती K. 148 ; कल्प्यं न चंक्षुत्वमध्यासोपयति 202. (b) To attribute falsely ; दोषानां गुणपक्षमध्यासोपयति K. 108 (falsely) representing even vices as virtues. (c) To overdo, exaggerate.

अध्यास p. p. 1 Mounted, ascended.—2 Raised above, elevated.—3 Above, superior to, more than (with instr.) ; below ; inferior ; ततोऽध्यासकृद्दानं पदमसुजनद्वेषमनं Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office ; आयुषपरिश्रमं यावदध्यासकृदो दुर्घोषः U. 6 my insolence went the length of taking up arms.

अध्यारोपः 1 Raising, elevating &c.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake ; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another ; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma (which is not really the material world) to be the material world ; असर्पभूतत्वात् सर्पात्पवत् ब्रह्मणि जगद्रूपात्पवत्, वस्तुनि असर्पारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedāntasāra.—3 Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यारोपणं 1 Raising &c. ; अर्थिकं K. 222, 108—2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यारोपित p. p. Falsely attributed or supposed ; hyperbolic.

अध्यासावापः [अधि-आ-वप्-घञ्] 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.) .—2 [आधारे घञ्] A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यासावाहिकं [अध्यासावाहनं पितृगृहात्पति-गृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं ; लब्धार्थे ट्] One of the six kinds of धान or woman's property, the property which she receives when leaving her father's house for her husband's ; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी नीयमाना तु पितृकात् (गृहात्) । अध्यासावाहिकं नाम धानेन परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यास 2 A. 1 (a) To lie down, settle upon ; occupy, dwell in (as a seat or habitation) ; seat or eself in or upon, enter upon, get into (as a path &c.) (with acc. of place) ; स्वतिततरमध्यासयतामिधं वनस्पली K. 28 ; 36. 40 ; पर्णशान्नामध्यास्य R. 1. 95 ; द्वितीयमध्यासमध्यासितुं समयः V. 5 ; द्वारदेशमध्यासते Dk. 3 is waiting at the door ;

R. 2. 17: 4. 74: 6. 10: 12. 85; 13. 22, 76; 15. 93; Me. 76; Bk. 1. 5; Ms. 7. 77; अग्निं सिंहासनमध्यासिते वृषः। Mu. 3; भगवन्वा। प्राग्निं कपदमध्यासितस्य M. 1 occupy the seat of judge. accept the office of judge. (b) To take possession of, grasp, seize; येन्वा तदध्यासिनकालता-इवा R. 2. 52 with eyes tremulous on account of her being seized by him (अध्यासिते=आक्रमणे)। (c) To resort to, inhabit; यदध्यासितमर्हति इत्यदि तर्हि प्रकथ्यते Ku. 6. 56 -2 To live in conjugal relation; cohabit with. -3 To be directed or fixed upon. -4 To rule, govern, influence; affect, concern (mostly Ved.)—Caus. To cause one to sit down upon। अन्तमध्यासकालम् Bk. 2. 46.

अध्यासनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over.-2 A seat, place

अध्यासः See under अध्यासः

अध्याहारः -हरणं 1 Supplying an elipsis (आकाशानिबन्धवदनुसंधानं)-2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अधुष्ट a. (Ety ?) Coiled up three and a half times। पृथक्चः a snake forming a ring coiled up three and a half times; भवाप्य स्वां भूमिं भुज-नानिभमधुष्टवर्णं स्वमात्मानं कृत्वा A. L. 10.

अधुष्टः [अधिगत उष्ट्रं वाहनत्वेन] A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अधुष्ट a. [अधि उपति ऊटः] 1 Raised, exalted, elevated, hanging over -2 Abundant, increased, copious.-3 Rich, affluent -इः Siva -इया A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अधिपतिना q. v.)

अधुष्णी [अधिकं ऊनी यस्याः अमरः ऊर्ध्वं च] 1 A cow with full and fat udders.-2 The vessel (in the body) above the udder or above the scrotum; perhaps urethra (?) .

अधुष्णं 1 U. 1 To overlay, place on or upon.-2 To raise above.

अधुष्णं Putting of a layer (of ashes &c) .

अधिषणं [अधि-इत् परेते-अयुद] Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c., as an honorific duty.—आ [अधिका एषणा प्रार्थना] Solicitation, entreaty.

अधि a. [अ-प्र-क] Not restrained, irresistible.—COMP.—अ-प्र-अ. [अधि-प्र-अ-वि-उक्तादेशो वा] of irresistible motion or course (अधुष्णमनः), impetuous; यदाप्रवातो अधिप्र इदा चिदहोम अधिवा Rv. 8 22 11 (-प्रः) N. of a heavenly killer of sacrificial victims, or the name of the formula itself ending with an invocation of

Agni.—अ. [अधि जनयति, जन-इ] making irresistible.—पुरुषामिका the betelnut plant.

अधिषयण a. 1 Not held, not to be got hold of; not forthcoming. -2 Not surviving, dead.

अधुष a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful.-2 Unsteady, moving, not fixed or permanent; स्वविद्युषु P. III. 4. 54; separable (which can be severed or detached without fatal or disastrous effects) (येन विना जीवनं सोऽधुषः

Sk.)—अं An uncertainty; वो भुवाणि परिपश्यन् अधुषाणि विवेचते । भुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अधुषं नश्येन्न च; cf. the English phrase 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.']

अधुषः Quinsy; a kind of disease attended with fever arising from the affection of blood; श्लोथः स्थूलस्तो-ददाहप्रकाशो रक्ताश्लोथः सोऽधुषो रुक्मराजः Susr.

अध्व m. [अति बलः; अद्-कानिप् आदेशः] Un. 4. 115; perhaps from अद् also 1 (a) A way, road; passage, orbit (of planets &c.); मुक्ताध्वान् वे कंषथेयुर्मन्त्रे Me. 54. (b) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed) । पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानः जनान् K. 119, 120; कियत्यध्वनि सा उजाधिनी 207; Dk. 13; अपि कंषितमध्वानं युष्पुषे न युष्पुषमः R. 1. 47; इहंशिताध्वना Me. 45; काकध्वने-ररंरंरंसेधने &c. (c) Journey, travel, course, march; नैकः प्रपथेताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60 undertake a journey; अध्वसु शिशु चिसुष्टमैथिलः R. 11. 57 after three marches; परिह्वानः किलाध्वना Ki. 11. way-worn; U. 1. 34; Me. 17. 38 अधवा वर्णककंधधोरुहैर्होतुनापि विनाशनः Susr.-2

A recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it (शाखा, अवयव); एकविंशतः अध्वसुतामृतेदृश्वो विष्णुः । सहस्राध्वा साम-वेदो यजुरेकशताध्वकः ॥ अधवा देवगतिः शाखा इति पक्षोऽप्यधिकः । -3 Time (Kāla), time personified, (being the eater of all) .-4 Air; sky, atmosphere.—इ Place.—6 Means, resource, method.—7 Attack (अधिकदुरासिंहणं) . अध्वर is changed to अध्व after prepositions; पादः, ध्वजः &c.—COMP.—अतिः (अध्वानमति, अतः-इ) 1. a traveller. 2. an intelligent person.—आधिपः, -इणः [प. त.] an officer in charge of the public roads.—अध्वरं [अध्वरयनं] journey, travel.—अः 1. one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; सतानकतवच्छावा-सुप्तविद्यावारध्वान् Ku. 6. 46 (आधिपि.) . 2. a camel. 3. a mule. 4. the sun; शीघ्रः N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera (आशाकवृक्षे) अध्वरिः अयत्नलभ्यफलद्वयत् ओषधः. (-वा) the Ganges.—गद् m. [अध्वानं गच्छति; गद्-किप् P. VI. 4. 40]

a traveller.—अतःत्वः—अंतःत्वः [प. त.] measure of length applicable to roads; देशकालाध्वरिणः Vart.—आ [अध्वनि जायते; जन-इ] A plant (स्वपुष्पी or स्वर्ण-पुष्पी) .—अतिः 1. the sun (दिवेष पथिकानां गमनात् रात्रौ च गमननिषेधात् सूर्यस्य अध्वपालकत्वं or अध्वनः आकाशस्य पतिः) . 2. inspector of the road.—अध्वः [अध्वनि हितः पथोती रथः शाक. त.] 1. a travelling coach. 2. [अध्वेष रथो यस्य] a messenger skilled in travelling (पथि प्रज्ञो दूतः) —अध्वः [अध्वनि शक्यमिव आचरतीति क्लिप्-अध्व Tv.] N. of a tree (अपामार्ग) (अध्वगानां पाद-व्यादौ शक्यवद्वेवकारकत्वात् तथात्वं) .

अध्वनि, अध्वन्य a. [अध्वानं अलं गच्छति। अध्वर-अ-यत् वा; अध्वनी यस्मै P. V. 2. 16] Able to undertake a journey-speeding on a journey; क्षिप्रं ततोऽध्वः, न्यदुरंवायो Bk. 2. 44.—अः, -अः; A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वर a. [न ध्वरति कुटिले न भवति ध्रु—अध्व, न. त. ; ध्वरति हिंसाकर्मो तत्प्रतिषेधो निपातः अहितः Nir.] 1 Not crooked, not broken, uninterrupted; इमं यज्ञमवतानध्वरं नः Yv. 27. 17 (अध्वरं=अकुटिलं शाबोत्तं) .-2 Intent, attentive.-3 Durable, sound.—अः [अध्वानं सत्यं राति ददाति फलत्वेन, रा-क] A sacrifice, a religious ceremony also; a Soma sacrifice; तन्-ध्वरे विधातोति R. 5. 1.—अः—1 Sky or air (आकाशः) .-2 The second of the 8 Vasus.—COMP.—कथवा an optional sacrifice (काचेष्टि) .—कादं [प. त.] part of the शतपथब्राह्मण which treats of sacrifices.—अ [अध्वरं गच्छति] intended for a sacrifice.—दीक्षणीया [प. त.] consecration connected with an Adhvara; so प्रायश्चित्तः an expiation &c.—शीमंसा [प. त.] N. of Jaimini's Purvamānsā.—शीः [प. त.] glory of the Adhvara—सतिह-ध्वः n. N. of an aggregate of libations connected with a sacrifice.

अध्वरियाति अध्वरति, Den. P. To desire to have a sacrifice performed; or to perform one.

अध्वरिः [अध्वरमर्थेति Nir. ; अध्वर-ध्वर-यु-ततोऽप्याकारलोपः Tv.] 1 Any officiating priest, technically distinguished from होत्र, उद्गात्र and बध्वर. His duty was "to measure the ground, build the altar, prepare sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, light the fire, bring the animal and immolate it," and while doing this to repeat the Yajurveda; होता प्रथमं शंसति तमध्वरुः प्रोत्साहयति Sk. See अध्वारवाक also.-2 The Yajurveda itself.—pl Adherents of that Veda.—COMP.—अधि-वेदः Yajurveda.

अध्वर्य a. [अध्व मरिष्य कि व न. त.] Im- perishable; bright (?) .

अर्धांत [न. त.] Twilight, gloom; slight darkness, shade. —तः [प. त.] End of the journey.—COMP.—शाश्वतः [अर्धांतस्य मार्गसोमायाः शाश्वत इव Tv.] A plant (शोलाक) Cassia Fistula of Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade

अ२ P. [अनिति, भान-नो-तु, आन, अनितुं, अनित] I To breathe; आनीदवांतं स्वधया तदेकं Rv. 10. 129.2.—2 To move, go about, live; कां शोवाण्यात् यद्येष आकाशे आनीदो न स्वात् Taitt. Up.—3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved.). —Caus. आनयति; desid. अनिनयति. (4 A.) To live.

अ२ m. [क्तिप्] The soul; विश्वे च-नेदमा Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [अन्-अच्] Breath, respiration; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वे प्राण इति Bri. Up. [cf. L. animus, Gr. anemos].

अननं [अन्-इयुट्] Act of breathing, living &c.

अनश a. [न. व.] I Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; *श्री. क्लीब-पतिरौ जायंश्चबहिरो तथा । उन्मत्तजडमूकाश्च ये च कोपेभिरिन्द्रियाः ॥ Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhayana, Katyayana and Narada. —2 Without parts, undivided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनशुम्पफला [न अंशुमत् मोचकान्धतरस्यत्वात् क्लं यस्याः] The plantain tree.

अनक a. Mean, base; See अणक.

अनक्ष a. [न अक्षणोति व्याप्नोति विषयमिन्द्रियेण अक्ष-क्तिप् न. त.] Without sight, blind.

अनक्ष a. I Without an axle-tree. 2 Sightless, blind.

अनकदुंदुभिः = आनकदुंदुभि q. v.

अनकस्मात् ind. [न. त.] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

अनक्षार a. [न. व.] I Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered; मुखमक्षरं स्वाकृतेः Bh. 2. 56. —2 Unfit to be uttered.—र् [अप्रशस्तास्वक्षणाणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure.—adv. Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; अ पमञ्च K. 219, 143; अर्धजितदीहृदेन R. 14. 26

अनक्षि n. [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye, weak eye

अनवार a. [न. व.] Houseless. —तः A vagrant ascetic.

अनवारिका The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

अनवाग् [न. त.] Non-fire, substance other than fire; अद्गीतनविज्ञातं विन्देन्नैव शब्दाने । अनवाग्निव शुष्केषु न तस्म्यलति कश्चित् Nir.—2 Absence of fire.—1. I Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; विदुषे विविधमप्यनेष्टिकं यतिभिः साधनमग्निमग्निचित् R 8. 25; said of a sacrifice also (अग्निचयनरहितो यज्ञः). —2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; अग्निग्निकेतः स्यात्सुनिर्मूलकजाज्ञमः Ms. 6. 25; 43; irreligious; impious. —3 Dyspeptic.—4 Unmarried. —COMP.—न-त्रा a. Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligious Rv. 1. 189. 3. —द्वष a. Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (इमंशानकर्म न प्राशतः); a class of Manes; Ms. 3. 199.

अनघ a. [न. व.] I Sinless, innocent; ज्यैसि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40. —2 Free from blame, faultless; handsome: रूपमनघं S. 2. 10; यस्य ज्ञानदवांसिचोरगाधत्वा-नवाशुणाः Ak. : *सर्वनाशे Dk. 123.—3 Without mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c.; safe, unhurt; यास्तुजामनघमद्राह्य Dk. 108; कश्चिन्मृगीणामनघां प्रमुतिः R. 5. 7; अश्वव्यूषदा अनघप्रसवा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed; प्रसूतेः R. 14. 75. —4 Without grief or sorrow; दवालुमनघस्पृष्ट R. 10. 19-5 Free from dirt, impurities &c.; pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; Si. 5. 31.—वः I White mustard. —2 N. of Vishnu; अनघो विजयो जेता; also of Siva and of several other persons, a Gandharva; Sādhyā &c.

अनकुश a. [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] I Un-governable, unruly. —2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनन a. [न. व.] I Bodiless, without a body; formless, incorporeal; त्वक्षरंगः कथमक्षरता रतिः Ku. 4. 9.—2 Different from the body.—3 Without a supplement or auxiliary.—वः Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the fire of his third eye when he tried to seduce the god's mind towards Pārvatī for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Tāraka).—र् I Sky, air, ether. —2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अगुणात्वेन तस्य तत्त्वार्थं). —COMP.—क्रोडा [वृ. त.] I. Amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables.—द a. [उप. स.] inspiring love दे तनुभूते भुञ्जते K. 220 (also without Angada); बाह्वोर्वादेभ्यस्त्व बाहो ते कारणे ऋषे Bhār. Ch.—द्रादृशी N. of the 83rd chapter of भविष्योत्तरपुराण; *यद्येदृशीर्षतः, see under ऋत.—वेचः (बदन्तेजः) a love

letter; *लेखकिययोगोमं (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7 —रंगः N. of an erotic work describing the several postures (आसन) pertaining to sexual intercourse —शत्रुः, —असुहृत् &c. N of Siva.—शङ्का N. of a metre of four lines, each with 15 Iambic feet.

अननक The mind.

अनंगुरि-लि a. [न. व.] Destitute of fingers.

अनरुच a. Not clear, dirty.

अनजका-अनजिका [अप्रशस्ता अजा] A miserable or small goat.

अनजग a. [न. व.] I Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नञे दूरमननं S. D.—2 Faultless, taintless.—3 Without any connection (निःसंबन्ध). —र् I The sky, atmosphere.—2 The supreme spirit (परब्रह्म), Vishnu or Nārāyana.

अनकुह m. [अन. शकटं वहति] (अन कुह, कुहो, कुह्यां &c.) I An ox, bul —2 The sign Taurus. —ही or अनकुही

A cow.—COMP.—जिह्वा [अनकुहो जिह्वेण यत्राणि यस्याः सा] a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अ-र्धतमूल) —द a. [उप. स.] a giver of oxen.

अनकुहक a. Having oxen.

अनकुहः N. of a sage.

अनशु a. [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse.—शुः Coarse grain, peas &c.

अनति ind. Not very much; compounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति e. g. अनतिक्रमः moderation; अनतिक्रमणीय not to be transgressed, inviolable; अनतिहृद्य opaque; अनतिदुमुत unsurpassed, real, true, proper; अनतिव्याच्य invulnerable; अनत्यंतपति sense of diminutive words; अनत्यय imperishable, undecaying &c.; अनतिप्रभू not to be asked to excess; अनतिविरहित absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāggunas, q. v.

अनद्धा ind [न. त.] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely.—COMP.—पुरुषः not a true man one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the Manes.

अनघाः [न. अघः मधुः ममाशस्ये नञ्] White Mustard.

अनघतन a. (ना. f.) [न. त.] Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Panini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future P. III. 2. III, III. 3. 15; अतु लङ्-अपचत् । अने भविष्यति सुद-पकाः परोक्षानघतन लिट् पचाच.—वः Not the current day; अतीतायाः रतिः पक्षार्धेन आंग-सिन्ध्या (रतिः) पूर्वार्धेन सहितो । अद्यतोऽघतनः Sk., तद्विभः कालः.

अनधिक a. [न. त.] I Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect. -3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

अनाधिकारः [न. त.] Absence of authority; right, claim &c. -COMP. -अनधिकारः intermeddling, officiousness.

अनाधिकारिण a. Not entitled to.

अनाश्रित a. [न. त.] Not obtained, acquired or studied. -COMP. -अनाश्रितः a. foiled in one's expectations. -शास्त्र a. who has not learnt the Śāstras.

अनधीन a. [न. त.] Independent. -नः -नकः [संज्ञायां क्व] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटिल्यः); स हि कुत्रापि वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

अनध्यक्ष a. [न. त.] I Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् Bhāshā P -2 Without controller or ruler &c

अनध्ययः अनध्ययनं [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (शिवसः); अद्य शिक्षणद्वयायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguish d guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4. 105-8; 117-8. 126 &c.

अनुभाषुक्त a. Unable to comprehend; अज्ञान non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अनुभाषण I Not repeating a statement or proposition -2 Tacit assent.

अनंत a. [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; परमप्रमत्तस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. -तः I N. of Vishnu; गन्धर्वोपारतः सिद्धाः किन्नरोरगाणाः नांतं गुणानो जानन्ति (नास्ति अंतमपि गच्छन्ति) तत्रानंतोऽयमुच्यते II; also of Vishnu's conch, the serpent Seshā; of Krishna and his brother; of Siva; the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents.-2 A cloud.-3 Talc.-4 N. of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia.-5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण.-6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day -7 The letter आ.-ता I The earth (the endless). -2 The number one -3 N. of various females of Pārvatī.-4 N. of various plants; काशीका, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant); दुर्वा, आमलकी, गुडुची, अमिर्मथ, कणा, लीगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अमिर्शाखा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली.-ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman.-तं I The sky, atmosphere.-2 Infinity, eternity -3 Absolution, final beatitude; तदनंताय कर्षते Pt. 2. 72.-4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परमेश); सत्त्व

ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मोति श्रुतिः न ध्यायित्वाद्वाशतोऽतो नित्य-त्वाद्वापि कालतः । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वात्म्यादानंतं ब्रह्मण विधा ॥ -COMP. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme Spirit.-का a. magnifying to any extent; P. III 2. 21.-न a. moving for ever.-गुण a. possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number । उल्लसमानवन्तं गुणतैश्चते Mv. 6. 55.-चतुर्दशी, -श्रतं [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped.-जित् [अनंतानि भूतानि जितवत्] I. N. of Vāsudeva, the conqueror of all 2. N. of an Arhat deity.-ताम् a. of endless width, extensive.-तीर्थकृत् m. I. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity.-तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्र-पद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख। नमस्वेत्याथ वैशाखे मार्ग-शीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां...उत्कानंततृती-येषां घुतानंदफलभद्रा.-दृष्टिः [अनंता दृष्टयो ने-त्राणि यस्य] N. of Siva, or of Indra.-द्वयः [अनंतो देव इव] I. the serpent Seshā. 2. [अनंते द्यावति; दिव्-अच्] N. of Nārāyana who sleeps on Seshā.-पार a. of endless width, boundless; किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1.-मायिन् a. of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful.-मूत्रः a medicinal plant; (शारिवा).-राशि an infinite quantity.-रूप a. of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu.-वातः a disease of the head, resembling tetanus.-वज्रयः [अनंतार विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhishthira's conchshell Bg 1. 16.-वीर्यः N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age.-व्रतं see अनंतचतुर्दशी above.-शक्ति a. of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being.-शयनं Travancore; Sri: anga- patana (?) -श्रीर्षी N. of Vishnu or the Supreme Being. (-र्षी) N. of the wife of Vāsuki.-शुभ्रम a. Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing.-श्री a. of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक a [स्वायं क्व] Endless, eternal &c.-क The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jains).

अनंत्य a. [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite.-नवं I Eternity, infinity.-2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् a. [अस्त्वर्थे मत्तु] Endless, eternal.-म. One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर a. [नास्ति अंतरं इवध्वानं मध्यः अन्तः काशः &c. यस्य] I. Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अन्तर्हो.-2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; इकोऽनंतरः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7; See संयोग.

-3 Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनन्त प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वसनेको मृप-तीनन्तार R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनन्तः किंपुत्रनाभि वचं K. 136; immediately adjoining; K. 2. 53, R. 7 2I; not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनो-न्तरसमाप्त्यपदं प्रातिः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावतादनंतरः Ms. 2. 19 (Kull. अनन्तः किंचिदुन्) अंतः अनन्तरं सिञ्चं 7. 158; or in comp. विष-यानन्तरो राजा शत्रुः Ak who is an immediate neighbour -4 Immediately before or after; तादेदं क्रियतामनन्तरं भव-ता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; अनन्तरीरितरुद्रमभाजो पादौ यदीयाधुपजातयन्ताः Chand. M having characteristic mentioned just before.-5 Following, coming close upon (in comp.); शंखस्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2 53; अकारण्यं S. 4 the next du y, what should be done next -5 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा वेऽनन्तर-श्लोणः Ms. 10. 14 -7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous.-रं [न. त.] I Contiguity, proximity; अनन्तरविधिने चात्यासने K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence).-रं ind [Strictly it is acc. of time काशान्वयतसंयोगः; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्वात्मनः] I Immediately after, afterwards -2 (With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणप-त्रापयमदनन्तरं R. 3 7; त्यागच्छातिरनन्तरं Bg. 12. 12; बोदानविद्यमनन्तरं R. 3. 33, 36. 2. 71; स्वामिनोन्तरं भत्याः Pt. 1. rarely with gen.; अमंदं चाविरुहस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽनन्तरं मन Rām. ; or in comp.; तनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7 3; R. 4 2; Ms. 3 252; Y. 2. 41; वचनानन्तरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words -अन्तः-जः or जा [अनंतरस्या अदंतरवर्णोयां मातुः जायते] I the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4. 2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुदितानन्तजाविवाहः R. 7. 32. ; सोऽन्तः.

अनन्तरीय a. Next in succession.

अनन्तरयः [अन्तरयः द्युतिकरणं, न. त.] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनन्तराय a. [न. व.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनन्तर्गमिन् m. [अनन्तर्गमो ब्रह्म; अस्त्यर्थे इति न. त.] N. of Kusā grass used for the पवित्र q. v.

अनंद a. [न नन्दयतिः नन्द-णच् अच्] Joyless, cheerless.-दः N. of a purgatory.

अनन्नं Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य a. I Not different, identical same, not other than, self; न,

नन्या रात्रतस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा । सा हि सत्याभिर्सेवाना तयावन्या च भर्तारं Rām. -2 Sole, unique, without a second. -3 [नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य] Undivided, undistracted (mind &c) ; having no other object or person to think of &c. ; अनन्याश्रयतयो मां ये जनाः पशुपासते Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by ' not by another, ' ' directed or devoted to no one else, ' ' having no other object ' -COMP. —अर्थे *a.* not subservient to any other object, principal. —आश्रयत *a.* independent, not resorting to another. (—तं) unencumbered estate (in law). —गतौ: *f.* sole resort or resource. —वस्तु *a.* [न. व.] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left ; अनन्यवर्तिके जने विगतपातके चात्के Udb. —युक् *a.* than which nothing is greater Si. 1. 35. —चित्त, -चित्त, -चेतस, -मनस, -मानस, -हृदय *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind ; विचिन्तयती यमनन्यमानता S. 4. 1 ; K. 75. —जः, —जन्मर *m.* [नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य ; आत्मभू चित्तभू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशात्] or नास्ति अन्यदस्मात्सोऽनन्यः विष्णुः ; तस्माज्जातः] Cupid, the god of love: वा सुमुहुरकलु भवतमनन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. —दृष्टि *a.* gazing intently or steadfastly at ; दृष्टिः सवितारक्षेत्रत Ku. 5. 20. —देव *a.* having no other (superior) god, epithet of the Supreme Being. —परता exclusive devotion or attachment ; सुभ्रूयुगास्तदयु बभसोऽनन्यपरता Māl. 6. 15. —परायण *a.* devoted to no other (woman) S. 3. 19. —पूर्वः [अन्या पूर्वा यस्य] having no other wife ; वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकौटु कुणैः Ku. 6. 92. (—वां) [न अन्यः पूर्वो वस्याः सा] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband ; R. 4. 7. —मात्र *a.* [न अन्यं अन्यो वा भजते] not devoted to any other person ; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाज्जुहं Ku. 3. 63. —विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable ; V. 1. 1 ; Mv. 1. 25. —युगे *a.* 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood, 3. closely attentive. —शासन. *a.* not ruled over by any one else ; R. 1. 30 ; Dk 2. —सामान्य, —साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one ; अनन्यनारीसामान्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुकूवाः V. 3. 18 ; राजशब्दः R. 6. 38 ; M. 5 ; 4. 10 ; not capable of being performed by anyone else, Ku. 3. 19. —सहजे *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) having, no equal, matchless, peerless ; धर्मज्ञानन्यसहसाय विद्वांसि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता, —अर्थ Identity, sameness
 अनन्यवाह्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Not like others, singular.
 अनन्यव्ययः [न. त.] I Want of connection. -2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमानः उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्यव्ययः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्बुद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥
 अनन्वित *a.* [न. त.] I Unconnected. -2 Irregular, desultory ; irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of ; as पुत्रं, भार्या &c.
 अनप *a.* [न संति आविकयेन आपो यत्र] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).
 अनपकारणं—कर्मण—क्रिया I Not injuring -2 Non-delivery. -3 (In law) Non-payment, दुर्गस्थानपकरणं च Ms. 8. 4 ; दण्डस्य वा वेतनस्य च क्रिया 214.
 अनपकारः Harmlessness. -*a.*, —कारि *m.* Harmless, innocent.
 अनपजय *a.* Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed.
 अनपत्य *a.* I Without issue, childless, without heir ; अयश्च किल तपस्वी S. 6 ; K. 59, 63 —2 Not propitious or favourable to children causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. त्ता, —एवं Childlessness नूनमपतत्वता मां वत्सलवति S. 7.
 अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless.
 अनपानहित *a.* Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.
 अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word ; a properly formed word.
 अनपयात *ind.* Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).
 अनपर *a.* Having no other or second, having no follower, sole ; तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वजनपरं S. B.
 अनपराध—विष्णु *a.* Innocent, guiltless, harmless. —वः Innocence.
 अनपवाचन *a.* Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.
 अनपवयत्न *a.* Ved. Not letting go ; able.
 अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable ; निरन्तयोऽनपसः Ms. 8 198 (अपसरः प्रतिग्रहक्रयादिः) -रः An usurper.
 अनपस्पृश *a.* Not obstinate

अनपस्पृश-र-रत् *a.* (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.
 अनपाथ *a.* I Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying ; प्रणमं त्यनपाथमुत्थितं (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11. -वः I Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear ; permanence. -2 N. of Śiva.
 अनपाथि *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unyielding, constant, durable, not transient ; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् उभ्रीरातीदृशपाथिना R. 17. 46 ; 8. 17 ; अनपाथिनि संश्रयदुग्धे गजभग्ने पतनय वल्ल्भी Ku. 4. 31 ; पलेच्छयैषु लुब्धेन न वशः स्वनपाथिषु Mu. 5. 14 ; Ki. 14. 37 ; 2. 43 ; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.
 अनपावृत् [न. व.] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तिर्यस्य) ; unremitting (?).
 अनपेक्ष—क्षि *a.* [न. त.] I Regardless. -2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. -3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. -4 Impartial. -5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. —हा Disregard, indifference, carelessness. —अं *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of ; carelessly, accidentally ; एवात् since it has no reference to.
 अनपेत *a.* I Not gone off, not past अनपेतकालं कथयान्बुधुः Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. -2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.) ; अथादिनपेतं अर्थे Sk. ; धर्मपथ्यर्थेन्यायादनुपेतं P. IV. 4. 92. See अपेत also. -3 Not devoid of, possessed of ; ऐश्वर्यादिनपेतमीश्वर्यं लोकः संप्रतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.
 अनप *a.* Ved. [न आसः, वेदे पृष्टोऽहस्वः] Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिलाष) ; not watery (?).
 अनपस *a.* [नास्ति अपः रूपं यस्य] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).
 अनपसरस्-रा *f.* Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph ; अनपसरेव प्रतिभासि V 2.
 अनपा A particular configuration of planets ; रविर्वर्षे द्वादशभेनका ; सच्छीलं सुष्मान्वितं प्रभुं क्यातिपुस्तमनकायाम् Dipikā.
 अचमिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.) ; इः कैतवस्य S. 5 ; वृत्तांतानामनाभिज्ञासि K 236 ; इः परमेश्वरपृष्ठाचारस्य Mv. 2 ; Ku. 6. 43.
 अनभिस्रान *a.* [न. त.] Not faded. -COMP. —वर्ण *a.* Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent. अनभिलक्षितः An impostor.

अनाभिच्छाया a. Free from desire.—**व** : 1 Want of appetite or desire.—2 Non-relish.

अनाभिच्छाया,—दिग्, स्व a. Ved. Blameless, faultless ; शस्तेषी leading to perfection or to heaven.

अनाभिसंवात्नं Absence of design or purpose ; so अनाभिसंविः ; कृत done undesignedly.

अनाभिहित a. I Not named or asserted ; see अभिहित under अभिभ. 2 Not fastened (Ved.)—**न** : N. of the chief of a Gotra.

अनाभ्यावृत्तिः f. Non-repetition ; अनागतप्रत्यावृत्त्या वा कामं श्लाघन्तु वः श्लोकी Si. 2. 43.

अनाभ्यास, —स a. Not near, distant &c. ; संनिधत् a. to be shunned from afar ; Sk.

अनाभ्र a. Cloudless ; इयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, i. e. something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनाभि a. Ved. Epithet of rain-water ; requiring no shovel (?) .

अनामः [न नमति अन्वयः] A Brāhmana (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing) .

अनामिर्षय (= मिर्षय) a Miserly, niggardly.

अनामित्र a. Having no enemies.—**त्र** A state of having no enemies.

अनामिष a. Ved. [नास्ति अमीषो रोगो यस्य न. न.] Well, happy, free from disease ; comfortable, salubrious, sinless.—**मि** Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनामर a. Wearing no garment.—**म** A Buddhist mendicant.

अनाम्य a. Not humble, haughty, proud ; अनाम्याणि समुद्रुः R. 4. 35.

अनायः [अपयज्ञतो नयः] I Bad management or conduct ; injustice ; unfairness ; सद्बुद्धिरनयाद्विभ्रवति Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42.—2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course ; अनयो नयसंकाशो दुःशास्त्रापसर्पति Pt. 3. 184.—3 Adversity, calamity, distress ; जीर्दन्तेन राजन्वः सर्वेऽप्यनयं वतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits ; 102.—4 [अयः शुभायहो विभित्तदन्वः अनयः] Misfortune, adversity ; ill-luck.—5 A variety of dice—play, gambling (शास्त्रात् कामावन्तेन अभीष्टध्यानवत्) .

अनायवः N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvāku and king of Ayodhya, who was overthrown by Ravana.

अनायव a. [न. व.] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

अनायवक a. [न. व.] I Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered ; दुर्गमुत्सृष्ट-अनायवकं R. 3 39—2 Unlocked.

अनायव a. [नास्ति अर्थो मूल्यं यस्य न. त.] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable ; R. 5. 2 ; Si. 14. 88.—**वै** : [न. व.] Wrong or improper value.—**COMP.**—**रायव** N. of a drama in 7 acts by Murāri Misra ; also called Murāri Nāṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century

अनायवत्—ता Pricelessness, invaluable nature ; H. Pr. 4.

अनायव्य a. Invaluable ; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected ; अनयव्यवर्णेन नमद्रिनाथः Ku. 1. 58

अनायव्य a. [न. व.] I Useless, worthless ; दुःखः पुच्छविषाद्यर्थं पदित्वं वर्मवर्जितं Pt. 3. 97.—2 Unfortunate, unhappy.—3 Harmful, disastrous, bad ; चित्त-ज्ञानाशुभवर्तिनोऽनर्थो अपि प्रियाः स्युः Dk. 160 ; wicked (opp. दक्षिण).—4 Not having that meaning (but another) ; having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless.—5 Poor.—**वै** : [न. त.] I Non-use or value.—2 A worthless or useless object.—3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune ; R. 18. 14 ; रक्षेपनिपत्तिनोऽनर्थोः S. 6. : एकैकमप्यनर्थोऽपि यत्र चतुष्टयं H. 1 ; cf. विद्वेष्यनर्थो बहुकी-र्भवति &c. ; Ms 4. 193, H. 4. 92 ; harmful object, danger ; अर्थवन्तं शायव मित्वं Mōha M. 2.—4 Nonsense, want of sense.—5 N. of Vishnu (आद्यसर्वकाम-त्वात्तस्य तथात्वं) .—**COMP.**—**अन्तर** [न अर्थातीर] sameness or identity.—**का** a. (f. f.) 1 doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful ; unprofitable, productive of evil.—**नाशिन** m. N. of Siva (destroyer of calamities) .—**भाव** u. malicious.—**लुप्त** a. [हृद्यथेन अलुप्तः] not devoid of the apparent meaning ; free from all that is worthless.—**संशयः** [अनर्थकारी संशयः शाक. त.] 1. a great evil, hazardous adventure ; प्रतिनिधत्तास्मादनर्थसंशयत् Māl. 5. 2. [न. त.] not a risk of one's money ; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्थ, अनर्थक a. I Useless ; meaningless ; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 11 आवास K. 108 ; not significant, as a particle used expletively.—2 Nonsensical.—3 Unprofitable.—4 Unfortunate.—**वै** Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्थ a. Ved. Not lax or loose (अक्षिणिल) Rv. 1. 164. 2. ; free, unobstructed, permanent

अनर्थ a. [अर्ध-हितायां कनिष् ; अर्धो सत्यः न. त.] I Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated (अद्वेष्य) ; Rv. 1. 136. 5.—2 Having no horse.

अनर्थिन् m. [अनसा शकटेन विशति प्राप्नोति ; विद्-क्तिष्, अर्धाः रुहः] I One who sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c.—2 [अकर्मणे विच्, अर्ं नंतश्चं प्रति विशति, विशु-क्तिष् न. त.] One who is not able to reach the destination.

अनर्थीति a. [अनर्थाय अपापिहाय ततिदीने यस्य] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनर्थी a. I Not deserving, not fit not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.) ; अनर्थां गृहवासस्य Pt. 4. ; तात् ह्ययकस्यवीथं प्रागनर्हीर मनुजवात् Ms. 3. 150.—2 Inadequate, unsuitable—3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

अनरुः [नास्ति अरुः पर्यागिर्बन्ध, बहुदाहृद्दह-नेपि घृतेऽप्यवात् Tv. ; cf. नास्तिस्तृप्यति काहान्तः, said by some to be from अरु to breathe] . 1 Fire.—2 Agni or the god of fire. See अग्नि.—3 Digestive power, gastric juice ; मंत्रः संवायतेऽनरुः Susr. -4 Wind.—5 Bile.—6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth.—7 N. of Vāsudeva.—8 N. of various plants ; चित्रक, रत्नाचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea ; मङ्गलक the marking nut tree.—9 The letter र.—10 The number three.—11 (Astr) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle.—12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका.—13 A variety of Pitrideva or Manes (कृत्तवाहोऽनरुः सोमः) .—14 [अनाथं प्राणात् लाति आत्मत्वेन] The soul (जीव) .—15 N. of Vishnu (न नलति मंत्रं प्रकटवति न वधते वा नक्त-अर्च) .—16 The Supreme Being.—**COMP.**—**द** a. [अनरुं वति] I. removing or destroying heat or fire ; कृत्तिकां मुदे सनरुं द्वाऽनरुं द्वाः Ki. 5. 25.—2. = अग्निद q. v.—**दधि** a. [अनरुं दीपयति] promoting digestion, stomachic.—**प्रभा** [अनरुस्य प्रमेयं प्रभा बन्ध] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्पर्वा) Helicacabum Cardiospermum.—**पिता** N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा.—**साद** : loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनरुस a. I Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful ; R. 9. 15.—2 Unable, incompetent.

अनरुतिः [अनरुति-अर्च अनः अरिभेदं च. शकंभा.] N. of a tree (बकपृष्) Sesbana Grandiflora (तपुहवर्णा मधुपूरिताया तन्मधुमिश्रंम-रणां जीवन्मनात्सायवत् Tv.) .

अनरुप a. I Numerous.—2 Not a little ; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.) ; Ki. 14. 18 ; much ; अनरुपस्य अनरुपस्य Pt. 1. 136 ; profusely, in many words ; विश्वसितवः ; आमनरुपस्योपि Bv. 1. 100 ; 2. 138.—**COMP.**—**बोष** a. very clamorous or noisy.—**बन्धु** a. greatly enraged

अनवकाश *a.* [न. व.] I Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable. -3 Having no opportunity or space. -शः [न. त.] Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* [न. व.] Irresistible, uncontrolled, impetuous, resistless; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (आभिहित) Māl. I. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* I Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut.—2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive. -3 Undefined; दिक्कालदि° Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1; undiscriminated, unmodified.—4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

अनवद्य *a.* [न. अवयवः लिङ्गः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, irreproachable; Bh. 2; 21; R. 7. 70 —द्या N. of a damsel. -COMP. —अंन, -रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (—नी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवद्राण *a.* Not sleepy.

अनवधान *a.* [न. व.] Careless, inattentive. -नं Inadvertence, inattention; *ता carelessness, remissness in duty (प्रसाद) ; कर्मव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्या भवा क्रिया । उच्यते द्वितीयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानम् ॥

अनवधाय *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवध *a.* [न. व.] Affording no help or protection.

अनवधामित *a.* Not lowered or bent down; श्वैजयंतः a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered) .

अनवधुष्ण *a.* Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवधुष्य *a.* [अवधु-अच् न वधादेशः न. त.] Irreproachable, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित) ; speaking authoritatively.

अनवधुष्य *a.* [न. अंशते वा. ड. Tv.] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting (अनवधुष्यन्त्य) ; प्रायस् Rv. I. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवधुष्य *a.* Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुवर्णमयस्य सप्त R. 17. 27; 9. 14.

अनवधुष्य *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; अमृतवर्षिकालमक्रूरपूर्व S. 2. 4.—सं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवधुष्य *a.* [अवधुष्यन् अर्थे भवः, वच् न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

अनवधुष्य-मन *a.* [न. व.] Having no prop or support; not dependent.—वः वनं Independence.

अनवधुष्यन् [: न. अवसृज्यते पुनान्येन, अवधुष्यन्-रुद्रुद्रुष्यो पश्य मः Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवस *a.* [अव-असृज्य अवसः भोजनं प्रीति-कर्मत्वात् न. व.] Ved. Having no (whole-some) food to eat (पश्याज्ञानरहित) ; Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way (?)

अनवस्र *a.* I Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose.—2 Ill-timed, inopportune.—3 Out of place, baseless; शैल्यं वंतानादः H. 3.—रः I Absence of leisure —2 Ill-timedness, unreasonableness; कं यावे यत्र तत्र भ्रुवनवस्रस्रस्रत् एवाभिभावः Māl. 9. 30.

अनवस्रान *a.* [न. व.] Endless, having no setting; free from death.

अनवस्रित *a.* [न. त.] Not ended or finished; not determined.—ता N. of a kind of Trishtubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

अनवस्रक *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्रथ *a.* [नास्ति अवस्रथा यत्र] Unsteady; *स्थो निष्कण्ठम् Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed; *स्थो वाऽः Si. II. 28.—स्थाय [न. त.] I Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion.—2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence.—3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (उपपाद्योपपादकयोरविभ्रंतिः) ; पृथग्व्ययनवस्था स्याद्या मूलकृतिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च—प्रसन्नः S. B.—4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहामावः) .

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle.—नः Wind.—नं I Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपरान्जयानवस्थानात् Dk. 161.—2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* I Unsteady, fickle, unsettled; *स्तिमितसुदृषुर्जननः U. 3 with unsteady eyes Ku. 4. 28.—2 Changed, altered; अहोऽस्तौ भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2—3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारिण) ; नास्तिः वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. II. 139.—4 Unable to stay or remain; प्रास्थसं तमनवस्थितसं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; *स्थितः स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

अनवधुष्य *a.* [अवधुष्य-कौटिल्य-अच्, न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

अनवधुष्य *a.* Not tending downwards, looking up.

अनवधुष्य *ind.* [आवातः श्वातोऽनवधुष्यः स वधा स्वरात्वा] Without breathing be-

tween, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

अनवधुष्य *a.* [अव-इ- वच् अवावः अववयः न. व.] Without parts (निरवयव) ; uninterrupted, unyielding.

अनवधुष्य *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवधुष्य-ज्ञान-अनवधुष्य-ज्ञान q. v. अनवधुष्य I Carelessness, inattention; अनवधुष्यत्वादि कृषिः Pt. I. 169.—2 Want of supervision.

अनवधुष्य *a.* [न. व.] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances.—तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

अनवधुष्य *a.* Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; *श्वं च श्वावित्वा Dk. 156 making him fast; *श्वत् वापिहात Pt. 4.—*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

अनवधुष्य *a.* Ved. Not hungry.

अनवधुष्य *a.* Not eating; *सत्तमः the sacrificial fire in the sabhā which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनवधुष्य *a.* Having no horse or horses.—यः Something that is not a horse.

अनवधुष्य *a.* (री f.) Imperishable.

अनवधुष्य *n.* [अनिति शब्दायते अन्-अनुच्] I A cart । दद्राता चाप्यनः क्रये Ms. 8. 209; Y. I. 184; 3. 269; Si. 12. 26.—2 [अनिति जीवत्येन] Food, boiled rice.—3 Birth.—4 A living being.—5 A kitchen.—6 A parent (father or mother) ; said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayībhāva Comp. अनवधुष्य is changed to अनवस्र ; as अधवस्रसं &c. ; also at the end of Tat. Comp. ; महास्रसं &c

अनसूय-यक *a.* [न. व.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; अहं चानोऽनसूयश्च Ms. 4. 158; Bg. 18. 71.—या [न. त.] I Absence of envy, charity or disposition; freedom from spite or ill-will ; न गुणान् युजिनो हृति स्तैति चानसूयानापि । न हृतेऽप्यदोषां सानसूयाः प्रकीर्तिता.—2 N. of a friend of Sakuntalā.—3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion, [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasūyā created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Māndavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Māndavya cursed her that she would become a widow at

sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuyā, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasuyā changed Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the Ramayana she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sitā whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvāsas].

अनसूय *a.* = अनसूय; इदं तु ते उद्धतमं प्रवहवा-
यमसूयवे Bg. 9. 1.

अनास्थ-स्थिक [न, व] Boneless.—स्थः
I A boneless limb or member.—2
Without parts, epithet of प्रधान
of the Sāṅkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहृत् *m.* [न अहः अप्रशस्तमहः] A bad
or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, in
deed.

अनाकार *a.* Formless, shapeless,
epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न, त. निपातः] I In-
opportune time. 2 [आ सम्यक् अत्रादि-
पत्रः कालः आकालः न. त. Tv.] Famine (per-
haps an irregular form for अत्राका-
ल) —COMP.—मृतः one who, to save
himself from starvation in a famine,
voluntarily becomes a slave of
another.

अनाकाश *a.* [न, व.] I Opaque, no
transparent. —2 Having no trans-
parent atmosphere; differing
from it.—अः-अ Not an atmosphere,
one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a.* I Not perplexed or con-
fused, calm, collected, self-possessed.—2
Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a.* I Not prevented (अनि-
वारित) unreclaimed.

अनाक्रान्त *a.* Unassailed,—ता [आ-
क्रान्तिव्यवस्था सत्ततः कटाकृतत्वात्, न. त.]

Prickly nightshade, Solanum
Jacquini (कटकाशिवृक्ष).

अनाधिर *a.* Ved. Not staying.
अनाध *a.* [न आ सम्यक् गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन
नागः अपर्धः; न व. Tv.] Sinless; Rv.
10. 12. 9 (अनाधिर = अपाधिर). —ना N.
of a river.

अनागत *a.* [न आगतः न. त.] I Not come
or arrived; तावद्भवत्य भेत्तव्यं यावद्भवमनागतं
H. I. 57. —2 Not got or obtained;
वर्षिष्णुनाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति Si. 5. 14; so
आतेव.—3 Future, to come; see com-
pounds below —4 Not learnt or
attained, unknown.—त The future
time, future; त वः कुर्वते स ज्ञीयते Pt.
3. 16A he shines (th: virtues prosper)
who provides for the future; अनाग-
तवतीं शितामसंभाष्यो करोति वः Pt. 5. 71.—
COMP.—अवसृजं looking to the future,
provident thought, foresight.—अ-
बाधः [अनागतः आबाधः दुःखं] future
(physical) trouble or calamities,
illness &c., affecting the body in
times to come; अतिशेषनीयं N. of
chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान
in Susruta.—आतेवा [आयुष्पयिकासनं आतेयं,
न आगतमार्तवं यस्माः] a maiden who has
not yet arrived at puberty.—विषात्
m. [अनागत उद्विग्न विद्वान्ति] one who pro-
vides for the future, provident,
prudent (used as the name of a
fish in Pt. 1 318; H. 4. 5); अनागत
विशता व प्रत्युत्पन्नमार्तित्वात्। इवेतीं सुकमेधेत
यत्सुमन्विषो विषइयति ॥ (where Dr. Peter-
son translates the three names by
'Mr Provider-against,-a-future-
evil', 'Mr. Cool-head,' and 'Mr
What-will-be-will-be').

अनागतिः *f.* Non-arrival, non-at-
tainment, no-access.

अदागम *a.* I. Not come, not present.
—2 [न, व.] (In law) Without the
title-deed or document of posses-
sion (such as purchase deed &c.),
anything possessed from time im-
memorial and without any docu-
mentary Proof उपभोगः enjoyment
of property without such a deed.
—मः I Non-arrival —2 Non-attain-
ment.

अनागम्य *a.* Un: proachable.

अनाशास्त्रिन् *a.* I Not coming, not ar-
riving. —2 not future, not likely to
return.—*m.* An epithet of the third
among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागायुक *a.* Not likely to return.

अनागन्धित *a.* Not smelt; (fig.) not
touched or affected; सर्वदोषानागन्धितं प्रति-
वचनमाह Sankara.

अनागस् *a.* I Innocent; blameless;
आतेत्राणाय वः शब्दं न प्रहर्षुमनागसि S. I. II.
—2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a.* Devoid of customary
observances or duties, improper in

behaviour, unprincipled, regard-
less of custom, law or propriety
&c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense. —
अनाचारणं Absence of due observances
or customary duties, improper
conduct, departure from establish-
ed usage or principle; अनाचार is
of two kinds विहितस्य अननुष्ठानं विधिद्वय
चातुष्टयम्

अनाज्ञात *a.* I Unknown, not prop-
erly known.—2 Surpassing all that has
yet been known.

अनीतप ४ I Free from or devoid
of heat or the blaze of the sun, not
exposed to heat, cool, shady; वाङ्मन्दे-
शमनागतं विविधशासालस्य मूलं वतः Bh. 2 90.
—पः Coolness, shade.

अनादुर *a.* I Not eager, indifferent;
पौत्कालमयोः v. 1. for अनादुर M. 3. 15.
—2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भेजे
वर्षमनादुरः R. 1 21—3 Not ill or diseas-
ed, well, healthy, in good health;
अनादुरः सप्तारामप्रकीर्णजतं चरेत् Ms. 2. 187;
4. 144.

अनात्म *a.* [न, व.] I Destitute of
spirit or mind. —2 Not spiritual,
corporeal.—3 One who has not re-
strained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वं-
तास्तेन शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6. —*m.* [अप्रशस्तो
मित्रो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, another;
something different from आत्मनु (spi-
rit or soul) i. e. the perishable body;
अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योचमत्यतं त्यज्यतःशयवा । जानीयात्
मनात्मनं बुद्ध्यात् वदुर्दिक् ॥ अनात्मन्वात्मबुद्धिर्वा
साविद्या परिबीजिता ॥—COMP.—ज्ञ, —वेदिन
a. t. devoid of spiritual knowledge
or true wisdom. 2. not knowing one-
self, foolish, silly; 1 मा तावदात्मज्ञे S. 6.
कथं कार्यविनियमेन व्यवहरति मायं क्लृः M. 1;
स्फुटमापदां पदमनात्मवेदात् Si. 15. 22—प्रत्यक्षा
reflection that there is no spirit or
soul (with Buddhists). —संपन्न *a.*
foolish, destitute of qualities (of
the soul), not self-possessed; न
त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद्वात्ममीहेतुं पंडितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a.* [नस्ति आत्मा स्थितो यत्र] Un-
real, transitory, of an unenduring
character, an epithet (with Bud-
dhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीन *a.* Not adapted to, or for
the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* [आत्मा बुद्ध्यात्वेन नास्त्वस्य]
Not self-possessed; having no con-
trol over the senses; अनात्मवतः पशुवत्
भुजते वेदप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a.* [आत्मनः इदं आत्म्यं क्षीरं न. व.]
Impersonal, incorporeal (अक्षरीर).
—रम्यं Want of affection for one's,
own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a.* I Not constant or per-
petual, not final.—2 Intermittent
recurrent.

अनाथ *a.* [न. व.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथ-वत्स्वभावा को वास्त्वमनाया विपर्ययसे U. 1. 43; R. 12. 12-य Ved. Helplessness.—COMP.—विहृद्, -पिंडिक; 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils.—सभा a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [न. व.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15.—र: [न. व.] I Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; यदा चानादे P II. 3. 38, मन्वकर्मणि अनदे विभाषाऽप्रा-णिषु 17.—2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care,' see the word); 'कश्चित्तोकरा-सप्तः U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god'); अनादरोपात्तधृतैकसायक Ki. 14. 36.

अनादरणं Disrespectful, conduct, neglect.

अनादरिण *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [आदिः कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य सः] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जनदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिनादिर्गोविन्दः सर्वकारणधारणः; also of द्विरप्यगर्भे.—COMP.—अनन्त, -अंत *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (-तः) N. of Siva.—निवन *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—मध्यत *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादितात्त्वं State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत्त *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीभव *a.* Faultless। यद्वा सुदेवेनादी-भयनादीभवमिदं सि. 2. 22.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised। Ms. 2. 234। २ स्तकार not accepting the hospitality.—2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनाहतरस्यामरसि-धकेध्ववि Ki. 14. 10.—त Disrespectful, contempt.

अनादिष्य *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादिष्य च दादादादिष्य च वनेनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेशः Absence of direction or command.—COMP.—कर *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आ-देशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 =अनादि q. v.—2 Not eatable, what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an

epithet applicable, according to the Naiyāyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedāntins.

अनाधि *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृष *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट-रुच्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible.—2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुकृत्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद *a.* Ved. [अनु ददाति : दाक न, त., घृ. दोषः] Unsurpassed in giving (अनुकृत्यदात्) .

अनानुपूर्व्ये I Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others.—2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूतिः *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention.—(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4. 2.

अनापि *a.* [अत्येने-आप कर्मणि इन् आपिः भासो बंधुश्च न. व. Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained.—2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get.—3 Unfit, not apt, unskilful; दुयस्थः; प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे देव्याः ज्ञानं ज्ञाते Ms. 8. 294.—प्रः A strange..

अनाप्तिः *f.* Non-attainment.

अनाप्तु *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तु-सि Si. 16. 38 not touched by sfti.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [अभिभेति आभो-उणा-इति, आभयिन् न, व.] Not at all afraid, fearless, undoubted। अनाभयिन्नराते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभूः स्तोता न. व.] Not praising or worshipping, irreligious (अस्तोत्र); not coming in front.

अनाम्य *a.* 1 Nameless —2 Infamous.—*m.* 1 The nameless month, an intercalary month.—2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below —*n.* [अना-मनः । अं जौषं अमयति इति, अम्-कनिष् Tv.] Piles (अशरीरिण) .

अनामक *a.* [न. व. स्वार्थे कन्] Nameless, infamous.—कः-कः=अनामन् above. अनामा, अनामिका [नास्ति नाम अन्वयु-वत् यस्यः, स्वार्थे कन्] The ring-finger; so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तथा हि ज्ञानेन ब्रह्माङ्गिष्ठं, तेन तस्या अपवित्रताविना; अन्-एव तस्याः पवित्रकारणं यदादी पवित्रनामक-कुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामकधृता दर्भा ह्येक-

नामिकयापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्यां तु धार्यं दर्शयति ॥; also पुरा कर्माणां गणनापसं कां-छिकाभिहितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकवेरभावा-दनामिका सार्थवतां बभूव ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* [नास्ति आमयः शोभो यस्य] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जनमन्धाविमुक्ताः पदे गच्छन्नामयं Bg 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness.—यः-य Good or sound health; health; well-being, welfare; स अतन्वनामयप्रश्न-पूर्वकमाह S 5; महाश्वता कादंबरीमनामं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health; अत्यामयं राक्ष Ms I how does the king do? बाह्याणं कुशकं पृच्छन्ना-त्रभुवनामयं । वेद्यं श्रेयं समागम्य शूद्रमारोग्यमव-च Ms. 2. 127.—यः [नास्ति मयं यस्मात्] N. or Vishnu (of Siva according to some) । पुण्यकार्तरनामयः ; विष्णुहि बाह्या-म्यतरपोडो विवारयति तस्मादानामयः.

अनामयत् *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting -*n.* Health (?) .

अनामयिरानु *a.* 1 Not injuring or paining; इत्याभ्यामनामयिरानुस्य Rv. 10. 137. 7.—2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless

अनामृण *a.* [आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृणक. न. व.] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (इहिकराहृत्) .

अनामृत *a.* Immortal.

अनायक *a.* Without a leader; disorderly

अनायत्त *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked—2 Not propped or supported—3 Not long, of short duration । अनायत्तस्वभावमयुगाणि सुकानि K. 175.—4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent ; 'तं रोष' म्य K. 45 not swayed by ; uncontrolled independent ; एतावज्जन्मसाफ-रुच्य यदनायत्तवृत्तता H 2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independence of life.

अनायान *a.* [न आयनं चालनं यत्र] In variable (एरुत्त) .

अनायस *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy ; मनाप्यकस्मिन् ०स कर्मणि त्वया सहयेन भवितव्यं S. 2.—सः 1 Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion ; शरीरं दीर्यते येन सुभ्रमापयुजेन वा । अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वीत अनायासः स वक्ष्यते ॥ —2 Idleness, neglect ; 'सैन easily, without difficulty, readily.—COMP.—कृत *a.* done easily or readily. (-तः) an intrusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फट्.

अनायुष्य *a.* [आयुषं न हितं न. व.] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.) ; अनारोग्यमनायुष्यमवयवं चातमोजने Ms. 2. 57. 4. 134.

अनारत a. 1 Not ceasing or stopping. continuous, uninterrupted.—2 Eternal.—त 1 Continuity.—2 Absolute non-entity (अव्यंताभाव).—adv. Continuously, always ; eternally ; अनारत तेन पदेष्ु भिताः Ki 1. 15, 40

अनारम्भ a. Non-commencement, not undertaking ; विकारं कलु परमार्थतोऽङ्गारवा मः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3, ७मी हि कार्याणि प्रथमं बुद्धिदक्षिणम्

अनारभ्य a. Unfit to be commenced or undertaken—ind. Without commencing ; without reference to any particular thing ; e. g. वादः detached remark (upon sacrifices &c.) ; विहितकारभ्य बहते उर्यते इत्यारभ्यवादः ; न आरभ्यवादः—COMP—अधीत a. [न आरभ्य विधिद्वाराः] studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative work) ; learnt as a detached subject ; यथा भ्रमराणां कर्मविशेषे विनियोगो वाकः तेषां भ्रमराणां अनारभ्याधीतत्वात् ब्रह्मयज्ञे एव विनियोग इति वीमता.

अनारोग्य a. Having no support (for अनारोहण) ; also written अनारोहण

अनारोग्य a. [नारित आरोग्यं यस्मात् न. व.] Unwholesome, not conducive to good health, fatal to health ; अनारोग्यमनारोग्यमङ्गयं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57 —य Sickness, indisposition ; रोग अनhealth y, unwholesome.

अनारज्व a. Crooked ; dishonest —व 1 Crookedness (moral also) fraud, insincerity Si. 8. 11.—2 [नारित आरज्वं, सारज्यं स्वापञ्च वा यस्मिन्] Disease.

अनारस a. (बी. f.) Unseasonable, inopportune, premature (as a flower blossoming out of season). —वा A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य a. Not respectable, (not deserving to be styled अर्य) ; not polite or decent ; vulgar ; not belonging to an Aryan, unworthy, vile, base, mean, wretched ; अनार्य-नार्यभिन्नः Ms. 9. 260 ; अनार्याणां समुद्रजो ब्राह्मणत्वात् 10. 66 ; H. 4. 25 ; कौटका नाम देशोऽनार्याभिन्नः Nir. void of Aryas ; अकुलत्याचानार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा S. 4. the king has behaved basely or unworthily towards Sakuntalā ; कदाचिद्दत्तिसहस्रनार्याणां नार्यमाचरित्यति Ve. 4.—र्थः 1 one who is not an Arya.—2 A country not inhabited by the Arys.—3 A Sudra.—4 A Mlechchha.—5 An ignoble person.—COMP.—कामि a. doing work unbecoming an Arya or becoming only a non-Arya.—ज a. of vile or base origin. (—ज) [अनार्यदेशे जाते] agallochum (being produced in the country of the Mlechchhas &c.)—शुद्धा, ascarded by the good, not practised or observed by the Aryas or respect-

able people.—लित्तः [अनार्यमिषः लित्तं शाक. त.] N. of the plant Gentiana Cheryta Rox. (Mar. किराईत).

अनार्यक [अनार्यदेशे मये अनार्यकं] Agallochum or alooe wood.

अनार्ष a. 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic ; not belonging to the text of a Vedic hymn (as इति used in the Padapāṭha with certain words not followed in the Sāmhitā by इति) ; संबुद्धौ शाकश्यस्येतौ अनार्षे P. I. 1. 16 (=अवेदिके Sk.)—2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix) ; P. IV. 1. 78.

अनार्येय=अनार्ष. अनार्षव a. Without support or stay ; अर्थकारणनाशना शक्तिद्यामविरोहिता Si. 2. 52. —वः Want of support ; despondency. —वा Siva's lute.

अनारलु (भु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनारलाप a. [न. व.] Reserved ; taciturn.—यः Reserve, taciturnity.

अनारोपित a. Unseen, unheeded, unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

अनारथवा a. Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

अनारतिः f. Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनारतिवृत्ति a. Not recurring or returning ; अती वाको व्रजति स वृत्ति तत्र गभितं Bh. 3. 115.

अनाविद्ध a. 1 Not pierced by wounded ; unperforated । अर्द्ध रत्नं S. 2. 10 —2 Unhurt, uninjured.

अनाविक a. 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear—2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रोमोपसर्गधिनाकुल).

अनावृत्त a. Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time ; मरुमात्सेयनावृत्तां तीर्थवात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

अनावृत्तिः f. 1 Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence.—2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टि f. Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनाहतकः Uninjured condition.

अनाश a. [न. व. नास्ति आशा यस्य] 1 Hopeless, despondent.—2 [नास्ति नाशो यस्य] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

अनाशक a. [न आ सशयकं यथेच्छं आशः अ-ज्ञं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न व. कप.] Devoid of full enjoyment, indestructible, not hurtful.—क fast, abstaining from eating even to death ; यज्ञेन दाजेन

तपसाऽनाशकैस्तेनैव चिदित्वा मुनिर्भवति Bri Ar. Up. Y. 3. 154.

अनाशकान्वन [न नश्यति अनाशकः आत्मा तत्त्वान्नं प्राप्नुयात्वाः] The state of ब्रह्मचर्यं, unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul ; अथ वदानाशकायनमित्वा-यक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत् । एष ह्यारामा न नश्यतिर्ब्रह्मचर्यणामुच्यते Ch. Up. । a course of fasting as a penance (?).

अनाशस्त a. Not praised. अनाशिर a. [न नश्यति or न कर्मफलं म्रियते, न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme Being, अनाशिनीऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफल-भोक्तृत्वाभावात्).

अनाशु a. [अशु-रञ्, न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible.—2 [अशु-रञ्, न. त.] Not pervading or occupying.—3 [न आशु] Not quick, slow.

अनाश्रमिन् m. One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (सूक्ष्माद्याश्रमशुच्यः) ; अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत्तु ह्यन्येकमापि द्विजः ; अनाश्रम-मे-वासः न द्वेल्ल in Asrama.

अनाश्रय a. Defenceless, unprotected, isolated —यः Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

अनाश्रय a. Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to ; तथा-नु-दिष्टाणि अनाश्रयैस्तत् Dk. 57 ; K. 350 ; भिषजामनाश्रयः R. 19. 42.

अनाश्रित a. Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached, non-inherent.

अनाश्रुत् a [अशु भोजने क्लृप्त निपातः न. त. P. III. 2. 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting ; धृतजघनधृतेराशुचः Ki. 12. 21 Si. 14. 49.

अनाशु a. [आश्रुते निराश्रुते हीनमनेन इति भाः शुचं, तत्रास्ति साधनत्वेन अश्रु] Without mouth or face, without the power of speech (आश्रुव्यापाराशुद्राहित.)

अनासादित a. Not obtained, not found or met with ; not encountered or attacked ; not occurred or having happened ; not existent.—COMP.—विग्रह a. unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

अनास्था a. 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration ; अनास्था बाह्यवस्तु R. 6. 63 ; पित्रेऽन्यथा क्लृप्त मौ-तिके R. 2. 57 ; 1 ती दुःखान्तिवनाथैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सती Ku. 6. 12. a male or female is no consideration &c.—2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect ; अश्रु-तेर्मम हृतस्य तथाऽन्यथा Mv. 2. 39. diffidence.—a (श्रु] Indifferent.

अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site.—2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. I. 116. 5.

अनास्ताद *a.* Without taste, insipid —*दः* Insipidity.
अनास्तादित *a.* Untasted; S. 2. 10.
अनास्ताव *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, in tact.—2 [आहत छेदो भोगो वा तत्रास्ति वस्य] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. करे).—3 Not produced by beating (as sound).—4 Not multiplied.—*त-तः* The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तत्रास्ति प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामण्डलं द्वादशदलवत्) । शब्द ब्रह्मण्यः शब्दोऽनाहता यत्र हृदयतः । अनाहतास्त्वं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परि-कातितम् ॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting.—*तः* 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापाद-विक्रामि H. I.—2 Non-production.—3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारिण *a.* Fasting

अनाह्वय *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural; not producible.—2 Not eatable.
अनाहुतिः *f.* Not eacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited.—*COMP.*—अपजलिपरं an uncalled for speaker or boaster.—अपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.
अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25. 43.

अनिष्टुः [न इष्टुः, तादृशे अपाशस्त्वे वा नञ्] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontaneum.

अनिषाज *a.* 1. Not swallowed.—2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अपहृतमर्थ) । e. g. in अश्वः श्वेतो वाचते, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निषाजो or hidden.

अनिश्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable.—*दः* 1 Non-restraint.—2 Non-refutation.—3 Not admitting one's defeat in arguments; *स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

अनिश्रय *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिश्रय-च्छद, -च्छु, -च्छुक, -च्छु *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिच्छतमपि वा against my will.
अनिच्छा Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित्य *a.* [अन्-इत] Not gone with' unattended, destitute of; अना having no splendour; अनित्यऽनित्यत्वा रजनीवपूः R. 9 38; Si. 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable (नश्वर) (opp नित्य); गंधर्वो पृथ्वीं सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्य; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिनः । यशः कथं न लभ्येत तत्र लब्धं भवेत् किं ॥ H. I. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मोऽनित्यः सुखदुःखित्यनित्ये जीवन्-मृत्यो हेतुरस्याप्य-नित्यः Mo.—2 Occasional, temporary, casual, not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special.—3 Unusual, extraordinary; कर्णं चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (आहितकः केषिण अन्यथा तु श्वेतवर्जं इति भावः); आनाटयोऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यादावीयतेऽनित्यश्च सततमश्चलनत् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147—4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यावन रूपं H. 4. 68। *हृदया हि ताः Rām.—5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् हृदयेतं बुध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; वि-जयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22—*त्यं adv.* Occasionally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102.—*COMP.*—कर्म-प्र-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act.—*दत्तः दत्तकः-दत्तमः* a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption) —प्रत्यवेष्टा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away.—*भावः* transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability.—*समः* a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्व)।—*समस्तः* a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members)।

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful.—*द्रा* sleeplessness, vigilance.

अनिष्टु *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इण)।

अनिद्र *a.* [न. व.] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इन्द्रोपामनाशुच्य) । मामनिद्राः कृण-वन्ननुकथाः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिद्रियं 1 Reason (that which is not the senses).—2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपलमान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

अनिपातः Not a fall, continuance of life.

अनिष्टु *a.* Not bound, incoherent 'प्रकाशितं prattling (talking incoherently)।

अनिषाच *a.* Unobstruoted; Rv. 3. 1. 11.—*वः* Liberty.

अनिभूत *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden.—2 Immodest, bold.—3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; अनेवाक्षिपत्सु प्रिययु Me. 68. श्वेताक्षिवाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13 66; असौ स-ध्याशरुचवानिरानभूत, अ विचरति Māl. 2 12 not hidden, loud; Si. 10. 66. See निभूत also.

अनिभृष्ट *a.* [नि-भृष्ट-क्त, निपातः न. त.] Unobstruoted unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4. 10. 116. 6.

अनिभ्य *a.* Not wealthy (इभ्य)।

अनिभ्यः [अन्-जीवेन शब्दे च, भवेत् बाहु-इभ्यम् इत्यनेमः जीवन्, तत्र कायति प्रकाशते, कै-क. Tv.] । A frog (तस्य मण्डेपि पुनश्च जीवन्नात्)।—2 A cuckoo—3 A bee (सभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्)।—4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मकेसर—5 N. of the tree मयूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded; immense (अगरिच्छिन्न) ; षोऽ वूमकेतुः Rv. 1. 27. 11.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलस्यदंतमुकुलानि-मित्तहृत्सैः S. 7. 17; अंतं मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25। अलंका M. 3. 9.—*तं* 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness.—2 A bad omen, ill-omen; चाहदत्तस्यैव दूरीकृतमित्तं प्रमाजोविद्यति Mk. 6। मवानिमित्तानि हि कर्दवंति 9. 10। श्रमार्थे आनि-मित्तस्य Ve. 2 3.—*adv.*—*तः* Groundlessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमित्तुवदने विजयप्रभवतः पराङ्मुखी भवति M. 1. 18। Ms. 4. 144.—*COMP.*—निरा-क्रिया averting ill-omens.—*निषनासः* a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमित्तं-वा-मेवं *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly.

अनिमि (मे) *व a.* [न व.] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed। कौचनं सुषिरामालोक्य K. 102। अहमजा 13। श्वेतस्तमममजामानिषवाशोभिः R. 3. 43। दृशन्नभयोभिः K. 20 fixed and twinkless glances.—2 Vigilant, watchful.—3 Open (as eyes, flowers)।—*वः* 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle)। Si. 5 27.—2 A fish.—3 Vishnu.—4 N. of Mahākāla.—*COMP.*—हृष्ट, भयन, -भीषण *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

अनेमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.

अनिविशमान *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going; restless; पुनाना संशयनिविशमाना: Rv. 7. 49. 1. अनिवेशन *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

अनिश *a.* Ved. † Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निशा तद्देतुक-रत्नोपचारात् च प्रतिशान्तः सा नास्ति वस्य) —2. Ever afraid.—शं *ind* Incessantly, ceaselessly, अनिशमपि मकरकेतुमनसो रुजमा-वह्नभिमते मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिशित *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; 'सर्ग' incessantly flowing; Rv. 10. 89. 4.

अनिशित्, अनिवेश Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed

अनिष्कृत *a.* Unfinished, not settled. —COMP.—एकस-पाप having the guilt not settled, *i. e.* unexpiated.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1. Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen.); दयावत्यनिष्टं यत्किंचित्प्राणिग्रह-स्थेतसा Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband.—2 Evil, forbidden.—3 Bad, unluck, ominous.—4 Not honoured with a sacrifice.—ष्ट An evil, mishap, misfortune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; एकबुद्धि Mál. 8. 12. भयव्यानिष्टादि नाम दुःसहानमनादिवनीनां प्रतिपत्तिरीहर्षा Ku. 5. 421 ill-omen; प्रातरेण दर्शनं जातं H. I.—COMP.—अनुवृत्ति *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपयोगुं विबुधः यः सुखबुद्धिमाशेषति K. 155.—आपत्ति: *f.*—आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence.—आशंसि *a.* ('सूचक) indicating or boding ill.—ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet.—दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind.—पसवः 1. an undesired occurrence.—2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule.—फलं an evil result.—शंका fear of evil.—हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्टे *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिष्टुत *a.* Ved. Unhurt
अनिष्टपति: *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिष्टपत्र *ind* [निःसृतं पत्रं पक्षो घत्र तादृशं न भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* no with great force.

अनिष्टार्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed, set aside or got rid of.—2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge)—COMP.—अभिचोः a defendant who has

not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीक-क [अनिग जीवत्यनेन; अर्. ई. क. U. 4. 16-17] 1 Army, forces; troop; host; दृष्ट्या तु पांडवानीकं Bg. I. 21 पदातीक्ष महोपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80.—2 A collection, group, mass; तथा-दानीकमुहूर्तलोचने R. 3. 53.—3 Battle, fight, combat.—4 A row, line, marching column.—5 Front, head; chief; येषु नोऽनीकेऽस्तीत्ययः Rv. 8. 20. 12, (सेनामुखेषु); अग्निर्वै देवानामनीकं Sat. Br.; अग्निनीकं कृत्वा.—6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुग्धं) (तस्य पाण्ड्यायुतिस्साराणात् तथात्वं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजसु). स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved in these two senses).—7 Edge, point.—COMP.—स्थः 1 a warrior, combatant—2 a sentinel, (armed) watch—3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer—4. a war-drum or trumpet.—5. a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकवृत्त *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकशः *adv* In rows or columns. अनीकानी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्त्यस्या दत्तं वा, अनीक-इति] 1 An army, host, forces.—2 Three charms or one-tenth of a complete army (अश्वेहिणी); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots.—3 A lotus.

अनीच *a.* 1 Not low or vile, decent, respectable.—2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent.—COMP.—अनुवृत्ति *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (—*m.*) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीति: *f.* 1 Impropropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct.—2 (न ईति:) Freedom from calamity.—COMP.—ज्ञ.—विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c.; 'वा जिर् *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

अनीश *a.* 1 Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller; uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुतीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20.—2 Not a master or lord; having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.) powerless; मात्राणामनीशोऽस्मि संवृतः S. 2; अनौश्या शरीरस्य हृदयं स्ववशं माये न्यतं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104.—3 Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र—शः N. of

Vishnu (सर्वनियंता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः) —श Helplessness. (दीनभावः); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुमुक्षुः Mund.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled.—2 Unable 1 शयिता स-विद्येव्यनीश्वरा सक्रीकधुमहो मनोरथार Bv. 2. 182.—3 Not relating to God; ध्वनि-नानीश्वराय गुणार दहेत् Ms. 6. 72;—4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical.—† The godless one (with Sāṅkhyas). epithet of the world; जगदाह्वानीश्वरम्.—COMP.—वाद्: atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler.—वादिर् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless.—हः N. of a king of Ayedhyā.—श Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki. 2. 10. carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant.—† Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनय) 1 After, behind, along, after (पश्चात्): सर्वे नारदस्तु उपविशन्ति V. 5; पमदामन संस्थतः गुहा नृपतिः सर् R. 8. 72; तं नक्षत्रं ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठासया Mu. I. 141 असौ कुमास्तमजोतुगतः R. 6. 78; रथा च सशंकमनुप्रयातः Ku. 3. 231 क्रमेण सुप्तान्मु संविशन् सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातःनूदतिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु—विष्णोः पश्चात् P. 11. 4. 18. Sk; तदनु कथयेत्तद्विषयमवस्थां Mál. 9. 26 afterwards—2 Along, along side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयागः); जलानि सा तीरनिष्ठातृषुप तद्व्युत्थो-ध्यामनु राजधानी R. 13. 61; सोऽश्वमधस्तात्तद्व्युत्थामनु वीर्यवार । त्रिज्ञताश्वार सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःसतान् Mb. ; अनुगंभं याराणसी = गंगामन्वा-वर्तं (गंगदैर्घ्यं सहजदैर्घ्योपेकाक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. 11. 1. 16 Sk. ; आविभूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदकीश्याणुककथं Me.

21; गिरिदिग् अनुतटपृष्पतकणिकारवटिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes.—3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. 11. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतु-भूतजपोपेकाक्षितं वर्णनं) । so वृक्षमनु विद्योतते विश्रुत्—4 With, along with (सहार्थे) . connected with ; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. I. 4. 85. Sk. (नद्या सह संबद्धा) । उमास्तनोद्धे-दमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 along with, contemporaneously; Si. 8. 56; दिवसेणु-मित्रमन्माद्विलयं 9. 17.—5 Inferior or subordinate to (हीने) मित्रलाभमनु काभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हरिं सुतः—इहोऽनिः P. I. 4. 86 Sk.—6 In a particular

relation or state (इन्धंभूताख्याने प्रकारवि-
शेषान् रूपेण) ; भक्तो विशुभुम् Sk. (विष्णोः-
त्थंभूतः, भक्तविशेषयुक्तः) an ardent devo-
tee of Vishnu; यस्त्वां द्रष्टि स मां द्रष्टि
यस्तवाम् स मामनु Rām. favourably
inclined or devoted to.—7 Having
a part or share, participation, or
one that claims a share of (भागो) ;
भागोऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्त्वामोः लक्ष्मीर्हरिम्
(श्रेयसोः) Sk., इतिस्वामिकभाषवतीत्यर्थः—8
Repetition, in a distributive sense,
mostly in comp. (वीट्पार्थे, विषयतार्था) ;
अनुदिवसं day by day, every day ;
अनुक्षणं every moment ; श्वेत् अनुदिवसं
Sk waters tree after tree, i. e.
every tree (यावद्बृहन्नक्षत्राः सैकः)—9
Towards, in the direction of, near,
to, at (अनुर्वसमया P. II. 1. 15) ; अनुवच-
नशानिगतः SK ; आदि Si. 7. 24 near the
river; प्रणिधाय कौतमनु सुप्रथरः 9. 55 to
(प्रति) ; on or in, with the force of
the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतर्तं विभ्राते 4. 39,
7. 1; तस्माद्रुच्छेत्तु कर्मवत्तं वैरागराजावतीर्णा (अह्नोः
कर्म) Me. 50.—10 In orderly suc-
cession, according to; अनुक्रमेण in regu-
lar order; अनुक्रमेण—अथेहस्यानुपूर्व्येण
in order of seniority; पूर्वः अनुक्रमेण—
रूपस्य योग्यं Sk.—11 Corresponding with,
like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते प्रि-
याविरहो त्वं तु श्वथाम् मातनुः V. 4. 25; so
अनुगन्तुं to roar after or in imitation
of.—12 Following, conformable to
(अनुगत) ; तथैव सो भूदस्त्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरजनात्
K. 4. 12. (अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य)—13 With
regard to, towards, in respect of ;
अथेदामनु चोदितो वचः Si. 14. 53; साधुर्दे-
वतां मातराननु.—14 On account of, by
reason of (with abl.) ; समस्तो वत्
लोकाऽथ भजते कारणाद्नु । त्वं तु निष्कारणादेव
प्रियते वरवाणि ॥ Rām. As a separable
adverb अन is used only in the Vedas
and means after, afterwards; later
on, now, at this time, again, once
more, then, and further. (The
senses of अनु as given by G. M.
are:—अनु वेदाध्ययनानुष्ठानसामोप्यपश्चाद्वावतु-
त्थसाध्याभिमुखहीनविसर्गलक्षणेणु, e. g. वेदे अनु-
वाकः ; अनुष्ठाने अनुष्ठानति; सामोप्ये अनुमेव वर्षति।
पश्चाद्वावे तदनु; अनुबंधने अनुज्ञेते । साम्ये अनुकरो-
ति । आभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वत्सः । हीने
अनु हरिं ह्याः ; विसर्गे अनुजानीते । लक्षणे अन-
वचनशानिगतः) . The senses of अनु may
be thus expressed in verse:—आध्यामे-
ऽपरभाषेन (पश्चादर्धे) वीट्पार्थां सात्रिचौ तथा ।
इन्धंभूते लक्षणे च भागसाद्दृश्यवोपि ॥ योग्यतायां
तथा हीने एतांथार्थे ह्यनुकर्म । अर्थेऽन्वितेषु बहुकृतौ
ह्यनुज्ञदः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अनुः Ved. I A man.—2 N. of a son
of Yayāti.
अनुक a. [अनु-क P. V. 2. 74, अनुकाम-
गतं इति अनुकः कथिता Sk.] I Greedy ;
desirous.—2 Libidinous, lustful (as
lover) .—3 Sloping.

अनुकश्च To relate after (some
one else), mention subse-
quently.

अनुकर्मन् I Subsequent mention ;
आदेशः कथनं, अन्वादेशोऽनुकर्मन् Kāsi. on P.
II. 4. 32.—2 Relation, narration ;
discourse, conversation.

अनुकनोपघ a. The next youngest.

अनुकम्प I A. To take pity or com-
passion on, sympathize with, pity
(with acc.) ; किमुक्तिहानजोवितं वराका
नानुकंपसे Mill. 10 ; कथं ब्राह्मणो मामनु-
कंपत Mk. 3; कंपसे नानुकंपसे 4. 8; with
loc. also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मध्यनुकंपसे
Mb.—Caus. To pity &c. ; शकरों प्रथमा
वृष्टिं रवानुकंपयत् Ku. 4. 39.

अनुकम्पक a. Pitying, taking compas-
sion on, sympathizing with

अनुकम्पन a. One who pities, kind-
hearted, compassionate — Compassion,
pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकम्प[क्-अ-रु] Compassion, com-
miseration, pity; with gen. तेषामेवानु-
कम्पार्थे Bg. 10. 11; or with loc.; भक्त्या
गुरो मध्यनुकम्पया च R. 2. 63; or in comp.;
भूतानुकम्पा तव चेत् R. 2. 48 ; अनुकम्पायां कर्
P. V. 3. 76.

अनुकम्पित p. p. Pitied; आत्मन having
a compassionate spirit.

अनुकम्पय a. Pitying (in comp.) ;
sympathizing with.

अनुकम्प्य pot. p. Pitiabie, worthy of
sympathy ; किं तत्र वेनासि ममानुकम्प्या R.
14. 74 ; दुहितमनुकम्प्यामद्रादाय दोष्यां Ku.
3. 76.—प्यः I A courier, express
messenger — 2 An ascetic

अनुकक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम a. [कामस्य सहजः अनुकामो वा] I
Agreeable to desire, according to
one's desire.—2 [अनुकामयते कम्-अच् [
Desirous, lustful.—यं ind. At will,
according to desire or wish, as de-
sired, at pleasure.—मः [अनुकम्पः कामः]
Proper or worthy desire ; desire ;
कृतं fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकामोप a. [कामस्य सहजं अनुकामं, स
प्रत्ययः ; अनुकामं गोविं वधेष्टं नन्ता इत्यर्थः P. V.
2. 11 Sk.] Going at will or plea-
sure ; one who acts as he pleases ;
अनुकामोपतिरत्यज Bk.

अनुकार a. [कालस्य योग्यः] Opportune ;
timely, adapted or suited to the
time.—कं ind. Opportunely, on a
proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तन Act of proclaiming or
publishing.

अनुकूल a. [अनुगतः कूलं तटं स्नेहादिबंधनं वा]
I Favourable, agreeable (lit. fol-
lowing the bank or slope, accord-
ing to the current; with the *grcaia*) .

as wind, fate &c. ; मंदं मंदं नुदति पव-
नश्चाणुकुलो यथा त्वां Me. 9. शानं पवनम् —
4. 10; परिणामा संवृता S 7; V. 3. 20. S
2 Friendly, kind, well or kindly
disposed.—3 Conformable to ;
pleasing, agreeable or favourable
to, conducing to, capable of ; oft
in comp. ; स्वर्गानुकूला इव स्वर्गकंताः S. 2.
7; अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 42 not inclined
to pride ; दर्शनानुकूलोऽहमस्य न वति 107;
कुशलावितानुलुब्धः R. 5. 76 befitting,
suitable.—लः I A faithful or kind
husband. (एकताः S. D or एकनिरतः
एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आतक्तः) a variety of
नायक.—2 'Favourable to all', epithet
of Vishnu.—ल I N. if a tree (देवी)
Croton Polyandrum.—2 N. of a
metre — 3 I Favour, kindness; नारी-
णामनुकूलमवावृति चेत् K. P. 9.—2 (Rhet.)
A figure in which unfavourableness
turns into kindness ; अनुकूलं प्रतिशुभ्य-
मानुकूलवानुभवे चेत् S. D. ; कुपितासि यदा त-
न्नि विनाशय करणक्षतम् । बधान भुजवासाया क-
ठमस्य दहं तदा ॥

अनुकूलता-त्वं I Favour, conformity
kindness, good will ; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात्
R. 1. 42 the wind being favourable.
—2 Prosperity

अनुकूलवति Den. P. To conciliate,
propitiate, act in a friendly way
towards; (तं) अनुकूलवतिर्दोऽपि कल्पदुमवि-
भूषणः Ku. 2. 39 ; Ki. 13 71 ; Si
7. 11.

अनुकूल 8. U. To be after or after-
wards ; follow ; especially to imi-
tate, do after or in imitation of,
resemble, equal, copy (with gen) ;
तं ऽनुकूलोद्देश्यं तस्याः.... .रिमितस्य Ku. 1.
44 ; इयामनया हरिरिवानुकूलवती K. 10; अनुकरोति
गमतो नारायणस्य 6, 282; अनु कलमेन युयुपत-
रनुकूलम् M. 5; (also with acc.) . ; सर्वा-
भिरन्याभिः ककभिरनुकूलं तं वैशंपयनः K. 76;
शैलादिषस्यानुकूलकार लक्ष्मीं Bk. 2. 8 ; बहुतरं
भवतमनुकरोमि V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 199.—2
To requite, recompense.—3 To
try on, adjust, adapt ; एवं ततोऽनुकूर्वाति
Susr.

अनुकर a. Imitating.—रः An assist-
ant

अनुकरणं, कृतिः f. I Imitation ; त्वदीय
सुचारितेकदेशस्यानुकरणं किलितम् Mu. 7.—2
Copy, resemblance, similarity,
शब्दानुकरणं onomatopœia; अथेत्तानुकरणं.
स्यात् इती P. VI. 1. 98; V. 4 57 ; I. 4.
62; धूमोद्गाराणुकृतिनिपुणाः Me. 69.—3
Compliance ; आभिष्वत्तदनुकृतेहमस्य वै
Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्तृ m. 1 An imitator.—2 Actor,
performer.

अनुकर्मन् n. 2 Imitation.—2 [पाश्चात्,
तं कर्म] A subsequent rite.

D.—3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating; approaching.—5 Conformity, accordance। धृत्य-बुधमाच्च S. B.

अनुगामिन् a. Following.—m. A follower=अनुग.

अनुगामुक a. Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगमित् p. p. Roared.—त् A roaring echo. Ku. 6 40.

अनुगाव a [गोः सहज्ञाः आयायः, अच्] Suiting (the length of) the Oxen. अनुगिरं ind. By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुगु गोः पश्यात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः ; अनुगु ख P. V. 2 15 Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुगादिर् a. [गद-णिनि] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगोति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण a. [अनुगुणो गुणो यस्य] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; कर्तव्यतापसाविष्णु वंशकातुगुणो स्मृती Susr. ; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable. according to ; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चोदितं Mv. 7. obedient to the will ; 7. 78 ; गुणसंपदातुगुणता गमितः Ki. 6. 33 ; 10. 13 ; congenial, suitable, fit ; अन्न-लाभात् Dk. 64, 94 ; अननुगुणादरणं Dk.

130 not having wives worthy of themselves ; (वीणा) वक्तव्यतस्य हृदया-नुगुणा यस्य Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes णा to mean तर्कयुक्तवर्णना itself) ; अत्र द्वावप्य-पक्षानर्थायानेव न शान्तातुगुणो R. G. ; रसानुगुणा-तामेति S. D. 1. णं सर्वस्ववस्थासु यत् U. I 39.—णः A ntural peculiarity.—णं adv. I Favourably, conformably to one's desires ; शिरेणानुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रति-पत्तिपराहृत्कुं Bk. 8. 95.—2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.) तदा देशानुगुणं भवदानमनमभूत् Dk. 11.-3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable conciliate ; bring about, secure। संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुकैषिणो Ki. 18. 44.

अनुगुप्त a. Covered, sheltered.

अनुगैः 1. P. I To sing after (a person), sing to (a tune) ; follow in singing ; अनुगायति काशिदूदक्षितपञ्चमतां Git. I ; अनुगुणयद्यद्विद्यं दुर्बुधिविद्वानमाज्ञाः Ki. 3. 60. sent back, echoed.—2 To sing ; to celebrate in song.

अनुगैः Singing in response to ; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः f. N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32 mātrās a species of the Aryā metre.

अनुग्रह 9 P. (Ved.-गृभ्णाति) 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness। शिलातलेकदेशमनुग्रहणात् वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone ; अयं विहरोऽनुग्रहतात् V. 5. be pleased to sit down &c. ; महेंद्रण पुनरनुग्रहीता V. 3 favoured (by modifying the curse) ; with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation ; अनुग्रहीतोऽह-मनया मभवतः संभावनया S. 6 ; कतरकुलमनुग्र-हीतं भवत्तया जन्मना K. 135 ; अनुग्रहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेशाद्भवतः V. 4. I am much obliged to you &c. (अनुग्रहीत is oft used by itself in the sense of ' much obliged, ' ' many thanks, ' ' I thank you, ' ' I esteem it a favour ').—2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain (as fire) ; अग्नि-श्रियातुग्रहीतः स्यात् Asval.—3 To receive, welcome.—4 To hold up ; support, uphold.—5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving.—6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after ; आकृतिमनुग्रहन्ति गुणाः Vb. 2 द्वात्रवर्षातुग्रहीता भवति U. 5.—Caus. To cause to favour, or to favour । आर्यस्य दर्शननात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः,—हर्ण 1 A favour, kindness, obligation ; showing favour, obliging, rewarding (opp. निग्रह) ; निग्रहातुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1. पादावर्णानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठ R. 2. 35 ; अनुग्रह इवैवमर्थ्यना S. 1 ; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.—2 Assistance, help (shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादिवोषणं).—3 Facilitating by spells.—4 Acceptance.—5 Rear-guard.—Comp.—कातर a. anxious to please or for favour.—सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्यः p. p. Fit to be favoured or obliged ; ततः कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्य-सिच्छामि K. 134 ; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक a. 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting.—2 Gracious, kind. अनुग्रासकः A mouthful ; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुवर्तन् Linking together with ; शिखा कथानुवर्तनाय मयापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुवर्त् 1 P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after ; to serve, attend or wait upon ; विनाः पादानुवर्त्त्तः K. 368 serving.—2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander.—3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुवर्त्तः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant ; तेनानुवर्त्तेनोः R.

2 4। आत्मानुवरस्य भावं जिज्ञासयाना 26, 52 ; Me. 3 ; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by ; वानर , राक्षसः &c.—2 Following a spy (चरम-नुगतः).—ती,—ता 1 A female attendant.—2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुवर्त्तित p. p. Followed &c.—त् Walk ; walk in life, conduct.

अनुवर्त्तकः A follower, servant &c.—रिका A female servant.

अनुवर्त्तिः f. Ved. Repeating (in a chorus).

अनुवर्त्तित a. 1 Wrong, improper —2 Unusual ; unfit.

अनुवर्त्तित 10 P. To consider, think of, call to mind ; भातुंभुत्वमनुवर्त्तिष्य वपुश्च तस्याः S. 2. 9। Bg. 8. 8 ; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुवर्त्तिता,—वर्त्तितं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon.—2 Recalling, recollecting.—2 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुवर्त्तादः The part of a man's undergarment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to feet (Mar. निव्या).

अनुवर्त्तितः f., अनुवर्त्तेदः Non-extirpation ; non-destruction ; indestructibility.

अनुवर्त्तिष्ठ a. Not rejected ; pure, holy ; fresh, unused । एतौत्तना Dk. 112

अनुजन् 1 A. To be born after ; arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c. । पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदं पुत्रोत्पन्नयते Ms. 5. 9. 134 ; अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छी-लमनुजायते Mb.—2 To take after (one's parents) ; to be born similar to.

अनुज-जात p. p. Born after, later, younger ; राममनुजातः P. III. 4. 72।

असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78 ; पुमास्त-मनुजस्य जाता पुत्रानुजा Sk. ; so लघुनुजा.—जः,—जातः 1 A younger brother ; Ms 5. 58.—2 A cadet ; born again, after born, younger, later.—3

Taking after.—4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread.—जा,—जाता 1 A younger sister.—2 N. of a plant (त्रायमाणालता).—जं N. of a plant (पर्वीचरीक).—Comp.—अवर a. lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मर् m. [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother ; जननाथ तवाजुजन्मनो Ki. 2. 17 ; Si. 13 2, 14.

अनुजाव् 1 P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something) । ये च त्वापनु-जीवन्ति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rām. ; स तु तस्याः पानिग्राहकमनुजाविवर्त्ति Dki. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under, live as a subordinate to—2 To see without envy ; वां तां त्रिय-

मर्यामः पुरा दृष्ट्या युक्तिरे अथ तामनुजीवामः Mb.-3 To live for any One.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 v. 1-5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a* Dependent, living on or upon.-*m*. A dependent, servant, follower; अत्रचनीयाः प्रभाविः अनुजीविभिः Ki. I. 4, 10; अनुश्रितानुवातिन् सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a*. To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञ 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3. 50 let me go; सोऽपि यति शकृतका पतिगृहं संविरनुज्ञायतां S. 4. 8. permitted to go; Dk. I. 23; M. I. 19, Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया प्रीतिमतः अनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed to.-2 To betroth, affianc; मां जतमात्रं वनमित्रनाम्नेऽन्वजानान्द्रावो मे पितृता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive.; अनु-प्रवेदो यद्द्वारं कृतवांस्तदे ममाभियं सर्वे तदनुजानामि Mb.-4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg; त्वां साह-मनुजानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं Rām.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण चशसा...अत्रैश्वर्यन्वजानत Mb.-7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*), —*Caus.* (ज्ञायति), I To ask or beg for, request.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽपि तच्छुत्वा ...गानरमनुज्ञाप्यः स्वाभयं गतः Pt. 4. तं चक्रधरमनु-ज्ञाप्य स्वगृहगतः 5; Ms. 4. 122, 9. 82 स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्विव मनो दृष्टे। जन्मनुश्रयथाकांभमनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञान [ज्ञा-अङ्-लुट्वा] I Per-mission, consent, sanction; हुगोर-नुज्ञामाशेष्य मातः R. 2. 66.-Permission or leave to depart.-3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An Order, command.-Comp.—पूजना-प्राथना requesting per-mission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismissed.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः *f.* I Authorising -2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुगतो ज्येष्ठ] Next to the eldest.-*adv.* According to seniority.

अनुत्प I P. I To heat; vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 A. or pass.) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; त्रिष्विधेऽनुत्पयेने दयितानुनयेनेन्द्रियः V. 3. 5. (v. l. for निमृतेऽनुत्पयेने &c.). Ki. 17. 40.—*Caus.* To pain, afflict;

distress; विरहः किमिमानुत्पयेद्द बाह्ये विष-शेषिपश्चितं R. 8. 89

अनुत्तम *p. p.* I Heated.-2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुत्तापः I Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow; जतानुत्ताप्य सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms. II. 228.-2 heat.

अनुत्तापन *a* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुत्तापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुत्तर See under अनुत्तृ.

अनुत्तर्षः [तृष्-घञ्] I Thirst, desire to drink; सोऽपचारमुत्तर्षाति चारं सानुत्तर्षमु-त्तर्षपदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire.-3 Drinking spirituous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors). 5 Lipuor itself.

अनुत्तर्षणं=अनुत्तर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुत्तिल *a.* Following तिल (as a field). —*लं ind.* Grain after grain *i. e.* by grains or very minutely.

अनुत्तुर *a* Ved. Depressed or re-pressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुत्तूषयति Den. P To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P III. I. 25.

अनुत्तूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुत्तृ I P. I To go across or to the end.—2 To stretch length-wise.

अनुत्तरं [अनुतीर्यते अनेन; वरणे अप्] Fare, freight

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, no repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

अनुत्त *a.* Ved. [उद्-क्त न. त.] I Not moistened or wet; तुभ्यामेद द्विवोऽनुत्तं Rv. I. 80. 7.-2 Not set driven forth or urged (अपेरित); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] I Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्वेषेषु विश्वेन द्वेष्यमाहृतत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांक्ष्य गतिमनुत्तमाम् Ms. 2. 242, Y. I. 87; अदस्त्वया उन्नमनुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7. 18; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 158; 8. 81.-2 Not the best -3 (in gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.—*m.* N. of Siva or Vishnu. —*Comp.* —अभसू-अभसिकं a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy, said to mean 'indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.

अनुत्तर *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरा यस्मात्] 1 Principal, chief. -2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणि विशसितानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed. -3 [नास्ति उत्तर यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यनुत्तरा च भवत्यनुत्तरान् Naishadha.-4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चलति).-5 Low, inferior, base, mean.-6 Southern. [न. त.] No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply.—*(pl.)* A class of gods among Jains (उपपत्तिक).—*रा* The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अयागमिवाचारमनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पत्तिः / Failure, non-production. *a.*, लिक *a* Not yet produced.—*Comp.* अभ्युत्पत्तिः preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come.—*सम-*—*भा* a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into existence, not taking effect. *Comp.*—ह्यंति see अनुत्पात्तिचमस्यति.

अनुत्साह *a* Destitute of energy or determination. —*हः* Want of determination, energy &c. listlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not overea-ger, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सृज *a* Not deviating from the Sutra (of Pānini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular, अपदन्वा-सा सदृशति; सन्निरवचना Si. 2. 112.

अनुत्तेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; *को लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 63; modesty; *को ललु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; cf. "Modesty is the handmaid of heroism."

अनुत्तेकिर *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant; भाष्येषु अभिव S. 4. 17.

अनुत्त *a.* [न उरति or अनुत्तदाति तुष्यं ददाति दा-क] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (तुष्यरूपदात्); see अनानुत्त.

अनुत्तक *a.* I Waterless (as a desert). -2 Having very little water (as a puddle). -3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of ब्राह्म).

अनुत्तग्र *a* I Not lofty, low -2 Soft tender; weak, not sharp.

अनुत्तर *a.* I Having a slender waist; thin, lank; राजकथा Sk. (अ-रुपाद्यं नञ्, see अ).

अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेये I Restoration -2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent) ; not elevated or raised (not pronounced) with the Udatta accent) ; उच्चैः रुदात्तः, नीचैरुदात्तः । accentless, having the neutral, general tone ; उदात्त-श्चातुदात्तश्च स्वार्तश्च त्रयः स्वराः । uttēper with the grave accent (as a vowel) प्रत्यक्षप्रतिता वायुपेटोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहताऽथ निक्षपात्-यति स उदात्तः, एवमऽनिक्षपातोऽथ अनुदात्तः । *तथाऽथ सभ्येण स्थायितुं नार्थमिति निक्षपातोऽथ अनुदात्तं पदं भक्तम् Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pāṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udatta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). तः The grave accent.—Comp—आदिः a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त—इत्त a verbal root having for its अनु-वैध the grave accent (denoting that it takes the Atm. terminations only).—उदय a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. —तर *a.* more than अनुदात्त । still lower or graver accent, *i. e.* that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly ; not high or noble. -2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great 3 (अनुगतो दारात्) Adhering to or followed by a wife ; यस्मिन्मसादसि पुनः स मषयुदागोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). -4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुरूपया दाराः यद्भुः).

अनुदित *a.* I Unsaid, not uttered. -2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिवस-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day । पारावतः चतुःश्लोकाणामात्रस्योक्तो कामी मण्डितुर्दिवसं च 3. 3. 2 हतः Udb. अनुदिवस पति-ह्रायस्यैः S. 3.

अनुदिश 6 P. To point out; assign. अनुदेशः I Pointing back ; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule ; यथांश्चयमनुदेशः समानः P. I. 3 10 । subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second ; as in सद्यःकृतजीविषु हर्षकृत्ययः P. III. 4. 36. -2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदिश *a.* Pointing or referring back ; being the object of an अनुदेश अनुद्दिश I P. To survey, behold ; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect ; न च अयोऽनुपश्यामि हृत्का स्वजनमा-ह्वे Bg. I. 31 । Bh. 3. 3. —*Caus.* To show, tell, inform as follows. समा-पतिः पुत्रमग्निमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदक्षयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शन Inspektion, survey; उचित-श्राममहाश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Rām. ; consideration, regard ; जनममृत्युजरतयाविदुःख-दोषानुदर्शने Bg. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. —दृष्टिः *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [दैर्घ्यमनुगतः] Longitudi- nal, lengthwise.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up १ताः संपुष्टाः समद्विभिः S. 5. 12 ; humble ; modest ; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरणे I Not removing or taking away. -2 Not offering, estab- lishing or proving.

अनुद्धातः I Non-partition ; not tak- ing a share (विक्रोद्धारगृह्यो विभागः). -2 Non removal.

अनुद्धृत *a.* Undivided; unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c.—Comp.—अध्वस्तनवः taking place of sunset while the आहवनीय fire con- tinues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्धृत *a.* I Not bold ; soft, mild. -2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यत Repeated playing or gam- bling; N. of a part of the Sabhā- parvan.

अनुद्योग *a.* Lazy, not industrious - गः Idleness, inactivity.

अनुदु I P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany; अनुषां रागसुतेरनुदुते R. 3 38 । 12. 67 ; 16. 25 । si. 1. 52 । 5 59. -2 To chase, pursue,

अनुदुत *p. p.* I Followed pursued (sometimes used actively). -2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —तं A measure of time in music= half *druta* or one-fourth of a Mātrā (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) अर्धमात्र द्रुतं इयं द्रुतार्थं चाप्यनुदुतं.

अनुद्वहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension -गः Security or free- dom from fear. अनुद्वहः I P. 1 To run after, follow अनुषां पुनराद्यानां वाचमप्यनुद्वहति U. I. 10. the sease, follows the

words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense) । स्वर्चि निश्चयतोऽनुद्वहति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. -2 To run up to, approach. -3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुद्वानं I Going or running after, following, pursuing; दुरश्च क्लृप्तसंज्ञेः S. 2. -2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth) ; re- search; investigation. -3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. -4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुद्वये I P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. -2 To wish well of, to bless, favour; प्रजानिषेकं मयि वर्तमानं सुवीरमुध्यायत चेतसेति R. 14. 60 bless! अनुद्वयुत्तुध्वेयं सांनिध्वैः प्रति- मानतैः 17. 36 favoured.

अनुद्वया [ध्वै-अङ्] Thinking or wish- ing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुद्वयान *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c.—तं [ध्वै-रुद] I Thought; अनुद्वयानन्तरमेव K. 262; meditation, religious contemplation.-2 Think- ing of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिवि- रूपस्य त्वदनुद्वयानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21.—3 Wishing well of affectionate soli- citude for; अनुद्वयानेकवेतयं वत्सलान्दुष्टमस्तु बः U. 7. 11; सा त्वन्व च स्तुषायामकथंतां सीतायां शिवातुड्वयानपरा भव U. 1.

अनुद्वयायः [ध्वै कर्तरि षच्] One who wishes well of.

अनुद्वयेय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of, अनुद्वयुत्तुध्वेयं R. 17. 36.

अनुनद् I P. To sound towards or at (with acc.).—*Caus.* To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिवीं चतुरिंशं च सगरांश्चाननाद्वयं, साधु साधिवति नादेन पृथिवीमन्ववाद्वयं, बिन्दुनेनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise; Si. 7. 18 reverberation, echo.

अनुनादि *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय—नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिकां] I Nasal, pronounced through the nose; मुखसाहतनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P. I. 1. 8। अर्धोऽनुनासिका न ष्ठी Sikshā; अनुना- सिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants ष, व, ख (under certain cir- cumstances) ; *i. e.* the letters in- cluded in the पत्याहार अम् except ह् and र्.—2 The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of ष, व् or ख्.—कं The nasal twang.—Comp.—आदिः a conjunct conso- nant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; अनुसामुपदिहता क्रियाणामय कर्षणम्। क्रमसो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाप्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी I P. I To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चातुर्नातः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54; वि-श्राद्धं श्रवणे पराङ्मुखीर्नानुवेनुवन्महाः स तत्त्वे 19. 38. 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5. 46; त्वत्संभवेन मम तत्तद्विवातुर्नते V. 3. 20. pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13. 67; M. 5. K. 168. 178; Dk. 3. 4. 7.-2 To cherish love; वि-द्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; cf. Shakespeare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'.-3 To bring near to (with dat. of person).-4 To train, discipline.-5 To honour.

अनुनय a. [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words).-यः I Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger); friendly persuasion; कथं तु शक्तोऽनुनयो महर्षिःश्रामना-ज्ञादयपरिवर्त्तना R. 2. 54; कथं वा तेषामनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतियक्रः स कथयानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4.-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुनयैः दक्षि-तानुनयेर्नभिवन्धः V. 3. 5; दक्षिजन् 2. 22; वाक्यैः विविधैरनुनयो संबर्धस्य साधनं S.D. 458.-3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; भद्रं प्रथं नः । किंतु त्वदाभ्युपार्थपरिज्ञानतरितोऽयमस्मद्नुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; विविध-वाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासानुनये खलु Ak.; *आमंत्रणं conciliatory address.-4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.-यं adv. Fitly, suitably.

अनुनयिन् a. Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः=अनुनय q. v; सातुनीतिश्च सीतायैनाकुचपत् Bk. 8. 75. adopting a conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

अनुनायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिक a. Conciliating; भियतमेव वचुर्नुनायिका Si. 6. 7.-का A female character subordinate to the Nâyikâ or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सर्वा प्रसजिता दासी प्रेय्या भाशियिका तथा । अन्याश्च शिष्यकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुन्नत a. Not raised or elevated, not lifted up.—Comp.—आन्नत a.

level (neither raised nor lowered) —नाम a. having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्नादः,—अनुन्नात a. Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप=अनुप q. v.

अनुपकारिन् a. 1. Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received.—2. Worthless, useless.

अनुपक्षित p. p. Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षोण).

अनुपशोत a: Not praised.—तं ind. So that no other person accompanies in singing.

अनुपवातः Absence of damage or detriment; *अजित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपवर्त्तय a. Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ I P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपाठत p. p. Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

अनुपाठोत्त a. Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् I P. I To fly to or towards.—2 To fly or run after, follow (fig.); pursue, chase; युद्धानुपतति स्वदं; दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7; -कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्न-प्रेक्षणैः संवृत्तः S. 1; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चतः) Mâl. 9. 8. does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it; यस्मैवं भवतः कुटुम्बवृत्तिमनुपातना; Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.—2 To fall upon, attack; प्रावीणानुपतय Mâl. 8. 9.—Caus. 1 To fly to.—2 To throw another down along with oneself.

अनुपतनं,—पातः I Falling upon alighting upon in succession—2 following, going after, pursuit; उप-वनपवनानुपतदक्षैः Si. 7. 27.—3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence.—4 [अनुपतः त्रैराशिकिन पातः] Proportion.—5 Rule of three.—6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं ind. (regarded as a numeral from पत्) Following in succession, going after; कृतानुपतं कुसुमान्य-सृष्ट्यात् Bk. 2. 11 (कृतानुपतं गतं going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers).

अनुपातन् a. Following as a result —m. A follower; मदनुपातिनामिष पंथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ a. [पंथाननुपगतः] Following the road.—यः A road, favourable road; अतरुपथा अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुकूलमार्गाः), —यं adv. Along the road,

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.—2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife); इतथ्यस्य यवोर्वास्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb.—3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth); वसुधामन्वपद्येतां वास्तुतामिव दुमी Mb.—5 To enter upon, betake oneself to; जितामित्येव तानक्षानुपुनैस्वाप्त-पद्यत, ध्यानमेवाःवपद्यत Râm.; पुत्रा हृष्टवां सुसंभ्रता नाःवपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else—6 To find, discover, see, notice; दीर्घं दृष्टयो..... निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhâg. —7 To lose (with abl.); महत्सत्त्वान्वपद्येतां Mb. —8 To handle.—9 To fall to the share of (Ved.).

अनुपद् a. [पद्-अङ्ग] Ved. Coming to pass —f. Food (got every day) (अनुदिनऽन्यमन्नं).

अनुपद a. [पदानुपगतः] I Following the feet closely.—2 Following every word; *सूत्रं a commentary (of a Brâhmana) explaining the text word for word.—दः N. of a man or tribe.—दं A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals.—ind. [पदानां पथात्] I Along the feet, near the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk.—2 Step by step, at every step; Si. 9. 78.—3 Word for word —4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk; गच्छतां पुरो भवती । अहमप्यनुपदमानत एव S. 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you; इदमुच्यते एव K. 263, 264; oft with, gen. or in comp. in this sense- लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54] (तां) आश्रिताननुपदं समप्युसात् पाणिना R. 11. 31; अमनाः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावच्योऽनुपदमाशेष I. 44. 14. 81; Si. 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a. [अनुपदमस्त्वस्य गंतुत्वेन, ठरः] Following, gone-after.

अनुपदिन् a. [अनुपद्-ङिण P. V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk.; क्षणदाकरेऽनुपदिभिः प्रथये Si. 9. 70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामनुत्प्रा-यामः तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उपान्त Pf V. 2. 9 Sk.).

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपवः 'Having no उपवा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि a. [न. व.] Guileless, without fraud; रहस्यं सातूनामनुपधि विगुहं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः I Not mentioning ; non-statement. -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः f. I Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तावयानुपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā, p. 82 (तावयं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, o. of any connected meaning). -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. -3 In conclusive reasoning ; absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभावः) ; वानो देवदशो दियान् मुक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः वानत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनानुपपन्नम् ; see अर्थोपपत्ति also. -4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न a. Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम a. [न. व.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent. -मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of ऊमुद्र).

अनुपमेयमित a. Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दन Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त a. I Not used (as food) -2 Unsuitable, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

अनुपयोग a. Useless. -नः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपगत a. I Not dead. -2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध a. Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धि f. Non-recognition, non-perception (प्रत्यक्षाद्यभावः) ; नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धः (the knowledge of घटाभाव is possible because the प्रतिशेषो or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट) ; one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas. -Comp. -समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलम्बः Want of apprehension ; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिर m. One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपमयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य a. Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहारण m. A kind of हेतुभास or fallacy in Nyāya, a subdivision of the अनैकविकहेतुभासाः ;

वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative ; as सर्वं इत्येव प्रमेयत्वान्न, अत्र सर्वेवैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्व इत्यनुपसंहारी अन्वये व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टताभावात्.

अनुपसर्गः I A word (particle &c) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga. -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन a. Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

अनुपस्कृत a. I Unpolished (as silver). -2 Genuine, blameless -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार a. Not elliptical (अद्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. II. 38.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापनं Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित a. Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् a. Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित a. Not present, absent, not at hand or near ; not current. -तं A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः f. I Absence ; सम • तै क्षमता भवेत् : your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. -2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत a. I Not injured, unpaired, unvisited. -2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth) ; * तं दुकूलयुक्तं K. II. 229. See अनाहत.

अनुपा I P. I To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with ; (मधु पीत्वा)... अनुपात्यसि चाप्यदूषितं जलोमलि R. 8. 68, कर्मभाषान्मक्षयन्मधु चानुपिबन् Susr ; Bri. S. 7. 6. -2 To follow in drink. -3 (2 P.) = अनुपात्. q. v.

अनुपानं I A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भिषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किञ्चिन्मधुसिरादि पीयते तत्), a fluid vehicle in medicine. -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय a Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. -यं An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पाठ 10 P. I To guard, watch over, protect, defend ; बालदोषादिकं रिकथं तावद्रामानुपालयत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody, -2 To conform to, obey, observe ; दशरथवचनमनुपात्तय. K. 21 ; सत्यानुपात्तयत्सत्यं H. 4. 23 ;

so प्रतिज्ञा, वर्य, मार्ग &c. ; keep, preserve ; अनुपालयती प्रभुशक्ति Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत a. Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes -Comp. -मांसं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-तिप see under अनुपत्.

अनुपाद्य a. Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातकं [पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सदृशं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnumṛiti ; Manu mentions 30 kinds ; See It. 54-58.

अनुपार्श्व a. Lateral, along or by the side. - (pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपाहत a. Ved. Western.

अनुपूरणः [अनुपतः अन्व्यं पुरुषं] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [अनुपतः पृष्पं तद्विकां] A kind of reed (शरवृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व a. [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाठे क्रमं वा] I Regular, having suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical ; वृत्तानुपूर्वं च न चातदार्थं Ku. I. 35 ; ततोऽनुपूर्वतश्चरावाहः Ki. 17. 50. (मंगुच्छाकार Malli.) ; जंघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131 ; * तान्नागुला वाहुलते ibid. ; * केशा who has regular hair ; पात्र having regularly shaped limbs ; so स्टंष्ट, नाभि, प्याणि. -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession ; coming in the order, following. -3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण) ; अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kāty. -Comp. -ज a. descended in a regular line. -वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, -पूर्वेण adv. In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards ; from the beginning or first ; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8. 142 ; 3. 39 ; 7. 35.

अनुपूर्व्य a. Regular, orderly, successive. -र्वा = आनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठय a. [अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृष्ठयत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत a. I Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप a. Not sown (as seed) ; क्षय्य fallow, meadow (ground &c.)

अनुपित्रम a. Grown without being sown.

अनुपज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं I A gift, donation. -2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular

letters (वाह्यपत्रम्); एते आसानुप्रदाना अर्थात्त्रिंशत् Sk.

अनुप्रपातं-इं ind. Going in succession, वेह ते-इं, आसते वेह गेह अनुप्रपातं-इं P. III. 4. 56. Sk.

अनुपयुक्त 7 A. To employ, apply, employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition; P. I 3. 63, III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetition or reproduction of what has been said by the teacher; *आदि a class of words given in P. V. I. III.

अनुप्रविष्ट 6 P. 1 To enter into; join; पथिकसर्थादि विदेशागामिनमनुपावृष्टः M. 5; (fig. also); विश्रय लौकिकाः संसर्वायमनुप्रविशति Mv. I enter into familiar talk or conversation. -2 To accommodate or adapt oneself to; यस्य यस्य हेतुो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि ते नः 1 अनुप्रविष्ट्य मेधावो हि प्रमात्सवशं नयत् Pt. I. 68. सखे वामदेव त्वमपि भावेनंदनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि A. R. I you too share in his opinion, or think with him.-3 To follow in entering; sleep with.-4 To attack.

अनुप्रवेशः I Entrance into; पुषोप वृद्धिर्हृदिश्रद्धावितेनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3 22; IO. 51.-2 Adapting oneself to the will of; बलवतामिभूतस्य विदेशमने तदनुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. I. भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितसंतदनुप्रवेशमयथा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -3 Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः f. I very close attachment.-2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसद Caus. To propitiate, conciliate; प्रयं V. 3.

अनुप्रसदतं Propitiation, conciliation; प्रयं नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थः Latitudinal, following the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्राण 2 P. To breathe after.-Caus. To animate, support, feed; help, mostly used in the statement of Alankāras in a sentence; उत्प्रेक्षासु-प्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, animation.

अनुप्राप 5 P. I To get, obtain.-2 To reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीमनुप्रापः Mb.-3 To imitate; लालाकल-मनुप्रापमहोक्षरतस्य विक्रमं R. 4. 22.-4 To arrive, come (intrans.). कथयि-मा भूमिमनुप्रापः K. 132; Ve. 6.-5 To get back.

अनुप्रापः p. p. Reached, got, obtained.

अनुप्रापिः f. Getting to, reaching, arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुवतः रसाद्यनुगुणं प्रकृष्टमासं वर्णन्यासं समवर्णानां समवर्णानां वा] Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादृश्येऽपि ध्वंजनसदृशस्य वर्णसाम्यं रसाद्यनुगुणं-प्रकृष्टो न्यासः अनुप्रासः शब्द-साम्यं वैधर्म्येयं स्वयस्य यत् S. D. 633). अनुप्रास is of 5 kinds; (a) ऐकं or single alliteration; बकुलं चानिंकाकुं देर कायेरीतपिपायनः पवनः; मृध्नामुद्राकृष्णाविरलगरल &c. K. P. 7. (b) वृत्तिं or harmonious. (c) श्रुतिं or melodious (d) अर्धं or formal; as मरु हंसनः पुलकं वहेनः; (e) लाटः; स्मेराराजीव-नयने नयने किं निमांशिते. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुप्लु I A To run after, follow; इदमन्ततो वानरद्वयं आर्यस्य पाठिणग्राहमिव संभ्रयादनुप्लवते A. R. 5.

अनुप्लवः A follower; servant; सातु-प्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाभरणं R. 13. 75; Mv. 2. 7. 19.

अनुबंध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten to, attach, tie, connect; सीमंतं निर-मनुबध्नातं कारभ्या Si. 8. 69 forming, arranging; बधोरपि राजेन्द्र संबन्धेनानुब-धयत (इष्ट्याकुलं) Rām. 3 खीरानानु-बद्धा कथा Dk. II. 4 connected with.-2 (a) To have in the train (fig. also); न शिष्याननुबध्नात Bhāg. (b) To bring about, cause, lead to, result in, produce as a consequence; नानुबध्नाति कुशलं Mb; हे वृषल ते तथा विश्वोऽस्तु यथा हिंसामनुबध्नाते P. VI. 1. 141 Comp.-3 To press, importune, urge, request; पुनः पुनश्चातुबध्नाता K. 69. 133; 207; 233 -4 (a) To attend or follow closely, follow at the heels of, follow। को तु सख्यमनुबध्नातस्त-पस्विनीभ्यामबालसखी बालः S. 7; मधुक-कुंभेरनुबध्नातं K. 139; इष्ट्या तावदय-मन्वे माधीव तमप्यनुबध्नात K. 158, 194, 319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv 7. 18; Si. 5. 26 (b) To chase; pursue; तस्मानुबध्नातं K 120; अनुबध्नाता तुण, मुल्लिमयुं 132 (c) To adhere or stick to, cling to; चय्या चित्रलेला यामनुबध्नाति देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (d) To continue, take up; तदेवानुबध्नातं तपः 322; तान्येव चिरपरिभ्रतात्ययश्याणं मामनुबध्नाति U 3 v. 1 for अनुबंधति; वंशपायनागमनालापभेवानुबध्द्य K. 262. (e) To follow, succeed, come close upon; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादा यद्विप्रद्विषदं सत्पत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; see अनुबंधि below.-5 To foster, cherish, entertain, harbour; तेषु किं भवतः संहमनुबध्नात मानसं Mār. P.-6 To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47.-7 Not to burst or break loose, hold or keep together; अगोऽपि हि वृणाकाना-मनुबध्नाति तंतवः H. 1. 95. pass. To be related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध p. p. I Bound, attached tied to.-2 Following in the train coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धा रथान्धसंशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41-3 Connected with, related to, relating, or belonging to.-4 Constantly sticking to, being in; continued, continuous; नित्यानुबद्धकुलवैरः Ve. I; भुव-काकलीहंसितं U. 3; *विजृम्भक K. 66; *विजृम्भश्रुभिः 135 constantly flowing.-5 Fixed upon, directed towards; कलहंस वक्रवायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबंधः I Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig.); यस्यां मनश्चातुनुबध्नातस्यामुद्रिः Māl. 2; एतद्व्यशेन दर्शने कांशो मे इदृयानुबंधः इति न जानासि U. 3; state of feeling; K. 257.-2 Uninterrupted succession, unbroken sequence, continuous flow, continuity; series, chain; नाप्यं कुह स्थिरतया त्रितानुबंधं s. 4. 14; मरणं K. 236 following up death, desire for dying; अनुबंधाद्दामेदा K. 280; यदानास्यार्थादेवानुबंधे 309 (persistence in) following me. 317; वैर, मत्सर्, Dk. 63, 161; मुच्यतां देव शोकानु-बंधः K. 63 continuous sorrow; दुर्लभजनप्रार्थनं Rāt. 1; 4. 16; सानुबंधाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निगापदः R. 1. 64 continuous, uninterrupted; परिबृद्धागम-नुबंधसवया R. 9. 69 continuous enjoyment; अयं सोऽयोऽन्यनुबंधः संवृत्तः V. 5 giving rise to a chain of evils.-3 Descendants, posterity; सानुबंधा हता ह्यसि Rām.-4 Consequence result (good or bad); आत्मदोषानुबंधेन K. 319 in consequence of; यदयं चानुबंधं च सुखं B. 18. 39, 25; अनुबंध-मजानतः कर्मणामविबध्नातः Rām.-5 Intention, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं परिज्ञाय देशकाली च तत्त्वतः सात्त्विको बालोऽयं दंडं दंशेऽपु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; पापं of evil designs.-6 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member (मुक्या-नुयायि, अपमानं); a secondary symptom, symptomatic affection, attendant on the principal disease (वातपित्तादिदोषाणामप्राधान्यं); मूर्च्छानुबंधा विषमन्त्राः Susr-7 Connecting link or adjunct of a subject or topic; theme, matter of discussion; introductory reasons; (विषययोजना-विकारसंबन्धः अनुबंधः) (an indispensable element of the Vedānta).-8 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as the ल in मल्ल, ए in हण; रिपुराय पशभवाय मध्ये प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोतियानुबंधः Ki. 13. 19.-9 Offence, fault, -10 An obstacle, impediment also the clog or encumbrance of a family; domestic ties or attachment.-11 A child or pupil who follows the

example set by his parent or teacher (मुख्यानुयायी शिशुः). -12 Beginning, commencement. -13 Repeated application or devotion (यौनःपुन्येन अभिर्नवेशः). -14 Course, pursuit. -15 A small bit or part, a trifle. -16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भानानु-बंधपूर्णाः. -17 Base, stem (स्तूतिः). १०वा [अनुबध्यते अतिशयिन ध्यायिते अनया] I Thirst. -2: Hiccup.

अनुबंधक a. Connected, related,

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधिन् a. (oft at the end of comp.) I (a) Connected with, attached or related to ; अहो सरसर-णीयानुबंधिनी जीवनकथा Mal. I having for its contents or subject matter &c. । परिचयानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing. (b) Mixed or blended with ; नील-कंठकलेकायानुबंधिना मंद्रङ्कुतेन मामनुमन्यते Māl. 9. -2 Followed by, accompanied with ; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence ; तदियमायत्समंततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60 । अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67 ; शाश्वं शाश्वतरानुबंधि 156 ; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single ; K. 349 ; Ki. 1, 20 ; Bg. 15. 2 ; गुणा गुणानुबंधित्वात्सय सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated with. -3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted ; अपि त्वदावाजितवारिसंपूर्णं प्रबलमासामनुबंधि वारुणं Ku. 5, 34 ; ऊर्ध्वं गतं यद्य न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading ; K. 246, 303.

अनुबंध्य a I Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). 2 [वध्यां बंधः अनुबंधः कर्मणि ष्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice ; गौःनुबंध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चारिस्थत् बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् 4 A To awake, to recollect ; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of ; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—Caus. I To remind, put in mind of ; अयं सत्यमनुबोधतोऽस्मि स. I well reminded.—2 To advise, inform ; इति शिष्येण किलन्वबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः I An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a

Brāhmana (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणिन्, क a. [तदधीते वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं I Repetition of an assertion to refute it.—2 Repeating what has been said.—3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषित् a. Speaking in reply ; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् 7. A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things); suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds) ; भेषमुक्तविशदा स भंदिवा अन्व-भुंक्त R. 19. 39 ; सा मंहनामंहनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोजः I Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू I P. I To enjoy, taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.) ; to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.) ; अन्वभवत् च भयुक्तर इव नवमालिकायाद्रसुखमसं Dk. 121 ; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1 21 ; Ku. 2, 45 ; R. 7. 28 ; आत्पकृतानां हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनैव K. 121 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्खानां पादपस्तीवमुणं S. 5, 7 ; Ku. 4 41 ; सवसरमात्रं प्रथमभावमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant ; षष्ठमनुभवत् वर्षे K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old.—2 To learn, hear, understand ; वदामानुभवति Ch. Up.—3 To try, test, put to the test ; न वं तेनान्वभूषिष्या नाम्भवामवित्त्वयात्प्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविष्यहं ॥ Bk. 5. 35.—4 To comorise include, grasp द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up.—5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved. in these senses) —Caus. I To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience ; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधिः Mu. 6. 15 ; स्वानभोजनादिक्रमनुभाववितोऽस्मि Dk. 125 । आभादौ न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभावने Bv. 1. 120.—2 To reflect on, meditate, think of ; मनसा तमेव वृक्षांत-मन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279.—3 To infer, know ; तस्मात्पर्यवृत्तग्रीर्णा कलेः कर्मानुभावत्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः I Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge ; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्विद्मं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right and अयथार्थं wrong. see T.

S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognise प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge ; the Vedantins and Mimamsakas add two more अर्थोपपत्ति and अनुपलब्धि ; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sāṅkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Charvakas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas—संभव ' equivalence ' ; ऐतिह्य ' fallible testimony, ' and चेष्टा ' gesture. ') -2 Experience ; अनुभवं वचसा सति लुपति N. 4. 105.—3 Understanding.—4 Result, consequence.—Comp.—सिद्ध a. established by experience.

अनुभावः I Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority ; (परिशेषपुरःसरं) अनुभावविशेषानु सेनापरिवृत्ताविव R. 1. 37 ; संभावनीयानुभावो अस्याकृतिः S. 7. अनुभावसोमायमात्र-परिषेवसुसाधोः U. 1. 3 । 6. 20, 41, 4. 22. K. 108, 240 । V. 1 । Ki. 1. 6 । Dk. 29, 113 ; Mv. 6. 53 ; अहो महानुभाव पाथि-यो दुह्यतः S. 3. of great might or power ; जनि वा क्षुसाकृतावनुभावपर्याकृति R. 10. 38. 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c. ; valour ; Ki. 6. 28 ; महा-नुभावपकृतः कापि तत एवागतवती Mal. I very noble or dignified.—2 (In Rhēt.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न) ; भावं मननितं साध्यात् स्ववत् व्यंजयति ये तेऽनुभावा इतिरुच्यताः । यथा भ्रमंगः कोपस्य व्यंजकः ; उन्मुद्धं कारणं रवेः स्वेनहिर्भावं प्रकाशयत् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काठयान्द्रयोः ॥ S. D. 162. 163. &c. । शिबेव रमणीयतो त्वदनुभावभावाहते Mal. 9. 35.—3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief ; अनुभाववत् गुह्यस्थित्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक a. Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative ; ता understand, knowledge ; व्यप्येन विना पर्यायानुभाववत्ता भवेत् Bhāshā. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभाविन् a. I Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness ; अनुभावो तु यः काश्चित्कुर्यात्साह्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8. 69.—3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू a. [भू-क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding.—भूः f. Experience, direct knowledge or perception ; अयमात्मा सवानुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः f. I Perception, apprehension, experience.—2 (In Nyāya)

Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhāshā P. 51-52.—3 Dignity consequence.—Comp.—प्रकाशः N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mādhavāchārya.

अनुभू 1. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभू m. Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभूतु m. A younger brother (अनुभूतो भ्रातरः).

अनुभू 1 P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुभूत p. p. Intoxicated with joy.

अनुभाष pot. p. To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

अनुभव 4 A. I To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुभूतुस्सदे मोचयति कलभस्य आश्रयम् R. 11. 39; M. 1. 12; राजन्याय स्वपुत्रिभुसायेऽनुभूते R. 4. 87; 14. 20; शुभ्रयमाणां गिरिशोभने Ku. 1. 59. 3. 60. 5. 68; कृताभिमर्शमनुभूयमानः सुतां S. 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यदीयसां मे कुमुदतां नाहांसि नाभूतुं R. 16. 85. be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22.—2 To follow, have recourse to; व्रतार्थीवामिसंत्यज्य संखं योनुभूयते Mb.—Caus. 1. To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; अनुभाष्यतां महाराजः V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सर्वो जगन्नुमानायश्यामि S. 3.—2. To ask for, request or beg; Y. 1. 240.—3 To honour.—4 To put to account.

अनुभूत p. p. 1 Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुभूतं दृष्टं वा वैदितं उपपातकं Ve. 3. 22; अभयमा S. 4. 9. allowed to depart; अनुभूतो गृह्यार R. 5. 10; वभूतः साक्षा Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c.—2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; इष्टं च कर्षकजना भुवतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72—3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—तः A lover; वनभूतो वनतो-नुतमाय भियाः Si. 6. 65.—तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुभूतं चोरितमेतत्त्वया इदं V. 3. 17.

अनुभूतिः f. I Permission, consent, approval, assent.—2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the gods and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājasuya sacrifice (कलाहोत्रवद्वती शुक्रचतुर्दशीयुत पूर्णिमादिभिः); अनुभूत्यै हविरेष्टाकपालं

पुरोडाशं निवर्षति Sat. Br. 3. Ms. 3. 86-87.—Comp.—पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुभवने I Assent; sufferance.—2 Independence.

अनुभूतु a. Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent) (Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुभूत 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्टश्च वाचदे-वानुमीत्रतोऽथः U. 2. (v. I. for आभिमीत्रता); रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन चक्र कणातुमात्रतः M

अनुभूतयेन Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुभूतयेन See under अनुभू.

अनुभूतः A country next to a desert

अनुभा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिङ्गा प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिकैरनुमिमीमहे Mb. ; conclude, guess, conjecture ; व्रमादयिमनुभाय T. S. 41 । पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगमंगो-नुभायते Ku. 2. 25 ; R. 15. 77; 17. 11 ; तेजोविशेषानुभूतिं दधानः 2. 7, 68 ; 5 12 ; Ki. 5. 47.—2 To reconcile, equal—Caus. (—नापयति) To lead one to infer or guess; bespeak, indicate । आकृतिरेवानुभापयत्यमानुभूतां K. 132, 202.

अनुभा [भा-अह्] Inference, conclusion from given premises ; see अनुभूति.

अनुभातु a. One who infers; न हि करिणे हृष्टे चाकारेण तमनुभिमितेनुभातरः

अनुभावे I Inferring as the instrument of an अनुभूति, conclusion from given premises ; an inference, conclusion ; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system (अनुभूतिकारणमनुभूतं तस्य वृत्ते वह्नित्वाद्ये इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुभावं & परार्थानुभावं) । प्रत्यक्षं चानुभावं च शब्दं च विधिवाचनम् । त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं त्रयं सुदुर्लभमपीतथा ॥ Ms. 12 105.—2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know ; इंगितैरनुभावेन मया ज्ञेया भाविष्यति Rām.—3 Analogy, similarity ; आत्मनो हृदयानुभावेन प्रेक्षते S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादं वतमुत्प्रेक्ष्य K. 305.—4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711 ; यत्र पतत्यनलानां दृष्टिर्निशिता; परंति तत्र शिरः । तत्रावरोपितशरीरो ज्ञायत्यातां पुरः स्मरो मन्यं ॥ अनुभावे तदुक्तं परसाध्यसाधनयोरथः K. P. 10.—Comp.—वक्ति f. reasoning; logical inference.

अनुभापक a. (पिका f.) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुभूतिः f Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान । परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञान-मनुभूतिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुभूतिता Desire of inferring.

अनुभूय pot. p. Inferable, to be inferred ; फलानुभूयाः प्राग्भाः R. I. 20.

अनुभावां adv. Along the way; according to a (particular) way on or in the way ; अनुभावांगतया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुभाष adv. Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुभासः [अनुगतो मासः] The following month.—स ind. Every month, month after month.

अनुभूद I A. (P. in epic poetry) I To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathising with ; सुदृतामनुभूदतं Bhāg.—2 To express approval ; तदेव राममातृभिरनुभूदतं U. 2 ; approve, second, applaud ; निषेधुमासदितुमोदितुं वा R. 14. 43 ; to allow with pleasure, permit ; अनुभादतमाचार्यः K. 77 ; अननुभूदित्वा मात्रा 160.—Caus. To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुभूदोः I The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy; subsequent pleasure.—2= अनुभूदं see below.

अनुभूदोऽनं I Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance.—2 Causing pleasure.

अनुभू 6 A. To follow in death ; इदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुभूतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85. following in death by you ; वातिविषमसादभोत्वा नः शुचा नानुभूतेव लभ्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुभूतयेन Following in death । तत्र-रणे चानुभूतयेन कारेऽद्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुभूतयेन हि अनुदंशोत्तरादियरेण देहाद्यलाभ-एव) । देशातर-भूते पर्यो साह्वी तत्यानुकाद्वयं । निवायोरसि संशु-द्धां प्रविशेज्जातवेदं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmana women पुत्रकृत्सितां समाह्वय न विद्या ननुमर्हति Bāna- severely condemns this practice ; see K 173—4.

अनुया 2 P. 1 To follow, go after (fig. also) अनुयाहं सायुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77; अनुयाभ्यन्नुमिततयां S. I. 29 ; त्वामनुयायि यद्यपि Ku. 4, 21. 2 To imitate, equal ; न त्रिलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रमित्तयाः R. 1. 27; 9. 6 ; अनुयातलीलः 16 71; Si. 12. 3 followed and imitated.—3 To attend, accompany ; इयं युस्तलमनुयाति कलेन हुङ्क-तन Mu. I. 4. अनुयाताकञ्चतीको वसिष्ठः U. 348.

अनुया *a.* Following —या: Ved. Food.

अनुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रं—त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राज्ञः वने वन्यन जीवतः । किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rām.—त्रं *adv.* In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्र । अनुगमनस्यस्य उर्] A follower; attendant; S. 1; 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायि *a.* [P. III. 2. 78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. —2 Like, similar.—3 Following a principal person as a teacher (भुक्तवस्य अनुयतां शिशुः).—*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R. ; a dependent or attendant ; त्यपोषि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 4 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्-ञञ्, कृत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञांश) ; secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite ; usually written अनुयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 No ask, question ; किं वस्तु विद्मन्-मुनिं प्रदेयं त्वया किंयद्रेति तमन्वयुक्तं R. 5. 18 ; अन्वयुक्तं शुरुमांशः क्षितिः II. 62; Si. 13 68.—2 To examine (in as accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79, 250.—3 To impart or give as instruction. —4 To order, enjoin.—5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c —2 Censured, reproached.

अनुयुक्तिर *a.* [अस्पर्शे इति] One who has ordered, examined cf. गृहीतेनू अर्थतिर.

अनुयुक्तिर *m.* An examiner, interrogator; inquirers; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भूतकार्यायापक).

अनुयोगः *m.* A question, inquiry, examination; अनियंत्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः S. 1 ; निगृह्यानुयोगे P. VIII. 2. 94 ; वार्ता मधुगणराया च वाचा R. 13. 71.—2 Censure, reproof.—3 Solicitation.—4 Exertion, effort ; अनुयोगं विना तैलं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt. 2. 142.—5 Religious meditation, spiritual union.—6 Comment. —Comp.—कृत्, I. an interrogator. —2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतति प्रश्नविषयसंज्ञां विनति).

अनुयोगिर *a.* 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on.—2 Examining, questioning.

अनुयोग्य *pot. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof.—उयः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उमाभ्यामपि वासवा-नुयोग्यो दूष्यतः प्रणमति S. 7 ; Ms. 8; 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुज 4. U. 1 To be red; प्रशमन्व रज्यदनुयाकः Si. 9. 72 (became red or attached).—2 To be delighted, find pleasure ; तव प्रकृत्यां जगत्प्रदृष्ट्यत्यनुजय-ते च Bg II. 36.—3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्थमनुजयति विषमस्थं त्यजाते च Rām; अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राशि जनता नानुजयते Pt. 1 301; भ्रातृपुत्रस्य भार्यायां योऽनुजयते कामतः Ms. 3. 173.—*Caus.* 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसाकिसलवानुजयतेवां Si. 7. 64. 8, 17. 12. 68 ; Dk. 168 ; Ki. 12. 23. 4. 27, —2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied. अनुरक्तः प्रजाभिन्नं प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरेजयत् Rām. ; कष्टं जनः कुञ्चनेरनुजयतीत्युः U. 1. 14; विषयगुणानुजयितमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured ; कुंडलमणिप्रभातुरक्तमंडरयकः K. 170.—2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved, loyal, loyally, devoted; अनुरक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64; गुणानुरक्तामनुरक्तसंधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him ; प्रजः—लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc or acc.). आपं वृषभमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः—अथ विम्व-चंद्रसे हृदमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1 ; कथं वसंत-सेना आयचारुदंतमनुरक्ता Mk. I एषा भवेत्तमनुर-क्ता S. 6. 18 ; अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किंनु नारी जन्ं Mu. 6.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरजक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुरजने Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented ; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरजने स्याः U. 1. 11.

अनुरजित *p. p.* pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुराग *a.* Become red, reddened.—गः 1 Redness. —2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः) ; love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.), आदिभूतानुरागाः Mu. 4. 21 ; कंठकित्तं प्रथ-यति मध्यपुरागं कथोक्ति S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10 ; इंगितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love ; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्वाद-पुरागजः Ak.

अनुरागिन्, अनुरागिन् *a.* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love ; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुरागिन् H. 11 सा केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागिन्वती बभूव *ibid.*—2 Causing or inspiring love.—ण Personification of a musical note.

अनुरागणे 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells,

anklets &c.—2 The power of words called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; कमश्च्युत्वादेवानुरागनरूपो यो व्यंग्यः S. D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या [रथामन्वायतं स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकरणार्थं च निशागमन-शंकया । शिपवृक्षास्तया चक्रुनुरथ्यासु सर्वशः Rām

अनुरति *a.* Sounding, echoing; उद्युतैरनुरतिस्तस्य प्रकाशस्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुरसः,—रसितुं Echo, reverberation; गुरु magnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुरसः [अनुगतो रसं] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). —2 A secondary flavour; लवणं saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रुक्षं लवणानुरसं लघु । नायान्मु मधुरं स्तन्यं कषायानुरसं हिंसं Susr.

अनुरहस *a.* [अनुगतं रहः] Secret, solitary, private.—सं *adv.* In secret, apart, privately; Si. 7. 50.

अनुरात्र *a.* Following the night.—त्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुराव *a.* 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनुरावः इदं वयमनुरावं हवामहे Av.—2 Born under the asterism अनुरावा P. IV. 3. 34.—वा [अनुगता रावां विशाखा] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows रावा or विशाखा). It consists of four stars.—Comp —यामः—पुरं the ancient capital of Lan-ka or Ceylon; also called अनुरावपुर, described by Rājasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon " with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called ' The Great Brazen Palace ' said to have been built in 161 B.C."

अनुरुद् 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathise; गुरुशोका मनुरोदितो व सां Ku. 4. 15 ; अनुरोदितो व क-णेन पतिर्गो Si. 4. 47.

अनुरोदनें Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शालाभिर्यं मागमनुरुधंति Mb 1 to, surround, hem in; ह्रानुचरेम्लो महार... अन्वस्थयत Bhāg.—2 To bind, fasten.—3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise; अनुरुध्वा-दयं व्यहं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुमंसम. नुरुध् जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male.—4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्थनुरुधंते वि-

वमस्थं त्वयंति च Ram. 1. सद्बृत्तिमनुरुधयंतां भवतः Mv. 2 follow or adopt; स्वधर्ममनुरुधयते नातिक्रम Ki. 11. 78; नातुरोत्सवे जगद्गुणो Bk. 16. 23 love, like.-5 To conform to, obey, follow; adapt oneself to, act up to; नियमं लोक इवानुरुधयते Ki. 2. 12; हृतं त्वयि बोधि परिचयमनुरुधयते U. 3. remember or cherish (act up to it); मद्रुचनमनुरुधयते वा भयान् K. 181, 298; वारसलयमनुरुधयते महात्मनः Mv. 6 feel the force of compassion; तेनापि रावणे वैश्वामनुरुधय व्यपेक्ष्यते Mv. 5. 35 following up; यदि युष्मन्ननुरुधयते Mv. 3 regard with respect, obey; अनुरुधयन् भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादेशं U. 4; चन्द्रकृतोर्वचनं U. 5.-6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; इत्यादाभः प्रियशतंनुरुधय मुग्धां U. 3. 26; अभिनवसेवकवनेऽपि एवमनुरुधयत K. 207 please by carefully attending to &c.; show regard for; 248.-7 To urge, press; entreat, request; आत्मनापि अनुरुधयमानः K. 277; तथा चाहामनुरुधयमानस्तां वकुलमालां दूतवाप Māl. I; सा च भिमिधनना बलवद्गुरुद्वारा Dk. 122 courted, wooed.-8 To assent or agree to, approve; like, comply with; प्रकृतयो न मे व्यवसनमरुधयते Dk. 106; यदि भगवाननुरुधयते Mv. 4 agree with me.

अनुरुध a. [रध्+कृप्] I one who obeys, conforms to &c.-2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अपेक्षित), written ar अनुरुध Rv. 3. 55. 5.

अनुरोधः-चरं I Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c.-2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मो, अनुरोधो K. 160, 180, 192; अत्र नातुरोधं तर्क्ये Mu. 7 please or gratification; आभारातुरोधो Mu. 1. 2 out of regard for; कविप्रमातुरोधोद्गा Ve. I in consideration of; Mv. 5. 3. 28; तदनुरोधात्-वेन accordingly, in accordance with it; यदेन्द्रियनिर्महतुरोधो Pt. 1. 100 after great consideration; humouring H. 2. 103; reference (of a rule).-3 Pressing, urging, coaxing; entreaty, solicitation, request; क इवात्रानुरोधः K. 209; तदनुरोधात् 135; विनातुरोधात्सहितैश्चर्येव Si. 20. 81.-4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिनः-अक a. Compliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for; पतिव्रतायां सप्तयानुरोधिनी Rām

अनुरुध a [रूपस्य सदृशः दोग्यो वा] I Like, resembling, corresponding to; शब्दानुरुधेण पराक्रमेण भावितव्यं Pt. 1; worthy of; आत्मानुरुधं वरं S. I; रूपानुरुध K. 192, 203.-2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to; with gen. or in comp. 1 नैतदनुरुधं भवतः K. 146, 158; भव विद्वानुरुधस्तत्रं गुणैर्लोकहितैः V.

5. 21; काममनुरुधमस्था वपुषो वरकलं S. I; स्वप्रमाणातुरुधैः तेचनचटैः *ibid.*; Bg. 17. 3; R. 1. 33; Me. 13-यं I Resemblance, likeness, conformity. 2 Suitability, fitness; U. 6. 26.-यः The antistrophe, having the same metre as the स्तोत्रिय or strophe; the second of the three verses (रुच) recited together; the other two being स्तोत्रिय and पर्यास; एकस्तोत्रिययकवहस्तु योऽन्योऽन्तरः सोऽतुरुधः Asval.

अनुरुधतः-वेणः-पशः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुलम्प a. Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after; येन आर्वायाः मुस्मिन्वा दृष्टिःकुम्भा Mk. 4 intently fixed.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology. अनुलातः-हयः [लसू-नतैवे-वम्] A peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 P. To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c. after bathing); smear, daub, cover over; वपुरन्वलिप्तं न वधुः Si. 9. 51. 9 15; प्रभातुलिप्तं श्रितवन् R. 10. 10 covered with; तच्छायातुलिप्तयुक्तं K. 131; हरिभिरांबरास तेजसा चातुलिप्तैः S. 7. 7; so स्नातानुलिप्तः; तिमिरानुलिप्तं enveloped in darkness; स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च Dk. 71 besmeared with perfumes &c.

अनुलेपः-लेपेण I Unction, anointing smearing.-2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c.; any emollient or oily application; अर्द्ध-पृद्गुधवनि K. 28 rubbed with paste; सुस्मिन्कुसुमधूपानुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलेपकः-लेपिन् a. One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन a. Hidden, clinging to, attached; Si. 5. 46; जनाऽनुलीनः Dk. 104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम a. [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.] I 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रति-लोम); (hence), favourable, agreeable; सुलो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rām. 1; त्रिरेणामनुलोमामनुमार्हि Sat. Br.; कुट्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिशेषं कथंति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction.-2 Mixed as a tribe -मा A woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries; Y. 2. 288.-यं *adv.* In regular or natural order; प्रतिलोममालिपेनातुरुधं Susr.-माः (pl.) Mixed castes.-COMP.-अय a. having fortune favourable.-अयः a. speaking in favour of; जहानप्यनुलोमार्थं प्रवाचाः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2 25.-ज, -जन्मय a born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes; Ms. 10. 25; Y. 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं I Regular gradation, sending or putting in the right direc-

tion.-2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging, alleviation.

अनुशोमयति Den. P. t To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain; तत्र प्रति-लोममनुरुधोपयेत् Susr. -2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels.

अनुश्रवण a. I Not excessive, neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त, अन्यूनाधिक); smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?).-2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतौ वृत्ततः] I A genealogical table; यत्रानुवंशं भगवाण् जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ M. 2 Modern race or species; new family.

अनुवंश्य a. [अनुवंशो भवः यत्] Relating to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र a. [अनुकृमेण वक्रः] Very crooked; somewhat crooked or oblique; एव Moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets)

अनुवच् 2 P. I To say or speak after or for one; वेदां द्विजानां सवित्रो नातुरुधेत यथाविधि Ms. 11. 191.-2 To repeat, recite, reiterate; शतमनुरुध-मातुष्कामस्य Ait. Br.; learn, study; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुच्यते Sat. Br.; अरण्येऽनुच्यमानवादाण्यकं Sây., see अनुचान below.-3 To concede the point, assent to, yield -4 To name, call.-Caus. To cause to recite; to read to oneself (before reading aloud); oft used in dramas; रवे नाम सुदृष्ट-राण्युवाच्य परस्परमबलोकयतः S. 1; त्रिषु- (गृहीता) कथं वाच्यतां; देवो-अनुवाच्य तावत् यथाविद्वद्भिर्भोष्यामि V. 2; Mu. I; अनु-वाचितैश्चममात्ममवलोक्य M. I.

अनुवक्त m. Repeating, reciting (अनुवक्तोऽभिरितानुरूपपाठक); replying &c.

अनुवचनं I Repetition, recitation, teaching, instruction, lecture. Y. 3; 190 2 A chapter, section; lesson, division.-3 Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with श्रेय or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनुच्यते इति, वच् वच् कृतं P. II. 4. 29. Vārt.] I Repeating, reciting, reading. 2 A subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.-3 Chapter or section, referring to a compilation from the Rigveda or Yajurveda (अयजुःसमुह) COMP.-अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents attributed to Saunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-पयत्-कृतं] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest, Si. 14. 20 (प्रशास्तु-पाक्या तद्भावे होतृपाक्या देवताहवानी ऋक्ष Malli.).

अनुवाच् *f.* [वच-णिच्-क्लिप्.] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचनं. — *m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं 1 Recitation of passages of the Rigveda by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (विध) of the अध्वर्यु priest.—2 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing.—3 Reading to oneself; see above.

अनुक् *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. क, क्ति: *f.* 1 Subsequent mention; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. —2 Study of the Vedas.

अनुब्रान् *a. or n.* [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनुब्रान् Sk.] 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनुब्रानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154; 5. 82; Y. 3. 24; इदमुब्रान्नाः Ku 6. 15.—2 Modest, unassuming; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सतः [अनुक्लृओ वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय] 1 A year.—2 The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the Brihaspati cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. I To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.). शिरं नः... अनुवदति शुकन्ते मंत्रवाहं पंजरास्थः R. 5 74 repeat; उक्तमनुवदति Sk.; (P. & A.) to resound, echo; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid.*; समाभासिप्रतिध्वानिर्भयादन्वदन्वदतिव Si. 2. 67. echoed; and approved also; धोषस्यान्वदतिहेव लंका पूतकतो. पुरः Bk. 8. 29.—2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration; see Kull. on Ms. 1. 74; 2. 6.—3 To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदत्या Dk. 21.—4 To abuse, rail at.—*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general); नृणः K. 206.—2 Repetition by way of exalation, illustration or corroboration; अनुवादि चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्योपन्यासे Sk.).—3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation; particularly, any portion of the Brāhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previous; *y* laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधिः 'authoritative or direct injunction'; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः; नानुवादुक्तकतयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyāya sūtra. it is of 3 kinds :—सूतार्थः (सदेवः सौम्ये-दमश् आसीत्); अनुवच्यर्थः (वायुर्वै शेषिणा देवता

and गुणः (भविष्योर्भे जुहोति इत्युक्ते दक्ष्णा जुहोति इति गुगविधानात्) ; see अर्थवाद also.—4 Corroboration, confirmation.—5 Slander, abuse, reviling.—6 Advertisement, notice; report, rumour.—7 Commencement of speech (वाच्यारंभणमात्रं).

अनुवादक, वादिश् *a.* 1 Explanatory—corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration; आरंभश्च साहसलानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks.—2 Conformable to, in harmony with, like; युक्तगीतानुवादिना Rām । तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30.—*m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pol. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated.—2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्त्वैव न विधेयमुदीरियेत्; in वृद्धिरादेच् आदेच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तनं,—वर्तिश् &c. see अनुवृत्. अनुवश *a.* [वशमनुवशतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient.—शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस 1 P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवसित *a.* One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवसित *a.* [वस्-क्त] 1 Dressed, clothed, wrapped up.—2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुवतो वातः] The wind—ward direction; the wind which blows from the pupil to the acceptor &c.; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत् शुद्धणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास 10 P. 1 To scent, perfume.—2 To use the oily enema (see the next word); treat by using such enema; अवश्यं स्थापनीयाश्च नानुवास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः,—सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general) with incense &c.—2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends.—3 (स्नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्यादेवाणुवा-

सवात् Susr.: दिवा वसिनः परिक्षेयो निरूह-श्चानुवासनं । कषायार्थो निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवासनम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासनं वा दीयते अनुवसन्नपि न दुह्यते अनुवदिवसं वा दीयते इति अनुवासनः).

अनुवासित *n.* 1 Fumingated, perfumed.—2 Administered as an enema; treat by this operation.

अनुविद् 6 U. To find, discover, see, obtain.—2 To deem, consider.—3 To marry.

अनुवितिः *f.* Finding, obtaining. अनुविद् See under अनुव्यच्.

अनुविधा 3 U. 1 To lay down a rule, regulate.—2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; see अनुविधायिश्च पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28 the footsteps of the great have to be trodden in.—3 To resemble, imitate.—*pass.* To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधान 1 Obedience.—2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिश्च *a.* 1 Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders; सा सा विदुर्विधायिणी H 2. 141 । अविद्यमानविधायिणीद्विधाणि V. 3.—2 Resembling; निजव्युत्पत्तितानुवायिणि Si. 6. 23, 15. 69.

अनुविनश्च 4 P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after. अनुविश 6 P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः—शनं 1 Following, entering after.—2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (उग्रहातिक्रमेण कान्दुहस्य विवाहः); यवो-यसोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिः शोपकः Mb.

अनुवेश्य *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविधः (pl.) N of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टमः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् 1 A. (sometimes P. also) 1 (Transitively used) (a) To go or roll after, follow, pursue (fig.) to follow, conform to, act accordingly, to obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by; humour; अहं तावत्स्वामित्-श्रित्तुत्तिमनुवर्तित्यं S. 2. तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्त- K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशाकलेन कामनुवर्तते S. 3. approve of her choice; औषिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense । न कुतश्चमनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मनु द्विरिक्; कुसुमैकपात्रे पत्नी प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking; drank after her; Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126 ।

कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude ; प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41 ; Mal. 3. 2. (b) To imitate, resemble ; equal ; त. 5 स्ववर्तनं पितृवर्तनं यज्ञसा च बलेन च Mb. (c)

To gratify, humour; please ; Dk. 65.—2 (Intransitively used) (a) To follow, come after ; संग्राह्य इत्यनुवर्तते H. 3 (b) To continue, endure. (c) To act towards, behave. (d) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sutra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows); e.g. in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sutra 80 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk.—Caus. I To cause to revolve, turn round ; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नावृत्तं यतिह यः Bg. 3. 16.—2 To act up to, follow, obey ; तथापि लोकयात्रानुवर्तनीया Mv. 7 ; पुत्रैः पितरौ लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3 ; K. 367.—3 To favour, oblige; comply with one's request ; निश्चिनापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73 ; यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयाः Māl. 7.—4 To put in, carry out.—5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sutra ; केचित् विज्ञायते इति नावृत्तं प. V. 2. 13. Sk.—6 To use, employ.—7 To lead one to, attach to.—8 To speak in favour of, speak for ; to approve.—9 To imitate, do after one ; सती चरिताम्यनुवर्तिता नि वैदियाणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं I Following (fig. also) ; attending, compliance, obedience, conformity ; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तने Ak ; इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकमित्यनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4 ; दक्षिण्ये Dk. 161.—2 Gratifying, obliging.—3 Approval of, concurrence in.—4 Continuance ; result, consequence.—5 Supplying from a preceding Sutra.

अनुवर्तितं a. I Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp. रक्षसाश्रापि गृहीते नित्यं श्रदानुवर्तिभिः Pt. I.—69 ; नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः I. 383.—2 Guided by, following the advice of ; obedient, faithful, compliant ; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. I. 101. 298.—3 Like, resembling ; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्तयति a. [अनुगतो वर्तनं] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्तं p. p. I. Obeying, following &c.—2 Uninterrupted ; continuously kept up, continued ; अनुवृत्तस्त्वया धर्मोयमृष्टे प्रसादः U. 7.—3 Rounded off ; taperingly round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार) ; दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179.—4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c.—2 Conforming to the character (शालानुगत) .—3 Obedience, conformity, compliance ; मुक्षेऽन्दीनुवृत्तेन (गृहणीयात्) Chāp. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः f. I. Assenting to approval ; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65.—2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. ध्यावृत्तिः) ; taking up ; continuity ; व्येष्टाः नृत्तरिणां R. 13. 78 by following the example of ; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमाद्युपागतः Dk. 100 service ; ततान् वह्निः पवनानुवृत्त्या K. 16. 52 in consequence of.—3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence ; gratifying, pleasing ; कर्ता च तदुद्यमपि शिक्षितं बलेन U. 3 ; Māl. 9 ; Si. 9. 58 ; Dk. 55 ; K. 265 ; M. 2. 9 ; राज्यं हि नाम राज्यं परस्य वृषतेमहदप्रतिष्ठानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct ; U. 7. 5-4 Remembrance. Ki. 18. 18.—5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule ; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.—6 Imitating, resembling &c.—7 Repetition ; वणानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि a. Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवले ind. Ever and anon, constantly ; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवलेकमाहृतः R. 3. 5 ; Si. 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लिन a. [वेल्क] Bent in conformity with ; bent under.—2 Securing with bandages, bandaging ; a sort of bandage (वणलेपनवेषधेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य a. [अनुव्ययति अनुनच्छति ध्ये क] Following (अनुगत) ; व्यविवाहः Kāty. (न्ययभूमि प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यञ्ज 4 P. To hit or pierce again ; विद्धमनुव्यञ्जतः Ms. 9. 43.—2 To wound, pierce ; कामशरानुव्यञ्जः &c.—3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.—4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्धं p. p. I Pierced, bored ; क्रीटानुविद्धरत्नं दिसाधारण्येन काठयता S. D.—2 Overspread, intertwined ; surrounded, full of ; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रस्यं S. I. 20 ; क्वचित्प्रभालेपिभिरिन्द्रनीलैर्मुक्तामयी पश्चिवावुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18 ; अलके बालकुट्टानुविद्धं Me. 65 ; सौरभ्यं Mk. 1 ; कोपाग्नीवृद्धो वित्तो नाटयत् Mu. 3 ; Ku. 3. 35 ; पांडुतानुविद्धं देहच्छविः Dk. 112, 137 ; Māl. 1.—3 Connected with, relating to ; adhering to ; देशवार्तानुविद्धा संख्या Dk. 117, 124 ; उद्गृहणीलौघलुडेः परितोनुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.—4 Set, inlaid ; variegated ; रत्नानुविद्धाणवमकलाया

दिशः सपत्नी भवत् दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14 ; Si. 4. 49.

अनुव्येचः, -व्याघः I Hurting, piercing, perforating ; न हि क्रीटानुव्येचादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृतमग्निः S. D. I.—2 Contact, union ; मुखामोदं मदिशया कृतानुव्येचमुद्गमर. Si. 2. 20.—3 Blending, mixture ; fusion.—4 Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception, (in Vedānta phil.) the perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुवृत्तं व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sūtras &c. (मंत्रविवरणं) ; especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुव्याख्यानप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं).

अनुव्याहारणं, -व्याहारः I. Repetition, repeated utterance ; mentioning along with something else.—2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिण a. Cursing ; execrating. अनुव्रज् I P. I To follow, go after ; तौ व्रजेतीमनुव्रजान् K. 132, 210 ; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water ; lake, &c. ; as a mark of respect Y. I. 113)

तं मातरौ देवमनुव्रजस्यः Ku. 7. 38 ; यमिच्छेत्पुनरायातं त्रैतं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rām.—2 To visit in order, seek.—3 To go to or near ; betake oneself to, घृणा सृष्टेः संवमनुव्रजति Pt. I deer herd or associate with deer.—4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest ; Ms. 3. 107.

अनुव्रज्यं p. p. To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत a. [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] I Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.) ; मियत्तमा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103 ; वैश्याः धर्ममनुव्रताः Rām.—2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत) .—3 A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुव्रतिका a. Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred ; *आदिः a class of words or मण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20. where both members undergo Vridhhi.

अनुशयः, -शायिन् &c. See under अनुशो.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākshasa.

अनुशखं [अनुशतं शखं शशायें प्रयुक्त] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail ; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास्त्र 2 P. 1 (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासतीं सुतां तत्राक मेना न विवेतु-मुद्यन्तात् Ku. 5. 5; पूर्वोक्तुः शां निजवाद् भोजयो R. 6. 59. (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin; to teach, instruct (how to act); दशरथममवानुशासिष्ठः R. 13. 75; वस्ते रवन्धुनाऽनुशासतामिवासि S 4; राजपत्नीनिषीधो-
 रथमनुशासि पुरजिन् Bk. 20. 17; को तु खलु मन्सिर्व अनुशासित V. 4. tells, directs; मघवा वरुमनाय वृत्तवृद्धिं भवतमनुशासितां V. 5 tells, directs; माजवर्षं वरं अनुशासित Sk.; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct; इयमेव ताव-
 र्पदममनुशासनाया Ve. 2; अरिदुःखमनुशासनयं 3; स्वकर्म दयापयः प्रयाः मां भवाननुशासिष्यति Ms. 11. 100. 9. 233-4 To praise, extol.-5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक, -शासिण, -शासतृ, or शासितृ a. One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler, पृथुवीरानुशासितां गजेति मयाशुत्य-
 नितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command; instruction laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, precept; treatment (of a subject); (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.); भवत्यादिशेष इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice; तन्मनोऽनुशासनं Ms. 8. 139; 6. 50; 2 159; यौवनं K. 146; नानादिनां laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुशासनं Sk.; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66. Sk.-Comp.—पर obedient.—पर्वण N. of the 13 th book of the Mahābhārata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice)

अनुशासिष्ठः f. Instruction, teaching; order; command.

अनुशासिष्य a. Practising, learning.

अनुशासितृ f. [अनुगतानुशासना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशा 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with; lie upon, close or along; lay oneself down; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to; शयानं चानुशाते हि तिष्ठतमनु-
 विशाते अनुभवति आवर्ते वर्मं पूरुवृत्ते नरे ॥ Subhāshita-2 To repent, grieve for; दुःखमिष्टमपि नान्वशेत् सः Si. 14 45 पुण्युशाते तत्र चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशयः [अं-अच्] 1 Repentant, remorse; regret; sorrow; दुःखं न-
 शयणमन्वेषत Māl. 8; दुःखस्तेऽनुशयः M. 3 why should you be sorry; शयं प्रमुच्य विगतानुशयो भवेयं S. 7. 25; इतो यतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14-2

Intense enmity or anger; शिशुपालो-
 ऽनुशयं परं मतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्ननुशासनाया
 सैवद्व जगति भुजगी Māl. 6. 1.-3 Hatred.
 -4 Close connection, as with a
 consequence; close attachment
 (to any object).-5 (In Vedānta
 phil.) The result or consequence
 of bad deeds which very closely
 clings to them and makes the soul
 enter other bodies after enjoying
 temporary freedom from recurring
 births; .(स्वर्गाधिकर्मणो मुक्तपलस्य भवशेषः
 काश्चिदनुशयो नाम मोहादुत्सारिस्ते हृदत, दशा हि स्नेह-
 भांश्च विरिच्यमानं हृदोत्सना न विरिच्यते भांदा-
 नुसायैव काश्चित् स्नेहशेषोऽवतिष्ठते तथापुं योऽपि
 Tv.) -6. Regret in the case of
 purchases, technically called
 rescission; Ms 8. 222; see क्रीतानु-
 शय-र्या A disease of the feet, a
 sort of boil or abscess on the
 upper part.

अनुशयान a. Regretting &c.—ना A
 variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः);
 one who is sad and dejected, being
 apprehensive of the loss of her
 lover (इष्टहानिजनिताशुतापवती).

अनुशयिण a. 1 Devotedly attached
 to, faithful.-2 Repentant, penitent,
 regretful, sorry.-3 Hating in-
 tensely.-4 Connected as with a
 consequence.-5 Enjoying the
 fruits of deeds; epithet of the soul.

अनुशालनं Intent or assiduous ap-
 plication; constant; pursuit or exer-
 cise, constant or repeated practice
 or study; विज्ञानसाराण्यनुशालनेन Ki.
 16. 28.

अनुशीलित a. Assiduously practised,
 repeatedly done, carefully attended
 to or studied.

अनुशुचि P. To bewail, mourn
 over, regret; कथं तमेन वै रत्नकमनुशोचामि
 Mk. 3; नष्टं मृतमतिक्रान्तं वानुशोचति पंडिताः
 Pt. 1. 333; शौचं तं स्मृतत्वासात्ममनुशोचामि
 K. 333; Ve 5. 4 condole with,
 weep with -Caus. To mourn over,
 deplore, grieve for, regret; तुणामि
 वने शून्ने त्यक्ता न वाच्यनुशोचिता U. 3. 32
 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined
 by the Vedas (?).

अनुशोका, -शोचनं Sorrow, repent-
 ance, regret; अनुशु (शो) चित् in the
 same sense.

अनुशोचक, -शोचिण a. 1 Regretful,
 penitent.-2 Causing regret.

अनुशु 5 P. 1 To hear (=श्नु); वा-
 शुश्रुम जावतत Ms. 9. 100; तद्यथाशुश्रुयते
 Pt. 1 heard, related.-2 to hear re-
 peatedly as from a sacred
 authority hand down as by Vedic
 tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्रोकं [अनुश्रोक्यते गीयते, श्लोक, कर्मणि
 अच्] A kind of Sāma (महावतंशयः
 सामभेदः).

अनुषंज (*संज्) 1 P. To adhere or
 cling to, follow closely.—pass. (-प-
 ज्यते) 1 To stick, cling, adhere to,
 be attached to (fig. also); चर्मपूते च
 मनासि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुषज्यते Dk. 43;
 sometimes occurring as अनुषजते
 (from सस्ज् also); यदा हि नैदियांश्चु न
 कर्मस्वनुषजते Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10.-2 To be
 supplied from a preceding rule or
 statement.—Caus. 1 To fasten or
 attach (something) to.-2 To sup-
 ply (as an elliptical expression);
 इति पदमत्रानुषंजनयं.

अनुषक्-द् adv. In continuous or
 close order, one after another.

अनुषक्त p. p. 1 Connected with,
 closely related or attached to; निर्यभ-
 -वतः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, ever-
 arising -2 Clinging or adhering to
 (actively used) मृत्युंजया च व्याधिश्च दुःखं
 चानेककारणं अनुषक्तं सदा देहे Mb. 4. इदं नि-
 र्यानुषक्तं सत्ताशोचिन तत्पते U. 4. 2
 constantly preying on the heart;
 *मदाकिनीपत्रिभवेत् Mb. 4.

अनुषंगः 1 Close adherence or attend-
 ance; connection, conjunction, as-
 sociation; सानुषंगानि वरुणाणामि U. 7
 good things closely follow one an-
 other (come close upon one an-
 other).-2 Coalition, commixture
 -3 Connection of word with word.
 -4 A word or words repeated from
 the context to supply an ellipsis.
 -5 Necessary consequence, inevi-
 table result.-6 Connection of a
 subsequent with a previous act.-7
 Incidental mention or relation (प्रसं-
 ग).-8 Yearning, eager longing.-9
 Compassion, pity, tenderness-10
 (In Nyāya) Connecting together the
 उपपद्य or application and निगमन or
 conclusion by use of the pro-
 noun इदं (उपपद्यवान्यस्यस्य अयमिति पदस्य
 निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं)-11 The nasals
 connected with certain roots
 ending in consonants P. VII. 1.
 59 Sk.

अनुषंगिक a. Following as a neces-
 sary result, consequent; concomi-
 tant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुषंगिण a. 1 Connected with
 adhering or sticking to; अनाकिजे रज-
 सि मुखाऽनुषंगिणि Si. 17. 57.-2 Follow-
 ing as a necessary consequence; य-
 स्यानुषंगिण इमे भोगार्थो भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76.-3
 Related or applicable to, common,
 prevailing (अनुशुणं प्रसक्त); सप्तकस्याय-
 त्वस्य सर्वत्रैवानुषंगिणः Ms. 7. 52; विशुभानुषंगि
 भवन्ति जनः Ki 6.35. connected with,
 natural to, greatness.-4 Addicted
 to, devoted or attached to, fond
 of.

अनुपजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुषेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुष्टुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order).

अनुष्टुभ् I P. (ःस्तुम्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुष्टुभ् *f.* [अनुनिरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुप वाक्] I Following in praise; speech. -2 Sarasvatī. -3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i. e.* अनुष्टुभति the gāyatrī, which has 3 Pādas), अनुष्टुभमादनुष्टुप.

In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पंचमं लघु सधेन सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां त्रिवचननि यमो मतः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्टा I U. (ःस्था) I To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business) विधा-द्रीक्षाविधिमन्ववतिष्ठत Ku. 7. 1. 17; विम-नुतिष्ठति भगवाण् पार्ष्णिः S. 7; आज्ञायतु आर्यः वो द्विभोऽनुष्टीयतामिति S. 1.; य मे मतांमदं नन्त्यमनुतिष्ठति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वार्थमनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business. -2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin) -3 To rule, govern, superintend, appoint -4 To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms II. 12. sit on; occupy; अनुष्टास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rām. -5 To follow, go after (lit.) स्वर्कांतामनुतिष्ठति Rām.; नाराजके पति भार्या यथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāshī follow, obey. -6 To imitate, tread in; पदं वेदानुतिष्ठति पूर्वेषां पूर्वैः कृतं Bhāg. -7 (Intrans.) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.) अनुतिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणान् M. 5.

अनुष्टा A. [स्था-क-पठं] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्टानु-धापि *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं I Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities; कौषि विभोपायशिक्षितां यथाऽनुष्ठानेन Pt. I;

नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विषवा इव Pt. 2. 95; H. I. 103-3 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि ससुद्रे-ण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कारये Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कर्म न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं माहेशः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5. 21-4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किंचित्तुष्ठानमित्यत्र रघु. तंत्रमपकथ-ति U. I. 8; Mv. 4. 33 -नी Performance, doing &c. -Cmp. -इरीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

अनुष्टापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्टापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्टापिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संस्थाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; तथाऽनुष्ठितं that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्यक्तं वार्यमनुष्ठितं Rām.; (used actively) following, practising; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-शुः *f.* [स्था-कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.); शुः, अनुष्ठया अनुष्ठया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेय-ः-ष्टातय *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to इदंभंगतमनुष्ठेयं M. 5. what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* I Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णानंदाशुनिद्रामः R. 12. 62.-2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस) -ष्णः Cold touch or sensation.-ष्णा N. of a stream.-ष्ण A water-lily, blue lotus (उष्णल).-Comp.-शुः (-शं ray) having cold rays, the moon.-शुः N. of a plant नालशुः.

अनुष्णवध *a.* [-श्चवामनु, स्वधया महितः] Accompanied by food -वं *adv.* I I through or after food.-2 According to food; after every sacrifice.-3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्णवतः A hind wheel.

अनुष्णवणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुष्णचर I P. I. To walk along side, follow, join.-2 To pursue, seek after.-3 To visit, go towards or to.-4 To penetrate, cross, traverse.-5 To become assimilated.

अनुष्णचरणं Following, pursuing -*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुस्त 8 U. I To extend every-where; to diffuse, spread about, overspread -2 To continue, join in.

अनुस्ततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity

अनुसंधा 3 U. I To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्य स्थानमनुसंधायितां H. 3; Ms 12 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोककचो च पारिहृ H. 4-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकतंयमनुसंधायितां H. 3; नैतदनुसंधाय यद्योक्तं Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतो-पालभेन प्रस्तुतमनुसंधायितां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुगावृत्तमनुसंधायितां Malli. on Ku. 1. 21 should be sought or referred to. -4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सायस इवं दुर्गमनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशीघ्रम-मनुसंधारथं H. 3-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनु-संधायिताः Mu. 6. कर्ते निर्वधे; पदे पदे मामनु-संधातुं Mk. 1; पतो नौ मामनुसंधेतः Mk. 2 are after me.-6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्रमवशसायऽनुसं-धायतः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं I Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; Mv. 7-2 Aiming at; H.-3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गमनुसंधाने को नियुयतां H. 3. equipping with the necessary materials.-4 A plan, scheme.-5 Suitable connection.-6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

अनुसंधानिष्ठ-संधायि *a.* Investigating, looking after, skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated, connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा संधेयमनुसंहिता Mb. ; अधिष्ठानानुसंहितं वाक्यं Rām.-तं *adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion. अनुसामि 2 P. (ःइ) I To go to Or visit successively or in order.-2 To join in following or being guided by.-3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसम्बद्ध *a.* Connected with. अनुसवनं *ind.* I After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions.-3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conci- liated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसार्थ *ind.* Every evening. अनुसार्थकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

अनुसूचक a. Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचने Indication, pointing out.

अनुसू I P. I To follow (in all senses) ; go after, attend, pursue ; to practise, observe ; betake oneself to ; पूर्वोद्दिष्टानुसारं पुरी Me. 30 go to ; उद्वेगं देवं 57.-2 To go over or through—Caus. I To lead, forward ; वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rām.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसारः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं I Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after ; कंदमानुसरणं क्रियतां H. 3 ; कनकसुत्रं प्रसूते राजपुत्रैः Pt. 1.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.) ; इंदोस्त्वदनुसरणं किं-दृशतिः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः I Going after, following (fig. also) ; pursuit ; व्याघ्रानुसारचक्रितं हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17 । शक्रानुसारणं अवलोक्य S. 7 looking in the direction of the sound ; कपदानुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage ; किरणानुसारगलितेन K. 137, 194, 204 ; वसंशाब्दानुसारो Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice ; अनुसारादधिकः (बुद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law.-5 Nature, natural condition of anything.-6 Currency ; prevalence.-7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारातः, अनुसारेण (in comp.) In accordance, with, conformably to.

अनुसारीक, -सारीक a. I Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on ; तामभ्यपच्यद्भुतानुसारी R. I. 4. 70 ; दृगनुसारेणं पिनाकिनं S. I. 6. । पारिमलः पवनानुसारी Dk. 91 ; कृपणानुसारी च अने Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.-2 According or conformable to, following ; यथाशास्त्रं Ms. 7. 31.-3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising ; Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसारेण Going after, pursuit ; तस्मात्प्रत्ययमानां कुपीनात्पयानुसारेणं

अनुसृतिः f. I Going after, following, conforming to, accordance with.-2 [अनुसृति कुलतरं] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा).

अनुसृप् I P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being ; a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट a. Created in succession.

अनुसृष्टिः f. I Creating in order or succession.-2 A ready-witted woman

अनुसेविन c. Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसैन्यं [सैन्यमनुसृतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुस्कंदं ind. Having entered or gone into in succession ; वेहं वेहमनुस्कंदं Sk.

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round.-णी [करणं ह्युद] I A cover (आच्छादनं such as leather) ; अनुस्तरण्या वपामुत्सिख शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् . Asval.-2 A cow ; (सेयं गोः स्तुतं दीक्षितमनुस्तुतवाद्भिंसितवा) अनुस्तरणं तदुच्यते Sây.) ; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spi: it to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतारिणी (अनुतीर्यते वैतारिणी नदी अनया तु-करणं ह्युद प्रयो-सुद Tv.).

अनुस्तोतत्रं Praising after ; N. of a work relating to the Sāmaveda.

अनुस्नेहं ind. After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट a. Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर a. Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

अनुस्मृ I. P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.) ; वारप्रथमानुस्मृष्य S. 11 यदेव अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7 ; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कलिषु मामनुस्मर युध्य च Bg. 8. 7 ; ह्यपगतमदरागस्यानुस्मरार लक्ष्मी Ki. 4. 38.-Caus. To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret ; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं I Recollection, remembering.-2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः f. I Cherished recollection ; thinking of ; अनुस्मृतेर्नादतिः S. B.-2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुस्मृत a. [सिद्ध-क्त-ऊद्] I Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly.-2 Sewn on, fastened to.-3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing ; following.

अनुस्वानः I Sounding conformably to.-2 An after sound ; echo ; see अनुस्वण and K. P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्व-अप् स्वराः ; स्वारवर्णा एव स्वाराः ; अनुगतः स्वारम् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel । अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3. 4.

अनुहवः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुक् I U. To roar in imitation of, reply to ; अनुहुकुरते घनध्वनिं न हि गो-मायुक्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुहु I P. I To imitate, resemble ; देहभवेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति

U. 4 ; Ki. 9. 67 sometimes with gen. of person ; मातृनुहरति Sk. ; see below.-2 To take after (one's parents) ; to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (वत्ताच्छील्ये) ; पेतुकमाशा अनुहरति मातुर्क मातः P. I. 3. 21 Vārt. : (वत् प्रकारः, पितुर्मातृश्रयात् प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयति Sk.).

अनुहरण, -हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्यं pot. p. To be imitated.—र्थः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf. अन्वाहार्यं).

अनुहोदः A cart (?).

अनुकः क [अनु-उच् समवाये क निपातः कृत्वं ; or fr. अच् with अनु] । The backbone, spine (वंशावाकः आयतः पृष्ठादि-विशेषः) सद् अनुकं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनुकं पूत्रवतिः स्वादु सामन्त्येकं वर्दति च)-2 A kind of sacrificial vessel ; according to some, the back part of the altar ; अयुरमाणमध्वमानुके.-3 Former birth or state of existence.—क I Family, race.-2 Disposition, temperament ; character, peculiarity of race ; व्याधर्षणकुकारैकः पैतिका हि नराः स्युताः Susr.

अनुकाशः [अनु-काश-घञ् उपसर्गस्य दर्शिवं] Reflection (of light).-2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनुकी, अनुचान &c. See under अनुवच.

अनुचीन a. [अन्वच-ञ] Ved. Coming after, successive ; अहं day after day, on the following day ; धर्म (गो) born in successive order.

अनुच्यं The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्द्विषु कट्वर्धने अनुच्यसंज्ञे Sankara) ; अरान्मित्राणि सुर्विष्यान्पुन्य्यानि Ait. Br. ; (अनुच्ये=पार्श्वद्वयवर्तिनी कक्रे Sây.)

अनुद a. I Not borne or carried.-2 Unmarried परिवेत्तानुदोऽनुदे उयेह दारपरिग्राह् Ak.—डा An unmarried woman.—Comp.—मान a. bashful, modest.—गमनं (डा) Fornication.—भ्रातृ m. (डा°) I the brother of an unmarried woman.-2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुतिः f. [वे-क्ति, न, त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनाचमनं).

अनुदकं Want of water ; drought, aridity ; यथा वर्षमनुदके Rām.

अनुदेशः 'Relative order', N. or a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes ; यथासंख्येयमनुदेश उद्दिष्टानं क्रमेण यद् S. D. 732.

अनुय, अनुदित &c. See under अनुवच.

अनुय a. I Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood) ;

not wanting or lacking in (with instr.); वृद्धावने बैत्रधादन्ने R. 6. 50; अन्व-नसरं निषत्रात्रेण्द्रात् 18. 1 आकृतिप्रत्ययादेनो-मन्ववस्तुकां सभापयामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff; इमान्मनां सुरभिरवेहि R. 2. 54; गुणै-रनुनां 6. 37; निषिद्वन्मन्ववे: R. 10. 1.-2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षिभल्क-वनमन्वकं Ki. 14. 40; great; Si. 4. 1; (before adjectives) very 'गुरु-लित्तं: S. D. excessively big or heavy.-3 Having full power.

अनूप a [अनु-अपु बदनेदेशे P. VI. 3. 98, अनुगता: आप: यरिभर] situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy.—प-पे I A watery place or country; र्वेदनाशे: सने बुल्लेदूपे नौद्विपेस्तया Ms 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानाहुमलनावीशनिशिराप्रतशीतलै: । वने-ध्यांसतमनूपं तत्सस्यौर्वाहिबवादिभि: -2 N. of a particular country (-पा: pl.); R. 6. 37.—3 A marsh, bog -4 A pond or tank of water -5 Bank or sile (of a river, mountain); सागयत्पवेवता-नूपत् Rām. ; नदीं गोयुतानपी अतरत् *ibid* -6 A buffalo.—7 A frog.—8 A kind of partridge.—8 An elephant.—Comp -ज moist ginger. -प्राथ a. marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य a. [अनुपे देशे भव: ; यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनूपं च a. Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनुबंधवामाकभेत Sat. Br.; अनुबंधययव्या Asval.

अनूयाज, अनूयाच=अनुयाज, अनुयाच.

अनूरु a. [न. व.] Thighless.—र: Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण.—Comp.—साराधि: the sun (having अनूरु for his charioteer); गते तिरश्चीन-मनूरुसाधे: Si. 1. 2.

अनूनिता a I Not strong, weak, powerless.—2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व a. Not high, low । ०भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्ध्व a. I Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating -2 Inviolable.

अनूर्ध्व-म. Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूर a. I Saline, the same as ऊवर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. -2 Not saline.

अनूरु a. Thoughtless, coreless. अनूरु a. Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनूप-च a. [न. व.] I Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the Rigveda; अनूपं साय P. V

4. 74 Sk.-2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यद्य अच् समास:] Not conversant with, not studying the Rigveda; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यद्य ऋग्वेदफलं दानं तप: त्वप्रोऽनुचाऽकल: Ms. 2. 158; अनुबो माणवक: Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनुब; अनुबवहुवचयितयेव Sk.; but sometimes अनुच् also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनुचे ह्यविद्वत्त्वा न दाता कनते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनुचं यत् भुजते 131); अनुक् also in the same sense.

अनुचु a. Not straight; crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपाद्वचलो न नेत्रचचलोऽनुचु: Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनुच a. Free from debt; who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एवाम-नुचां कर्तामि S. 1; तत्रानुचामि U. 71 प्राज्ञेर्दश-रथप्रोत्तरानुचं (यज्ञं) R. 12. 54; Mv 5. 58; पितृणांमनुच: Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to sages, gods and the Manes; cf. ज्ञायमानो वै ब्राह्मणसिभिर्ज्ञे-णवाञ् जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणश्चिभ्य: , यज्ञेन देवेभ्य:, प्रजया पितृभ्य: ; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुच (free from debt); एव ब्राह्मण: य: पुनो यज्जा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also ऋषि-देवगणस्त्वधामुजां भुक्तयानप्रसवे: स पाशिव: । अ-नुचत्वमुपेयवान्मन्वी परिधेर्मुक्त इवोऽणदोषित: R. 8. 30.

अनुचता, -आनुच्यं Freedom from debt; नाकुर्यामायकां कुरिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury। परतुमिषु: मिषेभ्योऽनुचण्यमनुचिभित: M. 5. 11; येन स्वार्थि-प्रसादस्य अनुचतां बद्धाम: Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनुचिण् a. =अनुचण; एकमवयवार्थं यन्तु गुरु: शिक्षे विवेदेयत् । पृथिव्यां नास्ति तद्दृश्यं यद्दृश्या सोऽनुची भवत् ॥

अनुचता: [न. त.] I Not true, false (words); तं वनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got; मिषं च नामृतं ह्यात् 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating, deception, fraud; सत्यानुते अवपश्यञ्जनामि Rv. 7. 49. 3; अतानुते Ms. 1. 29; साहयेऽनुतं वद 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशुं, भूमिं, गो, पुच्छं giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कन्यायते ह्यंते दश हंति यवानुते । शत-मशानुते हंति सवर्षं पुच्छानुते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनुच personified is the son of अधमं and हिंसा husband and brother of निकृति, father of मय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (Opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5.—Comp.—देव a. whose gods are not true (Sây.); Rv.

7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (?)—उदमं, माषणं, आश्यामं lying, falsehood, वादिर, वाच् a. a liar.—त्रत a. false to one's vows or promises.

अनुचक, अनुचिर a. Lyin, a liar.

अनुचु: [न. त] I Unfit season; improper or premature time; अनुचौ चाभ्रदंशे Ms. 4. 104.—2 Time before menstruation.—Comp.—कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक a. I Not one; more than one, many; ओकापितृकाणां तु पितृगो मागक-रुपता Y. 2 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तपत्येकोऽप्यनेकश्च Y. 3. 144.—2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform। आका-वारं several times, many a time; and oft; भार्ये having more wives than one.—Comp.—अक्षर, अच् a. having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic.—अग्र a. I engaged in several pursuits.—2. not concentrated or fixed on one object.—अंत a. 1. [न. त.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful,

variable स्वादिप्यव्ययमनेकतया षकं.—2.—अने-कांतिक q. v. (-तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence.—2. uncertainty, doubtfulness.—3 an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. आद: scepticism; आदिर m. a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jains.—अर्थ a. 1. having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c.; अनंकाशस्य स्रद्धस्य K. P. 2.—2. having the sense of the word अनेक.—3. having many objects or purposes. (-भे:) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—अच् a. having more than one अच् (letter) P. 1. 1. 55.—आशय, आशित a. (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य) । एतेऽने-काशिता गुण: Bhâshâ. P.; dependence upon more than one.—कृत् m. 'doing much', N. of Siva.—गुण a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37.—गुण: N. of a king; अशितपादपंजन: K. 3. गोत्र a. belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted) i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father.—चर a gregarious.—चित्त a. not of one mind, fickle-minded । अंभर: not following the counsels of one । H. 4. 31.—ज a. born more than once. (ज:) a bird (नर्मोहाभ्यां जातस्वात्)।—प: an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विप; वन्धेतरनिक्. पदशेनन R. 5. 47। Si. 5. 35। 12. 75.—मुल (लो f.) a 1. having many faces, many-faced.—2 scattered, dispersed,

going in various directions, taking to various ways ; (बहानि) जगद्गिरिजे-कुमुदानि मार्गाश्च Bk. 2. 54. —मूर्तिः 'having many forms', N. of Vishnu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities. —युद्धवि-जयिष्—विजयिष् a. victorious in many battles; Pt. 3. 9. It. —रूप a. I. of various forms, multiform.—2 of various kinds or sorts.—3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature: ब्रह्मण्यनेव नृपनातिरनेकरूपा Pt. 1. 425 (—पः) epithet of the Supreme Being. —कोचनः N. of Siva ; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c.—वर्ण a. involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities x y z. &c. being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काक &c.) । °समीकणं simultaneous equation ; युगलं, °व्यवकलनं, °ह्रातः multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities.—विच a. various, different. —शक cloven-hoofed. —सदृश a. synonymous. —साधारण a. common to many, the common property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा ind. In various ways, vari-ously ; जगत्कुलं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg. II. 13.

अनेकशः ind [वीप्तार्थे कारके शब्] I Several or many times, frequently ; अनेकशो निमित्तराजकत्वं Bk. 2. 52.—2 In various ways or manners.—3 In large numbers or quantities ; पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिरि a. Not alone, accom-panied by.

अनेजत् a. [न एजत्] Not moving, immovable ; of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदेकरूपं ब्रह्म) .

अनेकीकृ or अनेकी To make or be mani-fold ; to divide or be divided into.

अनेहः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. —Comp. —मूक a. I. deaf and dumb ; 'मूकसायूधं यत्नू दोषैरसंमत्तार' K. P. 7.—2. blind.—3. dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेष a. Ved. I Not to be blamed ; praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान) .—2 Not near ; infinite.

अनेष a. Sinless, faultless (Sây.) ; without a variegated set (of horses) ; Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेष्व a. Sinless, blameless ; not liable to error.

अनेवः 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount, lord.

अनेवर a. Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेह्य a. [न हन्यते, हर-असि, घातोः एहादेशः नाभि हन एह च Un. 4. 223] (lit.) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed ; Ved. without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible ; a obstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured ; संयुवं सर्वं देवा अनेहस Rv. I. 40. 6, 4 ; 6. 50. 3.—m. (श-इसौ&c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed) .

अनेकांत a. Variable, uncertain, unsteady ; occasional, casual, (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects) .

अनेकांतिक a. (की f.) I Unsteady, uncertain ; not to the point, not very important ; भृशोऽसुख इति °कमेतत् Pt. 1.—2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेतुवा-भास (fallacies) otherwise called स्वयम्भिचार. It is of three kinds :—(a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the हेतु is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनेक्यं I Existence of many ; ab-sence of one, plurality.—2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनेकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनेतिह्य Absence of traditional sanction or authority, of that which is without such sanction ; अनगतम-नेतिह्य कथं ब्रह्मादिगच्छति Mb

अनो ind. No, not ; अभावे न घनो नापि Ak.

अनोकाशायि m. (घी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह a. [अ-शोकस्-हा | Not leaving the house.—इः [अनसः शकटस्य अकं गतिं हति, हर-इ] A tree ; अनोकहाक-पितपुत्रयोश्च R. 2. 13 ; 5. 69.

अनोकृत a. I Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम्, Ms. 2. 74.—2 Not accepted.

अनोदन a. Without food (as a व्रत) .

अनोवाह्य a. To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाह्यः) .

अनोचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety ; अनोचित्याहते नाच्यद्रसभंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनोजस्यं Want of vigour, energy, or strength ; S. D. thus defines it ; दीर्घव्योद्योरीजस्य दैव्यं मलिनतादिद्वयं.

अनोद्धत्यं I Freedom from pride, modesty, humility.—2 Tranquillity,

placidity, calmness ; नदीरौद्धत्यमप-कता मही Ki. 4. 22.

अनोरस a. Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son) .

अंय I P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत a. [अन्-तर् Un. 3. 86] I Near.—2 Last.—3 Handsome, lovely ; Me. 23 ; Si. 4. 40, (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by तस्य, quoting the authority of शबदार्णव).—4 Lowest, worst.—5 Youngest.—तः (n. in some senses) I End, limit, boundary (in time or space) ; final limit, last or extreme point ; स सागरातां पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति H. 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea ; अपांती नेत्रयोरेतो Ak. ; उद्युक्तो विद्यांतमिगच्छति H. 3. 114 goes to the end of, masters completely ; श्रु-तस्य चायाद्यमंतमभेदस्तथा परेषां युधि केति पार्ष्णिः (where अंत also means end or destruction) ; जिवलोकसुखानाम-तं यवो K. 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures ; अलोकितः कलु रमणीयानाम-तः K. 124 end, furthest extremity ; दिग्भेते भूयते Bv. 1. 2.—2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct ; a place or ground in general ; यत्र रम्यो वनान्त U. 2. 25. forest ground, skirts of the forest ; ओदक्यतात् किमपि जनोऽनुगतव्यः S. 4 ; उपवनान्तलताः R. 9. 35 as far as the bor-ders of skirts ; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनाते R. 2. 58. 2. 19; Me. 23.—3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a garment ; वस्त्रं ; पवनप्रनातितंतुदेशे दुर्बले K. 9 (by itself in Veda).—4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbour-hood, presence ; नाधीयांत समझान्ते ग्रामान्ते Ms. 4. 116 ; Y. 2. 162 ; I. 143 ; बंग-प्रातांतविरुद्धशय्यं (बह्वरं) R. 2. 26 ; पुत्रो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama ; अन्वीन्यामंत्रणं यरस्थाज्जनाते तत्रजनांतिकं S. D. ; यां तु कुमारास्थाने वाचनभाषयास्तां मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. (These four senses are allied).—5 End, conclusion, ter-mination (opp. आरंभ or आदि) ; सेकांत K. I. 51 ; इतिनि मिहितं R. 4. 1 ; आस्ताते, पश्चात्, दशाहाते, &c. ; एकस्य दुःखस्य न या-वदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिषार्णवस्य Pt. 2. 175 ; व्यसनानि दुरंतानि Ms. 7. 45 ; दशांतमुपे-यिष्यार R. 12. I going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick) व्यसने वर्षवस्थेव तस्यांतं नाभिमच्छति Pt. 2. 180 ; oft in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end' ; तदंतं तस्य जिवितं H. 1. 91 ends in it ; कलहंताति हर्म्याणि कु-वाक्यांतं च सौहार्दं । कुरांतांताणि राष्ट्रानि कुकर्मंतं यशो गुणां Pt. 5. 76 ; फलोदयां-ताय तपःसमाप्तये Ku. 5. 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit ;

यौवनांत वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62. 14. 41; विपद्गता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्षिदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांतं दृष्टं Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांतं तदुत्पत्त्यां R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिसती त्वदंते 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंतं S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यंति Udb.; ओषधयः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंतं ending in a vowel; so, हलंतं, सुवंतं, तिडंतं &c. -8 The last word in a compound. -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांतं; उभयोरपि दृष्टोत्स्वन्तयोस्तस्वदांशोः Bg. 2. 16. (सत्कतोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (n. also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; पुष्पदीप्यं च जलांतं गृहं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुप्रयुक्तस्य दंभस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आसंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number. -14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; युजांतः [cf. Goth. *andais*, *and*; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -Comp. -अवज्ञापित् m. [अंते पर्यन्तदेशे अवज्ञेते] a *chāṇḍāla*. -अवसायित् [नखकेशानामंतं अवसातुं छेदुं शीलमस्य, सो-गिति] 1. a barber. -2. a *chāṇḍāla*, low-caste. -3. N. of a sage, see अत्यावसायित् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवसाति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त a. having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, -करण, -कारित् a. causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि चिक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावेतो द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. -कर्मन् n. death, destruction; गो अंतकर्मणि Dhatupatha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालोऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमुच्छति Mb. -कृत m. death; वज्रयेदंतकृत्यर्थं वज्रयेदन्तिलो-नलं Ram. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शास्त्रांतग-मयाचर्षुं Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् a. perishing. -गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; मारुतस्य च नं

द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं.-2. death, perishing, dying.-चर a. 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers.-2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.). -ज a. last born. -द्वीपक a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). पालः 1. a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers दुर्गे M. 1; त्वदीयानांतपालेनावस्केच गृहीतः *ibid.* -2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, -भाज् a. being at the end, last. -लीन a. hidden, concealed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासित् (°ते) a. dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-m.) [अंते युक्तसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36; Ms. 4. 33. -2. a *chāṇḍāla* (who dwells at the extremity of a village).-वेला=कालः q. v. -व्याप्त्यन्तिः f. change of the final syllable, as in मेव from मिह Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground. -2. the last bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning. -4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -सद् m. a pupil; तद्युपासते युक्तभिवांतसद्ः Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक a. [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयंभिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोऽहं Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1. Death. -2. Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तुष्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावा-न्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं R. 2. 62. -3. A border, boundary. -Comp. -द्रुह Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः *ind.* [अंत-तसिद्] 1 From the end. -2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within. -5 In the lowest way; (opp. मध्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् a [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मत्तु] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवत् इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb. स हेतानंतवत् उपास्तोऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते *ind.* (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमंस्तेवासोस्त्वमेवैभिः संविष्यस्व Ait. Br. -2. a pupil; इतानि शृणुवन्वयसां गुणोऽस्तेवासित्वमाप स्कुटुवमंगना-र्त्तां Si. 3 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि *ind.* in a state of pupilage, (in *statu pupillari*) -वासिनः=अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम a. Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तन्पुत्रा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर *ind.* [अम्-अन्त् तुडागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेस्तुद् च] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; 'हन्', 'धा', 'गम्', 'धृ', 'इ', 'ली' &c. (b) Under. -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अदृष्टान्तः R. 2. 32. burnt within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विह-रन् दिवानिश् R. 19. 6. in the palace in the harem; so 'भिनं भ्रमति हृदयं Mal 5. 20. अंतविभेद् Dk. 13; यदंत-स्तत्र जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंत्यर्थस्य सुरग्रहे V. 1. (a) Internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंत-हेत्वा गतः (हंतं परिग्रह). -3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.); निवसकंतर्दाहणि लंघ्यो बहिः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतवेदमनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्यंतं रसुतमप्यु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मेही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7. 87. 2; अंतर्वेषाच्च मर्याश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्यमप्योर्हं कुप्योरंतरव-हित आस Sat. Br. (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलभेरंतरोर्वायमाजे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकंचुकिर्कंचुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्रे सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिभूत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च सुपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीयं यदंतर्वापरिणस्तं Ak.; oft in comp. at the end; कृपांत पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्रासादं Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्सवोऽतनंदभर्तुः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वा-सिनी ते सरस्वती Ks. 4. 11. -4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally', 'inside', 'within', 'in the interior', 'having in the interior', 'filled with', 'having concealed within', or in the sense of 'inward', 'internal', 'secret', 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrīhi or Tatpuruṣha compounds; कुटुमंतस्तुषारं (Bah.comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; 'तोर्' (Bah.comp.) Me. 64; अंतगिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तदुमंतर्दाहं (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so 'कोपः' 'कोपा' 'आकृतं' &c. -5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (Note. In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth.

andar; Pers. *andar*; Gr *entos*].
 —**Comp.**—अंसः the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.).—अग्निः inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; दीप्तितरग्निपरिबुद्धकोष्ठः Susr.—अंग a 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वैः Pat. Sutra.—2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिः); धातुसंगेयः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.—3. dear, most beloved (अर्थप्रिय); स्वर्णितं सुखभिदा-नीमंतरंगः कुंरगः S. 4 v. l. (-र्ग) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; सतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; वृत्ति 21; the interior.—2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मर्दतरंगभूतां Dk. 81, 93. 101; राजांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159.—3. an essential or indispensable part, as अरण्य, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma.—अवयवः an inner part; P. V. 4. 62.—आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—आकूतं secret or hidden intention.—आगमः an additional augment between two letters.—आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31.—आत्मन् *m.* (स्व) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंगुष्ठमात्रं पुरुषोत्तरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञितरात्माभ्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मरुतेनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममार्यं विशद्ः प्रकासं..... अंतरात्मा S. 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.—2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21.—आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town.—आयः, —आल See s. v.—आराम *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योतः सुखोत्तरात्मास्तथांतरज्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24.—हृत्त्रियं an internal organ or sense.—उष्यं Ved. a secret abode.—करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सदाह्यंणः अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; द्यान्नेभावमाल्यातमंतःकरणैर्विज्ञाकैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds.—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चिंतं करणमातरम् । संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं विविधं Sankhya 33, i. e. बुद्धयहंकारमनोसि; सातःकरणं बुद्धि 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसहिता.—कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists).—कुडिल *a.* in-

wardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (-ः) a conch-shell.—कु (क्रि.) सिः a disease of worms in the body.—कोटपुष्पी=अहंकोटपुष्पीं.—कोपः 1. internal disturbance; H. 3.—2. inward wrath, secret anger.—कोशो the interior of a store-room.—गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore)—गडु *a.* [अंतर्मध्ये गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनांतर्गडुना Sar. S. (श्रीवापदेशजातस्य गलमांसिपिंस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तदुत्).—गम्-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्.—गर्भं *ā.* 1. bearing young, pregnant.—2. having a गर्भं or inside; so गभिन्.—गिरं-रि *ind.* in mountains.—गुडबलयः the sphincter muscle.—गुह *a.* concealed inside, being inward; चनस्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—गृहं, गेहं, भवनं [अंतःस्थ गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house.—2. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोश्यां कृतं पापमंतर्गेहं विनश्यति.—घण-णं [अंतर्गते कोडीमवस्थाम्भिर, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्कृतवर्णे पश्यन् प्रघाणे सौधसन्ननः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशप्रदेशः सोऽंतर्घणः). (न-गः) N. of a country of Bahika (or Balhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहिक-गामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.).—घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.—चर *a.* pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7.—ज *a.* born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.).—जठरं the stomach. (-*ind.*) in the stomach.—जंभः the inner part of the jaws (सादनस्थानं जंभः, दत्ताकधोरतरां).—जात *a.* inborn, innate.—जाडु *ind.* between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge.—ज्योतिश्च *a.* enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (-*च n.*) the inward light, light of Brahma.—ज्वलनं inflammation. (-नः) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety.—ताप *a.* burning inwardly. (-पः) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13.—दहनं [अंतर्गते आधीयते मादकतानेन.] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation.—दशा a term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशान्तर्गते ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः).—दशाहं an interval of ten days; हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; हे 5. 79.—दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति

तनुमंतर्दाहः U. 3. 31; हेन दहनः सतापयति राघवं Rm.—2 inflammation.—दुःख *a.* sad or afflicted at heart.—दुष्ट *a.* internally bad, wicked or base at heart.—दृष्टिः *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself.—देशः an intermediate region of the compass.—द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (कोष्ठद्वारं).—धा, -धि, हित &c. See s. v.—नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. पुरं; दशाननांतर्गर्गं दूर्ध्वं Rām.—निहित *a.* being concealed within; अंतरंनिहितवचनैः सूचितः सस्यगर्भः M. 2. 9.—निष्ठ *a.* engaged in internal meditation.—पटः—ए a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united: (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives.—पथ *a.* Ved., being on the way.—पदं *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word.—पद्मी=सुदुष्णामध्यगतः पद्माः.—परिधानं the innermost garment.—पर्शोभ्य *a.* being between the ribs (as flesh).—पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel.—पशुः [अंतर्याममध्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौः पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Katy. (सायं पशुं ग्राममध्ये आपतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिःसृतेषु com.)—पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.).—2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वेषु यूपं परित्यातःपात्येदोश्चो स्थापयति Katy.—पातित, पातिन् *a.* 1. inserted.—2. included or comprised in; falling within; दृढकारण्यं ति आभमपदं K. 20.—पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel.—पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace.—पुरं [अंतः अन्तरं पुरं गृहं, or पुरस्यातः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (see apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); अयायन्वाप्लुत्य मध्याह्ने भोक्तमंतःपुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यातःपुरे कश्चित्पतिशति Pt. 1.—2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; बिरहपुस्तुक्तस्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरं स्व-गृहमानीयाम्बन्धितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्वा-ज्ञोऽतःपुरं जलक्रीडाः कुर्वते *ibid.*; मन्धारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; सभागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचिद्-स्मृत्यार्णामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचसुचित्तमंतःपुरेभ्यो यंदा S. 6. 4.—जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; चर, -अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः, -वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain;

बुद्धः कुलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः । रा-
ज्ञामंतः पुरायक्षी विनीतश्च तथेय्ये ॥ (of these
five sorts are mentioned) — बामनक,
जषन्य, कुब्ज, मंडलक and सामिन् see Bri.
S.) सहायः one belonging to the
harem. —पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः, ठक्] a
chamberlain = चर. (-कः, का) a
woman in the harem; अस्मत्पार्थनामंतः-
पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेद्य Chand. K.
—पुष्पं [कमं.] the menstrual matter
of women, before it regularly begins
to flow every month; वर्षद्वादशका-
दूर्ध्वं यदि पुष्पं बहिर्निहि । अंतःपुष्पं भक्त्येव
पन्तस्तुंबरादिवत् Kaasyapa; 'ष्पं is there-
fore the age between 12 and the
menstruation period.—पूय a. ulcerous.
—पेयं Ved. drinking up.—प्रकृतिः
f. 1. the internal nature or consti-
tution of man. —2. the ministry or
body of ministers of a king. —3.
heart of soul. प्रकोपः internal dis-
sensions or disaffection; अणुरप्युपहंति
विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2.
51.—प्रकोपान् sowing internal dis-
sensions, causing internal revolts;
H. 3. 93. —प्रज्ञा a. knowing one-
self, with an enlightened soul.—प्रति-
ष्ठानं residence in the interior.—चा-
ष्य a. 1. with suppressed tears; अंत-
र्कोष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दधयो Me.
3. —2. with tears gushing up inside,
bedimmed with tears; कोपात् 'ष्पे स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (-ष्पः)
suppressed tears, inward tears; नियु-
ष्ट 'ष्पं Bb. 3. 6; Mal. 5.—भावः भावना
see under अंतर्ध्व separately. —भिक्षा a.
split or broken inside, perforated,
bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4; (also
torn by dissensions). —भूमिः f. in-
terior of the earth.—भेदः discord,
internal dissensions; जजरं राजकुलं
Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions;
अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्दिनशिष्यति 'a
house divided against itself can-
not long stand.'—भौम a. subterra-
nean, underground.—मदाचस्य a. hav-
ing the rutting state concealed with-
in; R. 2. 7.—मनसू a. 1. sad, discon-
solate, dejected, distracted. —2. one
who has concentrated and turned his
mind inward, lost in abstract me-
ditation.—मुख a. (-स्त्री f.) 1. going
into the mouth, pointing or turned
inward; Mv. 5. 26. —2. having an in-
ward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तु-
परिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्तं
दि.) —3. an epithet of the soul called
राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet
bliss of sleep (आनंदयुक्तं चेतोयुक्तः प्राज्ञः
इति श्रुतेः). —(खं) a sort of surgical
scissors (having an opening inside),
one of the 20 instruments mention-
ed by Susruta in chapter 8 of Su-
tra-sathana.—मातृका [अंतःस्थाः पदचक्रस्था
मातृका अकारादिर्षणाः] a name given

in the Trantras for the letters of
the alphabet assigned to the six lo-
tuses (पद्म) of the body. न्यासः a
term used in Tantra literature for
the mental assignment of the several
letters of the alphabet to the dif-
ferent parts of the body.—मुद्रा a.
sealed inside: N. of a form of devo-
tion.—मृत a. still-born.—यागः men-
tal sacrifice or worship, a mode of
worship referred to in the Tantras.
—यामः 1. suppression of the breath
and voice.—2. पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel
(ग्रहर्षणं सामापरारख्यं यज्ञियपात्रं); accord-
ing to others, a Soma libation made
during the suppression of breath and
voice; सुहवा सूर्यायातयाममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait.
Br.—यामिन् m. 1. regulating the soul
or internal feelings, soul; Provi-
dence, Supreme Spirit as guiding
and regulating mankind, Brahma;
(according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंत-
र्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the
Supreme Being and not the in-
dividual soul; 'who standing in the
earth is other than the earth, whom
the earth knows not, whose body
the earth is, who internally re-
strains and governs the earth; the
same is thy soul (and mine), the
internal check अंतर्र्यामिन् &c. &c.); अंत-
राविश्य भूतानि यो विभर्यात्मकेतुभिः । अंतर्र्या-
मीश्वरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c.—2. wind; ब्राह्मणं
N. of a Brahmana included in the
Bri. Ar. Up.—योगः deep meditation,
abstraction.—लंब a. acute-angular.
(-बः) an acute-angled triangle (opp.
बहिर्लंब) (the perpendicular from
the vertex or लंब falling within
(अंतरं the triangle).—लीन a. 1. latent,
hidden, concealed inside; नस्य दुः-
खाग्नेः U. 3. 9; मुञ्जगम Pt. 1 —2. in-
herent.—लौम a. (P. V. 4. 117)
covered with hair on the inside. (-मं)
[अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अच्] the hair to
be covered.—वंशाः = 'पुरे q. v.—वं-
शिकः;—वासिकः [अंतर्वेशे वासे नियुक्तः ठक्]
a superintendent of the women's
apartments; Pt. 3, K. 93.—वण
(वन) a. situated in a forest, 'णो वेशः
P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (-णं) ind. within
a forest P. VIII. 4. 5.—वत् a. being
in the interior; having something
in the interior.—वती (वली) Ved.
[अंतःस्थस्यां गर्भः] a pregnant woman;
अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13.—वतिः
[अंतः स्थित एव उद्धारशब्दं कारयति, ह्य
इन्] indigestion, flatulence; behel-
ing—वतिन्, —वासिसि a. being or dwell-
ing inside, included or comprised
in.—वष्टुः N. of a Soma sacrifice (for
राज्यकाम and पशुकाम).—वस्त्रं—वासम्
a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52.—व
a. [अंतः अंतर्गमवां अंतःकरणं वा वाति गच्छति
सिग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part

of oneself such as children, cattle &
वत् a. (अस्त्यर्थे मत्तु मस्य वः) having
progeny, cattle &c.; अंतर्वावत्स्य वृधे
Rv. 1. 40. 7; abounding with pre-
cious things inside. (-adv.) inwardly.
—वाणि m. [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवायालिदा
वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scrip-
tures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्), —वि-
गाहः—हनं entering within, penetra-
tion.—विद्वस् a. Ved. (विदुषी f.) know-
ing correctly or exactly (knowing
the paths between heaven and
earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7.—वेगः inward
uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever.
—वेदि a. pertaining to the inside of
the sacrificial ground. (-adv.) with-
in this ground. (दि-वी f.) [अंतर्गता
वेदिश्च देशे] the tract of land be-
tween the rivers Ganga and Yamu-
na, regarded as a sacred region and
the principal seat of Aryan Brahma-
naa; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदिवानां मूल-
मायतनमंतर्वेदियुर्वेण कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छते
A. R. 7; it is supposed to
have extended from Prayaga to
Haridvara and is also known by the
names of शशास्थली and ब्रह्मावर्त (-m. pl.)
inhabitants of this land.—वेद्मन् n.
the inner apartments interior of a
house.—वेदिकः a chamberlain.—शरः
internal arrow or disease.—शरीरं in-
ternal and spiritual part of man; the
interior of the body.—शस्य a. hav-
ing in the interior an arrow, pin or
any such extraneous matter, rankling
inside.—शिला N. of a river rising
from the Vindhya mountain.—श्लेषः
—श्लेषणं Ved. internal support (soaf-
folding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणा-
नि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br.—संज्ञा a. in-
wardly conscious (said of trees &c.);
ज्ञा भवत्येते मुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1. 49
—सख a. having inward strength
&c. (-स्वा) 1. a pregnant woman —2. the
marking nut.—संतापः internal pain,
sorrow, regret.—सरल a. upright at
heart, or having Sarala trees in-
side; K. 51.—सलिल a. with water
(flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतः-
सलिला सरस्वती R. 3. 9.—सार a.
having inward strength and vigour,
full or strong inside; powerful,
strong heavy or ponderous; रमंत्रिभि-
र्धायते राज्यं सुस्तभैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126;
साराणि ह्यधनानि Dk. 132; 'च वन तुल-
यितुं नानिलः शक्यति स्वां Me. 20. (-रा)
internal treasure or store, inner store
or contents; वमस्तु चैरंतःसारं H. 2 105
internal matter or essence (and pus).
—सुख a. whose delight is in self,
inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24.—सेनं ind.
into the midst of armies.—स्थ a.
(also written अंतरथ) being be-
tween or in the midst. (-स्थः-स्थाः)
a term applied the semivowel

ए, इ, ए, ऊ, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ईषस्पृष्ट अंतस्थान); or they are so called because they stand between स्वरौ (इ-म) letters and उच्चर (श, ष, स, ह).—**स्था** 1. a deity of the vital organs.—2. N. of one of the Rigveda hymns. सुदूर: the malleus of the ear.—स्वेद: [अंत: स्वेदो नदज-लस्यं न यस्य] an elephant (in rut).—**हृग्न** striking in the middle.—**हृग्न** N. of a country बाह्य P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk.—**हस्त** ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand.—**हस्ती** n. a. being in the hand or within reach of the hand.—**हास**: laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile.—**हृदय** the interior of the heart.

अंतर a [अंतं राति द्वाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); योतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चानांतरो धर्मः S. D.—2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृपवा युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9.—3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तद्वेतमेयः पुत्रात्मेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्माद्दंतरतरं यद्यमात्मा Sat. Br.; अन्मत्यंतरो मम Bharata.—4 Similar (also अत्रुत्तम) (of sounds and words); स्थानेऽंतरतमः P. I. 1.50; हकारस्य धकारोतरतमः Sabdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतऽर्थांतरांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com.—5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽप्यु तिष्ठन्नद्रव्योऽंतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्वभाषोतरोऽप्यो यस्य स आत्मातरः अन्यस्वभाषः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other; उदयेतरं पारं Rām.—6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहियोगोपस्थानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्वे in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अंतरे-रा वा युहाः बाध्या इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिग्रहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायं पुरि, अंतराये नगर्थे, नमोतरस्मि अमेधसां सो.—1 (a) The interior, inside; ततोतरं सांतर-रवाग्निशिकरैः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगतं भागो Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि वनांतरं अयति V. 4. 26; लीयते मुकुलांतरेषु Ratu. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58. अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्रकारपरिखांतराभिर्धनुः Rām.; अंतरे in, into; वनं, काननं, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु

बहु सुप्ताव शोणित.—2 Soul, heart; mind; सततमसुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost of secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लक्ष्यमतिहातरैः भ्रुव्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सहजं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3.—3 The Supreme Soul.—4 a. Interval intermediate time or space, distance: रम्यांतरः S. 4. 10; किंचिदंतर-मम Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; क्रोशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरेतरे नतं betwixt life and death; अन्नयो-गांतरेषु Rām.; तन्मुद्रकं बाणसालींतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदायं पुत्रं U. 3. in the intervals of weeping; बाणविश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मृतं व्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावतिशुभा-शुभानि H. 1. v. 1. see कालांतरं; सरस्व-तोद्गृह्योऽयं दंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; द्यावा-पृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि चतः सत्त्वयैकेन Bg. 11.20; न मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तप-स्विन उपस्थिताः S. 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेदुर्ध्वं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; वज्रं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वज्रांतरः P. VI. 2.166 Sk.; महानघंतरं यत्र तद्देशंतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषितवृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; विटपांतरेण अवलोकयामि S. 1; क्षणमापि विलंबमंतरोकतुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or inter-vene; किंचिदंतरं वा मेघांतरेण पूणिमा-चंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3.—5 Room, place, space in general; मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलस्यं Ku. 1. 40; न हाविर्द्वं तयोर्गात्रे ननुवा-गुलमंतरं Rām.; मूर्धिकाः कृतंतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्याचि-दंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 room; पौरुषं अयं शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हासि Rām. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way.—6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेतरं चेतासि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरणेऽपि नेहे 16. 7.—7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सतिते मनवः स्वे स्वंतरे सर्वमित्युत्पाद्याधुश्राराचरं Ms. 1. 63, see मन्वतर; इति तो चिरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a moment.—8 Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमबलोकयती तिष्ठति । तस्मि-क्षतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याये

समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at that time; अस्मिन्तरे Dk. 164; केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये Mā. 6; कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भैरव्यति Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9; पावस्वामिन्द्रयुगे र्विद्वयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7. find a fit or opportune time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा काला-तरप्रेक्षिणा वस्तव्य Pt. 3. 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यांतरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Rām.—9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); शरीरस्य गुणानां च इरमत्यंतमंतरं II. 1. 49; उभयोः पश्यतांतरं H. 1. 66, 2 40; तव मम च समुद्रपल्लवोरिकांतरं M. 1; Bg. 13. 34; यदंतरं सर्वपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं प्रायसवैनतेय-योः Rām.; दुग्मसानुमतां किन्तरे R. 8. 80; 18.15; rarely with instr., स्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; नैः विनिर्वादि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Śān. K.—10 (Math.) Difference, remainder.—11 (a) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.); (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं (अन्यद्गृह); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्था-ंतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो हृदादेवाद्भवांतरं Pt. 1. 121; जननांतरा-हृदानि S. 5. 2 friendships of another (former) existence; नवं वारांतरं विधास्यते II. 3 I shall not do so again; आमोदानं हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; 80 दिगतराणि; पक्षांतरं in the other case; देशं, राजं, क्रियां. (b) Various, different, manifold (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवाल्भदर्शान्तरेषु S. 4. 2; मक्षिमिसान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states; 160; slymetimes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1.—12 Distance (in space); व्यामो बाह्योः सकथोस्ततपोस्तिर्यगंतरं Ak.; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ka. 5. 80.—13 Absence: तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगनं Rām.; तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा *ibid.*—14 Inter-mediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्वयेकांतरासु जातानां 7; एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII. 1. 55; तत्प्रदुरंकांतरं S. 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरं also.—15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; व्रीहांतरचण्डः Trik.; मीनो राशयंतरं, वेणुर्दृपांतरे *ibid.*; प्रांसो गुगांतरं &c.—16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; प्रहरेद्वंते रिपुं Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृशंते Ki. 2. 52; असहृद्भिर्मांमित्रैर्नित्यमतरदक्षिभिः Rām.; परस्यंतरदक्षिणा *ibid.*; कीटकैनेवांतरं मार्ग-यमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; ह्यनुतो वेति न राक्षसोंतरं न माकृतिस्तर्य च रक्षसोंतरं Rām. -17 Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you; आत्मानमंतरेऽपितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च तयोर्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांतरयोः P. III. 2. 179; धनिकाधर्मण्योंतरे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk.-18 Regard, reference, account; न चेत-दिष्टं माता ये यद्वोचोचमदंतरं Rām. with reference to me; स्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). -20 A garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्यं) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतर-इ. q. v.). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतरिभेदादर्थ्यः) [छिद्राणीयविनावहिरवसमर्थंतरावधि च Ak.] [cf. L. *alter*] -Comp. -अपत्या a pregnant woman. -चक्रं a technical term in augury Bri. S. chap. 86. -ज्ञ a. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु मियैदासां न भूयते Ki. 11. 14 not knowing the difference.—तत् a. spreading havoc.—द् a. cutting the interior or heart.—दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. —दृश a. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधायिन्). —पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यति स्वस्यैवांतर-पूषः Ms. 8. 85.—पूजा=अंतर-पूजा. —प्रभवः [अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतर-प्रभवाणां च धर्मासौ बहुमहर्षिः Ms. 1. 2. -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. —शापिन्-स्थ, स्थायिन्-स्थित् a. 1. inward, internal, inherent; स्थयुणेः शुभ्रेलक्ष्यते नेव केन चिन् Pt. 1. 221.—2. interposed, intervening, separate.—3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt.—2 Within (prep. with gen.)

अंतरतम a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. —नः A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अंतर a.

अंतरीयं [अंतरे भ्रं ङ] An under garment; अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञे युतकामिवांतरीयमूर्वाः Ki. 7. 14; 9 48; नाभौ धृतं च यद्ब्रह्ममाहायति जानुनी । अंतरीयं प्रज्ञं तद्विभ्रमभ्यांतरीयोः ॥

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see *अन्तर* (1).

अंतर्त्यं a. Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den.P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवाय्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयति U. 6. well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation.—2 To oppose, prevent; नैनमंधकाराशिरंतरयति K. 243.—3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलेंतरयोऽबभूवरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायानंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महानवोद्यः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्भिरंतरा मोत्साह्य कोपितो बृबला Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (b) In the middle, between; त्रिंशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; नैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीत S. 6 do not interrupt him in the middle; अक्षेत्रे बीजकुत्स-द्वमंतरेव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडूकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलाकुभिः । अंतरा गमने 4. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिवैदमीपांचाल्योंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्यु-र्यदि सेंद्रा विबौकसः । स्थास्यति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहनिष्यति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, en route, midway; विलेखेधां च मांतरा Mv. 7. 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्व-दीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा स्वामिहस्थसुपागताः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी S. 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममा-प्यति कसुपाण्यच्छांतरा स्वदीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंध्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रष्टव्यमः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Rām. approaching or resembling Rāma. (e) Nearly, almost. (f) In the mean time; नाद्याञ्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (g) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-and-then (when repeated); अंतरा पितृसकमंतरा मानुसंबद्धम-तरा शुक्रनासमयं कुर्वन्नालपं K. 118; अंत-रांतरा निपातितः here and there, at intervals; 121, 127; प्रजापुरागहेतोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49.—2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (a) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलि-दूतनया त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. Ar. Up.; ते (नामस्ते) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कर्मदलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिच

चांतरा Rām.; पादयोः शकटं चक्रुरंतरोरा-बुलुखलं Rām. (b) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (c) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वमेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3.—Comp. —अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ ०से अभिमृद्य जपति Sat. Br.—भवदेहः—भवत्सर्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सौतगमवत्सत्त्वः). —दिशु see अंतरदिशु. —भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12.—वेदिः—दी f. 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico.—2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93.—गृगं *ind.* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अंतरांतरेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरि-मंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकार-मंतरेण पल्लवितामतिशुक्लतां सहते S. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रुमुच्छामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकाल-मृत्युश्चरति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरदाप्रा-मंतरेण मधुव्रवं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं बहुमतीमंतरेण महदु-पालभनं गतोऽस्मि S; 5. किं तु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैज्ञपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progress-ing in the dance &c., ततस्तया भवते-ऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मां चांतरेण कर्मदलुः Mbh; अंतरेण हृदनीयं गार्हपत्यं च Sat. Br.; अंतरेण स्तनी वा भुवी वा विद्युज्यात् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (e) During, amidst.—2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्र तावानंतरेणावकाशः Sat. Br. (b) At heart; अंतरेण सुस्तिग्धा एषा Mk. 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [अंतरं व्यवधान-सीमां आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लवं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दृष्टांतराललम् K. 30; आस्यंतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्गनामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिण-स्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वां Sk.; Si. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलजांतरालवर्तिभिरक्षणविशेषः Dk. 17, 143 half way between love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया ग-जद्वंतांतरालयोः Trik; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; ब्रह्म-जनद्वंतांतराला राजवीथ्या Dk. 150; भु-वनांतरालविप्रकीर्णनं शावसःसंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval;

बाष्पाभिः परिपतनोद्गमंतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Mål. 9. 14; अहमागच्छंततराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; कंचिल्लुचमंतराल एवावलम्ब्य Dk. 15; न मयान्येन वांतराले दृष्टा Dk. 123.-2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; छिंद्रीकृतंतराले Dk. 148; विषमीकृतंतरालया K. 223 -3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते. -Comp. -दिश f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अत्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; रात्रेरेन तदंतरियात्. Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयति) To come or step between, interpose; ददुर्कर उपहृत्य अंतरयति Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरयः-रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; बहंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवतिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संभृताः S. 1. Tv. standing in the way. -2 (in Vedānta.) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An intervention, a covering, screen; दाहश्रेण्या सरसधिसिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः Mål. 3. 12.-4 (With the Jainas) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित p. p. 1 Gone between, intervening.-2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something; पादापांतरित एव विश्वस्तमिनां पद्यामि S. 1 hid behind a creeper; सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened; बिटपांतरितस्त्रिः S. 3; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रियसहचरमपश्यंती S. 3; शार्ङ्गलक्ष्मीतरितोः कुष्ठं Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21, 146. K. 28, 152, 200; पर्वतांतरितो रविः set Ak.; त्वगंतरितवृत्तीयलोचनं K. 108, R. 10. 8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि Mål. 9; तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः कुपैः R. 19. 2.-3 Gone in, reflected; रूढिकभित्ततरितान् मृगशाकान् reflected in the crystal wall.-3 (a) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः Mu. 2 prevented from being made; त्वदांघ्रांतरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15. prevented from being actually effected

&c.; द्विष्यत्यापांतरितोः कतेजाः Ki. 3. 45 obscured; नोपालम्ब्यः पुमांस्त्र देवांतरित-पौरुषः Pt. 2. 133. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; सुहृतांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना Mål. 8; भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि विचारांतरितानि M. 3; धनमित्रारक्षययांतरितः Dk. 36; चंद्रापीडनामंतरितस्य चंद्रमसः K. 338; प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजमसंकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन् Mål. 2; क्रियतां कथमन्त्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased; मेघेतरितः मिये तव सुखच्छयायुक्तारी शशी S. D (c) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed; परलोकभयमौहिकदुःखेनांतरिते Dk. 82 drowned; eclipsed, obscured; वीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समर्तुर्यवः Ve. 4. drowned; विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्ताता K. 322; कार्यांतरितोक्तं V. 3. 4 forgotten, removed; इंद्रप्रकाशांतरितोऽहुतुल्याः R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light.-4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिच्छावरसेनापतौ K. 33; नाथदेहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एव संतापः U. 6. has disappeared, has been removed.-5 Passed over, omitted; अये मध्यमांबाहुनांतोऽंतरित एवायं U. 1; कथांतरणंतरितमित्दं M. 5 put off, delayed.-6 Slighted, despised.-7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder.-8 A technical term in architecture.

अंतरि री-क्षे [अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि षष्, अंतः ऋक्षाणि अस्य वा पृष्ोपक्षे ऋक्षः ऋक्षास्य रिक्त् वा Tv.; according to Nir. अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे द्यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षयते] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ई-क्ष्यमाणं व्योम Śāy.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyā Mantra; योऽन्तरेणाकाश आसीत्तदन्तरिक्षमथोऽक्षं हेतवाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat. Br.-2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life.-3 Talc. -Comp. -उदर a. whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-र) the interior of the atmosphere.—क्षित्, सद् a. dwelling in the atmosphere.—गः, -चरः a bird (moving through the atmosphere).—जल water of the atmosphere, dew.—ग्रा a. [अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूर्यति, प्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere.—वृत् a. [अंतरिक्षं व्रते गच्छति, वृ क्ति] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it.—लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागेवायं लोकः (earth) मनोतरिक्षलीकः, प्राणोऽसी लोकः (heaven)

Sat. Br.—अंसित a. sharpened in the atmosphere. —सद्य [अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य a. [भवार्ये यत्] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरिपः [अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु. अचूमासः अप इत् P. VI. 3. 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

अंतरे, रेण See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम्य 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).-2 To be included or comprised in.-3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only).

अंतर्गत p. p.-गामिन् a. 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.).-2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; श्वे ग्रामे Ms. 4. 108; लघुद्वीपा जंघुदीपांतर्गत एव H. 3; पाथिबानि च भूतानि सागरोतर्गतानि च Rām.-3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed; अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60 inward; सोमिन्निर्तरंतर्गतबाष्पकण्डः R. 14. 53. with suppressed tears; K. 60; तां हृदयच्छुद्धिं 135 inward; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेदं सर्वं भवान्भावम् R. 2. 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart; फलारंभाः 10. 59; तो हृदयाभिलाषः K. 143; तेन चंद्रापीडेन 198; नेत्रवक्त्रचिकारैश्च लक्ष्यते-उतर्गतं मनः inward or secret motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; बाह्येविभावयैर्हिगैर्भावंतर्गतं गुणां Ms. 8. 25; गतप्रार्थनं S. 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the same).-4 Slipped out of, memory, forgotten.-5 Vanished, disappeared.-6 Destroyed.-Comp. -उपमा a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted).-मनसू-अंतर्गमन् q. v.

अंतर्पां 3 U. 1 To place or keep within, deposit; उदुंबरशास्त्रामंतर्पाय अभिषिञ्चति Ait. Br.-2 To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्पां तुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include; (ज्ञा-क्रमेत्) अंतर्पायति तत्सर्वमेतद् कथितं मया Mb.-3 To indicate, exhibit, display.-4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of. (with. abl. and used in 4th.) ; उपार्यायादंतर्पते P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्पस्व रजुष्याप्रात् Bk. 5. 32; अंतर्दधानां रक्षोभ्यः R. 7. 1; मत्तो मांतर्धिधाः सति 6. 15.-5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; eclipse (fig.); अचूतेनास्त्रान्तर्पायि Ch. Up.; भौमं (रजः) अंतर्दधे लोकेमाहृत्य स-चित्तुः प्रभां Rām. enveloped, covered;

पितुरंतर्द्धे कीर्ति शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured of eclipsed.—*pass.* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इषुभिर्व्यतिसर्पेन्द्रिरादित्योऽंतरधीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्द्धिरे नामाः *ibid.*; रात्रिरादित्योर्द्वयंतरधीयते Nir. disappears; आत्मन्यंतर्द्धे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c.—*Caus.* (—वापयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्धी [धा भावे अद्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धीसुपयसुत्पलावलीषु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धीन [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; अन्धनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीव K.P. 10. धाम् of इ to become invisible, disappear.—*Comp.*—गत *a.* disappeared, invisible.—चर *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धीयक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [धा-क्] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धी येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या S. 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापयो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेषवानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Rām. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु वर्धितहितेषु अप आसिष्य Aśval.; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वर्णिता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.—2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वधर्मतहितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशानि S. 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters)—*Comp.*—आत्मन् *m. N.* of Siva.

अंतर्धु 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in; केचिद्वृत्तर्ध्वत्वेषु K. P. 8.; गुणाधिंरंतर्ध्वत्वा औजस्यंतर्ध्वत्वे ते S. D.; अंतर्धुय एहस्येषु तैर्वैशिक्रियते हि तः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिके कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येवाण्यशेषतः । अंतर्ध्वत्वे कामशास्त्रमित्तरिमन्त्रिकायाविद्यौ ॥ Ms. 12. 87.—*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्ध्वत्तत्पर्यार्थोऽत्र नभिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्ध्व *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणामाजस्यंतर्भावः K. P. 8.—2 Inherent

or natural condition of disposition.—3 Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion.—2 Inward meditation or anxiety.—3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्भूत *p. p.* 1 Included or contained in; कालभावाद्यवदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरैः । सर्वैकमैकैयोगे कर्मत्वसुपजायते ॥ Hari.—2 Inward, internal, internally situated; एष वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [अन्-इ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न ही तु वो मरुतो अत्यस्ते Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11.—2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); सुधर्मभ्रीतवदुपेयतुरंति मात्रोः Bhāg.—*तिः f.* An elder sister (in dramas).—*Comp.*—उति *a.* ready with help. (—*तिः f.*) protection of what is near (असत्पक्षण) Rv. 1. 138. 1.—गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house.—देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180. 7.—मित्र, वाम, युष्मन् *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकेटस्थयना).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place.—3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलास्थीषविः).

अंतिक *a.* [अंतः सामीप्यं अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीयः इन्; according to Nir. from आ-न्-; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सभिकृत्वात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. of abl. P. II. 3. 34).—2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46.—3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36.—कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजति मर्मांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft in comp.; न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्णोच्चरः S. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne.—*adv.* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैत्य चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām.; सो जनांतिकं, सुमांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.).—कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; राजःकणोः स्पृशद्भिर्गात्रमंतिकात् Rām.; क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपर्यार्थं मातापितृव्योर्मंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; सो नैव प्रवृत्ति

शृणुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दमयत्यास्तदांतिके नियेतुः Nala. 1. 22; के स्त्रियाः Ms. 2. 22.—*Comp.*—आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतिः *ind.* Ved. Near

अंतिम *a.* [अंते भवः; अंत इमिच्] 1 Immediately following.—2 Last, final, ultimate; अजातसुतमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यौ न चांतिमः H. 1.—*Comp.*—अंकः the last digit, the number nine.—अंगुलिः the little finger (इनिष्ठिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [अंते भवति वसति &c., अंताय हंतः; अंत-यत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. 1. 1. 47; as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mīna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं ऋणं R. 1. 71 last debt; मन्वन् 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22.—2 Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टमं ninth.—3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times; belonging to the lowest caste, चांडालस्त्रियाः Ms. 11. 176; की-निषेविणः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं की-रत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साक्ष्यं कुर्षुः). 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294.—*स्यः* 1 A man of the lowest caste; *स्य* above.—2 N. of a plant (युस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic).—3 The last syllable of a word.—4 The last lunar month i. e. Fālguna.—5 A Mlecchha, foreigner, barbarian.—6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अन्यो नित्यद्रव्यवृत्तिविशेषः परिक्रितिः । Bhāshā P.—*त्या* 1 A technical name for नित्या in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—*त्स्यं* 1 A measure of number; 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.)—2 The 12th sign of the zodiac.—3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्थापयंतवर्गो द्विगुणांत्यनिम्नः Līlā.—*Comp.*—अनुयासः see under अनुयास.—अवसायिन् *m. f.* (°यी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāṇḍāla or a Nishādi woman; निषादकी तु चांडालाद्युग्रमन्त्यावसायिन्म् । स्वशानगोचरं सुते बाह्यानामपि गदितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्वपचः क्षत्रा सुतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवौ चैव सप्तैतेऽ-लवसायिनः ॥—आश्रमिन् *m.* one who

belongs to the last or mendicant order.—आहुतिः-इष्टिः *f.*—कर्मन्, क्रियास्त or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; °कर्म Ms. 11 198, 5. 168; अंथाहुतिं हावयिषुं सविमाः Bk.—ऋणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अणु. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज a. latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; जैष्ठभिः Ms. 4.61; °की 8. 385. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra (अन्त्यः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chāṇḍāla &c.; रजकश्मरकारश्च नदो वरुड एव च । कैवर्तमेवमिहाश्च सतीते चांयजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (—जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्, जाति, जातीय a. 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; पतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्यन्त्यजन्मन् Ms. 10. 11.—2. a Sūdra; °तिता Ms 12. 9.—3. a chāṇḍāla.—घनं the last term of a progression or series. —यद्-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square).—भं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती.—2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces.—युगं the last or Kali age.—योनि a. of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (—निः) the lowest source or origin.—लोपः dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word.—वर्णः, वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female.—चिपुला N. of a metre.

अन्त्यकः A man of the lowest tribe. अन्त्रं [अन्त्ये बध्पते देहोऽनेन, अन्त्रेण ह्यु; according to Up. 4. 163 अन्त्रं] An entrail, intestine; अन्त्रभेदनं क्रियते मग्नयश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिः बाधः उच्यते इत्यर्थः).—त्री N. of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach; cf. अजात्री, छगलात्री).—Oomp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कूजः, कूजनं, -बिकूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels; पक्षाशयस्थोऽकूजनं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susr.—पाचक [अन्त्रस्थं दोषं पाचयति] N. of a medicinal plant *Aeschynomene Grandiflora*. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh. —वृद्धिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum.—शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —चञ्ज *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह). अन्त्रंभिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence. अन्द् 1 P. To bind, fasten. अन्द्. Binding. अन्द्. १. *f.* [अन्त्ये बध्पते अनेन, अन्द्-कू, ह्यप्रत्ययान्तः निपातः Up. 1. 93] also अन्द्का, अन्द्कः 1 A chain or fetter.—2 A chain

for the elephant's feet; गजमन्दूरिव निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; °निनाद्: 11. 7.—3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर. अंदिका 1 An oven, fire-place. 2 An elder sister (cf. अंतिका). अंदोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate. अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक् चामरांदोलनात् Udb. अंध 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अंधयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिमिरे जनस्य दृशमंधयति 9. 21.—2 To be or become blind. अंध a. 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्वात्रांधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; सजमपि शिरस्यंधः शितां धुनोत्य-दिशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दग्धः, क्रोधः; काम° लोभ°, अज्ञान°; सहजांधदृशः स्वदुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts.—2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीवन्धे तमसि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 8, 20; See °कूप, तमसं infra.—धं 1 Darkness.—2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञान or अविद्या q. v.—3 Water; also, turbid water.—धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठते व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम् । चतुष्पदा भुवं मुक्त्वा परिव्राज्य उच्यते ॥—2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नष्टदृशलाभालाभोपयोग्युक्तो राशिभिः); मेघो ह्यो सुगेंद्रश्च रात्रावशाः प्रकीर्तिताः । नृदुर्ककंठकन्याश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः ॥—धाः? (pl.) N. of a people; see अंध. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate). —अहिः, अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (—हिः, —हिकः) N. of a fish (कुचिका). —कारः [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; काम°, मदन°; अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाणजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अंधयन्तिर्धुः, अंधः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c.—2. [अंधस्य दृश्यभावस्य इव इव] mental darkness, infatuation.—3. N of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तामसं, धा-तमसं deep or complete darkness; लो-कमंधतमसात्कमोदितौ R. 11. 24; अंधतमससिध मदिशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; मध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रेद्वाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33.

(—सा) night.—तामिस्रः-श्रः (सं also); 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); तामिस्रोदृशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sān. K. 48 (मन्वि-शेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामंधतामिस्रम-स्यधयायत् Mv. 1.—2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्टः इतिरूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (—स्रः, सं) N. of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhūti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अंधतामिस्रा ह्यस्यै नाम ते लोकास्त्वैः प्रतिविधीयते व आत्मवातिन ह्येव-वसुधयो मन्यते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death.—धी a. mentally blind. —पूतना a demonesse supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्रेष्टि स्तन-मतिराकाससिद्धिहाउदीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिर्यमानः । दुर्ब-र्णः सततमधःशयोऽस्त्वगंधिस्तं ब्रह्मवैरभिषजोष-पूतनार्तम् Susr.—मुषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. —मूषिका [अंधं दृष्टयमात्रं मुष्पाति, मुष्-ण्डुल] N. of a plant or grass देवताड (तत्त्व-नेन चक्षुष्मचा भवतीति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved.)—बर्त्मन् m. [अंधं सूर्य-काशराहित्यादूर्ध्वं यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind. अंधकरण a. Making blind (P. III. 2. 56). अंधंभविष्णु, —भाडुक a. Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57). अंधक a. [अंध-कन्] Blind; अंधकः कुब्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. —कः 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kaśyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [Ho is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; स ब्रजत्यंबयस्मादन्धोपि हि भारत । तम-ंधकोयं नामोति प्रोडुस्तत्र निशासनः ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakaripu, ari, dvish*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of *Ganas* by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Parvati*].—2 N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Kṛṣṇa and his descendants, a grandson of Kṛṣṇa, son of Yudhājit who, together with his brother Vṛiṣṇu is the ancestor of the celebrated family of *Andhakavri-ṣṇis*; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.—3 N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of *Bṛihaspati*. —Oomp. —अरिः, -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, याती, -असुहृद्

&c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva -वर्तः N. of a Mountain. -वृष्णि *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [अंध-बुद्ध्] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अंध इव विवेकच्युतः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =मर्षपी, =मिद्धा q. v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिस्त्यो जायते इति वैद्यक-प्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind. blind; कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू 1 P. To become blind.

अंध्यसु *n.* [अंध-असुत् उभ् यञ्च; अवेद्विभ्यो च Up. 4. 205] Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतद्वधसा Ki. 1. 39; सशेष एवांध्यसि असावतुष्यत् Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंध्युः [fr. अन् Up. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनांध्युः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation; वाक्पाणिपादपाय्वंशुसंज्ञान्याहुर्मनीषिणः.

अंधुलः [अंध-उल्लृ] A kind of tree, Acaoa Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingama. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वभागार्द्धात् श्री-भ्रमरात्मकात् । तावद्भ्रमरिदो देशः]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kārāvāra mother, who lives by killing game; Ma. 10. 56. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जातिः the Andhra tribe -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्ध [अंध-क; अमित्यनेन, अन्-नन्; according to Yaska from अन्, अचते अन्धि च भूतानि; or from आ-न्म्, आ आभि-वृक्ष्येन सेतवत् प्रसिद्धे भवति भोजनाय भूतानं] 1 Food (in general); अचतेऽन्धि च भूतानि तस्मादन्धं तदुच्यते Tat. Up.; मेधोऽ-सुहृत्मांसमज्जास्थि वद्व्यक्तं मनीषिणः Ma. 3. 182; अहमन्धं भवान् भोक्ता II. 1. 54. I am your prey &c.; चरणमज्जमचरतः

Ms. 5. 29. -2 food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीरं called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्नं व्यंजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (broad corn); ता (आपः) अन्न-मसृजत तरसाद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयि-ष्टमन्नं भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्दृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76; कृत 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वाद्ब्रह्मव्याख्यात्). -7 N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञः The sun (स हि अन्न-हेतुर्दृष्टिहेतुः). -Comp. -अकालः=अनाकाल q. v. -असु, -आदिन् -आहारिन् eating food. -अद् *a.* 1. eating food. -2. having a good appetite (दीर्घाग्निः). (दः) N. of Vishnu. -अच्छं proper food, food in general; Ma. 3. 82. 4. 112, 11. 144. -अच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life. -आयुः (अनायुः) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः, अन्नजीवनः). -कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. -किट्टः=मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोष्ठकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2 Vishnu. -3. the sun. -गतिः *f.* the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. -ज, जात *a.* produced from food as the primitive substance. -जलं food and water, base substance. -तेजस *a.* having the vigour caused by food. -द, दातु, -दायिन्, -प्रद *a.* 1. giving food; वारि-द्वृत्तुमित्तामोति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः Ms. 4: 229. -2 epithet of Siva. -दा N. of Durgā or Annapūrṇā. -दासः [अनेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food. Ms. 5. 4. -2 a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the humours of the body; आलस्यद-षदोषाच्च सूत्युर्विमात्रं जिवांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). -पू *a.* purifying food; epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. (-र्णा) a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty); ईश्वरी N. of Durgā or a form of Bhairavi. -पेष=राजपेषं q. v. -प्रलय *a.* being dissolved into food after death. -प्राणाः, -प्राणानं

the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Saṃskāra* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उवाचण); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन् *m.* Brahma as represented by food. -भक्त *a.* [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः] =अन्नदास q. v. -भुञ्ज *a.* eating food, epithet of Siva. -मय *a.* see below. -मलं 1. excrement; feces. p. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous liquor; सुरा वै मलमक्षानां Ms. 11. 94. -रक्षा precautions as to eating food. -रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्न-रसान् वन्यमूलफलाभयान्तेभ्यो दृष्टौ Rām. -वस्त्रं=आच्छादनं q. v. -विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion. -3 seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अनादेनः संभवति. -व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. -शेषः leavings of food, offal. -संस्कारः consecration of food. -होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the *Avśamedha* sacrifice.

अन्नमय *a.* (धी *f.*) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; कोशः-वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीरं, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. -यं Plenty of food.

अन्नाचर *a.* [अन्नं चरेते अनेन वृद्ध-करणे किं पूर्वपरद्वीवैः] Increasing food; Av. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य *a.* [अन् अध्यादिं षः अग्याः, ग्यत्सै-ऽमात्; *n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति निश्चिन्नमेतत् Bh. 2. 40; अन्यदेव भाग-धेयभेदे निर्वर्पति S. 2.; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंसाः K. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्ययो वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft in comp. अन्यसंगात्, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्य-साधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितदान्य-दमिततरमिह सर्वजंतुनां K. 35; कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्पितं वृद्ध-शेडन्यच्च कथंभ्यो न किंचन R. 12. 49; किमन्यद्वस्यः परिषद्ः क्षुतिसमादानतः S. 4; oft used in addition to श्रुते or विना; कृते ससुद्वदन्यः को विभक्तिं वक्ष्यामि

5. 35 ; किं सु खलु मे भियादर्शनाद्भूते शरण-
मन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one
different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय);
बासश्च भूतमन्यैर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4
Strange, unusual, extraordinary ; अन्य
एव स प्रकारः K. 168 ; अन्या जगद्धित-
मयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69 ; धन्या मृद-
न्येव मा S. D. -5 Ordinary, any one ;
निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचने Mv. 1. 31 ;
cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more ;
अन्यान् वक्ष्ये सुवर्णान्प्रयच्छ M. 2 another
ten (coins) ; अन्यद्वन्द्वलिन्दलक्षणं
K. 157 new and new (changing every
now and then) ; अन्यदिनम् दिवसं an-
other day ; one of a number (with
gen.) ; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and
again (used to connect sentences
together) ; एक-अन्य the one—the
other ; Me. 78 ; see under एक also ;
अन्य-अन्य one-another ; अन्यः करोति
अन्यो भुंक्ते one does, another suffers ;
अन्यमुखे अन्यनिर्वहणे Ms. 5 ; अन्यदुर्गं
जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 93 ; 8. 204 ; कर्णे
लगाति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1.
05 ; अन्यदुर्गंखलं सख्यमन्यच्छान्निर्गमितं
Si. 2. 62 ; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. ; one,
another, third, fourth &c. ; जल्पति
सार्धमन्येन पर्यवत्यन्ये सविभ्रमाः । इद्वृत्तं चित्त-
व्यवस्थं प्रियः को नाम योषिताम् Pt. 1.
135 ; मनस्यन्यत्रचस्यम्यत् कर्मण्यन्यत्र दुरा-
त्मताम् ; (in pl.) केचित्-अन्ये some-
others ; एके-अन्ये-तथाऽन्ये Ms. 10. 70,
4. 9 ; 12. 123. [cf. L. alius ; Gr.
allos for alios, Zend anya].—Comp.
—अर्थ a. having a different meaning,
sense, or purpose.—असाधारण a. not
common to others, peculiar.—आश्रयण
a. going or passing over to another.
—उद्वर्त्य a. born from another. (-र्थः)
a step-mother's son, a half-brother.
(-र्था) a half-sister.—उद्धा a. married
to another ; another's wife.—कारुका
a worm bred in excrement (शकृकीटः).
—क्षेत्रं 1. another field.—2. another or
foreign territory.—3. another's wife.
—ग, गामिन्य a. 1. going to another.—2.
adulterous, unchaste ; बणिजां तु कुल-
कीच स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यया Ks. 21. 56 ;
19. 27.—गोत्र a. of a different family
or lineage.—चित्त a. having the mind
fixed on some thing or some one
else ; see मनस्.—ज-जात a. of a
different origin.—जन्मन् n. another
life or existence, regeneration, me-
tempsychois.—दुर्बद्ध a. difficult to be
borne by others.—देवत, -त्य, -ईत्य a.
addressed or referring to another
deity (as a Vedic Mantra).—धर्मन् a.
having another or different property.
(-र्थः) different property or charac-
teristic.—धी a. whose mind is turned
away from God.—नाभि a. belonging
to another family.—पदार्थः 1 another
substance.—2. the sense of another
word ; प्रधानो बहव्रीहिः the Bahuvri-

hi compound essentially depends on
the sense of another word.—पर a. 1.
devoted to another or something else.
—2. expressing or referring to some-
thing else.—पुष्टा, -भृता ' reared by an-
other,' epithet of the cuckoo, which
is supposed to be reared by the crow
(called अन्यभृत्) ; अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलश-
ब्दा Ku. 1. 45 ; कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं
R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वं गम्याः]
1. a woman already promised or
betrothed to another.—2. a remarried
widow (पुनर्भू) see अन्यपूर्व.—बीज,
—बीजसमुद्भव, -समुत्पन्न an adopted son
(born from other parents), one who
may be adopted as a son for want of
legitimate issue.—भृत् m. a crow
(rearing another, it being supposed
to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and
to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22.
—मनस्, -मनस्क, -मानस a. 1. having the
mind fixed on something else ; insten-
tive —2. fickle, versatile, unsteady ;
अन्यमनसः श्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-
minded ; possessed by a demon.—सौ-
तुजः a half-brother (born of another
mother) Y. 2. 139.—राज्य, -राष्ट्रीय a.
subject to another king' or kingdom
(Ved.).—रूप a. having another form,
changed, altered ; पश्चिनी चान्यरूपा
Me. 83. (-र) another or changed
form ; वेणु in another form.—लिंग, -ग-
क a. following the gender of another
word (i. e. the substantive), an ad-
jective ; ऊर्ध्वानुषरो द्वावप्यन्यलिङ्गौ Ak.
—वादिन् a. 1. giving false evidence.
—2. a defendant in general.—वापः the
cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests
of other birds.—विबाधित a. = पुष्ट
a cuckoo.—व्रत a. following other (than
Vedic) observances, ' devoted to
other gods, infidel.—शास्त्रः-खकः a
Brahmana who has gone over to an-
other school (of religion &c.) ; an
apostate.—संक्रात a. fixed on or trans-
ferred to another (woman) ; इद्वयः
आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4.—संवलः intercourse
with another ; illicit intercourse.
—साधारण a. common to many others.
—स्त्री another's wife, a woman not
one's own. [In Rhetoric she is con-
sidered as one of three chief female
characters in a poetical composition,
the other two being स्त्रीया and साधा-
रणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel
or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one
not yet married, who is bashful and
arrived at the age of puberty. As
'another's wife' she is fond of festi-
vals and similar occasions of amuse-
ment, who is a disgrace to her family
and utterly destitute of modesty, see
S. D. 168-110] .—बा, an adulterer Ms.
8. 386. [Note. Some compounds un-
der अन्य will be found under अकन्य.]

अन्यक a. Another, other (=अन्य)
अन्यत् a. (अन्य n.) Another &c.
—ind. Again, moreover, besides &c.
—Comp.—अर्थ 1. having a different
meaning.—2. referring to or expres-
sing another sense. (-र्थः) a differ-
ent meaning.—आशा desire of some-
thing else.—आशिम् f. another's bless-
ing.—आस्था devotion or attach-
ment to another—उत्सुक a. longing
for another.—रागः attachment to
another.
अन्यतम a. [अन्य-इतम] (declined
like a noun and not a pronoun)
One of many, any one out of a large
number (with gen. or in comp.) ;
जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76 ; 6. 32,
4. 13 ; Y. 1. 22, 3. 253 ; (अन्यतरान्य-
तमशब्दो अव्ययको प्रातिपदिके इति कैयटः).
अन्यतर a. (declined like a pro-
noun) One of two (persons or things),
either of the two (with gen.) ; तर्षी-
मुक्तिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151 ; संतः पती-
क्षात्यतरद्वन्द्वेते M. 1. 2 the one of the
other ; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3 ; Ms.
2. 111 ; 9. 171 ; other, different ;
अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one—the other ;
अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of त) either way,
in both ways, optionally ; fre-
quently used by Pāṇini in his Sūtra
in the sense of वा or विभाषा ; इकोरन्यतर-
स्या, आत्मनेपदेऽन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.
अन्यतरतः adv. On one of two
sides ; दंत having teeth on one side.
अन्यतरेषुः adv. [अन्यतरस्मिन्नदिशि-एषुश्च]
On either of two days, on one day
or on another, P. V. 3. 22.
अन्यतः adv. 1 From another ; न
चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4 ; तीर्थाधिकं
च बलिश्च नान्यतः सुखिमर्हतिः U. 1. 13 -2
On one side ; अन्यतः-अन्यतः, एकातः-
अन्यतः on the one side, on the other
side ; तपनमंडलद्वीपितमेकतः सततमैशत-
मोवृत्तमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतस्तु सकलानि
निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Niti.
-3 To another place, towards some
other person or direction ; गंतव्यं वा
ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200 ; अन्यतोपि नय-
ने प्रेरंस्या S. 2. 2 ; आर्ये ब्रजामेन्वतः
k. 6. 82.—4 From another ground or
motive.—5 On the other side ; on the
contrary.—6 Otherwise ; in another
place, elsewhere.—Comp.—अरुण्य
Ved. a land which is woody here
and there.—एत, -एतस्, -एकी Ved.
variegated or spotted on one side.
—वादिन् a. striking in one direction.
—वात a. suffering occasional wind
(rheumatism.) (-तः) a sort of eye-
disease.
अन्यतस्तस्यः [अन्यतो भवः, त्यप्] An
enemy, adversary.
अन्यत्र adv. [अन्य-वत्] (oft=अन्य-
सिन् with a subst. or adj. force) ।

Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अन्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्य-मात्रं गोत्रं P. IV. 2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयन्यत्र चंदनं न प्रोहति Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place. -2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft (in comp.); मधुपर्कं च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिरया नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.-3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणद्भयं ॥ Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नेमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाधिभ्यां सत्रं निषेदुः Kauś. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये). -4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; ह्यराज्ञि देवे राजन्वाय स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मणती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.-Comp.—मनस्-चित्त a. whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा ind. [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेत् तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोन्यथा प्रवृत्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg. 13. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सर्वभंगभयाद्वाज्ञां कथयंत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथाविद्युतापेधु स्वैरालापेधु मत्रिणः Mn. 4. 8. अन्यथा कृ (a) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि देवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तं नापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; S. 6. 13; (b) to act otherwise, violate, transgress, go against; स्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (c) to destroy, undo, frustrate baffie defeat (hope, plan. &c.), कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथाः Ks. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्यान्न योन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (d) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भरतेनान्यथा कृतः Rām.; अमात्यः प्राड्विवाको वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; ग्रह-मन्-संभावय-समर्थय-विकल्पय &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा शुद्धित्वा न खलु मनश्चिन्ति मया प्रयुक्तमिदं M. 1. 20; अलग्नसमागमन्यथा संभाव्य S. 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; S. 3. 19; जनोभ्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकेते S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); भू or ष्या to be otherwise, he changed or altered, he falsified; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4;

शोकातरय प्रवृत्तो मे प्रलोको भवतु नान्यथा Rām.: तयोमहात्मनोवोचयं नान्यथा याति मांप्रत Rām.-2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्त नास्ति कथमन्यथा वास्तव्यपि तो न पश्यते U. 3; स्तेनाऽन्यथा भवतु Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86.2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary. -3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भट्टिनो मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्यथा भट्टिन्य विज्ञापित M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचन V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा व्रतं स याति नरक नरः Pt. 3. 107; II. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90.-4 wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अयथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also. -5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दुःवाससः शपादियं स्वया प्रत्यादृष्टा नान्यथा S. 7. [ef I. *aliuta*]. -Comp.—अनुपपत्तिः f. see अथापत्ति. -कारः changing, altering (-र) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. -ख्यातिः 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work. -2. wrong conception in general (in phil.). -भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहूनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P. V. 4. 53; change of view or mind; मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch. Up.-वादिन् a. speaking differently or falsely; speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. -वृत्ति a. 1. changed, altered. -2. affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. -सिद्ध a. proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a घटं or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are mentioned in Bhāshā P. 19-22. -ई, -सिद्धिः f. wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāshā P. 16. -स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथवति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यद्वा ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यद्वा भूषणं पुसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73. -2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. -3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय a. 1 Belonging to another. -2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यार्हि ind. At another time (=अन्यदा).

अन्याद्दृश-श-श a. [अन्य इव पश्यति, अन्याद्दृश, कर्मकर्तरि क्त, हिन्, कृत् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like another. -2 Changed, unusual, strange; पात्रापतिमवृत्तमन्याद्दृशं भवंतमवधारयामि Māl. 1; अन्याद्दृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्याद्दृशोयु युष्माद्दृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवति 4; अन्याद्दृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106. K. 309; अन्याद्दृशी रचना कस्यापि तली-सुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येद्युः ind. [अन्य-एद्युः P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येद्युरात्मासुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. -2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क a. [अन्येद्युष्कः, कन्] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Suar. -ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्यान्य a. [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्विवं, पूर्वदे सुभ्र] 1 One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं तादृश्यतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं तादृश्यति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्य as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहतः संतः सख्युर्भीमनिःस्वनः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति-लुनंति P. I. 3 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; शोभाजनतात् Ku. 1. 42; 80 कलहः दर्शन, &c. -न्ये ind. Mutually. -न्यं (In Rnet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुयोरिक-क्रियायाः करणं मिथः। त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी तया स्वमपि शोभते। रजत्या शोभते चंद्रश्रेण्यापि निरीश्विनी S. D. 724. -Comp.—अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जल्योक्षा घटाकाशो यथा सर्वेतिरोहितः। तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सोऽन्योन्यायास उच्यते ॥ -अपहृत a. taken from one another, taken secretly. -अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभावः it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective pecu-

parity and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकीऽन्वयः न्यायः, as वदः पदो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common.—आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (—एः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya).—उक्तिः *f.* conversation.—पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another.—भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so कलह.—मिश्रणं mutual union.—विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party).—वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another.—संश्रयः—संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अश्रयः *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अश्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. व.] Unjust, improper; ईदं unjust punishment; एः परदारपृच्छाभ्यन्तहारः *S.* 5.—**वः** 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय; नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु *Ms.* 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly; नापुष्टः कल्पचिद्रुद्रयाज्ञ चान्यायेन पृच्छतः *Ms.* 2. 110.—**2** Injustice, impropriety.—**3** Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful.—**2** Improper, unbecoming, indecorous.—**3** Not authoritative.

अन्यत *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous.—**Comp.**—अंग *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्योक्त *a.* Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्ष इदं गतिसमा.] 1 Visible, perceptible.—**2** Following, close on the heels of, immediately following.—अक्ष *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after; आतोह स्व...सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं *Rām.*—**2** Immediately after, forthwith, directly; *Y.* 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंविः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अन्वच् *a.* [अनु-अच्-क्तिर्] *nom.* अन्वच् *m.*, अन्वच् *n.* अन्वच् *f.* 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्वचो मासा यन्ति *Sat. Br.*; त्नामन्वचो वयं स्मसि *Ait. Br.*—**2** Lying lengthwise, horizon-

tal; अन्वचि in the rear or behind, from behind; आगच्छतोन्वचि गजस्य घटयोः *Si.* 12. 34 (पृच्छं).

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards.—**2** From behind; पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य वृक्षां *Si.* 9. 76.—**3** Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वग्भूत्वा, भावः-आस्ते becoming friendly disposed *P. III.* 4. 64 *Sk.* (अयतः गश्चेतः पृष्ठतो वातुक्लो भूत्वा आस्तेः अन्व-सन्त्वा तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूत्वा).—**4** (with acc.) After; ता...अन्वगम्यया मध्वमलोकपालः *R.* 2. 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वगिंद्रप्रसुत्वाश्च देवाः *Ku.* 7. 71.

अन्वन् *a.* [अन्-वन्तिर्] Following.

अन्वय See under अन्व.

अन्वयितृ *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्वयर्थ *a.* [अनुगतः अर्थ] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; hence, true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोषुदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् *R.* 4. 12; अन्वर्थो तेवंहंशुधरा *Ki.* 11. 64; *Si.* 12. 23; अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वतते *U.* 3. अन्वर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोसि *Mu.* 5. 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called.—**Comp.**—ग्रहण literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. to रुद्ध or conventional).—संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; e.g. भविष्यति a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared with लट्.—**2.** a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववचारः Descending and following.

अन्ववसर्गः [सृज्-वच्] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम).—**2** Permission to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा), one of the senses of अपि *P. I.* 4. 96; see अपि.—**3** Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage; अन्ववायमवदातमाकृतिः *Ki.* 13. 37.

अन्ववेषा Regard, consideration.

अन्वष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टकां] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्षे, i. e. वीर, माघ and फाल्गुन; विदु-चैवाष्टकास्त्वर्चैस्त्र्यमन्वष्टकासु च *Ms.* 4. 150.

अन्वष्टक्यं A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्वष्टका days.

अन्वष्टमदिशि *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्वस्त *a.* [fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्वहं *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्वाख्या 2 *P.* To repeat in succession, enumerate.

अन्वाख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.—**2** Section, chapter.

अन्वाचयः [पद्यात्स्य पद्माद्यः आचयिते बोध्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a secondary (गौण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; चान्वाचये समाहारे *Ak.*; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः; as भो मिश्रामट गो चानय where going out to beg is joined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object.—**2** Such an object itself.

अन्वाचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्वाजि *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-आजि-डे *Tv.*] (Used like उपजि only with कृ.) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलापाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; कृत्व or कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमापाय *P. I.* 4. 73. *Sk.*

अन्वादिश् 6 *P.* To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again; अन्वादिष्टः पुरुषः अष्टपुरुषः *P. VI.* 2. 190 *Sk.*—**2** (Hence) inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned; re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation; आदेशः कथं अन्वादेशः अनुकथनं *Kāsi* on *P. II.* 4. 32. (इदं and एतद् are said to assume the forms एने, एनो, एनाच् &c. in the sense of अन्वादेश; किञ्चित्कार्यं विधातु-मुपात्तस्य कार्यतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्वादेशः; e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमर्थानं एनं ह्यदोऽप्यापय; अनयोः पवित्रं कुले एनयोः प्रयुतं स्व *Sk.*).

अन्वाधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पद्माधानं] Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः [अनु पद्माधीयते, धा-क्ति] (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अयमार्गणकार्येषु अन्यास्मिन्वच-

नात्मम् । द्वास्वामिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते ॥
-2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगतः संततः
आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse,
repentance, regret (after the com-
mittal of bad act).

अन्वाधयेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीयन or
woman's property, presented to her
after marriage by her husband's or
father's family, or by her own rela-
tives; विवाहापरतो यत्र लब्धं भव्यकुलादिभ्यः ॥
अन्वाधयेयं तु तत्र इत्थं लब्धं पितु- (v. 1.-बोध-)
कुलात्तया ॥ Kāty. quoted by Kull. on
Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 44.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधि q. v.

अन्वाधयः A class of divinities.

अन्वाधय a. Ved. Being in the
entrails.

अन्वाधयतन a. Latitudinal- नं ind.
In the house.

अन्वाधयत a. Ved. In accordance
with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

अन्वाधाया A deity invoked by
the verb अन्वाधा.

अन्वारब्ध 1 A. To begin, com-
mence.-2 To touch; असेध्वयुर्मन्वारभते
Asval. यदि मां संसृशेद्रावः सकृदन्वारभेत
वा । धनुं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवियमिति मे
मतिः Rām.

अन्वारब्ध p. p. 1 Touched on
the back or on any part of the body;
विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्ध-
मिति Kāty.-2 That which has touched
or has been placed on the body (as
the hand).-3 followed.

अन्वारब्ध pot. p. To be touched a-
long with.

अन्वारभः, -भणं Touching, contact,
especially touching the यजमान (the
performer of a sacrifice) to make
him entitled to the fruits and merits
of the holy rite.

अन्वारभणीया An initiatory or pre-
liminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह 1 P. To follow in as-
cending, especially the funeral pile;
to ascend, climb, mount; अन्वारोहश्च
सुग्रीवः (मित्रि) Rām.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending
the funeral pile after or with the
body of her husband.

अन्वात् 2 A. 1 To be seated near
or round; सन्नायमन्वात्से Mb.; to wait
upon, serve, attend upon; सन्नायम-
न्वात्से S. 3; अन्वात्सितमर्षधत्वा स्वाधयेव
हविर्भुञ्ज R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc.
of person); तां अन्वात्स R. 2. 24.-2 To
perform, as a religious ceremony;
संघपालन्वात्स पश्चिमां Rām.

अन्वात्सने 1 Service, attendance,
waiting upon, worship.-2 Taking a
seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow.
-4 A place of industry, manufactory,
work-shop &c.-5 An oily or cooling
enema.

अन्वात्सीन pres. p. Sitting down
after, seated alongside of.

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्थ-र्यकं) [अनु मासि
मासि आदियते, कर्मणि प्यत्] 1 A sacri-
ficial gift or offering presented to
the priests (Say. अन्वाहरति यज्ञमन्वाधि-
शेष-जातं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यं नाम ऋत्विभ्यो देय
ओदनः).-2 The monthly Sraddha per-
formed in honour of the Manes on
the day of new moon; पिदृणां मासिकं
श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 3. 123.
-Comp. -पचनः the southern sacri-
ficial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacri-
fice.

अन्वाहिक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधि q. v.

अन्वि १ P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow,
come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः
पृष्ठतोऽन्विष्यात् Ms. 4. 154; एनां...प्रयत्ना
मातरन्वेत् R. 1. 90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh.
3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to;
कर्मफलं कर्तारन्वेति.-2. (a) To follow
(in grammar or construction) : be
connected or construed with; घातु-
रादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्य below. (b)
To obey, conform to, be guided by;
यश्चित्तमन्वेति परस्य Mb.-3 To seek;
to fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तारि भावे वा अच्] 1 Go-
ing after, following; also, follower,
retinue, attendant; का स्वमेकाकिनि
भीक निरन्वयजने षने Bk. 5.66.-2 Associa-
tion, connection, relation; गंधःकण्डु-
कान्वयः=कण्डुकान्वितः-3 The natural or-
der or connection of words in a
sentence, construing, grammatical
order or relation; पदानां परस्परकांक्षा यो-
ग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमध्यप्रतिगमनं; तात्पर्य-
स्यां वृत्तिमाहः पदान्वयबोधयेत् S. D; logical
connection of words, अन्व (in the ex.
तिष्ठु सर्पः) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः
P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk.; परस्परान्वयेऽस्त्यनेकस्य
पदसिद्धयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk.-4
Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family,
lineage; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12;
3. 27; 12. 33; अन्वययुगलः Mv. 4. 22
virtue of my race.-6 Descendants
posterity; ताव्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117;
सुं along with the family or descen-
dants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27.-7 Logi-
cal connection of cause and effect,
logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतो-
ऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg.-8 Being seen
(प्रत्यक्ष); स्यात्साहसं स्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म
यच्छतं । निरन्वयं भवेत्तस्यै Ms. 8. 332.-9
(In Nyāya) Statement of the con-
stant and invariable concomitance of

the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य
(major term) of an Indian syllogism
(हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः) In the familiar
instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवन्वात् the rela-
tion यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः (wherever
there is smoke there is fire) is called
अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्तिः अन्वय, in fact, cor-
responds to the universal A proposition
of European logic ' All A is B. '
' The ' व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति ' means an assertion
of the concomitance of the absence
of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तद्-
भावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and
corresponds to the converted A propo-
sition ' All not-B is not-A ' ; or in
Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि
नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be
connected with its effect by अन्वयव्याप्ति-
रेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and
negative relations between the thing
to be proved and the cause that
proves can be equally asserted; such
a *Heitu* alone makes the argument
perfectly sound and incapable of
refutation. This process of arriving
at the Vyāpti or universal proposition
corresponds to the methods of
Agreement and Difference in Mill's
Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन बाधितं Mu.
5. 13.-Comp.-आगत a. hereditary;
Pt. 1, 3; त वैरे Pt. 3.-ज्ञः a genealo-
gist; अथ स्तुते बद्धिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6 8.
-व्यतिरेक (' कौ or ' कं) : positive and
negative assertion; agreement and
contrariety or difference; see above.
-2 rule and exception.-व्याप्तिः f
affirmative assertion or agreement,
affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् a. 1 Having a connection
or consequence, following.-2 Belong-
ing to a race or family; born of a
noble family, noble, high-born;
सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने. K. 7.

अन्वयिन् a. Connected as with a
consequence.

अन्वित p. p. 1 Followed or attend-
ed, in company with, joined by;
अमात्यपुत्रैः सबयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.-2
Possessed of, having, possessing,
endowed with; full of, seized or
struck with, overpowered by; with
instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकु-
लजा निर्दिती Pt. 1. 415; धैर्यं, गुणं,
वित्तं, विस्मयं struck with wonder;
भयं, क्रोधं, लोभं, &c. &c.-3 Connected
with, linked to, following (as a con-
sequence).-4 Connected gramma-
tically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहनिन्वितैर्कार्य-
बोधकाः S. D. 9.-5 Understood,
reached by the mind.-Comp.-अर्थ a.
having meaning which is easily un-
derstood from the context.-वाद्ः-अभि-
धानवाद्ः a doctrine of the Mimamsa-
kas that words in a sentence convey

meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence ; see अभिहितान्वयवादिन् under अभिधा and K. P. 2.

अन्विति a. Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—*ति. f.* 1 Following.—2 Food.

अन्विष्य 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get ; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17. 47. (—4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न त्वन्मन्विष्यति सुयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45 ; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि ध्रुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13 ; to inquire, investigate ; किं वृथा तर्कणं अन्विष्यते S. 5.—*Caus.* To seek, search &c. ; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयाति सततं सर्वं समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

अन्विष्ट p. p. Desired, sought, searched ; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः, -षणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching ; वयं तस्वान्वेषान्मधुकर इताः S. 1. 24 ; न्यायं गतयत्सो Pt. 3. 91 ; दशान्वेषणदक्षणां द्विषां R. 12. 11 ; अस्वैवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेष्ट a. Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c. ; पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिणः S. 1 ; अनुपशब्दंष्टा P. V. 2. 90 ; अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7 ; R. 12. 54 ; II. 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view.—2 To search, seek for, inquire into ; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

अन्वीक्षणं, -क्षा 1 Search, seeking for, investigation.—2 Reflection, meditation.

अन्वीत = अभिवृत्त q. v.

अन्वीप a. [अनुगत आपो यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water.—2 Attainable or friendly.

अन्वृचं ind. Verse after verse.

अप् f. [आप्-किं-ह्रस्वश्च Up. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl. ; अपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपां and अप् but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः) ; खानि चैव सृष्टोद्भिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप, एव सप्तजगदी ताम् बीजमवाप्तुम् Ms. 1. 8. S. 1. 1 ; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिश्च or तेज् after मनस, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्निः ; ज्योतिश्च विक्रान्तादापो स्रग्गुणाः सृष्टाः । अद्भ्यो गंधर्वाणां भूमिरेवोषां सृष्टिर्वादिताः ॥ —2 Air, the intermediate region. —3

The star S virgins. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97.—98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos* ; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva* ; Pers. *ab* ; Zend. *ap*. Old Germ. *aha*]. —**Comp.**—**कृत्स्नं** deep meditation by means of water.—**चरः** an aquatic animal.—**पतिः** 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa.—2. the ocean. For other comps, see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds ; e. g. **अपांसंवर्तः** destruction of the world by water ; **अपांवत्सः** 'calf of waters' ; N. of a star ; **अपांनपात्, नता, नतिव्रण, गम, अपाकपात्, अपोनपात्** Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water ; cf. Ms. 9. 321 ; **अपांपतिः, निधिः-नाथः, अपपतिः** lord of waters, the ocean ; N. of Varuṇa ; **अपांपित्तं, अपपित्तं** fire.

अप ind. [न पाति रक्षति पतन्वात् पा-इ. Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग ; अपयाति, अपनयति ; (b) deterioration (विकृति) ; अपकरोति does wrongly or badly ; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरिती) ; अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति ; (d) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देशन) ; अपदिशति ; (e) exclusion (वर्जन) ; अपवद्, अपसृ *caus.* ; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द) ; अपहसति ; (g) concealment or denial (चौर्य) ; अपलपति, अपवदते.—2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrihi comp. it has all the above senses ; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ ; अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word ; अपी fearless ; कल्मष stainless ; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुगत) ; निषोदयं वर्षं Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong' 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः.—3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from ; यत्संप्रत्ययलोकेभ्यो लंकारां वसति-र्भगत् Rām. (b) without, on the outside of ; अप हरेः संसारः Sk. ; (c) with the exception of, excepting ; अप त्रिगतोभ्यो वृष्टो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12) ; विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishṇu ; त्रिगति वृष्टो देवः excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c. ; कामं, संकं. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse ; वर्जने विक्रुतो चौर्ये विपरितवियोगयोः । अपकृते च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab* ; Gr. *apo* ; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of or off* ; Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness ; absense ; f

what is dear. —*ṣ* ind. Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away ; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीत Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away.—2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person) ; आपदि येनापकृतं Pt. 4. 16 ; Si. 14. 78 ; न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1 ; किं तस्या मयापकृतं 4 what harm have I done to her ? किं च राक्षस राजस्य रामेणापकृतं पुरा Rām. ; sometimes with acc. or loc. also ; अथवां सैनिकाः केचिदपकर्तुं युधिष्ठिरं Mb. ; किमिदं वत् नात्मन्यपकृतं Bh. 3. 115 ; न परेषु महौजसभ्यलादपकर्तुं वैत मलिभ्युच्चा इव Si. 16. 52.—*Caus.* To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly.—2 Doing wrong, injuring ; ill-treating, offending.

अपकर्तुं a 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive.—2 Hostile, inimical.—*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्तृन् a. [बहु. स.] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved.—*n.* (०) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt) ; दत्तस्यानपकर्तं च Ms. 8. 4.—2 An improper or unworthy act ; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.—2 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार) ; स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66 ; उपकर्त्रोरिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा । उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्ये लक्षणमंतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; अपकारोऽप्यपकारायैव संवृत्ता &c.—2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिन्ता)—3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity.—4 A mean or degraded action.—**Comp.**—**अभिन् a.** meaning to harm, malevolent malicious.—**गिर. f.** (-गीः), —**शब्दाः** abusive words, menacing or insulting speech ; भर्त्सनं स्वपकारगीः Ak.

अपकारक, -कारिन् a. Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious ; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37.—**कः, -रि** An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी) enemy ; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिश्चरते II. 1 ; अन्° harmless, not harmful.

अपकृत p. p. 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c.—2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites.—**तं** An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः f, अपकृत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence.—2 Opposition, enmity.—3 A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्थोपायसम्बन्धे तु शत्रो सात्त्विकप्रक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष् 1 P., 6 U. 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनकां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दुताग्रभिक्षमपकृष्य निरीक्षते च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (b) To take or carry away, remove; धेये शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; कित्त्वमुद्रानमित्यत्वं स्वातन्त्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; क्षात्रं तेजोऽपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पंचदश Susr.-3 To bend (as a bow); धनुः भ्रष्टमपकृष्य Mb.-4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb.-5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्निमन्त्रस्य सर्षत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्तमभूत् रसमपकर्षयतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यन्ते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; मद्देश्यमपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay decline, destruction; तेजोऽपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविधिर्नो मध्यः Sk. (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोबीजमभावेस्तु ते गच्छति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येऽपिह जन्मतः ॥ Ms. 10 42; मूल्योत्कर्षं rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Sraddha. -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mimamsa &c.)—Oomp.—समः a sort of fallacy; e.g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a. Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. उत्कर्ष); न चास्ति सदसं तेन किञ्चित्स्थो-रुपापकर्षणं Susr.—र्ण 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Superseding. -4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याश्चङ्गुमः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so हृषोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं देवापकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate. -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्दर्शानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वस्त्यकृष्टं या निषेधे Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टैर्भक्तान संगतं Ki. 14. 22.—ष्टः A. eow.—Oomp.—चेतन a. mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded.—जाति a. of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपकिरति Sk.-2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A. in this sense अपावृत्त्याच्छकुनि-व्यालेखने हृद P. VI. 1. 142) आपकिरते हृषो हृदः कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थं, आ आश्रयार्थं च Sk; हृषोऽपस्कर्षार्णमहसदीयुषां Si. 12. 74 scratched; छायापकिरमाणचिक्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणं Scattering about &c.
अपकौशली News, information.
अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity. -2 Indigestion.

अपकृ a. Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.
अपक्रम 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रातः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामकूपेक्षितः 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away. (as time). -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat. -2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्रमत्येव विशेषे चन्द्रादीनामपक्रामात् Sūrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time). -a. [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order. -2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् a. Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. -2 Not belonging to, the same side or party. -3 Having no adherents or friends. -4 Opposed to adverse.—Oomp.—पाता impartiality.—पातिन् a. impartial.

अपक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate.—pass. To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.
अपक्षीण p. p. Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaishika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his majority; see अपगंड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संप्रवो नापमच्छंति Pt. 3. 8.-2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a. Going, turning away.—गा A river (wrongly for अगमा).

अपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; °अन्यन्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; °मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; °निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; °मले मरुति 102.-2 Dend, deceased.

अपगमः, गमन् 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमाः सापगमाः H. 4. 65.-2 Falling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तकृद्विश्व हि यः प्रकृष्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति ॥ Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्सरोधापगमसिद्धिश्चन्द्रपादैः Mo. 70; पुराणपञ्चापगमनात् दूनतरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कल्पिपादिवत्सापगमे K. 66, 193.-3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगारः [अप-निर्देशं ग मने अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निंद); अभिनरापगती Kāty.-2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगजित a. Thunderless, (as a cloud.)

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ a. Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुहः A cement, fault; Si. 15. 32.

अपगुर 6 A 1 To disapprove, reject. -2 To threaten, menace; revile

censure, reproach, rail at.—3 To deprive of.

अपगारः, गोर ind. Having raised or lifted up; अस्पगोर-गारं युध्ते P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपहृद् 1 U. To hide, conceal.

अपमोहः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [अपहन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा विद्युज्यते, हन्-अप्-घनदिशः P. III 3. 77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽङ्गम् III. 3. 81; अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kāśikā); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; लोहोद्घनघनसर्कायां ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself).—a. Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing.—2 Killing.—3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघासिन् a. Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पकुमशकः Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself.—2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे); अपचो जाल्मः P. VI. 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्समाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb.; तद्गनास्वपाचरत्तरेः Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित p. p. Gone away, departed; deceased.—तं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्प्रसन्नो ममापचरितेतिर्द्विभितो बर्कधा S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंह-घोषश्च कांतकापचारं निभिद्य Dk. 72.—2 Want, absence.—3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; शिष्यो घृराविच कृतमयमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजाऽपचारमंतरेण U. 2 (v. 1. for अपचारं). १. जन्मजातु ते कश्चिदुपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47.—4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Vc. 4. 10.—5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; मापचारमगमत् कश्चिक्रियाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप); महाचरे विधयपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48.—6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपच्य); कृतापचारोपि परैरनाश्रितविक्रियः असाम्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् a. Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad; भार्योपचारिणी Ms. 8. 217 a faithless wife.

अपचाय् 1 A. 1 To fear.—2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित a. Feared, honoured.

अपचि 1 P. 1 To honour, respect.—2 To invite respectfully.—3 (5 U.) To gather, collect.—पुष्पे. 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्त्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; राजईस तच्च सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10.—2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); प्रकृतिः स्यते नद्वदान्त्याक्नापचीयते Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also); कफापचयः Dk. 160; तेनास्यापचयं याति व्याधेर्मुलात्पक्षोपतः Susr.; H. 3. 130; defeat Mv. 2. 13.—2 Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133.—3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित p. p. 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean.—2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—तं Honouring.

अपचितिः f. (P. VII. 2. 30 Vārt.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction.—2 Expense.—3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin.—4 Exclusion.—5 Punishing.—6 N. of a daughter of Marichi.—7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचितिर्महीभृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपचिद् f. A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरादीभू] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय a. [अपगता छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless.—2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow.—3 Devoid of brightness, dim.—यः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; श्रियं भजतां कियदस्य देवाभ्यामना नलस्यास्ति तथापि वैशाम् । इतीरयंतीव तथा निरीक्षे सा (छाया) नैषधे न विदशेषु तेषु ॥ —या An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेद्-च्च्न 1 Cutting off, or away.—2 Loss.—3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert.—2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत p. p. Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातृव्युत्पन्नो जातस्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोपि कस्तस्मादपजातोऽथमायमः ॥

अपजयूराण a. (अपगू-यह्लुक् चानच्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादि-मोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off; येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat. Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; शतमपजानीते P. 1. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलपति); आत्मानमपजानानः शशांमत्रोऽनयद्दिनं Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पंच) gross elements; the five subtle elements; पंचप्राणमनोबुद्धिदशैश्वर्यसम्बन्धितः । अपंचीकृतश्रुतीयं सूक्ष्माय भोगसाधनम् ॥ Vedānta. P.

अपटंतर a. 1 Not separated: (by a curtain or screen).—2 Adjoining, contiguous (अपटन्तः)

अपटी [अत्यः पटः पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or kanat surrounding a tent.—2 A curtain. Comp.—क्षेप (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; °क्षेपेण (अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततःप्रविशति &c.

अपटु a. 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth.—2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).—3 Sick.

अपठ a. Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित a. Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विभूषणं मौनमपठितानाम् Bh. 2. 7.—2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपपय a. Not saleable (the Smritis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकायै चापपये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतत्रकः [अपगतं तत्रं भिषजामधीनता एव कृत् Tv.] A kind of watery, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रय अंतरांतरा तनुते त्व कर्त्तरि षुल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits; सोप-तानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Susr.

अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with apasmodic contraction.

अपति-तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried. -ति: Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife; **अपत्नीकः** पितृवृजः Kāty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tīrtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपत्पृ 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपत्पर्ण 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतंति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहुं करणे यत्, न. त.; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a atok; Yaska gives two etymologies; अपत्यं कस्मात् अपतते भवति पितुः सकाशादित्य पृथगिव तन्न भवति, अनेन जितेन सता पिता नरके न पतंति वा] 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; **अपत्यं** पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं P. IV. 1. 162; **अपत्यैरिव** नीवारभागधेयौचित्तैर्भृगैः R. 1. 50. (Blavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योत्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः; अंतःकरणतत्त्वस्य द्वाभ्योः श्लेषसंश्रयात् । आनंदप्रथिरीकोमपत्यामिति बभूवते ॥ U. 3. 17). -2 A patronymic affix; **सीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः** Ak.; °अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk. -**Comp.** -**काम** *a.* desirous of progeny. -**जीव**: N. of a plant. -**द** *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (-**दा**) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). -**पथः** the vulva. -**प्रत्ययः** a patronymic affix. -**विक्रयिन्** *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -**शत्रुः** [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भेभ्येन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young). -2 a serpent. -**साञ्च** *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. -**त्रः** 1 The shoot of bamboo; a sprout in general (तद्वत्स्यायां तपोः पत्र-श्रयतयोत्पलेस्तथात्वं). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रपृ 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through

shame; (with instr. of person or thing); **नापत्रपते साधुस्ताधुस्तेन तुष्यति** Mb., य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्व-लोकेस्य शुक्रभवंत्युत *ibid.*; तस्माद्दलैरपत्रे Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. -**पा-पर्ण** 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिण्ड *a.* [अपत्र-इण्डि] Bashful; Si. 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; **तरंगापत्रस्तः** (slightly) afraid of waves; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless; °यो देशः, °था नगरी &c. -थं, -थः (also अपथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; **अपथे** पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74; 17. 54; न कश्चिद्दर्शनामपथमकट्टोपि भजते S. 5, 10 follows evil ways; कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया Ki. 13. 45, 64. -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva. -**था** N. of several plants. -थं *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; **अपथं** वर्तते Sk. -**Comp.** -**नामिन्** *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical. -**प्रपन्न** *a.* taking to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, misapplied (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; **अकार्यं** कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंभितं Rām. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, un-salutary (as food, regimen &c.); संत-पयंति कमपथ्ययुजं न रोमाः H. 3. 117; भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजपथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति Mu. 6. -3 Bad, unlucky. -**Comp.** -**कारिन्** *a.* an offender; एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा; राजरी क्षपणका; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -**पाद्** *a.* (पद् f.) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते पद्-किन्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद् *a.* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. -**दः** A reptile. -**दं** 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode; wrong timer **चिरम-पदे** संक्रितोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place, ill-founded'; येन पद्यति भयानपदेपि Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word. -4 Ether. -**Comp.** -**अंतर** *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-**रं**) proximity, contiguity.

-**रहा**, -**रोहिणी** N. of a parasitical plant.

अपदाक्षिणं *ind.* To the left aide. **अपदम** *a.* 1 Without self-restraint, -2 Of wavering fortune.

अपद्व *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.-

अपदानं -**दानकं** [अपदायति परिशुभ्यति येन कर्मणा, दे करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धा-चरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q.v.). -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; **अपदार्थोपि** वाक्या-र्थः समुल्लसति K. P. 2.

अपदिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; **तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेश्यः** Dk. 60; assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate; announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; **अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च** Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse; **मित्रकृत्यमपदि-श्य** R. 19. 31, 32, 54; **शिरःशूलसर्पानि-मपदिशन्** Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to; **रहसि भर्त्रा मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा** Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; **नैव न्यायो यद्वातुरपदेशः** Dk. 60; **हेत्वपदेशात्** प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyaya S.; **दीक्षाया** अपदेशात् Kāty. -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; contrivance; **केनापदे-शेन** पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; **रक्षापदेशा-न्धुनिहोमधेनोः** R. 2. 8; **व्रतापदेशाङ्गित-गर्ववृत्तिना** V. 3. 12. (b) Guise, dis- guise, form; **विकटदुष्टभाषापदेशकाल-गोचर** गता Māl. 7; **मंत्रिपद्मापदेशं** यौव-राज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य) -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, re- jection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 De- ceit. -9 (अपकटो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a.* Pretending to be, as- suming the appearance of (in comp.).

अपदेश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशो *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशो- मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपव्यव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्वाहिते निरिय्यासुः Susr.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वाच्यार्थं निरोधः).

अपधाव् 1 P. To prevaricate.

अपधावनं Prevarication.

अपधूम a. Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपध्ये 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्याता च विप्रेण स्यतद्भरणीतले Mb.

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतासुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold; न चाप्यभ्यमपध्वंसते कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. -Caus. To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp. -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसिन् a. Destroying, removing; सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जघ्नं त्रिवचनसर्षपं Ak. अपध्वंसत् p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. -2 Contended badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित). -3 Abandoned. -स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोसि Mk. 8.

अपध्वस्त a. Sounding wrongly. -तं A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस a. Without a nose; अस्ति कौशेयहृद्यस्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. -न. (-स) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमात्पध्वा S. 6. 26; शङ्खनपनेत्यासि Bk. 16. 30; so तुष्णतां, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संशयं, &c. (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरुपतेऽपनीता R. 13. 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.); अपनीताशेषशाल्यं Dk. 31; विद्विष्या शाल्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिच V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजवह्ना K. 206; एषां बंधनान्यपमय II. 1; चरणास्त्रिगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु भक्त्यो युगपापेषु S. 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमि-

त्वपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्पक्षपावनमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or conduct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्नानपनयस्मरणाजुशयस्करा Si. 2. 14.

अपनयन् 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; गेहस्वेद° Me. 26; नातिभ्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाश्चापनयेत् P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत p. p. 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तद्वधर्मापनीतस्य दृश्यते कर्मणः फलं Rām. -3 Paddy done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीचते Mb. -4 Paid-off, discharged. -तं Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नासीनामपनुदुर्गं देवखेदात् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपद्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (us sin).

अपनुक्तिः f. -नोदः -नोदन् Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानात्पनुक्तये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; सुकृतल्प° Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापानोदाय 11. 76; कुच्छोयं सर्वपापापानोदः 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपक्व a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् a. Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अस्यं जाताः P. IV. 4. 64 Sk.

अपपात्र a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद् a. Having bad feet, °त्र having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपुत् a. Having badly formed hips. -तो Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (व्यासदोष).

अपबर्हिस् a. Not having the use of *Barhis* (बर्हिर्हीनरहित).

अपबाहुकः A bad arm; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय a. Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; ततः महत्स्वापभयः पुनर्द्वं पुनर्वभाषे तुरगस्य राक्षिता R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism. अपभर्त्त a. Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel; न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent. अपभूतिः f. Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंक्ष 1 A. To fall away or off. -Caus. To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंक्षितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यदृष्टकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्याकडिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशानिडा S. 4 v. 1. ending in a (precipitate) fall. -2 A corrupted word, corruption; वर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of वृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपशब्द. -3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛitā dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in Kāvya); (in Śāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिभिः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्थिताः शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kāv. 1.

अपभ्रष्ट p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect)

अपम a. [अकृष्टं मीयते, मा बाहु° क] Ved. The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिविकृष्ट). -मः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic; पश्चिमता गगनस्य च लनं किंचिद्भवेद्यम Sid. Sir. Comp. -ज्या the line of the ecliptic; see कान्तिज्या. -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt; हयहस्तिकरीवाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो मन्हात् Rām.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, deapise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्ध्यावज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; सद्युद्धेण मम धृत्यस्याडा-न्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानित्वा *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way. -2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमाजनं) Si. 9. 36.

अपमित्य Ved. To be thrown away. -र्यं, -त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. -2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. -खं *ind.* Without the face.

अपमूर्ध्न *a.* Headless; कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज्ज 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. -2 Shaving, paring. -3 Chips.

अपमृच्छुः [अपमृच्छो वृद्धेतुजन्त्यत्वेन मृच्छुः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भर्तृसक्तोऽपमृच्छुस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4. -2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, helplessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपस्पृशित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech. -2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असह, अतिशक्ति); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपस्पृशितम-च्छुतार्थनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशास् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यसि किं मृच्छुना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामप-याति किं II. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्); श्रीरत्नसुहिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; of. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर. -2 [न पृणानि संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (a) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (b) Other, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (c) Second another Pt. 4. 37; खं केशवोऽपर इवां

कामितुं प्रवृत्ता Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kosava. (d) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धमक्षितायां द्वारेऽपरे Ms. 1. 85; Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen.). (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितसोऽप्यपरः सुसंवृतिः Si. 16. 23. -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्वपराश्वैव विदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ma. 9. 85 of another caste. -4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वासंध्या जंस्तिरेत्स्वकाले चारं चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.: oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half.' पशुः the latter half of a month; हेमंतः latter half of winter; कायः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षाः शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. -5 Following, the next. -6 Western; पयसि पयसुर-परांशुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Ku. 1, 1; Mn. 4. 21. -7 Inferior, lower (निम्न); अपरेयमित-स्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5. -8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣā P. 8. (परं = अधिकवृत्तिं higher, अपरं = न्यूनवृत्तिं lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्तिं परं, अल्पदेशवृत्तिं अपरं Mnktā.). -9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको ययो वैश्वरथपदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विद्मार्थं R. 6. 60; when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its cor-relatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिद्रूपटीकृताश्च जडिलाः कापालिकाश्चारे Pt. 4. 34; एके समुह-र्षलेषुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some- others; शास्त्रिनः केचि-दुप्यधुन्यर्मांधुरपरंरुधौ । अन्ये स्वल्पिषुः शैलान् गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासि-बत स्वधा भयात्केचिद्वृष्णिषुः । उदता-रिदुरंभोधिं वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15. 31. 33. -रः 1 The hind foot of an ele-phant; बद्धाराणि रितो निगडाम्यलाषीत् S. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमादादाणि). -2 An enemy (न पृणानि संतोषयति). -रः 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*. -4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. -5 Suppressed men-struation in pregnancy. -री Ved. The future, future times; उत्तपरीभ्यो मयवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32. 13. -रं 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं) तदेतद् ब्रह्मपूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. -र *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं च moreover; अपरेण behind, west

of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in *aberglauben*]. -**Comp.**-अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and माहृष्य). -2 the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (अग्निः). -अंगं one of the 8 divisions of शुणीयुतयस्य (the second kind of काश्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the अंग or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अयुद्धमपरसंगं; अपरस्य रसादेवाच्यस्य वा (वाक्यार्थभूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुपनस्तं वा; e. g. अयं स रसोऽकर्षी पीन-रसविमर्दनः । नाम्युजजनस्यशी नीतिविज्ञं सनः करः, where शुंगार is subordinate to करण. -अंत *a.* living at the western borders. -(तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore. -2. (Pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4. death, ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; सुबुचलदपरतोदीरिताङ्गुलिनाङ्गं Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. -अंतकः 1. = अंत Pt. 2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mātrās -अपरा-रे, -राणि another and another, several, various. -अर्ध the latter or second half. -अह्नः [fr. अह्न् changed to अह्न P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88.] the latter part of the day; the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; तन्न ह्येतन् belonging to this time; कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -इतर the east. -कान्यकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja. -कालः later period. -गो-दानं (also गोदान or गोदानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahāmeru (according to Buddhistic ideas). -ज *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. -दक्षिण *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठ class). -पशुः 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). -पंचालः the western Panchālas. -पर *a.* one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छते P. VI. 1. 144. Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सङ्घेव गच्छति). -प्राणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. -प्रणय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भाबः 1. being au-ther or different, difference. -2. suc-cession, continuation. -रात्रः [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -लोकः

the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्रा, वक्रं N. of a metre. -वैराग्यं a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali (सद्गुणविकल्पविवृत्तौ यस्य वैराग्यं वैराग्यं). -वस्त्रं the hind thigh. -वस्त्रिकं the western point in the horizon. -वृमन a. belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

अपराता-त्वे 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gunas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपरत्र *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा *ind.* In another manner; Si. 6. 41.

अपरत्वा *a.* Like what follows.

अपरस्वर *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action); अपरस्वारः क्रियासातये P. -VI. 1. 144; इदं निपात्यते; °तः सार्थाच्छंति सततमच्छेदेन गच्छंतीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेद्युः *adv.* On the following day; Ms. 3. 187.

अपरंजू (Used in para. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl.); नयहीनादुपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपरक *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; श्वासापरकाधरः S. 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; चंद्रशुभात्परकाः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; °द्वैतं ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3; अपरागसमीरणेतिः Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, eomity.

अपरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation (= अवरति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); °उज्झित uncontented, undisputed (as possession of any thing). -2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अपरस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual; असत्यमतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं। अपरस्परसंभृतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by produced by union of male and female, caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

अपरांश्च [राह्यं, °राशि, °गच्छ] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -*ind.* In front of. -*Comp.* -मुख *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front.

अपराजित *a.* Unconquered, invincible unsurpassed; °ता दिक् the

north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there; त (देवाभ्यः) उदीच्यां प्राच्यां दिश्यन्त ते ततो न पराजयं नैवा दिग्यराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishnu; of Siva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the असुर divinities of the Jains. -5 N. of a sage. -ता 1 N. of Durga, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or *Dasarā* day; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयाः पराजिता । ददाति विजयं देवीं पूजितां जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants; दूरी, वैफालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, ह्युषा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet; see S. 7. (In Vikamoryasi Act 2 Kalidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विया; ननु भगवता देवयष्टरूपा अपराजिता नाम शिशुः बंधनविद्याः सुप्रदिशता त्रिदशपरिषत्स्यालंघनीयं कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter: see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yogini.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजेय *a.* Invincible.

अपराध 4, 5 P. 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing); यौवनमत्रापराधयति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्कपि पूजाहोऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोस्मि तत्र भवतः कण्वस्य S. 7; महतां योऽपराधयेत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाश्वसेत् Pt. 1. 307; V. 2; किं पुनरसुराचलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat. also; न दूये सात्वतीसुसुर्न्यमहामपराधयति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराद्ध *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense); कृतवत्यसि नाशधीरगामपराद्धोऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; योवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमपराद्धः 9. 79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); सुगादेहाः पराद्धं नमिषुमोक्षणेः Dk. 163; °इषुः or °पृषक्तः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, निमिषादपराद्धोर्धोर्धुष्कस्येव वल्लितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -द्ध [भावे क्रिः] An offence, crime, injury; न तु श्रीमत्स्यैव सुभगमपराद्धं सुवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error; (32 kinds are usually stated in Sāstras); कर्मपराधलघवं मयि पश्यति V. 4. 29; यथापराधद्वानां R. 1. 6; यथैतन्नृपः स्वस्तोऽपराधात् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent :

sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अद्ः सुरैर्दृश्य कृतापराधात् वैश्यान् V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -*Comp.* -भंजनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankarāchārya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually संतव्यो मेवरावः शिव शिव शिवभोः श्रीमहादेव शोभो.

अपराधिन् *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं मसीद रंभोश्च V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण *a.* Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिमह *a.* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीत्यभिहः. -हा 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation; one of the several kinds of *yamas* (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sāstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिचयिन्, --*परिचय* *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद् *a.* Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Undiacerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of disinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 continuance, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इहापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness; °दक्षिन् not prudent, improvident.

अपरिर *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तस्यापेक्षेयास्याभ्यायं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, **अपरिमित**, **अपरिमेय** *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिम्लान *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. -*नः* N. of a plant (महामहादुष्क) Gonphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [अ-परि°] Not walking, about (used in curses only); see अयाणि.

अपरिविष्ट *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनस्य).

अपरिवृत्त *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; **अज्ञानं** Sāṅkhya K. —**वः** Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्कारः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिष्टिः *f.* [रिष्टोहिंसाया अभावः] Worship (पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषकृत्यात्).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. —2 Not extensive, not current. —**रः** Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumera-
bleness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. —2 Not to be abandoned. —3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined, एत-
श्चापरीक्षितकृत्यविषयं Mit.; untried, un-
tested, unproved. —2 Ill-considered
foolish, thoughtless (of person or
thing); कारकं नाम पंचमं तंत्रं Pt. 5
'the inconsiderate doer'. —3 Not
clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded
or encircled, not approached (अन-
भिगत). —**तः** N. of a people.

अपरूप *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा
परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप *a.* (पर, -र्षो *f.*) Ugly, de-
formed, odd-shaped. —**र्ष** 1 Deformity,
monstrosity. —2 Delight, wonder
(Ved.).

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, per-
ceptible to the senses, visible. —2
Not distant or remote. —**क्षं** *adv.*
In the presence of (with gen.); अप-
रोक्षान् perceptibly, visibly, mani-
festly, openly. —**Comp.** —अनुभूतिः *f.*
direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make per-
ceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, de-
thronement; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्ण *a.* Leafless. —**र्ण** N. of
Durga or Parvati; Kālidāsa thus
accounts for the name;—स्वर्गविस्तीर्ण-
द्रुमपर्णवृक्षिता परा हि काठा तपसस्त्रया पुनः ।
तद्व्यापार्कणमिति त्रियं दं वदत्यपर्णति च तं

पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थे
त्यक्कर्णा च आणस्थियाम्वाप मा.

अपर्तु *a.* 1 Untimely. —2 Post
menstruation time (निवृत्तरजसा).

अपर्यंत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or
enough, incomplete, insufficient. —2
Unlimited. —3 Unable (to do its
work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तद्वरमा-
कं बलं भीष्माभिराक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency; अमात्य-
धूरिचसोरात्मजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य Mal. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. —**यः**
Want of order or method.

अपर्युचित *a.* Not standing over-
night, fresh, new (as a flower); not
standing over till the next day;
अतिज्ञे मारुतो Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint. —**नः** 1
No joint or point of conjunction. —2
A day which is not a पर्वन् *i. e.* not
the proper time or season (the Parva
days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतु-
दशी &c.); अपर्वणि ग्रहकलबेदुमंडला वि-
भावी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15.
—**Comp.** —**दंडः** a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य).
—**लः** A pin or bolt.

अपलप् 1 P. 1 To deny, disown;
राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400;
refuse; ज्ञातमपलपति P. 1. 3. 44 Sk.
—2 To conceal, hide. —3 To detract
from, a'ander. —**Caus.** To outwit,
overreach, deceive; अपलापयमानस्य
शत्रूस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hid-
ing; कृततिग्मयुतिमंडलापलापैः Si. 20.
28. —2 Concealment or denial of
knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध-
स्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. —3 Detraction,
concealment of truth, thoughts, feel-
ings &c.; उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनेः पिंडार्थमा-
यस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. —4 Affection, regard.
—5 (In medicine) The part between
shoulder and the ribs. —**Comp.** —**दंडः**
(in law) a fine laid on one who de-
nies the charge on which he is con-
victed.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, dis-
owns, hides, conceals &c.; conceal-
ing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः क-
ल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Mā. 10; साधारणस्या-
पलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

अपलापिका [लापिका पर्यायेण इच्छा; तद्वि-
परीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or de-
sire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलापिका is
sometimes used in the same sense,
but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलापिन, लापुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P.
III. 2. 144.). —2 Free from thirst or
desire; प्रलापिनो भाविष्यंति कदाऽन्वेतेऽप-
लापुकाः Mā.

अपत्यूलनं Not cleansing or wash-
ing; यदिदं स्नानवत्त्वं विहितमपत्यूलनं कृतं भवति
Sat. Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाऽधोतं); not
cleansed or washed by cleaning sub-
stances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तृ *m.* Ved. Speaking away,
warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or
warning off, removing.

अपवद् 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse,
censure, reproach; परानमी यदपवदत
आत्मनः Si. 17. 19; नातोऽप्यपवदेद्दिमान्
Ms. 4. 236; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदति-ते वा P. I.
3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामिने योतिते वा
स्यात्); दृष्टयोऽपवदमानस्य Bk. 8. 45 revil-
ing or abusing men. —2 To disown,
deny (A.); न्यायमपवदते P. I. 3. 73
Sk. —3 To argue out, refute, contradict;
अपवदेयुस्तानिहासैः पुरातनैः Y.
3. 7. —**Caus.** 1 To blame, censure. —2
To oppose or contradict as unadvis-
able.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling; cen-
sure, reproach, blame, abuse; आस्ता
तापवादाभिन्नमर्षाद् U. 5; लोकापवादो ब-
लवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40; लोकापवादाद्भयं
Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report; चिर-
कालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1; Ki.
11. 25. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt.
4; Y. 4. 207; देव्यामणि हि वैदेह्यां साप-
वाद्यो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or
indulging in scandals about; न केवल-
मत्याहितं सापवादमपि U. 2; सापवादं
censuringly Mā. 9. —2 An exception,
a special rule that restricts or sets
aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); मा
हिंसात्मव्युत्ताने इति उत्सर्गः; बाधयं श्वेतमालमेत
इत्यपवादः; अपवादैरिदोत्सर्गाः कृतस्यावृत्तयः
परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7; प्रत्ययः ex-
ceptional suffix; स्थूलं a case for a
special rule. —3 An order, command;
ततोऽपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चाल निर्द्वाद्वती
महाचमूः Ki. 14. 27. —4 Refutation;
(in Vedānta phil.) refutation as of
a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुवि-
वर्तस्य संपत्स्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विधत्-
स्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतस्वतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv.;
अध्यातोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुत्वविनिश्चयः Vedānta;
hence also, a means of refutation. —5
Confidence, trust. —6 Love; familia-
rity. —7 A small bell or other instru-
ment sounded to decoy deer; मधुकुरै-
रपवादकुरैरिव Si. 6. 9; (कुरैः = व्यधिः;
अपवादं शृगवचनाय घटादिकमित्तवाद्यं कुर्वति तैः
Malli.)

अपवादक, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming,
censuring, reviling, traducing, de-
faming; शृगयापवादिना माठव्येन S. 2.
—2 Opposing; contradicting, except-
ing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवनेन *a.* Without wind or air,
sheilded from wind. —**नं** [अपकृष्टं कुर्वि-

नवास्त्वत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, चारक

अपवर्ग &c.
अपवर्त &c.

See under अपवृ;
अपवृत्-अपवृत्.

अपवह 1 P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away; अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मासतः Mb. -2 To drive away; disperse, diapel, remove, take away; अमी जनस्थानमपोदधिगं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obatacles; अयानपोदागल-मप्यगारं (प्रविष्टं) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained; तदुच्छिद्यमपोह Dk. 133. -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; श्रुतितापमपोहमही-रजः Si. 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभवदपोहकर्मणां (क्वाचित्) R. 11. 25; तद्भक्त्यपोदधितु-राज्यमहाभिषेके (शूर्पनि) 13. 70 thrown away; Dk. 67; द्विव्येन शून्यं बलयेन बाहु-मपोदनेपथविधिर्दुर्दर्श R. 16. 73 before he had communicated his toilet. -4 To deduct, subtract. -Caus 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away; मलयकेतुपवा-हितः Mu. 1, 3; कलत्रं 2; इमां मया साधम-पवाह M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. -2 To chasa or drive away, expel; ह्यसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59. -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize. -4 To cause to carry the yoke; गामिव नासिकां विध्व-पवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41; स्वराहं वास-वेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries; See अमिष्वद. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions). -3 N. of a metre.

अपवोह a. One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोह p. p. Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपहृत वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N. of a plant.

अपविद्धत a. Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपाविन्न a. Unobstructed, unin-terrupted; इतं क्रतूनामपविन्नमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यह.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māya or illusion (अविद्या); तस्यस्य संभिरिवापविद्यां Ki. 16. 32.

अपविष a. Free from poison. -वा A sort of grass with aromatic roots; Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण a. Having no lute, or having a bad lute. -ण A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, dis-lose, exhibit. -Caus or 10 P. To

cover, wrap, envelop, screen, con-ceed; बाहुबंधनापवारितपोधरोदुमां M&I. 7. covered, or concealed; विहयेनापवा-रितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरकः-का [ह-संज्ञायं वृ] 1 An inner apartment, the lying-in chamber. -2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चेकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c. -2 An en-closed or screened place (जबनिका); °के प्रविश्य एकांति तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment, disappearance.

अपवारित p. p. Covered, concealed; °तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; va-nished, disappeared. -तं, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner. -तं, अ-पवारितकेन, अपवार्यं ind. Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्र-काशं); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यद्व्यस्य परावृत्त्य प्रकाशयते । त्रिपताकरेणान्यमपवार्या-ता कथां S. D. 6.

अपवृत्तिः f. Opening.

अपवृत् 7 A. 1 To avort, destroy, dissi-pate; तमः, शंभुं &c. -2 To tear off, pull out, take out. -3 To conclude, finish, absolve. -Caus. 1 To leave, quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवृत्तितच्छत्रैः शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the umbrellas at a (great) distance; स्वयात्महस्तेन मही मधुच्छुता मदगजेन जगि-वापवृत्ता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left, lost. -2 To let go, drop down, throw, pour; हुमनसो दिग्भ्यः शेषैरैरपवृत्तितः Bh&g.; करदुग्मपरकमुकुलापवृत्तितैः Si. 13. 37. -3 To abandon, release, dis-charge, pay off (as debt &c.); ab-solve oneself from, fulfil, make good (as a promise). -4 To sever, separate, cut off; भद्रापवृत्तितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः (मही तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki. 17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows; इमाम्यमूनीत्यपवृत्तिते शनैः Ki. 8. 20 plucked. -5 To overturn; empty; Y. 3. 300. -6 To honour, respect, esteem. -7 To give, bestow, grant, present; अपवृत्तितं कोशजातं Dk. 36; दक्षिणामपवृत्तयं Mb.; अपवृत्तितौ वती. Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfil-ment or accomplishment of an ac-tion; अपवर्गे वृतीया P. II. 3. 6; III. 4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाप्राप्तिः or समाधि-Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेष्वशुजीवितास्तुताः Ki. 1. 14; अपवर्गे वृतीयेति भजतः पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; पंच° coming to an end in 5 days. -2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्याचयापवर्गव्यमपवर्गः

Sutr. -3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्युवमेसाविच धर्मयोगिनी R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sankhya K. 44. -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandon-ment. -6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment; making good, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). -2 A gift or donation; apending. -3 Final beatitude, salvation.

अपवृत्तित p. p. Left, abandoned; fulfilled; see above; oft in comp. in the sense of 'free from,' 'being without,' 'destitute of,' or with in-str.; वदधिपवृत्तिततासिति; Bri. S. 53. 7. 80 minus 6; Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृत्त p. p. Finiished, ended.

अपवृत्तिः f. Fulfilment, accomplish-ment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn back, turn away, depart; तस्मादपवावर्तत हूरकुवा R. 6. 58; तस्मादपवावर्तत कुन्दिनेशः 7. 33. -Caus. 1 To turn back or away, turn aside, bend; व्यपोहपावर्तैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः Ki. 4. 15; आसक्तविगमवर्तितवृत्ति-वक्त्रं (वहती) M&I. 1. 40. -2 (Math.) To divide (as by a common measure) without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य हारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Lila. -3 To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 (Math.) The (common) divi-sor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equa-tion. -3 Reduction to a common measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; न्यान°. -2 Taking away, depriving one of; न स्वागोस्ति द्विर्वात्थ न वा द्वापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79. -3 Abridging, abbreviation. -4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms; division without remainder, or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away, re-versed, inverted, overturned; agi-tated, disturbed; °जटशफरी Ki. 12. 49. -2 With downward face; द्य-कीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तचंद्रखंडः M&I. 3. 17. -3 Ended, finished. -तं The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः f. End.

अपव्यह 4 P. 1 To pierce (bad-ly); अपव्यहः शरैर्भुंजं Mb. -2 To throw or cast in general, throw or cast off, toss away; पंचयन् परिजना-पविद्धवा (दोल्या) R. 19. 44 left, let go; शुजस्तंभापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61 given or spent away; Ki. 5. 30; Si. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पश्मला-ह्याः कटाक्षैरपहृतमपविद्धं पितृकुम्भलितं च M&I. 1. 28 pierced through. dis-

tracted, overcome. -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c.); पुरा इमंज्ञाने कश्चि-
चापविद्यते Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध p. p. 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचौविच R. 10. 74. -2 Abject, mean. -जुः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. -Comp. -लोक a. dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्टः मयादासुहृद्य कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान a. 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. -2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत a. Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. -2 Disobedient, unfaithful. -3 Perverse.

अपशकुन् A bad omen.

अपशंक a. Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. -कं adv. Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिविकल्पप्रमदाल-
सतादिभिः । अन्यथोद्धारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिताः । दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 134 (where 'दूर' has also sense 4); अपशब्दज्ञानं माधे Subhash. -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाशुणोर्गलद्वप-
शब्दमंजनामः Si. 8. 43.

अपशामः Ceasation.

अपशाय a. Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरस्र -शीर्षं, -र्षं a. Headless.

अपशु a. Without cattle. -शुः Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशयो वा अन्ये गोक्षयः Sat. Br.

अपशुच्य a. Without sorrow. -म. (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमश्लोकगुणानुवादात् उमाप विरज्येत विनाशुच्यनात् Bhâg.

अपशोक a. Without sorrow or grief. -कः The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम a. 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थामाश्रितो मकरंद-
बाहुपरिवंगः Mâl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते राम-
स्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1. v. 1. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनाप-
श्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अं व मेऽपश्चिम-
प्रणामः Mîg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुक् वचनं Ve. 141. -2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. -3 Extreme; अश्चिमानिर्मा कष्टामापदं प्रासत्तरहं Râm.

अपश्य a. Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्यः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री a. Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्चात् = अपान q. v.

अपशु [अप-स्था, क सस्य बलं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपशु a. [अप-स्था कु Up. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, opposite. -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. -3 Left. -शु adv. 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 False, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपशु पश्यते Si. 15. 17; अपशु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते N. -3 Faultlessly. -4 Well, properly, handsomely. -शुः Time.

अपशु-ल a. Contrary, opposite.

अपसृ n. [अप-सृ ह्रस्वश्च; आपः कर्मा-
ख्यायां ह्रस्वो दुदव वा स्यात् Up. 4. 207. अपः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु मेने Rv. 1. 54. 8. -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water. -a. (अपः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपस. f. pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. opus]

अपस्तम a. Most active or rapid.

अपस्य a. [अपसि कर्मणि साङ्गः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (सायुर्कर्मकारिन्); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. -स्या 1 Activity. -2 Water. -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्पति Den. P. To be active.

अपसृ a. [अप-सृ-च-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसृदः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सृ-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'wile,' 'wretched,' 'accursed'; कापालिक Mâl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसृदः Ve. 3; नरः, ब्राह्मणं &c. -2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्रु वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णोर्द्वयोः । वैदपस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् बडे-
तेऽपसृदः सृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसमं ind. Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षांत्ये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृ.

अपसर्जन [सृज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude.

अपसल = अपसथ below.

अपसलवि ind. [अप-सल वाँ अणि] 1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); "वि सृष्ट्या रज्ज्वा Kâty. (अप्रादक्षिण्येन). -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; दक्षिण्युद्योयोरंतरा अपसलवि अपसथं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसथ्य, -सथ्यक a. 1 Not on the left, right; अपसथ्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. -2 Contrary, opposite. -थ्यं ind. To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सथ्य when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Srâddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सथ्य, निबीत & अपसथ्य) Ms. 3. 279; "थ्यं कु to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसथ्यत् a. Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेत्यानियमात् कथासंगोऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर हतः begone, avant, hence, get you gone; अपस-
रायतः Pt. 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेघः कारणं तल्पहृत् Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear; यस्याङ्गुलानेन मे संततिविनाश इःक्षमपसरति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. -Caus. To make (a

thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसारं K. P. 9; अपसारयतां वेत्रलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तस्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3. -2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश); Pt. 3. 120; अनपसारमार्गः -Dk. 163; H. 3. 53; Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारणं-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mr. बाजू, बाजू).

अपसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down; अपसृतपांडुपत्रा ह्यंचत्यश्रुणीवः लताः S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतनिव शशं Mv. 2.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमेनेन तदग्रहनेनापसर्पत U. 4; उल्लेखितचिकारः अपसर्पत Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy); शुद्रांतचारी दुर्षुः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितं मयुक्तः U. 1. -*Caus.* To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः-र्पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सोपसर्पजंजागर यथाकालं स्वपक्षवि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृतिः *f.* Going away or forth.

अपसर्कभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-सृ रथाने निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] 1 Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (र also); अपस्करमपिधाने हिमवान् विधयपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्वलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात *a.* [अप-कृ स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing,

bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नान-शिष्टं जलं) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्द-विद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृशा Si. 2. 112 (where 'श' also means without स्पृश).

अपस्पृश *a.* Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपस्फिग *a.* Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर (-स्फूः), -र, -रत् *a.* Injured (Sāy.); swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः *f.* [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर° Bh. 1. 89. -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Suar. thus derives it; स्मृतिशून्यविज्ञानमपश्च परिवर्जने । अपस्मार इति श्लोकस्ततोयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; Si. 3. 72.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपस्य, -स्य &c. See under अपस्य.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपहन्तो दुहितं हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञानि शक्तिं करोत्यपहति वा U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; अपहृतपाप्मानं सविताखरुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

अपह *a.* [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97; सगियं यदि जीवितपाहा R. 8. 46; पर-कर्मपहः सोऽधृत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहनने Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल *a.* Having a bad plough.

अपहस 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; सहसापहसितकुमारं Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं, हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थं हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Pen. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; बांधवे त्वया Mal. 9. 19; अयं मम लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon; साक्षात्प्रियासुगतमपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15. -*pass.* To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping. -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय *ind.* Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपह 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; पश्चात्पुत्रैरपहत्भरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; तत्राद्विप्रापहत्तः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away; बदनमपहर्ता (गीर्वा) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face.

(c) To rob, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect influence (in a good or bad sense); अपहिये खलु परिभ्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहृतत्थेतोभिः Ratn. 2; यथा नापहियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; न...भियतमा यतमानमपहारत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; कोर्ति° R. 11. 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्ऽपहता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; द्वेषं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेद्युः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. -*Caus.* To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तु *a.* 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वदोषापहर्तुर्णां व्रतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णनासावहारेण भिन्नी मे विरूपिता Kām. by the cutting of ears and nose; निद्रापहार, निष. -2 Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहार below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक,-हारिच् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्यं plunderer, thief; परचित्तं; पापपहारकः Ms. 11. 51.; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88. —कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c.; deatitute of, free from.

अपहृ 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपहृतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown; गुणांश्चापहृषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5, 44; अपहृवाचस्य जनाय यस्मिजां (अधीरतं) N. 1. 49. —3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपहृवः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. —2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; °वे ज्ञः P. I. 3. 44; ज्ञाते मया ते हृद्यं सखे मापहृवः कृपाः Ks. 10. 92. —3 Appeasing, satisfying. —4 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यस्मिन्प्राण्यसाध्यते सा त्वपहृतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमस्यं कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यता यत्स्याच्यते सापहृतिः); *e. g.* वेदं नमोमंडल-मनुषाशिनितोश्च तादा नवकेनभेगाः । नांयं शशि कुंडलितः कर्णादौ नासां कलकः शायते सुरारिः ॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपहृतः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 V. d. [fr. अच् with अप] (*a*) Situated aside or behind. (*b*) Remote, distant. (*c*) Coming from a distant place. (*d*) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प Sāy.); °कश्चिद् of unequalled brightness; °कात्-का aside, distant; °करथ standing behind. —2 Raw, unripe. —3 Not matured, undigested. —4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकः पक्व्यप्रज्ञः ब्रह्मः तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110. 2. 6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion. (of food &c.). —2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. —Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. —2. natural, original; Bhāshā P. 42, 95. —शाकं ginger.

अपाह 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तक्षेऽं तिमिरमपाकरोति चन्द्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटता न पदरेपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; सुहोषि

येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाक-
रिच्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61. —2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हसैरियपासुरिपाकृतसुम्नसकैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50. —3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. —2 Rejection, refutation; तद्पाकरणायाह Praśna Up. —3 Payment, liquidation; ऋणवयापकरणास्त्वयपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाकमेत् *n.* (°मं) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिण्यु. *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. —2 Excelling, clippaing; वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिण्युः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. —2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदम-
पाकृतं गुणैः Si. 15. 33; उत्सव्यमभियोग-
दुःखेपाकृतं तद्वच सायं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. —2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपगतः अक्षमिदियं] 1 Present, perceptible. —2 [अपगते अपकृष्ट वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, -पांक्त्य, -पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-नाक *a.* [अपगतं अंगं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. —2 Maimed, crippled. -गः, -गकः [अपांगतिं तिथ्यं चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अंगं चञ्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगो हृष्टि S. 1. 24; अम्मह अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. —2 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —4 N. of a plant (अपामांग). —Comp. —दृशं, —दृष्टः *f.*, -विशोक्तं, -बोक्षण &c. a side-glance side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners: याद्वयं पुनर-
प्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तायंमुखी मयाथ दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयोः व्रतिने नेत्रं यथा i. e. casting side-long looks).

अपाञ्च, अपाञ्च [*m.* क., *f.* ची, *n.* क्] [अपाञ्चत, अच् क्चि] 1 Going or situat-

ed backwards, behind. —2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). —3 Western. —4 Southern (opp. उदञ्च); probably for अवाञ्च. —ह् *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards —2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west; °इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाच्यां भवः क्ष] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. —2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. —3 Southern. —4 Western. —5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच्-यत्] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful. —च 1 Unskilfulness. —2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीरूपं ग्रथं यं नाधति) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; i. e. a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. —2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. —3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दान-
मपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. —Comp. —कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmana are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70:—निदित्त्यां वनादानं वाणिज्यं शूद्रसेवनं । अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमत्रास्य च भाषणम् ॥ ; see also 11. 126. —दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —भृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभृद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् अयद् q. v.

अपादा 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपावृत्ते; वृत्तिव-
मपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. —2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; प्रवमपायेऽ-
पादानं P. I. 4. 24; अपादाने पंचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासनि चले वा यदि वाऽचले । प्रव-
मेच तद्विशाचदपादानमच्यते ॥ Hari; अपामान is of three kinds:—निर्विशिवयं किञ्चिदुपाच-
विषयं तथा । अपाक्षितक्रियं चैत त्रिपापादानमिष्य-
ते ॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपान् 2 P. [अप-अन्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वा प्राणिनि त प्राणो यदपानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up —2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); अपानपानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27 ; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनाच्छुद्धिर्वादेरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुनाभिस्थानः) ; शुभ्रशकृबहो बाहुरपान इति कीर्त्यते. — नः, — नः The anus (आधारे च्च). — **Comp.** — द्वा giving Apāna. — द्वारं the anus. — पवनः, — वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान. — 2. ventris crepitus. — भृत् *f.* a sort of brick (cheriabiug the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration. — 2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत *a.* Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-विन् *a.* Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous ; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते । यदि संभाष्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9. 37. — **Comp.** — काङ्क्षिन् *a.* 1. not ill-looking. — 2. not revealing evil. — ब्रह्मसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपापित्त-नपात् &c. &c. See under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपधृयते व्याघ्रादिरनेन इत्यपा मार्गः ; यद् यद् करणे च्च कुत्वं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] *N.* of a plant *Achyranthes Aspera* (Mar. आषाढ) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations ; अपामार्गं स्वया वयं सर्वं तदप्यज्यते ; अपामार्गं ओषधीनां सर्वासामेकं इदृशी । Av. — **Comp.** — क्षारतैलं, तैलं *N.* of two medicated oils.

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपाय-विन् See under अपे.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. — 2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited ; अपारस्वामयेव्य परं पारमुपाश्रितं Ram. unfathomable, of great length. — 3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक) ; Rv. 5. 87. 6. — 4 Out of reach. — 5 Difficult to be crossed ; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy) ; पापञ्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे । Ram. — १ 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence ; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. — 2 The opposite bank of a river. — ३ The earth.

अपारक *a.* Unable, incompetent.

अपार्थ *a.* [अप-अर्थं कृ निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. — 2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थं], **अपार्थक** *a.* 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless ; तर्कमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संप्रसाद्य Mb. — 2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless ;

अपार्थ बहु भाषते Suar. — र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric) ; योग्यतासत्याकाङ्क्षासूत्रं वाक्यं Gautama ; पीडापयोनादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं ; cf. also Kav. 3. 128 ; सद्युदायार्थं सूत्रं यद्यप्यर्थमितीभ्यने । — **Comp.** — करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालकः *N.* of a plant, *Cassia Fistula*.

अपालंबः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपावृ 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unvail, uncover ; expose, display, reveal ; (ज्ञयनं) तस्य विभ्रमरता-न्यपावृणोत् R. 19. 25. — 2 To cover.

अपावृत *p. p.* 1 Opened, laid bare or open ; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32. — 2 Covered, concealed ; enclosed. — 3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

अपावृत्तिः *f.*, **अपावरण** 1 Opening, laying bare or open. — 2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. — 3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back ; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. — 2 To come to nothing. — **Caus.** To send back, turn back ; to reject, repulse.

अपावर्तनं-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring ; repulse, rejection. — 2 Revolution.

अपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted ; reversed, repelled, driven back. — 2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt ; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb. — सं Rolling on the ground (of a house).

अपादया Not a large number of snares, *i. e.* a few snares ; P. VI. 2. 156

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to ; परस्परं कञ्चिदपाश्रयते Rām. — 2 To use, practise, employ ; आहारमपाश्रित्य शरीरस्यैव धारणं Mb. — 3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or refuge, helpless. — यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge ; कर्णं कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. — 2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. — 3 Head ; स्वदेकापाश्रयं तौ Dk. 34. 69.

अपाश्रित *p. p.* 1 (Passively used) (*a.*) Restored to. (*b.*) Girt round, fastened. (*c.*) Inhabited by. — 2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाष्टिः *f.* Ved. The heel.

अपाष्टः [स्था-कः-सस्य वत्] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. — ष्ट The remainder of the Soona plant after it has been pressed out ; ष्ट् barbed.

अपास् [अप्-अम्] 4 U. 1 (*a.*) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also) ; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1 ; किमित्थपास्वामरणानि यौवेन धृतं स्वया वाप्यकशोभि बलकलं Ku. 5. 44 ; निरस्तगाभीयंमपास्तुष्यकं Sl. 1. 55 ; इत्यादीनामपि काष्पलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (*b.*) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from ; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति सुयोधनं Ve. 3. 4. — 2 To scare, disperse, drive away ; अपास्य चास्य यंतारं Mb. — 3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition ; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. — 2 Quitting. — 3 Killing.

अपातित *p. p.* (fr. *caus.*) Thrown away, discarded &c. ; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपास्तंगः [संज्ञ-वञ्-कुत्वं] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal ; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपाहा 3 P. = अपहा q. v.

अपि *ind.* (sometimes with the *ad* dropped according to the opinion or Bhāguri ; बहि मादृरित्क्षेपमवाप्नोत्पस्योः ; पिथा, पिथान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with ; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अपि in classical literature).

— 2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force. (सद्युच्य) ; अस्ति मे सोदर-स्नहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1 ; on one's part, in one's turn ; विष्णुसमंशापि राजपुत्राः पादित्वाः Pt. 1 ; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमंगीकृत्या-तित्तु Dk. 2 ; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as, and also ; अपि चास्ति, अपि सिच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न-नापि-न चैव, न चापि, नापि, वा, न चापि neither-nor ; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवचं M. 1. 2 nor ; चापि or ; अल्पाप्येवं महात्वा चापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. — 3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of ' too ', ' even ', ' very ' ; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रह्यते राहुणासी H. 1 the very moon ; सूपसत्वेन कर्मणा परिभांताः S. 1 even you, you also ; अन्यदपि also another ; अचापि even ;

yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; इहूर्तमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least; नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यापि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यापि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रयं S. 1. 20 though overspread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा बल्कलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्यवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्नितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं...अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तते Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यवर्णनीत्र-कुतादृशीणां कुताग्रवृद्धे कुशली वृषस्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं राम-सङ्घं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brāhmana boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्पणक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रति-रणबाणगोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid.*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलेऽकुर्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्ना-दुरूपेण पादुपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहम-प्यात्मनोऽदुरूपं वरं लभेयेति S. 1 would that; अपि नामाहं दुरूपा भवेयं V. 2. I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवचसः त्वां विदुस्तथाः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'inexpressible', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिवृजति पदार्था-नांतरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तस्सप किमपि ब्रह्मं बोद्धि यद्य मियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्जात्रपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief.

-11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; 111. 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं अपि स्तुयाद्वाजानं, अपि गिरि शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk. ; सोयमपि सि-चेत्सहस्रं द्वाक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, 111. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तु-बाद् वृषलं; धिग्जालं देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलाहं; अपि जायां त्यजति जातु गणिका-माधत्से गार्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or fie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववसर्ग or कामचारपुत्रा, the imperative being softened); अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुष्यपि सेधास्मास्तय्यसुक्तं नराज्ञान Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. 1. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्वात् where some word like त्रिदुरपि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee', 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हासमुच्चये। तथायुक्त-पदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च ॥ *Viśva* ; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनान्ववसर्गर्हासमुच्चये P. I. 4. 96. G. M. adds the sense of आशीस् 'bleasing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and धूषा 'decoration' (अपि मृति हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. —*सं ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य a. belonging to this region (Śāy. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 *śāy* 'क्ष्यं छि-पस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानधृतं प्रवर्ष्योविद्या-स्यं रहस्यं').

अपिकर्षी The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण a. 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छल a. 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

अपिज a. Born after or again, epithet of several deities. —*अग* [अपि अन्व जायते, अद्भुत् वेदे अद्भुत्स्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जल-कीर्तारतिसापनत्वत्प्राधान्यं).

अपिष् a. [आपः इतो गता वस्य वेदे न जग्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the इत् or अद्बन्ध ए.

अपितृक a. 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपेत्क also in this sense).

अपिष्य a. Not ancestral. **अपित्वं** Ved. [अपित्वरते अस्मै त्वं वाँठ] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विष् a. Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं, -पिधानं 1 Covering, concealment, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधान-मसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदृच्छत्रापिधानं अगत Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः f. Concealment, covering. -*पिः* What is given to another's entire satisfaction नृपिपयैतदच.

अपिहित-पिहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); वाष्पा-पिहित covered with tears. -2 Not concealed, plain; clear; अर्थं गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहदुप-स्तनाभः Subhāsh.

अपिप्राण a. (जी. f.) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदापेष्टमान).

अपिभाग a. Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिपत्र a. Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपिपत्राभ्याम्पारभते यजमानं Bāty. (संष्टं साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिपत्राः अभिभक्ता द्रागदाः, ते हि पदेनापि कृष्या-दिकर्म कृतं सर्वे उपजीवन्ति Com.)

अपिशर्कर a. Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. -*र* Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदेशसुक्तं).

अपिशालः N. of a man, a gram-
marian. (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशस् a. Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-र] 2 P. (Mostly Ved.) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. -2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरादृष्ट्यं पुनरेवा-पिचन्ति Mund. -3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; एतन्-पीतो भवति तस्मादेवं स्वपीतीत्याचसते Ch. Up. -4 To die. -5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः f. 1 Entering into, approaching. -2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीते तद्वत् प्रसंगाद्समंजसं Br. Sutra II. 1. 8. -4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. -2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation.

अपीच्य a. 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिहृदर). -2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीजु a. Ved. Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्प-ने कर्मकर्तृरि क Tv.] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस.

अपीव्य a. Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस m. (°पुमात्) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंसत्वे The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुस्का f. A woman without a husband; नापुस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुच्छ a. Without a tail. -च्छ N. of a tree (Mar. शीसु).

अपुण्य a. Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad; °कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. -अ, -पुत्रकः (°त्रिका f.) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता. -कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् ind. Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय a. not returning, dead. -आदानं not taking back or again. -आवृत्तिः f. 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmigrating, final beatitude. -माय a. irrecoverable. -भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2. final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष a. Not maulike, unmanly. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. -2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल a. 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट a. 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (सुखात्पुष्कारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते चोक्तिं विपुं सुच रूपं शिषे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to

the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प a. Flowerless, not flowering. -वृः The glomerous fig-tree. -Comp. -फल, -फलद a. bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः, -वृः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia. -2. the glomerous fig-tree (उजुवर).

अपुसु n. Ved. Shape, body = वपुसु.

अपुजक a. Irreligious, irreverent.

अपुजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशीर्यते, पू-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बडा, चारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भीमेना-तिबलेन मत्स्यभवनेऽपूपान संघट्टिताः Pt. 3. 172. -2 Wheat. -3 Honey-comb.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य a. (अपूपाय हितं, यत् उ च) Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. -प्य Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सावरी).

अपूरुष a. 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless. -3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण a. Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अपूर्ण-मेकेन शतकृतानां R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंच-रात्रे दोहवृत्त्य M. 3. -र्ण Incomplete number or fraction. -Comp. -काल a. premature, untimely. (-लः) prema-ture or incomplete time; °ज abortive.

अपूर्व a. 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; °ई नाटकं S. 1; °ई राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; Si. 4. 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमान-हेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वो हश्यते वक्रिः कामि-न्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दृष्टीवांगं इद्वि-लगस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्व एव विरहमार्गः S. 6; अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु को-ऽग्रयः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मृग्ये विमुंच मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger; Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by अ or आ. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.' -Colebrooke. -ई 1 The remote conse-

quence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्य) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -ईः The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp.

-कर्मन् n. religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पतिः f. one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -चावः disca- sion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direc- tion or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds: -कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, -त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparal- leled or extraordinary nature; अपूर्व-त्वात्पंचधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् ind. Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण adv. Never before.

अपूर्वीय a. Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व्य a. Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपुक्त a. Not united, uncombined.

-क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अपुक्त एकाक्षरयः P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपुक्तं Sk. -2 (In the Prātisākhya) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपुणत् n. Not filling; stingy.

अपुथक् ind. Not separately, to- gether with, collectively. -Comp. -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी a. maintaining the doctrine of pan- theism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; धर्मश्चापेति Ms. 1. 82; इदयात्प- त्यादेशम्यलीकमपेते S. 7. 24; रम्या न- वद्युतिरपेति न शाहलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.).

अपायः [इ-अच्] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation; प्रवमपायेऽ- पादानं P. I. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेषः Sk.); येन जातं मियापाये कद्वद् ईंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absent; चूर्वापाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; क्षणदापायसाक्षाकदर्शनः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; कर्- नापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83; मालह्यपायमधिगम्य MāI. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity

danger (oft opp. उपाय) ; तदपि मरणापायचकितः Bh. 3. 9 ; तदनेनपापबुद्धि-नोपायचितितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan) ; उपायं चितयेत्मानुस्तथापायं च चितयेत् Pt. 1. 406 ; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपाय-संदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61 ; बहुपाये वने Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous ; कायः संनिहितापायः Il. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities ; सत्वेऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102 ; Ks. 14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury. -7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् a. Departing, transient ; perishable ; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत p. p. 1 Gone away, disappeared ; अपेतबुद्धिभिनिवेशसाम्यः Si. 3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl.) ; अर्थाद्वनयेत् अर्थं P. IV. 4. 92 श्ल. (धर्मव्यर्थस्यादावनेते) ; स्मृत्यपेतादि-कारिणः Y. 2. 4. -3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.) ; सुखाद्वपेतः Sk. ; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्याद्वपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless ; भीः Ma. 7. 197 ; भर्तृपेततमसि प्रभुता तवेव S. 7. 32 freed from (mental) darkness. -Comp. -राक्षसी N. of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्वः राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहणाचन्नामकं).

अपेक्ष [अप-ईक्ष्] 1 A. 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect. -2 To wait for, await ; सज्जो रथो भर्तृविजय-प्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits ; क्षणमपेक्षस्व O. 7 ; K. 84 ; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7 ; न स्वयं देवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते H. Pr. 35 ; पाद्वेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमा-क्षिजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require, want, stand in need of ; wish or desire for ; शब्दाद्यो सत्कथिरिव ह्य चिदानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86 ; न शालेः स्तंभकरिता वसुधुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3 ; प्रभुता रमणेषु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V. 4. 12 ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 2. 26. -4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to ; किमपेक्ष्य फलं पयोधुरान् ध्वनतः पार्थयते मुगाधिपः Ki. 2. 21 ; यतः शब्दाद्यं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽर्थतरमपेक्षते S. D. -5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for ; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35, 197, 257, 315 ; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षिता-स्मद्वस्वो व्यापारः Māl. 9 ; अनलेष्विबहवान् कस्मान् त्वयापेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 ; S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309 ; with n. not to like, not to care for ; अनपेक्षित-राजराजं Mu. 3. 18 ; तद्वानपेक्ष्य स्व-शरीरमादत्तं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. -2 Need, requirement, necessity ; निरपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of ; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्स-माक्षः ; अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः Bg. 12. 16 ; or

in comp. ; सुकृतिगावस्थया वह्निरधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. -3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case ; more usually in comp. ; मध्यभंगानपेक्षं Ratn. 1. 17, regardless of ; the inatr. and sometimes loc. of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to,' 'out of regard for,' 'with a view to,' 'for the sake of' ; सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया धुरमेकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1 ; नियमापेक्षया R. 1. 94 ; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1 ; पौरजना-पेक्षया 2 out of regard for ; किमकोश-लाभ्यत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object ; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17 ; दृढं शक्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in proportion to, in accordance with ; अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. -4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species ; शरीरसाध-नापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care, attention, heed ; देशापेक्षास्था यूयं यातादायंशुरीयकं Bk. 7. 49. -6 Respect, deference. -7 (in gram.) = अकांक्षा q. v. -Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaiśeṣika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one, ; 'this is one &c.' and which gives rise to the notion of duality' see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः = तिनशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः ; cf. Bhā-ṣhā P. द्वित्वादयः परार्था अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्यांता एते तु परिकीर्तिताः अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य-क्षितव्य-क्षणीय pot. p. To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c. ; desirable.

अपेक्षित p. p. Looked for, expected ; wanted desired, required ; considered, referred to &c. -तं Desire, wish ; regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् a. Hoping, waiting for wishing or desiring for, wanting ; considering, caring ; usually as last member of comp. ; ह्युर्विधिबलापेक्षी R. 15. 85 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1 according to.

अपेय a. Not fit to be drunk ; अपेयेषु तद्वागेषु बहुतरसुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूर्यंतकादि P. II. 1. 72) ; क्रा, द्वितीया, प्रक्रा, बाणिजा, स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to' ; e. g. बाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded ; so द्वितीया &c. -Comp. -वाता N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंडः, or अपधि (बैधर्मणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv.)] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant, or deficient). -2 Not under 16 years of age ; बालआषोडशाश्रुतोपोगंडश्चापि संज्ञितः । Nārada ; Ms. 8. 148 ; पोगंडः पंचमावृत्ता-द्वोक् च दशमवृत्तः । -3 A child or infant (किशोर, शिशु). -4 Very timid. -5 Wrinkled, flaccid. -6 One past 16.

अपोह See under अप-वह्.

अपोदक a. Ved. 1 Waterless ; water-tight (नोः Rv. 1. 116. 3). -2 Not watery, not fluid. -कं [अपकृतसुदकं यस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

अपोदिका f. A sort of potherb (अपनद्धसुदकं यस्याः, तत्कलेषुदकत्वत्वात्तथात्वं).

अपोह् 1 U. [अप-उह् or ऊह्] 1 To remove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy ; स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1 ; कुसुमानि...प्रभवत्यापुरापोहितं यदि R. 8. 44, 54 ; पूर्वस्तवमपोहदुस्तवः (उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted ; V. 3. 10 ; अकिंचिदपि कुर्वाणः सौख्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति U. 2. 19 removes ; Bk. 17. 83 ; 15. 119 ; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108 ; कल्पनाया अपोहः कल्पनापोहः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from or beyond imagination. -2 To heal, cure (as illness). -3 To avoid, give up, leave ; Ms. 10. 86 ; पंचवट्यां ततो रामः...अनपोह-स्थितितरथौ R. 12. 31, not leaving (the path of) propriety. -4 To deny ; स्थाप्यतेऽपोहते वा चेत् S. D. 730. -5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. -2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. -3 Reasoning, arguing ; reasoning faculty. -4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतकनिरासाय कृतो विपरीतस्तरकः), one of the dhigunas q. v. ; स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः Mbh. ; उहापोहमिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरां Bv. 2. 74 ; hence ऊहापोह = complete discussion of a question. -5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point ; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Maheśvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति i. e. तद्विज्ञत्यागः).

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. = अपोह above. -2 Reasoning faculty ; मद्यः स्मृतिज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15 (Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal).

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय pot. p. To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin) ; to be established by reason.

अपीह-पौरुषेय a. 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. -2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of

divine origin; अपोकथेया वेदाः; अपो-
कथेयमतिष्ठः ह्यवर्णमिदुरित्याख्यायते Mā. 9.
not set up by (the hand of) man.
—**व**—**वेय** 1 Cowardice, pussilanimity.
—2 Superhuman power.

अप्त *a.* Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

अप्तस् *n.* A sacrificial act.

अप्तु *a.* Ved. Busy, active, industri-
ous. —**सु**: (or *n.* Up. 1. 74) 1 The
body. —2 Soma (सुसम्पत्तौ). —3 A
sacrificial animal.

अप्तुर् *m.* [अप्तुः जलदानाय तुतोर्ति,
जलानि देयति, तुर् (क्वि Tv.)] 1 Active,
busy, giving water flowing as
water; an epithet of Indra (Sāy.
अपि देवक इन्द्रः). —2 Fire.

अप्तु-पु-र्य [अप्तुते भावः बाहुं वेदे यत्]
Sending down water (इतिरेकत्वं), giv-
ing of water; zeal (1)

अतोर्धमः-अन् *m.* N. of a sacrifice
and of a verse of the Sāma Veda
closing that rite; the last or 7th part
of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अपत्य *a.* [अपति देहे भवः यत् वेदे हिलोपः
Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active
(देवकर्मणि स्थित). —2 Offspring (अपत्य
Nir.)

अप्तः, अप्तम् *n.* [अप्-अहृद् बुद्ध स्वप्न,
Up. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property,
2 Work, sacrificial act or rite,
any act. —3 Offspring. —4 Form,
shape. —5 To be obtained (used acti-
vely); [cf. L. ops]. —**Comp.** —**अप** *a.*
superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत);
(or *m.*) proprietor of an estate. —**राजः**
lord of wealth or property, illustri-
ous by means of works; directing
works to be done (कर्मनिरेक).

अप्तवान् *a.* 1 Having progeny. —2
Poor. —**दा**: [अपते आदायकर्मणे वानं यस्मै
प्रीतिं सलोप्य Tv.] 1 The arm. —2 N. of
a Rishi in the family of or connect-
ed with Bhṛigu.

अपत्न्यत् *a.* Having (sacrificial) acts
of works; productive.

अपत्तिः, अपत्तिश्च see under अर्.

अपत्य *a.* [अपति इदं तत्र साधु संस्कृते वा यत्;
अपतिः संस्कृते P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Con-
nected with or coming from water
Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of,
consecrated with water (as हविः). —2
Obtainable. —3 Active, connected
with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अपत्यादीक्षितः N. of a celebrated
Dravida writer, author of works on
Alamkāra and other subjects and
a contemporary of Pandit Jagan-
nātha who lived in the 16th century,
(written also as अपत्यादीक्षित).

अपत्यं [fr. अर्] Gone into, reach-
ing, hidden.

अपत्य &c. See under अर्.

अप्यर्थे *ind.* Ved. Near, in the
neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप *a.* 1. Unshaken (fig. also),
firm, steady. —2 Unanswerable (as
argument).

अप्रकर *a.* Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or princi-
pal topic, incidental or irrelevant
matter.

अप्रकल्पक *a.* Not explicitly en-
joining, not prescribing an obli-
gatory.

अप्रकांड *a.* Stemless (small). —**ह**:
A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or
bright, dark, wanting in brightness
(fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशाश्च लोकालोक
इत्याचलः R. 1. 68. —2 Self-illumina-
ted. —3 Hidden, secret, concealed;
Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. —**ज्ञ**, —**ज्ञे** *ind.* In
secret, secretly; **अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि**
Ma. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशे निहितः V.
5 secretly. —**ज्ञा**: Indistinctness, se-
crecy; a secret.

अप्रकाशाक *a.* Making dark; not dis-
closing &c.

अप्रकाश्य *a.* Not to be disclosed, to
be kept secret (one of 9 such things);
जन्मक्षे भेषुनं मंत्रो गृहच्छिद्रं च बंधनं । आधुर्पना-
पमानं छी न प्रकाश्यानि सर्वथा ॥

अप्रकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or
chief, incidental, occasional. —2 Not
relevant to the subject under dis-
cussion, not to the point, irrelevant:
see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; **अप्रकृतं अद्भुतं** 'to beat
about the bush,' not to come to the
point. —**त** (In Rhet.) उपमान *i. e.* the
standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत
or उपमेय).

अप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Not the inherent of
natural property, accidental prop-
erty or nature; an accident (विकृति).
—2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of
the Sāṅkhyas. —3 Not the original
word; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट *a.* Not excelled, low, vile.
—**ह**: A crow.

अप्रक्षित *a.* Undecayed.

अप्रगम *a.* Going too fast to be
followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful,
modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति
निषत् दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रगुण *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, un-
bridled.

अप्रबंकाक्ष *a.* Ved. Without the
power of seeing.

अप्रवेत्स *a.* Ved. Deficient in
understanding, foolish, stupi

अप्रच्छेद्य *a.* Inscrutable.

अप्रच्छुत *a.* Unmoved, not swerv-
ing from, following, observing
(with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज *a.* 1 Without progeny,
childless; श्लोच्यं मैथुनमप्रजं Chāp. 57.
—2 Unborn. —3 Unpeopled. —**जा** Hav-
ing no child, not giving birth to
children, not prolific

अप्रजसू, **अप्रजात** *a.* Childless, hav-
ing no issue or progeny; **अप्रजातान-
प्रजसि बाधवास्तद्वाप्युतुः** Y. 2. 144. —**ता**
A woman who has borne no child, a
barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि *a.* Ved. 1 Inexperienced,
unskilful. —2 Childless.

अप्रणीत *a.* Unconsecrated, vulgar,
profane. —**त** Frying clarified butter
without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य *a.* Incomprehensible by
reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता *a.* Ved. Very great or ex-
tensive, effluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रतापः 1 Want of lustre, dul-
ness, dimness. —2 Meanness, want of
dignity.

अप्रति *a.* Ved. 1 Without oppo-
nents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5.
32. 3; शीर्यं of irresistible prowess.
—2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. —**adv.**
Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर *a.* Trusting, trusty, con-
fidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled
deeds or achievements. —2 Irresisti-
ble, irremediable.

अप्रति(ती)कार *a.* Irremediable,
helpless, that cannot be remedied or
helped; **प्रेयसापहुपस्थिता** K. 154. —**र**:
Not remedying, non-requital, non-
retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य *a.* One from whom one
must not accept anything as a gift
&c.

अप्रतग्राहक *a.* Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ *a.* 1 Not to be vanquish-
ed, invincible. —2 Not to be warded
or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. —3 Not
angry.

अप्रतिद्वं *a.* 1 Having no adver-
sary in battle, irresistible. —2 Unsur-
passed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर *a.* Without the fellow-
horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or
opponent. —2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-performance,
non-acceptance. —2 Neglect, omission,
diaregard. —3 Want of understanding.
—4 Absence of determination (what

अग्रमित *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अग्रमुर, **अग्रमूर्धित** *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

अग्रमूच्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अवाम्) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

अग्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; °महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिन्त्यस्याग्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वा-र्धचित्तस्य: Ms. 1. 3; 12 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). -य Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. —आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva.

अग्रमोदः—दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अग्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); °नः सुखा-र्थेषु Ms. 6. 26. -नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अग्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्रया-अनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अग्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवति.

अग्रयापिः—निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

अग्रयाव *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अग्रयुच्यत्, **अग्रयुत्**, **अग्रयुत्वन** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अग्रयुच्यत्); careful, attentive.

अग्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अग्रयुक्तं तथान्नातमपि क्विभिर्नोदं; तथा मन्ये देवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसो-यथा | where the mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अग्रयुक्त.

अग्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अग्रलेख *a.* Prompt, quick.

अग्रवर्तक, **अग्रवर्ति** *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अग्रवर्तन Not engaging in, not exciting to any action,

अग्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

अग्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached; Rv. 4. 7. 9. -त 1 Not loved (अक्रामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अग्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अग्रशरत *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अग्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

अग्रसक्ति *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

अग्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अग्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते ।

अग्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अग्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure.

अग्रसव *a.* Not being prolific. —वः Not being born.

अग्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अग्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अग्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unkuown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; °पदं an obsolete word.

अग्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अग्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अग्रस्ताविक *q. v.*)

अग्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरंभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. —प्रज्ञसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अग्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अग्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा सा या सेव प्रस्तुता-श्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds: —कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति । तद्व्यस्य वचस्तुत्ये तुल्यस्वेति च पंचधा ॥ i. e. when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed

as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अग्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषद्वीतं नवं श्वेतं सदृशं यंत्रयारितम् । निर्वैजकाक्षालितं चाग्र-हतं वास उच्यते ॥

अग्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्रहक).

अग्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Un-attacked by foes.

अग्रकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter; अग्र-करणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपो-प्रस्तुतप्रज्ञसा K. P. 10.

अग्रकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary; °आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. 3 -4 Special.

अग्रायथ *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अग्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अग्राण *a.* Lifeless; inanimate. णः The Almighty Being.

अग्रप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अग्रप्राप्तोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सेव संयोग ईरितः. Bhāṣā P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marriageable age. -Comp. -काल *a.* 1. inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि बुचनं । लभते बुद्धयव-ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. (-लं) an irregular discussion (of any subject). -प्रापक *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf). —यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 42. -व्यवहार, -वयस *a.* (in law) under ago. not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अग्रव्यवहारोसो यावत् षोडशवार्षिकः Dakṣha.

अग्रप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable = अनुपपत्ति *q. v.*

अग्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनम-ग्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अग्रामि *a. Ved.* Unhurt, unimpaired.

अप्रायत्यं *Ved.* 1 Impurity. -2 Un-governableness.

अप्रायु *a. Ved.* Not going forth (अग्र) *Rv.* 1. 89. 1 ; unceasing.

अप्रायुस् *a. Ved.* With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive ; अप्रियस्य च पश्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः *Rām.* ; *Ms.* 4. 138 ; *S.* 5. 17 ; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (शृंगीमस्यः). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act ; पाणिग्रहस्य साधनी स्त्री नाचरोत्किञ्चिदप्रिय *Ms.* 5. 156.

—*Comp.* —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन *a.* ill-fated. —वद्, (°व°), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words ; व-ध्यायैः संप्रियं वद्वा *Y.* 1. 73 ; माता यस्य युहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवातुनी *Chāp.* 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion.

—2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. —*Comp.* —कर (रो *f.*) 1. unkind ; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable, disliked.

अप्रेतराक्षसी = अप्रेतराक्षसी *q. v.*

अप्रेमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly.

—*n.* Dislike.

अप्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —हा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्लव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अप्लुत *a.* Not protected (as a vowel).

अप्लव *a.* [आप् बाहु° व, य्यो° वल्लः]. Attainable. —चा Disease, danger ; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अप्लव —प्लता *m.* (—प्लताः) *Ved.* [अपः सन्धि, सन्-ड] 1 Giving or yielding water ; forming the essential portion of water (अपां सायद्यतो रसः). -2 Not destroying. —प्लतं *Form*, see अप्लव.

अप्लव [[अप्-स-अच्] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्लव *f.* (—राः —रा) [अद्रव्यः स. रति उद्रव्यंति, सु-अमुन् *Up.* 4. 236 ; of. *Rām.* अमुन् निर्देयनादेव रसात्समाद्र-द्वियः । उलेयुर्मुचुजश्रद्ध तस्मादप्लवोऽभिवन्] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रमाव). They are called स्व-वैश्याः and are usually described as

the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful ; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिज्ञातित्य सुकृ-मारं प्रहरणं महंदस्य *V.* 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field ; cf. *R.* 7. 53. *Bāṇa* mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see *K.* 136).

The word is usually said to be in pl. (द्विषां बहुवचनस्यः) ; but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occurs ; नियमविप्रकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता *S.* 1 ; वकाप्सरः &c. *R.* 7. 53 and see *Mall.* thereon ; अनप्सरेव प्रतीभासि *V.* 1. -2 Direction of the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च).

—*Comp.* —तीर्थ *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe ; probably it is the name of a place, see *S.* 6. —पतिर्ल *lord* of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra

अप्सव *a.* [अप्सं जलरसं वाति हिनस्ति, वा-क] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving water (?).

अप्सव्य *a.* [अप्सु भवः वत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अप्सस *n.* *Ved.* Form, beauty ; or one possessed of beauty ; cheek(?).

अप्सु *a.* [नास्ति ष्टु रूपं यस्य *Nir.*] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful.

Note —अप्सु forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित्वा a god.

—चर *a.* aquatic ; moving in waters.

—ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (—जाः)¹ —योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed.

—जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras.

—मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water ; not losing one's nature in water ; (as lightning) ; getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [न. व.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit & fig.) ;¹ला अ-पधयः, ²लंकार्यं &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain ; यथा पंढाःफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्यानि चाफला । यथा चाङ्गुलं दान तथा विमोऽसृचोःफलः *Us.* 2. 158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated : emaculated ; अफलाहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधारसा च निराकृता *Rām.* —लाः 1 *N.* of a plant (शाबुक). -2 A goat. —ला *The* Aloe plant (धृतकृमाती) ; another plant (मूल्यामलकी). -*Comp.* —आकांक्षिन् —प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours) disinterested ; अफलाकां-क्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः *Mb.*

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं *Oplum* (perhaps a corruption of अहिनेन ; अ has here a depreciative force).

अर् अर् *q. v.*

अबद्ध-बुद्ध *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory ; e. g. वाषड्जीवमहं मीनी ब्रह्मवाची च म पिता । माता तु मम वषासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contra ; dictory) ; जारद्वः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितौ गायति मंगलादि । ते ब्राह्मणी पुच्छति पुत्रकामा राजन्नगर्या लवणस्य कोर्यः *Rāyamkuṭa* on *Raj.*

अबुद्ध *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबध-र्यं See अबध-र्य &c.

अबंधक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अबंधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अबंध *a.* *Ved.* Without ligatures ; falling asunder.

अबंधु, —बंधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. —*Comp.* —कृत *a.* causing want of companions.

—कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously ; *S.* 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः *N.* of a plant (शृङ्ग-वृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex) ; युवं हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतवाया ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामि-नीनाम् । यामिर्विलोत्तरताकदष्टिपिः शक्राद्योपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ *Bh.* 1. 11 ; compare also: हृदयं वहसि गिरौद्री त्रिसुवन-जयिनी कदाक्षिण ॥ अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बल-वेनो न जानीमः ॥ *Udb.* ;²जनः a woman ; *S.* 4 3 ; *R.* 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists.

—लं Weakness, want of strength ; see बलाबलं also. —*Comp.* —अबलः *N.* of *Siva*.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. —चा *The* segment of the base of a triangle.

—घः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, inter-
nal ; *R.* 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with ; गीतस्ययथाद्याद्विष्व-
बाह्यः *Dk.* 1 5. -3 Without an exterior.

अधिघनः [आपः एव ह्येनं यस्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean) ; अधिघनं बह्निम-
सौ विभर्ति *R.* 13. 4.

अविभीषन् *a.* *Ved.* Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise ; अपवा-
दमात्रनबुद्धानां *Sān. S.*

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understand-
ing. -2 Ignorance, stupidity ; 'मत्

foolish, ignorant. —a. Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. —Comp. —पूर्व, -पूर्वक a. 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. —2. beginning with non-intelligence. (—र्व, -र्वक) adv. unconsciously, ignorantly.

अनुप-बुध a. Foolish, stupid. —m. A fool. —f. (अनुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अनुपय a. Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अनुपय a. 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —2 Perplexed, puzzled. —घः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; धोमहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; नि-सर्गबुधोपमबोधविक्रमः कः रूपतीर्णा चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —2 Not knowing or being aware of; Si. 6. 41. —Comp. —गद्य a. incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अनुपय, -गोधनीय a. 1 Unintelligible. —2 Not to be awakened.

अनुपदन a. Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —उत्तं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अनुज a. [अनु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100. —उज्ज 1 The conch (n. also). —2 The moon. —3 Camphor. —4 N. of a tree (निजुल). —5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. —उत्तं 1 A lotus —2 One thousand millions. —Comp. —कर्मिका the seed vessel of a lotus. —जा, -भङ्ग, -सू, योनिः epithets of Brāhmanā, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Viṣṇu). —दृश, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन &c. a lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses, ' the sun. —भोगः 1. the root of a lotus. —2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a conch, —बाहनः 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (—नर) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi. —स्थिता N. of Brāhmanā. —हस्तः the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अनुज m. (स्त्राः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —f. A pearl-oyster.

अनुजनी 1 A lotus plant. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place full of lotuses. —Comp. —वतिः the sun.

अनुजसू n. Ved. Shape, beauty.

अनुजित् a. Conquering waters.

अनुज्ज a. [अनु जाति, दाक; said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अनु; अवतीत्यदः] Giving water. —उज्जः 1 A cloud. —2 A year (in this sense n. also). —3 N. of a grass (सुता). —4 N. of a mountain.

—Comp. —अर्ध half a year. —वाहन, N. of Siva. —शत a century. —सारा a kind of oamphor.

अनुज्ज adv. Ved. With a desire to give water.

आनुज्ज Ved. A cloud; *भूत् possesser of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अनुज्जः A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अनुज्जताक, -देवता a. Having the waters for divinities, praising waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अनुज्जः [आयः धीते अत्र, वा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°, काय°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. —2 A pond, lake. —3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —Comp. —अग्निः the submarine fire. —कफ, -केनः 1. froth, foam. 2. the outle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज a. horn in the ocean. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. The conch. (—जो) (dual) N. of the Asvinā. (—जा) 1. soirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —2. the goddess Lakshmi. —ज्या a sea-fish —द्वीप 1. the earth. —2 a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. —नरती N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Kriṣṇa. —नयनोत्कः the moon (the butter of the ocean). —मंजुकी the pearl oyster. —शयनः N. of Viṣṇu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —साराः a gem.

अनुज्जसू a. Living upon water. —शः A serpent.

अनुज्जसूण Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अनुज्ज &c. =अनु q. v.

अनुज्जचर्य a. Unchaste. —र्व-र्वक 1 Unchastity. —2 Sexual union.

अनुज्जसूय a. 1 Not fit for a Brāhmana; अनुज्जसूयमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणे हितम् Halāy. —2 Inimical to Brāhmanas. —उप्य An act not befitting a Brāhmana; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmana in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो 'उप्य' उप्य Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन सूत-पुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमनुज्जसूय-सुहृदोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अधस्य योगनंदस्य ग्याडिना कंदितं पुरः 1 अनुज्जसूयमनुकृतं तजोषो योगस्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अनुज्जन्व a. 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or di-

vine knowledge. —2 Separated from or devoid of Brāhmanas; वाज्जसूय-सूयनोति Ms. 9. 322. —Comp. —विद् a. not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

अनुज्जान a. Devoid of or without Brāhmanas. —जा, Not a Brāhmana; Ms. 2. 241-2; (= सूय); six kinds are usually mentioned.

अनुज्जान्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Brāhmana; breach of vows or sanctity. —2 =अनुज्जसूय q. v.

अनुज्जकृतं Making a growling (or Ahrā) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अनुज्जुगं [अनु लिङ्गं ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अनुज्जुक्त a. 1 Not devoted or attached. —2 Not connected with, detached. —3 Not worshipping. —4 Unaccepted. —5 Not eaten. —क्त Not food; °उद्वृत्, °रुच want of appetite.

अनुज्जुक्तिः f. 1 Want of devotion or attachment. —2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अनुज्जसू, -भक्षणं Not eating anything; fasting.

अनुज्जसूय a. 1 Not to be eaten. —2 Prohibited from eating. —सूय A prohibited article of food.

अनुज्जसूय a. Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अनुज्जसूय a. Not broken &c. —गः 1 absence of fracture or defeat. —2 (in Rhet.) A variety or श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अनुज्जसूय a. Undisturbed, firm.

अनुज्जसूय a. Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. —द्वं 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. —2 Sorrow.

अनुज्जसूय a. [न. व.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. —यः [न भये यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being. —2 N. of Siva. —3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. —4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. —5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. —य 1 N. of a plant (हरितकी Mar. हिरडा). —2 A form of the goddess Durgā.—यं 1 Absence or removal of fear. —2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया नृपयामयं सूचं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यं इति a. 8. 303; S. 2. 16. —3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. —4 The root of a fragrant grass (वैराग्यसूय, उशीर). —Comp. —कुत् a. 1. not terrific, mild. —2. giving

safety. -गिरिवासिन् *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, *N.* of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils. -द्विडम्: 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. -2. a military or war-drum. -द, वायिन्, प्र *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; भयेश्वरभयदः Rām.; पदः Ms. 4. 232. (-दः) an Arhat of the Jains; *N.* of Viśvnu. -वक्षिणा, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेष्वभयप्रदानं (प्रदानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247. -यत्र a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. -मुद्रा a variety of mudrā in Tantra literature. -याचना asking for protection; अंजलिः R. 11. 78. -वचनं, -वाच् *f.* an assurance or promise of safety. -सन्ति *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयकर-कृत *a.* (अभय-कृत with the inaction of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तुका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभयः 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवाभवे Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्तमभवमभिवच्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षतां Rām.

अभय *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inappreciable. -3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधोरप्यभयः Ki. 10. 51.

अभयवत् *a.* Not existing. -Comp. अभयवत्तयोः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभयवत् असंभवकपि मतः इष्टः योगः संबन्धः यत्र K. P. 7; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; *s. g.* ईक्षते यस्फटाक्षिणतदा पत्नी संयोगः, here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षते चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभयका, अभयिका, also अभयका [अभय P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows. -2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). -2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -वः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; गतो भावोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वानप्यभावे तु बाह्यणा रिच्यभगिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in co.np.; सर्वाभावे हरेरप्य 119 in the absence of all, failing all; तोय°, अन्न°, आहार &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; नभा-

व उपलब्धेः S. B.; Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10. -4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇḍa. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, युग, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, युग, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and सनवाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सप्तमस्याभावकथनानेदं षण्णां भावत्वं प्रातं तेन भावत्वेन पृथगुपन्यासो न कृतः Mukta.). अभाव is defined as भावनिरोधभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependant on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds ससर्गभाव and अन्धकारभाव; the first comprising three varieties नामभाव, प्रध्वंसभाव, and अस्तभाव. -Comp. -संपत्तिः *f.* false attribution (=अभ्यास *q. v.*)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable. अभावयितु *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभाविन्, अभास्य *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place; चद्भावि न तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence. अभाषित *a.* Not told. -Comp. -पुंस्कः a word which cannot become masculine, or neuter, *i. e.* always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards' in the direction of'; अभिगच्छ go towards, अभिया, °गमनं, °यानं &c.; (b) 'for', 'against'; °लभ, °पत् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon', °सिच् to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over', 'above', 'across'; °यु to overpower, °तन्; (e) 'greatly' 'excessively' °कप्-2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; °धर्मा 'supreme duty'; °तन्न 'very red', °नव 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of,' forming Adv. compounds; °चेदं, °मुखं, °दूति &c. -3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (cpp. उप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense); अयग्रि or अग्निमभि शलभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमभि ह्याने विद्युत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अयग्रिविचं रिधति S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 8. (c) On, upon, with regard or re-

ference to; सायमं हनमभि त्वरपंत्यः Ki. 9. 6; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभिसिंचति Sk.; सुतभूतमभि प्रभुः Bop. By P. I. 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भागः *e. g.* (लक्षणं) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इयं-भूताभ्यानि) मन्त्रो हरिमभि; (वीक्षायां) देवं देवमभि सिंचति; but यद्ग ममाभिध्यात् तदीयता; प्राज्ञो वेदिममितिष्ठति Bop. (e) In, into, to; Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has the senses: -अभि-पूजाभ्यार्थच्छासौष्माभिसुख्यसौख्यवचनाहारस्था-ध्यायेत्; *e. g.* पूजायां, अभिर्दत्ते; श्रेयो, अभि-निवेशः; इच्छयां, अभिलषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or मायुषे, अभिजातः; अभिसुख्ये, अभिसुखं, अभ्याग्नौ; सौख्ये, अभिरुचं; वचने, अभिचते; आहारे, अयवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अयस्यति. [cf. L ob; var. *amphi*; Zend *aibior aivai* Goth. *bi*; also *umbi*; *um*].

अभि(भी)क *a.* [अभि-कृत निपातौयं; P. V. 2. 74] Luatful, libidinous, voluptuous; सौधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयन्ममाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिंचेः कृशानो एवं दुर्गं मयपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92. -कः A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानो नाभिनन्दति Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम् अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.); याचे स्वामभिकामहं Mb. -नः 1 Affection, love. -2 Wish, desire. -मं *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary. अभिकम्प 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. -Caus. 1 To stir, shake. -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकरणं Shaking; alluring. अभिकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing. अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; कुशलोत्रे निवेशमभिककृतः Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* *N.* of a metre containing 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्वत् *a.* (*m.* °स्वा; *f.* °स्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिकृत *a.* [आभिसुख्येन कतुर्दुर्दुर्गमं यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयत्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रद्: A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वे-
स्य वयं चार्थानिह वसु Mo. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about; prepare; गमनायाभिक्रम Rām. -Caus. To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति पर्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रान्तिः f. Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; पुंद्देशः Dk. 92.

अभिक्रान्तिन् a. [इडादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभि ३ 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अग्न्योन्मभिक्षुकुशुः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत्तु a. Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद् a [क्षद् अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1. ; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. -2 To exel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षित p. p. Thrown, surpassed.

अभिक्ष्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -Caus. (स्वप्पति) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim; कलकंदक इत्यभिक्ष्यापिताख्या Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिक्षया a. [कर्त्तरि क्ति] Going to wards; well-known, celebrated. -ख्या [ख्या-अच्] 1 (a) Splendour, beauty, lustre; कायभिक्षया तयोरासीद् व्रजते। छुद्रवेषयो। R. 1. 46; स्वर्णपाये न खलु क-
मले बुध्यति स्वामभिक्षया Mo. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (b) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym -6 Fame; glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (महात्म्य) -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिक्षयात् p. p. Become or made known; celebrated; दोषा Y. 8. 80.1.

अभिक्षयात् a. Ved. Looking, super-
vising, superintending.

अभिक्षयानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); एनमभिजग्मुर्मह-
र्षयः R. 15 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्र
मासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11.
100. -2 To follow, go after; अदुरागा-
द्दने रामं विष्ट्या स्वमभिगच्छसि Rām. -3
To find meet with (casually or by
chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual
intercourse (with man or woman); अ-
भिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति इ Y. 2.
205; अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यस्वं भजमानं Mb. -5
To take to, undertake, betake oneself
to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject
to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. -7 To conceive,
apprehend, understand, comprehend.
-Caus. 1 To cause to go to or ap-
proach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102.
-2 To cause to apprehend; explain,
teach.

अभिगन्तु a. One who approaches or
has intercourse (with a woman);
one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (a) Approach-
ing, going or coming to, visit, arri-
val; स्वाहृते नाभिगमेन तुषं R. 5. 11,
17. 72; उद्येदाभिगमनास्पृष्टे तेनाप्यनभि-
न्विता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (b) Find-
ing out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगम-
मयां Ms. 49. (त्वेवं Malli.). -2 Sexual
intercourse (with a man or woman)
परवाराभिगमनं K. 107; पतञ्ज दास्याभि-
गमे Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104;
नीच° Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य pot. p. 1 To be approach-
ed, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2
Accessible, that can be approached
without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिग-
मनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकालैर्द्वयगुणेः
...अधुव्यश्वाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगमिन् a. Approaching, having
intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45 Y.
2. 282.

अभिगायुक a, Inviting, leading one
to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl
at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage
or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगृप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect,
defend; लंकायामभिगृतायां सागरेण
संसेता Rām. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगृप्तिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोत्तु m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगृत् 6 U. To assent or agree to,
approve of (Ved.).

अभिगृत्तं p. p. Approved of; destin-
ed for an offering; uttered (with
praise).

अभिगृत्तिः f. 1 Song of praise; con-
stant desire or thought; Rv. 1 162.
6. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or
address approvingly, join in, wel-
come, praise. -2 To accept pro-
piously, allow, approve

अभिगः [गृ-अच्] Song of praise;
praise.

अभिगे 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to.
-2 To fill with song, make noisy with
songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि)
Rām. -3 To sing, celebrate in song;
तदाप्येव श्लोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To
approve, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, chanted,
celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु a. [गृ-इष्णुच्] Singing

अभिग्रह (Ved. गृम्) 9 U. 1 To
take or seize, catch, catch hold of,
seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिग्रह
Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take.
-3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To
fold, lay or bring together (as the
hands). -5 To set, show or bring
forth (as blossom, fruit &c.). -Caus.
To catch or surprise one in the
very act, to let oneself be so caught;
अर्थवर्षस्य कस्यचिद् ग्रहे चौरिषिषा रूपा-
भिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 2 Seizing, robbing, plun-
dering. -2 Attack, assault, onset.
-3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5
Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the
presence of the owner.

अभिग्रषणं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2
Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, -घातकिन् &c.
See under अभिहन्.

अभिघ (Used only in caus.) 1 To
cause to trickle down, let fall
down l y drops; तां (वपां) अचर्तुः।
कुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To
sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [घृ-णिच्-मादे-वच्] 1 Ghee
or clarified butter. -2 Dropping down
ghee upon offerings at sacrifices:
प्रणीतपुषदाज्याभिघारयोस्तदनुपात् Mv. 3.
अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with
ghee), besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle;
to bring the nose close to another's
forehead (as in caressing, kissing
&c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching
the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look at, view,
perceive, see; अभि यो विश्वा भुवनानि
चक्षे (र्यः) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To call

to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Bv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिक्षणं Ved. Means of defence ; (magical) remedy. —ण Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass ; तत्र विराधदुक्रुषं धमभृतया केच्यभिचरंतीति श्रुते Mv. 2. -2. To be faithless (as wife or husband) ; पतिं या नभिचरति मनोबाग्देहसंयता Ms. 5. 165 ; 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c. ; वृष्ट्यायुःपुष्टिकामो वा तथैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295 ; 3. 289. -4 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as रघेययाम) ; Mn. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes ; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins) ; अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो पिशतो दमः Ms. 9 290 ; 11. 64, 198 ; K. 109 ; Mv. 1. 62. -2 Killing. —Comp. —कलत्र N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरा a fever caused by magical spells. —मन्त्रा a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm ; Si. 7. 58. —यज्ञः, —होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, —चारिन् (रिणी, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes ; magical Ki. 3. 56. —का, —रुत A conjurer, magician.

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अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. —श्च adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right ; स महीमभिजायते Mb ; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from ; कामाक्षीयोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62 ; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again ; Bg. 6. 41 ; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into ; तस्याः सृष्टेः सलिलं नराः शैलोऽभिजायते Rām. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिजे a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage ; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8 ; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104 ; Mu. 6. 6 ; Ms. 4. 18 ; Dk. 135, 170 ; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent ; तुत्र्याभिजनेषु भूमिरेषु (धरेषु ?) राज्ञा वृत्तिः M. 1 ; Ms. 1. 100 ; Y. 1. 123. -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family ; स्तुने तन्नाहात्म्यं यदाभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13 ; शीलं शैलतदार्यत एभिजनतः संदृष्ट्यां चङ्किना Bh. 2. 39 ; M. 5. -3 Forefathers, ancestors ; अभिजनाः पूर्वोत्पत्तयः Kāsi. on P. IV. 3. 90 ; also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास) ; of. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:—यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते Mb.) ; यत्र पूर्ववर्षितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family ; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशोऽप्यभिजने धर्वात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन a. (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth ; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born ; *तीं मालविकां M. 5 ; *वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये दिपता गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18 ; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजन्तुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.) ; *तोः to produce.

अभिजात p. p. 1 (a) Born to or for ; भवति संपदं देवीमभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced ; अजातपशामभिजातकर्डी Rām. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent ; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरा शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4 ; Māl. 4 ; courteous, polite ; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1 ; K. 102, M. 3, Māl. 7 ; अनभिजाते Mu. 2. -5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable ; प्रजल्पिताग्रामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise ; distinguished ; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नाप्रदुष्टेषु संस्कृतं (वेदं). —तं Nobility, noble birth. —adv. Noble, politely, courteously ; *तं खलु एव वारिवा S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest —Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest ; complete victory.

अभिजित a. [अभि-जि-क्वि] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित. —m. 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन ;

Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q. v. -3 N. of a star ; N. of one of the lunar mansions. —n. 1 The 8th Mubūrta of the day, midday (fit for a Srāddha ceremony). -2 N. of a day favourable to setting out. —Comp. —सुहृतः The 8th Mubūrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Mubūrta indicated by it ; सुहृतोऽभिजितं प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विभूषिते । देवक्यजनपद्विष्णुं यशोरातां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः f. Ved. Victory, conquest

अभिजुष 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon ; श्रियाभिजुषः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष p. p. Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern ; (ज्ञा) नाभ्यजानाकलं चृषं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive ; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेत्ति वा Mb. ; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14 ; 7. 13 ; भवद्भिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3, 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge ; न पुत्रमभिजानामि स्वयं जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect ; (used with the Future instead of the Imperfect. Imperfect with क्त, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114) ; of. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ a. [ज्ञा-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.) ; यदा कौशलमिन्द्रसुहृदमने तत्राप्याभिज्ञो जना U. 5. 35 ; अभिज्ञाश्छेद्वातानां क्रियंते नन्दनद्रुमाः Kn. 2. 41, Me. 16 ; R. 7. 64 ; अनभिज्ञो भवान्नेवाधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skillful, clever ; यदि स्वमीन्द्रः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4 ; see अनभिज्ञ also. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection ; अभिज्ञावचने लट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:—(1) taking any form at will ; (2) hearing in any distance ; (3) seeing to any distance ; (4) penetrating men's thoughts ; (5) knowing their state and antecedents. —Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition ; तदाभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महारमना Rām. (अभिज्ञानता a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection ; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory ; as when we say 'this is the same man I saw yesterday' से

हो द्यो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वस्तु योगिन्यस्मि मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Rām. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -Comp. -आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4. -वस्त्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. -शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kālidāsa in seven acts in which king Dushyanta marries Kānya's daughter Sakuntalā by the Gāndharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Duvāsas, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन सृष्टा शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कः नाटकं शकुंतलं; (the roading शकुंतलं is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक a. Making known, informing.

अभिजु a. Ved. [अभिगते जातुनी यन्] On the knees, keeping up to the knees.

अभिहीनं Flying towards.

अभितद् 10 P. 1 To hear, knock-thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; बाकूशरीरभितादित्ता Rām. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bṛi. 8. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. -pass. To suffer intensely, be afflicted. -Caus. To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवाद्युनर्मे मनसोभितारः V. 3.

अभितरां ind. Nearer to.

अभितस् ind. (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथाच्छुः स्नेहेन परितस्ते K. 11. 8. -2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाभ्युद्गाहक्यं सुमंत्रमभिताः स्थितं Rām.; sometimes with gen.; निषसा-

दाभितस्तस्य ibid (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिन्द्रमभितो सुमंत्रु-जालं Ki. 2. 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides; सुधासुभितकंकपत्रमभितरसुगीद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पादपैः पुष्प-पत्राणि सृजन्निरभितो नदीं Rām.; S. 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); कीर्त्याभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1; परिजने यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; S. 7; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp. -अस्थि a. surrounded by bones. -भवित्र a. being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं Ved. near the night; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र a. Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितुप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bṛi. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं ind. To or towards the right (= प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिद्रापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?)

अभिद्गू 1 P. To look at, behold.

-Caus. 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. -pass. 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु a. 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilliant. -द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्रुवति सुवं युगावधौ Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरंदेन प्रतिहने जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिद्रुवन् Māl. 7 laying violent hands on; गुजा इवाभ्योत्थमभिद्रुवन्तः (वात्प्रियाः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun; infect, harass, afflict; जन्मस्युत्तराशयाधिबेदनाभिरभिद्रुनं (रेहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. -Caus. To rout, put to flight; पुरस्कानभिद्रुः अय Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत् p. p. Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रुवः, -वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.) भित्यमसच्छरीरमभिद्रुह्युं यतते Mu. 1, 2;

करमाभिद्रुहति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also); मया पुनरेभ्य एवाभिद्रुग्मज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिद्रुहति भूतेभ्यः Bḥāg., Mu. 5.

अभिद्रुह् a. Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिद्रुहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression; Ma. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse; censure.

अधिर्मः The euprime truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhist dogmas. -Comp. -पिटकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिटक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अधिर्म.

अभिर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (a) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.); सा तदप्येवाभिहित्वा भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ma. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) To denote, express or convey directly or primarily (as sense &c.); state, mention, set forth; साक्षात्संकितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिधायति सर्वं. (c) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in pass. (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कीर्तय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind; to overlay, load; assail; receive, comprehend, include; to draw oneself towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा a. Ved. Naming; praised, invoked. -धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंतादाभिधः S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation, one of the three powers of a word; वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स सुह्योऽर्थ-स्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्वाभिधोच्यते K. P. 2. -Comp. -भ्रंतिन् a. losing one's name. -सूत्र a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतन्ना-तामर्थांसाभिद्रुमभिधानं Nir.; शोशब्दस्य वा-द्विकार्थाभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication,

assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्सवाहमश्रौचं K. 32; हवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp) called, named; हवाभिधानाद् धनान् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also m.). -Comp. -द्वितामणि, N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halyāṅga.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise. अभिधायक (विका f.), अभिधायिन् a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेषामभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्तुः Sk.; कर्तुः कुरुष्यामभिधायिनी Ak. Denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि, मियत्ते Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषा पृथमांसात् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logio); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थसामान्यलक्षणं. -चं 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धा Mugdha. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयापिनाघृत-प्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (a) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (d) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -तं A name, expression, word; एवं being said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवाद्; -वादिन् *m.* a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्विताभिधानवाद्; -वादिन्. [The *anvītabhīdhānavādīna* (the *Mīmāṃsākas*, the followers of Prabhākara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्विन); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. घटं in घटं आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitānavayavādīna* (the *Naiyāyikas*, or the followers of

Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितिः *f.* Naming, speaking &c. अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधात् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक *a.* Assailing, rushing upon. -कः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधुष्यु *a.* Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिधेये 1 P. (epio 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यद्भिधेयमयं शम्भुचक्रुः वा यदि वाचुः Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिधेया [घे-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधेयोपदेशात् Br. Sū. -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिधेयानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्रव्ये-व्यभिधेयानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिन्द 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मनिर्वृत्तनामभिन्दति K. 108; Dk. 75. (b) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्मनामभिन्दितवान् K. 137; नाभिन्दति न ह्येष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate hail with joy, welcome, greet; एतं परिचय्य तानकाश्यपैर्नैवं अभिन्दति S. 4; तापसीरिभरिभिनंघमाना शकुन्तला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिन्दितागमनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनंघा ज्ञायति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16. 4; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command; यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिनंघते S. 2; अतरे चचो नाभिन्दामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्यत्कमस्या अभिलषोऽभिन्दति S. 3; श्रुते परिणीतास्त्या (कल्पका) पितृभ्यामभिन्दिता 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिन्दति द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न rejoice; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense; नाभिन्दति केले-

कला; Mā. 3; नाहुरमभिन्दति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिन्दामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिन्देत मरणं नाभिन्देत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -*Caus.* To gladden, delight.

अभिन्द *a.* That which delights, encourages, praises &c. -द्वा 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (हृत्कलव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -द्वा Delight; wish, desire.

अभिन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिन्दनीय-नञ् *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिन्दित्व *a.* (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिन्धः, -नस्य *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिन्धस् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिन्ध *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबकाभिन्धनी R. 13. 32.

अभिन्ध *a.* [आभिषेकेन नवः, भृशार्थं अभिर] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपाककूर्तुश्चतस्रिभन्धवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; कंठशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; वाचधुः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; शाकदायनः; भोजा &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -चः [आभुत् अच्] Praise, to win over, flattery. -Comp. -उद्भिद्-द्वा a new shoot, or bud. -चंद्रार्थविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon -तामरसं 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2 a kind of metre. -पौवन, -वयस्क *a.* youthful, very young. -वैयाकरणो one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिन्ध 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes, to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिन्धन् A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन *a.* [अभिगतो नियतं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -न् N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after व or ओ; of. अयध.

अभिनियुक्त a. Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्यं^c Mu. 1.

अभिनियुक्त a. 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनितृप्ति f. Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनित्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनविशू 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनवेशते सम्मार्थं Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सैच धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेचं भवन्मनोऽभिनविशते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. -Caus. To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबंधवत्त्वयि विषयेषु अभिनवेश्य M. 3, Si. 1. 15.

अभिनविष्ट p. p. 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापरं प्रति अभिनविष्टा भवामि Mā. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनविष्टविचक्षण्य Dk. 29; Mā. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; सुशभिरभिनविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालाद्युभायै R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; Si. 16. 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -हं Perseverance.

अभिनविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निंदाक्षेपायमानादेरमर्षोऽभिनविष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनवेशः 1 (a.) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp.); कर्मस्मिन्स्ते भावाभिनवेशः V. 3 अहो निरर्थकस्यापारिष्वभिनवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Mā. 1. (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनवेशः S. 3; अत्ररूपोऽस्या ऽशः *ibid.*, V. 2; अमत्यधुते वस्तुभ्यभिनवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Mā. 5. 27. -3 (a) Resolution, determined, resolve, determination of purpose,

firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकागजायां नितातरुज्ञाभिनवेशमीशं R. 14. 43; अत्ररूपं तोषिणा Ku. 5. 7; Si. 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought; Mil. 2. 5; Y. 3. 155.-4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मिन्तारागद्वेषाभिनवेशः पंच क्लेशाः Yoga S.; of also Sāṅkhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4. 55.

अभिनवेशिन a. 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणभिनवेशिनः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणेष्वभिनवेशिनो भर्तुरपि प्रिया M. 3; अहो दु खलु दुर्लभं शो मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनष्कारिन् a. Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

अभिनष्क्रमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

अभिनितानः [स्त-वश्च, तस्य च वत्त्वं P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनितानः -2 A letter of the alphabet. (°नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

अभिनित्यत् 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; To spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1.

अभिनित्यतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनित्यत् 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. -Caus. To bring to, help to.

अभिनित्यत्ति f. Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनित्यत्तः Denial, concealment.

अभिनित्यत् 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनितेनाभसा Ki. 8. 32; अमात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनित्यत् रक्षति Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15; दृष्ट्वा शरं ज्यामभिनित्यत्तान् Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage-directions; श्रुतिमभिनित्यत् S. 3; act ng as if he heard something; Mn. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

अभिनित्यः 1 Acting, gesticulation; any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); दृष्ट्याभिनित्याक्रियार्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनित्यात्परिच्छेदमिषोद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीराभिनित्यात्तिलिपिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 1. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibi-

tion on the stage; ललितभिनित्यं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतो द्रुष्टमनाः सलोकपालाः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनित्यः- भवेदभिनित्योऽवस्थाद्युक्ताः स चतुर्विधः । आंगिको वाचिकश्चक्रमाहायः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds: - (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. -विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation art of dancing; मया तीर्थदेविभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनित p. p. 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीतरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (कुत्सितसंस्कृते मर्षण्यभिनीतः Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः f. 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनित्य p. p. To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; हस्यं तत्राभिनित्यं तद्व्यापारो रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनित्यः कृतः U. 4 apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनितु m. An actor. -त्री An actress.

अभिनित्य a. 1 Not broken or out, unbroken not split; अभिनित्युत्तरान् R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected; क्लेशलेरीभिक्षं S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; गतयः S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical with (abl.); जगन्मिथोभिजगन्मिथोभ्यरत्तु Prab. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिनित्यासः A. Kind of fever.

अभिपद्य 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हतुमभिपद्यति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिरोदुमस्तथिगिरिमयपतत् Si. 9 1; Dk. 72 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10. 42. -2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्दृश्यं R. 7. 37; Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw,

retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8(4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.).
-Caus. To throw upon, throw down into; उल्लननाभिरातयामि Ve. 6.
अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); राक्षसाय-
जातत्र राक्षसं मन्वानात्तरा। अभिपदे निदाघातो
व्यालीव मलयद्वनं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11;
Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) Si. 3
25; sometimes with loo. also. -2 To
look upon, consider, regard; to take
or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जचैनं
दृष्या भवनं गजाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si. 9. 27.
-3 To help, assist; मयाभिपद्ये तं चारि
न लपयं चर्चयिष्यति Mb. -4 To seize,
catch hold of; overpower, attack,
subdue, take possession of, over-
come, afflict; सर्वतस्माभिपद्येवा धर्तार-
धूँ महाबलः, चंचलाताभिपद्यानाहुर्धुनीना-
भिष्व इवना; Mb.; see अभिपत् also. -5 (a)
To take, assume; Ms. 1. 30. (b) To
accept, receive; निरास्त्रायतनं सूर्यं
(राक्षं) भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते Rām. -6 To
apply or devote oneself to, undertake,
fall to, observe; स चिंतामभ्यपद्यत Rām.
-7 To honour.

अभिपद्यि f. 1 Approaching, drawing
near. -2 Completion.

अभिपद्य p. p. 1 Gone or come near,
approached, run towards, gone to
(a state &c.); स्वमभ्यपकारमिवाभिपद्यः
Ki. 3. 46. -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking
refuge with. -3 Subdued, overpowered,
affiliated, seized &c.; कालाभिप-
द्याः सावृति सिक्तासेतवो यथा Rām.; चदि-
दं सधं दुर्युनाभिपद्ये Sat. Br.; द्योषं कर्ममलं,
प्राप्तं &c. -4 Unfo tanna, fallen into
difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty.
-7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्य a. very beautiful.

अभिपदिप्रुत a. Overflowed, filled
with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed,
affected, attacked; shaken; झोकेन म-
युना &c.

अभिपित्वं a. or s. Ved. [पा माते कि-
त्त्वं] 1 Come, approaching (अभिपद्य).
-2 Visiting, putting up (for the night
at an inn &c.); the time of coming.
-3 Approaching time. -4 Close or de-
parture of day, evening. -5 Dawn
sacrifice.

अभिपूष्य a. [अभितः प्रुषाण्यस्य]
Covered over with flowers (as a
tree). -स्य An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, wor-
ship. -2 To honour; approve, assent
to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य
त्त् Rām.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वे ind. One after another,
successively.

अभिपृ 3, 9 P. To fill. -pass. To
become full. -Caus. 1 To fill, make
full. -2 To load with (as animals);
cover with -3 To present with. -4 To
overwhelm, overpower, master com-
pletely; झोके नाममभ्यपूर्यत् Rām.

अभिपूरं F lling, overpowering.
अभिपूजा Thinking constantly of.
अभिपूजा 1 P. To lead to, bring
towards; consecrate; जञ्जाल लोकस्थि-
तये स राजा यथाचरे बहिरभिपूजाता। Bk.
1. 4.

अभिपूजयः Affection, favour, pro-
pitiation.

अभिपूजयन् Consecrating, by sacred
hymns.

अभिपूज्यत a. 1 Intensely heated.
-2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain,
fever &c.

अभिपूयन् Spreading or extending
over, throwing over.

अभिपूदक्षिणं ind. Towards the
right.

अभिपूयद् = पय् प. v.

अभिपूह्य f. The tongue of fire
(जुह्) completely raised.

अभिपूह्यत् 1 A. 1 To advance up
to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or
flow into; यत्र भागीरथीं गंगा यमुनाभि-
पूयते Rām. -3 To become conversant
with. -Caus. To roll onward or to-
wards.

अभिपूवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to -2
Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, com-
ing forth, as of sweat.

अभिपूवृत्त p. p. 1 Advancing, going
opto. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or
occupied in (with loo.); Bg 4. 20.

अभिपूश्चिन् a. Ved. Desirous of
asking many questions.

अभिपूषणं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिपूष्य, -ति &c. = पाय् प. v.

अभिपूषितः f. Wish; rejoicing.

अभिपू [अभिपू-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to
or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिपूति स
संपदानं P. 1. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim
at, think of, mean; of. अभिपूयत

अभिपूय a. [इ-अइ] Going near,
approaching; aiming at, intending,
meaning, accruing to; कर्मभिपूयते कि-
याकले P. I. 3. 72. -या 1 Aim, purpose,
object, intention, wish, desire; अभि-
पूया न सिद्धंति तेनेदं वरते जगत् Pt. 1.
158; साभिपूयाणि चचांसि Pt. 2 earnest
words; भावः कवेरभिपूया. -2 Meaning,
sense, import, implied sense of a
word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिपूयाः
such is the meaning intended, import
(of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion,

belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N.
of Vishnu.

अभिपूय p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, in-
tended; designed; अत्रापययोऽभिपूयतः;
किमभिपूयतमनया Bb. 3. 67; निवेद्यभि-
पूयेन Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभि-
पूयेद्व्युत्थिता H. 1. -3 Approved, accept-
ed; पूर्वैरचमभिपूयो गतो मागीहृगभ्यते Rām.
-4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite
with, beloved; धर्मस्तथाभिपूयत। Dk. 42;
S. 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिपूषणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिपू 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump
or leap towards. -2 To overflow;
(fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm;
तमसाभिपूते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसा
भिपूतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her
courses; Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or
over, spring upon. -Caus. To wash
or ripple against.

अभिपूया 1 Affliction, disturbance.
-2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of
a religious ceremony performed as
part of the sacrifice यथायन. -4 N. of
the Prājāpatya Aditya.

अभिपूयलं A technical term in Rheto-
ric; अभिपूयलमभिपूयलं च S. D.
375 'an inquiry or examination by
an artifice.' See Rām. 3.

अभिपूयिः f. An organ of appre-
hension, बुद्धिद्वय or ज्ञानेद्वय (opp.
कर्मेद्वय); these are the eye, tongue,
ear, nose and skin.

अभिपूयः 1 Breaking down. -2 One
who breaks down or destroys.

अभिपूया 2 P. To glitter or shine;
दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिपूयति Mb.

अभिपूय Ved. [अभिपू-अइ] 1 Ap-
parition, phenomena; an inauspi-
cious omen. -2 A calamity, state of
being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिपूय a. Very heavy.

अभिपूया A. (P. in epic poetry)
1 To speak to, address; talk or con-
verse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वकं
त्वेनाभिपूयात् धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; some-
times with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2
To speak, say (as वाणी, वचः &c.) इति
अभिपूयते so they say. -3 To relate,
narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim,
announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिपूयणं Speaking to, addressing,
conversing with.

अभिपूयिन् a. Addressing; speak-
ing to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभि-
पूयिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are
preceded by a smile, speaking with a
smile.

अभिपूय 1 P. 1 To overcome, sub-
due, conquer, vanquish (of persons
or things); prevail over, predomi-
nate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass;

अभिभवति मनः कर्तृवशात् Ki. 10. 23 ; अभिभूय विभूतिमानैर्वा R. 8. 36 ; 4. 56 ; 6. 29, 16, 10 ; K. 52, 53 ; Mu. 3. 20 ; Ms. 7. 5 ; धर्मं नष्टे कुले कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers ; so शोकाभिभूत, विषदं, कामं &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail ; विषोऽभिभवत्येकं कि. 2. 14 ; अथभावि भताग्रजस्तथा R. 11. 16, 84 ; Bri S. 33. 30 ; ममार्थि सर्वैरभिभूयते गृह्णा S. 6. infested ; परित्रायश्च ममनेन मयुकरेणाभिभूयमानां S. 1 a ticked, troubled ; अथभस्त्रिलयं ज्ञातुः Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humili. . . ortify, insult, disrespect ; अर्भंगाभिभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). -Caus. To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering ; इतरेतराभिभवेन युगास्तसुवासते युग्मिवांसदः Ki. 6 34 (of. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.) ; R. 8. 28 ; स्वशानुकूला इव स्वर्कान्तरावृणतेजोभिभवाद्दमंत S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy ; अभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowered ; जराभिभवविचक्षणं K. 346 ; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) ; न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Svar. -3 Contempt, disrespect ; निगभिभवमराः पररुथाः Bh 2 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride) ; अलक्ष्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतः Ku. 5. 43 ; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread ; अधर्माभिभवत्कुडम मनुच्यंति कुलञ्जिया Bg. 1. 41 ; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवन् Overpowering, overooming, being subjected to or overpowered by ; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव (बु) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering ; शोकाभिभावेना भवेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief. -2 Surpassing, exoelling ; सर्वैरेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14 ; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभूः -भू Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिभूति a. That which defeats, conquers &c. -ति 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation ; अभिभूतिभयादुत्तवा सुखदुःखञ्जिति धाम समिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -Comp. -ओजस् a. of superior or predominant power. (-न.) superior power.

अभिभूय Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूयन् a. Ved. Prevailing or victorious over ; surpassing.

अभिमद 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमाद्: Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क a. Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमान् 4 A. (P. epio) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet. like ; न त्वेवं उपायसीं वृत्तिमभिम येत कहिचित् Ms. 10. 95 ; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit ; give a grant (to any one. dat). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard ; तामार्यामिसावन्वयाऽयमगत Dk. 154 ; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved.). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing) ; agreeable, desirable ; नष्टित जीवितान्दृश्यदभिमतरमिह जयति सर्वजंतुनां K. 35. 58 ; अभिमतकलशांसी चारु सुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 ; यद्येवमभिमने Pt. 1 if you like to do so ; सर्वोऽभिमतं वद् Mr. 6. 21 choose which you will ; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Ms. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted ; न किल भवती स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32 ; पत्तिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकण्ठयुग्मपुत्रोनां S. B. honoured, respected -तं Wish, desire. -ता A beloved person, lover ; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः f. 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमान् a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for ; भक्तोऽभिमाना समीहिते सर्ववः कर्त्तुमुपेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° शान्तिमेव माननां undated, of fearless mind).

अभिमानयते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for ; अयमनापि चान्तरामा Dk. 111, 119 ; कर्त्ति (विलोक्य) नाभिमानयत को वा स्वाद्युत्समापि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com = सचेता or वीतमनाः).

अभिमेतुः f. Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying ; °तोः to destroy ; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिंस्तु a. Longing for ; self-concoited, referring all objects to self ; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self respect, honorable or worthy feeling ; सद्भाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67 ; Bh. 3. 5 ; अभिमानधनस्य गर्वः Ki. 2. 19 ; संकल्पयोनैराभिमानभूतं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-concoit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself ; शिथिलनाः संहृताः M. 2, Bh 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4 ;

°वत् proud, concoited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञान) ; see अहंकार. -4 Concoit, concoption ; supposition, belief, opinion ; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान) ; साधारण्याभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -Comp. -शालिन् a. proud. -शून्य a. Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिनं 1 Egotism, -2 Love ; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect ; Ki. 1. 31 ; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, concoited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self ; अभिमानिष्यपदेशस्तु विशेषाद्भगतिर्या Br. Śū. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be ; नरेद् Dk. 51 ; K. 194. -m. A form of Agni.

अभिमाद्यु क a. Ved. [मन् वाहुं उक्त्वा] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमेत् 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns ; परशुरस्ती योऽभिमेत्प्र कर्त्तौ हतः Ak. ; वामदेवाभिमेत्प्रितोऽथः U. 2 ; Y. 3. 326 ; 2. 102 ; 3. 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms ; तद्भिमेत्तितेन चरणेन Dk. 138 ; पागीयेरभिमेत्प्रिता Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमेत्प्रणं 1 Consecrating, hallowing, making special by repetition of special formulas or Mantras ; Y. 1. 237. मंत्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मंत्रार्थेन संसरेत् । शपिं तन्मना मूला स्वादेत्तद्भिमेत्प्रणम् ॥ Mimāṃsā. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting ; advising.

अभिमेत्प्र = अधिमेत्प्र q. v.

अभिमान्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kriṣṇa and Balarāma ; also known by the metronymic Saubhadra [He was called *Abhimanyu* because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अश्विदुः मन्वयस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called ' Chakravayuha, ' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such

veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Kerna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikabita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिमारः [वृ-अङ्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter.—2 War, combat.—3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party.—4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.—5 One's own party or army.—6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति *a.* [भे कर्तरि क्तिन् न हर्षं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical.—*तिः* *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hating, plotting against.—2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् *a.* [भे-क, इडादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

अभिमाय *a.* [अभिगतो मायाभिव्यो] Bewildered (इति कर्तव्यतायुद्ध); ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि (भे) *अ* *a.* Ved. To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संब्रतमीक्षितं S. 2 11; °स्त्रा शाला Sk; गच्छच्छ-भिमुखो बह्वी नाशं याति पतमवत् P. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निवेदुः; पपाभिमुखो ययो Rām.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रनापर-भिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Rām.; मरुपभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलभिमुखो ध्रुवा S. 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9.—2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखांश्च वदंश्चित्सिद्धिपुत्रज-ति निर्दुतिकेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभि-मुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40.—3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडभिमुखवद्व्या K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे स्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रस्ता-दाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रयुवाच विचोकसा Ku. 2. 16; 6. 60; U. 7. 4, Mā. 10. 13; कर्मपरभिमुखेन ह्येवं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखा, सुखानां K. 45; प्रतः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय त-रे R. 5. 29; निद्रा विरेण नयनाभिमुखी बभूव 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; कलमभि-मुखस्य राजांश्चुमत्स्य V. 4. 13.—4

Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय इदिति घटयति विधिर-भित्तमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn 1. 7.—5 Taking one's part, nearly related to.—6 With the face turned upwards.—खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.—छं, -खे *ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभि-मुखं विष्णुं Rām.; आसीताभिमुखं शुरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्नुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्ण-घाम्ना Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपट्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; स पुरा-भिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णं वृदा-त्यभिमुखं मयि भावमाणे S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिह-तस्य Bh. 2. 112, killed in the front rank; of battle.

अभिमुखा 1 Presence, proximity.—2 Favourableness; तं नी to win over; Ki. 10 40.

अभिमुखीकृत-मुखयति To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभि-मुखीकरणं.

अभिमुच्छित्त *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिसूद 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country).—2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्द 1 Rubbing, friction.—2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy).—3 War, battle.—4 Spiritu-ous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing.—र्दनं Crushing, oppression.

अभिसृष्ट 6. P. To touch (in all senses) to come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमुष्ट, वच-सा°, पादतल°, गदा°.

अभिमर्शः -र्शनं, -मर्षः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उरणांशुकराभिमर्शात् Si. 4. 16.

—2 Assault, violence, attack, outrage, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्षानुमम्यनानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शां न तदास्ति Ku. 5. 43. (Malī. = परवर्षणं); Ms 8. 352, Y. 2. 281.

अभिमर्शक-र्षक, -मर्शिन-र्षिन *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with.—2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वकलत्राभि-मर्शी वैराश्यवं धननिद्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently.—2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेधिक *a.* Ved.—मेधिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to

secure every thing (सर्वप्राप्तितापनो वाभे-दः).—2 Abusive speech, obscene ex-pression; an imprecation.

अभिमुल्लत-न *a.* Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञः A sacrificial act.—Comp. —याद्य a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, ap- proach, go or repair to; अभिययो स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27.—2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time).—3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादाभियास्वमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30.—4 To give or resign oneself to, de- vote, attach or betake oneself to.—5 To partake or share in, get, ob- tain—*Caus.* To send away.

अभिया *m. f.* Going to, approach- ing, assailing.

अभियाद्, -याति *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailing; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः, -यायिन्-त् *m.* (-यी, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe.—*तिः* *f.* Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching.—2 March- ing against, attack, assault; रणा-भियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच् 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (= याच् *q. v.*).

अभियाचनं, -याच्ना Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or en- deavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); तद्यदि न सहते तदा स्वयमभि-युज्यस्व। एते स्वकर्मण्यभियुज्यामहे Mu. 3; Dk. 65; K. 300; यस्य मनमियुजान-स्य Mu. 4. trying to find out a weak point.—2 To attack, assail; भवंतमभि-योक्तुमुद्युं के Dk. 3; वृषलमभियाकुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभिवोह्यते U. 3.—3 To accuse, charge; complain or in- form against; prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); न तत्र विद्यते किंचिद्यत्परैरभियुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभाषितैकदेशेन ह्येवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100.—4 To wish or long for desire, ask for, request.—5 To say, speak, tell; नभियाकुमुद्यतं स्वमिष्यसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7.—6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.)—7 To use (with instr.)—8 To be working or operative.—9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly.—10 To hort.—*Caus.* To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृद्वेनाभियोज्य Dk. 163.

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on; स्वस्वकर्मपाधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful; इदं विद्वं पाल्यं विधिद्वयभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30; Mu. 1. 13; Dk. 55; अश्वविशेषज्ञभियुक्ते Mu. 3; अत्र भूगोभियुक्तः स्वस्वयत्किमुत्तरत् Mu. 1; Bg. 9. 22; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in; शास्त्रार्थज्ञभियुक्तानां पुढव्यानां Kumāra. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि ज्ञाप्यते दैवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; अग्नेऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यते Vo. 2; सूक्तनिद्वमभियुक्तः प्रकृतिर्दुस्वजेति *ibid.* -4 Attacked, assailed, अभियुक्तं स्वयैतं संतारस्त्वामतः परे Si.; 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indioted, Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुक्त्वा (उव)त् *m.* One who hurts or attacks; an enemy.

अभियुक्त्वा *f.* (कृ-ण्) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियुक्तव्य, -योऽव्य *pol. p.* To be rebuked or blamed; to be accused; Ms. 8. 50; assailable, indictable.

अभियुक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. -*m.* (क्त) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader; स्वय्युत्कृष्टबलेऽभियुक्तरि द्वेषे Mu. 4. 15; 11. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plain-tiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing); connection; युद्धचर्यात्पस्तत्रमंत्रयोगाभियोगजां Māl 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intention, energetic effort, exertion; भास्वः persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40; संतः स्वयं परितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bb. 2. 73; Māl. 1. 34; मत्प्रयाभियोगेन Māl. 1; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः Mu. 1; स्वयमभिगंगुःक्षेः *ibid.*; Dk. 41, K. 315; Si. 7. 63. -3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्य कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourself; K. 109. (b) Learning, scholarship; अभियोगस्य शत्रुवादेऽशिक्षायां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Sabaraśvāmin. -4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); धूमितं पनगोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46; Ku. 7. 50; Ve.

4; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (b) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indiotment; अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगेत् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assailing. -3 Accusing; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11. -*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युक्ते पुन्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.); command.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; पशान्तवाद्यं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 13.

अभिरक्षित *a.* Protecting; guarding.

अभिरंज् *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. -2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. -*Caus.* To tinge, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p, p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.) वृष्टिदिशिभिरमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15; न गंधारिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमति Vb. 3; Ratn. 2. Y. 1. 252. -2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.); विश्वासु विद्वानिष सोभिरमे Bk. 1. 9. -*Caus.* To gratify, please; मत्प्रपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यति Dk. 90 92, 163.

अभिरत् *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55. 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to; performing, practicing; Bg. 18. 45. -3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न मृगयाभिरतिर्नै दुरोदरं (तमपाहस्त) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting, in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोभिरामाः (केजाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72; 6. 47; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्वाद्दयानोपगतयुनासंगमेवाभिरामा Mc. 51; कुमार माराभिरामाः Dk. 10; रक्ष प्रमद्वनस्य V. 2; राम इत्यभिरामेन वपुषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32; K. 145; Mv. 5. 47-8; S. 3. 26 -*m.* An epithet of Siva. -*m. ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully; शीवाभंगाभिरामं वृषदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -2 referring to Bāma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराध् *Caus.* To propitiate; Si. 7. 1.

अभिराद् *a.* Propitiated, pleased; Si. 1. 71.

अभिराट् *a.* Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरुच् 1 A 1 To shine, look finely; धर्मोऽभिरुचते यस्माद्दर्शनात्ततः स्मृतः Mār. P. -2 To like, desire; यदभिरुचते or अभिरुचितं भवते V. 2. -*Caus.* To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure; यज्ञसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63; परस्परभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire of fame, ambition; splendour.

अभिरुचित *p, p.* Liked, beloved. -*m.* A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुचिर् *a.* Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत् *a.* Sounded, vocal; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). -*m.* A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिमते रूपं] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वत्कलं S. 1. v. 1. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed; अभिरूपेणापि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51; उत्कृष्टायाम्भिरुपाय वराय सद्दृशाय च (कथां दद्यात्) Ms. 9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite; यो यः प्रदृशः सख्या नैऽभिरूपा S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपभूविद्या परिवादिषं S. 1.; K. 78; Ma. 3. 144. -*प.* 1 The moon. -2 Siva. -3 Vishnu. -4 Cupid. -*Comp.* -*पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband', N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप q. v.

अभिरोरुद् *a.* Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with signs bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or noted. -*इयं ind.* Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलंष् 1, 10 P. 1 To jump across or over; Ms. 4. 54; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon; or over, fly at; तत्रभवत्या वद्वनमभिलंषति मधुकः S. 6. -3 To violate, transgress; to offend, injure.

अभिलंषनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.

अभिलाषः 1 Expression, word, speech; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration, mention, specification : न च स्मार्तमत-
द्गमाभिलाषात् Br. Sût. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष 1, 4 P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after तेन दत्तमाभिलषेत्पुराणः R. 19. 12; मातृपानमिलष्यतीं Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. -*n* Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठायतां Pt. 1.

अभिलाषः (°सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after; affection, longing of a lover, love, usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिलाषे प्रथमं तथाविधे मनो बन्धः R. 3 4; भव इदं स्यात्साभिलाषं S. 1. 28; Me. 110; साभिलाषं निर्वर्ण्य S. 3 casting a coveting or wistful look; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां ममाभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि (सि) न, -लाषुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; पदार्थमस्यामाभिलाषे मे मना S. 1. 22; जलाभिलाषी ऊर्ध्वददानां R. 2. 6; 3. 36; Me. 78; जयमत्रै भवाञ्जनमरातिष्वाभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [लघ्व् P. III. 3. 28] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. -*न्त*, अभिलिखन् 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into; कापिलाज्ञवस्य क्रोडन-
म्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address; पराक्षिपं योऽभिवदन्तीं प्रपद्ये वनेति वा Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301. -2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं ज्ञानभिवदति Alt. Br. -3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽभिवदितं येन वागभ्युद्यते तद्वेद ब्रह्म त्वं विद्वि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To salute, greet; see *caus.* -*Caus.* 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes; तात प्राचेतसा-
नेवासी लवोऽभिवदयते U. 6; भगवन्नाभि-
षाद्ये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To

cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिषाद्यते द्वे-
भक्तं भक्तं वा. -3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदन् 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिषाद्, -वाद् 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पदोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिषाद्) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120. 126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिषादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिषादयितु *m.* A respectful saluter. **अभिषादिन्** *a.* 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to; तदाभिषादिनी एषा क्रमभवति Nir.

अभिषाद्य, -वाद्गीय *pot. p.* To be respectfully saluted. -*द्यः* N. of Siva.

अभिवद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवदन् Respectful salutation; पादं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिषाद् न above.

अभिवयसु *a* 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, सन् Covering, clothing with.

अभिवातसु *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य *pot. p.* To be carried near. -*ह्यं* 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, अभिवाण्यवस्ता Ved. A cow buckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात *a.* Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [अभितो विधिर्भातिः] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the sense of the particle आ; आह् मयाऽभिविध्योः P. 11. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as opposed to the limit *conclusive* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आचालं -आ चालेभ्यः -हरि-

भक्तिः, (मयाऽह् and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मयाऽह्, तस्माद्दिनोऽभि विधिः). -2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इत्यु P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (= विनी *q. v.*).

अभिविनीत *p. p.* 1 Well behaved, well principled. -2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवस्यो M. 5. v. 1. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविश्रुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चे-
नं भुवि शकनोति काश्चिदप्यभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6. -2 To aim at. -3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर *a.* [अभिवृते धीरेः] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; श्रावस्तीमम्यवर्तति Dk. 116; तम-
र्च्यमारादभिवर्तमाने R. 2. 10; यतो यता-
बद्धचरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turns. -2 To attack assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदन् मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1; अयमेकच-
रोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards; दीर्घारण्या-
नि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (a) To turn up, arise, begin. (b) To appear, commence, break (as day). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). -*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तिन् *a.* Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृद्ध 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; इतिहा कृष्णवर्त्मं च भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. -*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्रं लाभं, धनं &c.

अभिष्वृत् 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रसवेनाभिष्वर्तती (मुत्रं) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्मामभिष्वर्तति V. 4.-Caus. To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

अभिष्वृष्ट p. p. Sprinkled; rained upon, showered; स्थलीं नद्याः पृथक्ताभिष्वृष्टा R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिष्वर्ण Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिष्वर्त्तु a. Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिष्वयः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिष्वयञ्ज् 7 P. (°अञ्) or Caus. To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिष्वक्त p. p. 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. -क्त ind. Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिष्वक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वगसौष्टवाभिष्वक्तये M. 1; इतीसंभवेणैर्न्या भावाभिष्वक्ति-रिष्यते S. D. 6. -2 Association, concomitance; P. VIII 1. 15 Sk. (= सह-वर्ष.)

अभिष्वञ्जक a. Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिष्वञ्जकी शब्दार्थौ S. D. 1.

अभिष्वञ्जनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिष्वयादानं 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिष्वयाधिन् a. Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिष्वयाप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं यूनु-स्ति इत्याभिष्वयाप्य Sk. -2 To pervade, surround.

अभिष्वयापक, -ष्वयापिन् a. 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आचार q. v.; °कः आचारः P. II. 5. 36. Sk.

अभिष्वयाप्ति f. Inclusion, comprehensiveness, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिष्वयाप्य pot. p. To be included. -त्वं Validity of a rule.

अभिष्वयाद् 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

अभिष्वयाहर्ण, -ष्वयाहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिष्वयाहारिन् a. Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिष्वलंघः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिष्वस् 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापार्थं योऽभिष्वस्तिन्मुखा परं Y. 3. 286. -2 To praise, extol.

अभिष्वस्तक, -शस्तिन् a. Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

अभिष्वस्तन Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिष्टयो Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; वंचाशब्दं बाह्येणो वंद्याः क्षत्रियस्याभिष्वस्तने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिष्वस्त p. p. 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिष्वस्); देवि केनाभिष्वस्तामि केन वासि विमानित Rām.; Ms. 11, 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिष्वस्त) -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. -स्तं = अभिष्वस्ति q. v.

अभिष्वस्तक a. 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70. -2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

अभिष्वस्तिः f. 1 A curse. -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. -4 Asking, begging. -5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

अभिष्वक्तु 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); नाभिष्वक्तोर्वचो मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

अभिष्वक्ता Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिष्वक्तित p. p. Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिष्वप् 1 U. To curse, execrate; अभिष्वस्तः फलमेतद्वधुत् Ku. 4. 41. -Caus. To conjure, invoke (as by charms) charm, enchant; सत्येन नाभिष्वस्तं त्वं वदण्येत्याभिष्वप्य कं Y. 2. 108.

अभिष्वपने-ज्ञापः 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिष्वप्य पातकाभियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अप्याहारोऽभिष्वपः. -4 An injury, hurt. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिष्वपने Pronouncing a curse.

अभिष्वशब्दित Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिष्वस्तु 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (=अभिष्वस्तु q. v.). -f. Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिष्वस्त p. p. Hurt, attacked. अभिष्वस्तु m. An enemy, injurer. अभिष्वस्तोऽयं a. With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिष्वीत, -इयात [इक्ष] a. Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिष्वीन, -इयान a. Congealed, coagulated.

अभिष्वीकः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth; arlour (Ved.)

अभिष्वीच a. 1 Shining, glowing with heat. -2 Causing great grief.

अभिष्वीचनं 1 Intense grief or pain torment. -2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

अभिष्वीचयिष्यु a. Tormenting.

अभिष्वीचणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmaṇas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिष्वीचः Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिष्वीत्वा a. Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; ar ranging. -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिष्विष्-श्लिष् f. (-श्) Ved. A ligature.

अभिष्वेषणं A bandage.

अभिष्वस् m. Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिष्वस्तः Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिष्वस्तः Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

अभिष्वञ्ज् 1 P. [°अञ्, ष् being changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

अभिष्वङ्गः (also अभिष्वङ्गः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कल्पका दु-न्वन्ति इदं मनुष्यागामीदुशाहुरभिष्वङ्गात् Māl. 7 ill attachment or union; Māl. 8; सुहुरिति वनयिभ्रमाभिष्वङ्गात् Si. 7. 68; K. 146, 290 -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिष्वङ्गे दुपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिष्वङ्गानिद्विपविद्वा R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जडं विजाज्ञिवात् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिष्वङ्गाभिष्वङ्गामभिष्वङ्गामभिष्वङ्गः Māth N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिष्वञ्जनं = अभिष्वङ्गं q. v.

अभिष्वव See under अभिष्व.

अभिषेक *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच् *a.* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच् क्ति] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच् 6 U. [°णिच्, स् changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्तनीहाराश्वत्थजले: Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23; संगे पुनर्व-द्वतरामश्रुताभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v. 1. अथ वपुरभिषेकुं तासदाभोभिरिषु: Si. 7. 75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loo. of the post of authority); अभिषवर्णमभिषिच्य राषवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोऽष्टधाराज्येऽभिषिक्तः B. 2; V. 5. 23. -*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a kind, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमार्यपरिषदं ब्रह्मि संश्रियतामायुषो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौषराज्यं *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablotion, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्सर्गाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपोधमानं R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5 16; 7. 11; S. 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -*Comp.* -अहः day of coronation. -शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेकू *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -वेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. -य, N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°हृ) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुषंत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उदेन संपा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Br. 9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors

&c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablotion preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablotion (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) -चं Sour gruel.

अभिषवर्णं 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -चोत् *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. -तं Sour gruel.

अभिषेण *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1 25, VIII 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि स्तृप् अप् चवं] Ved. Roaring, a loud about (सिंहनाद).

अभि(भी)ष्टि *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sāy. अभियष्ट्य); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् *a.* Ved. Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ हृतरामभिष्टुवति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यद् 1 A. (स changed to ष् by P. VIII 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्यद्-स्य-द्वते दुग्धं Sk.; सव-तमभिष्यद्मानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1; raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यदि स्वामीदुःखं रामभद्र. यश्यत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहे-नाभिष्यद्वेत् U. 5.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)द्: 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंद्बमनं हृत्वेचो-

पानिवेष्टितं (ओषधिवस्थे) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population; *i. e.* by emigration (अभिष्यंद्ः अतिरेकः अतिरिक्त-जन इति यावत् तस्य बमनं निःसारणे कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)द् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -*Comp.* -रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शास्त्रागारं.

अभिष्वंगः [संच् षच्] 1. Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्वंगः Māl. 1; कामं *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंयुत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिसंयुत *a.* [स्व्य-क्] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together orin groups or flocks. -रं *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise.

अभिसंक्षिप् -संक्षेपः = संक्षिप् &c. q. v.

अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्य *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्त्वन् *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप 1 P. To torment = संतप q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जन्वं स्यादभिसंतापः Halāy.

अभिसंहृत *a.* Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदेह)

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) विक्षेप परमशुद्धो लक्ष्मणा-भिसंहितं Rām. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पदा-विद्धं यांती स्वलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my

fault; कृष्ययुक्तमभिसंधाय Mv. 5. to-wards, in the direction of ; Mv. 6 ; Bg. 17. 12, 25 ; sometimes with dat. ; अभिसंधयते च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat ; जनें विद्वा-नेकाः सकलमभिसंधाय Mál. 1. 14 -7 To come to an understanding or agree-ment ; फलं स्वनाभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं यत्र नियमो न कुतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with ; ताव सर्वानभिसंधयारसामाविभिरु-पक्रमैः Ma. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -पक्षः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator, Ms. 4. 195.

अभिसंधा 1 Soesch, declaration ; word, assertion, promise ; तेन सत्या-भिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुसिद्धता Rám. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, delibe- rate declaration, promise ; सा हि स- त्याभिसंधाना Rám. -2 Cheating, decoop- tion ; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यदस्य चिच्छेदितं R. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, pur- pose ; अन्याभिसंधानेनान्यथादित्वमन्यक- र्त्तुत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q. v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech ; deliberate de- claration, promise. -2 Intention, ob- ject, purpose, aim ; तस्य अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतंति Mál. 1 ; Dk. 38 ; इतं Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in expla- natory glosses.). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation ; अथावश्यमेव माधयसेनः पूजयेन मोक्षयितव्या श्रुयतामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Jun- ction, combination. -Comp. -कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon ; महीतलारेकेचिद्वी- र्येणाः पुनर्मुमाद्यानभिसंपन्ति Rám. -2 To fly along ; शब्दे च विषयेरभिसंपताद्भिः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, con- course, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपत् 4 A. 1 To become (any thing) ; to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of ; इष्टकामिरे- भिसंपद्यते Sat. Br., ओत्रे होमि सर्वे वेदा अभिसंपन्ताः ibid. -2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus. To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely ; going over, tran- sition ; being changed into.

अभिसंपत् f. Becoming complete ; complete number.

अभिसंपन्न p. p. Complete, complete- ly effected ; वद्वयमभिसंपन्नमार्गेण सं- स्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंप्रदायः Futurity.

अभिसंबंध 9 P. To bind together. -pass. To be connected with, to re- late or refer to.

अभिसंबंधः Connection ; relation ; conjunction, contact ; asexual connec- tion ; Ma. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध a. Very much contract- ed or confined.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting ; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन &c. see under अभिष्ट, अभिष्टृ &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां (शां) त् 10 P. To concil- iate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिसां (शां) त्वः ; -स्वनं Conolliation, consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about evening ; श्रितोवयाद्देरभिसाययुञ्जैः Si. 1. 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिष्ट 1 P. 1 To go up to, go to- wards, approach ; to go to some place or other, go on proceed ; पुरोभिसन्ने सु- र्भुवतीजनेः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place) ; सुद्वरिभिससार K. 58 ; Dk. 51, 52, 91 ; Si. 6. 26. -Caus. To visit, approach, go to meet ; बल्ल- भानभिससारयिषूणां Si. 10, 20, 21 ; S. D. 115 ; Ki. 9. 38 ; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attend- ant ; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion ; मग्मथाभिसरा तद्वागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). -2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers ; त्वदभिसरण- रभसेन बलंती पतति यद्वानि कियंति चलंतो GIt. 6.

अभिसर्तु a. One who attacks ; an assistant.

अभिसारा 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation ; रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं GIt. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous ; त्वरितहृषेति न कथमभिसारे GIt. 6. -3 An attack, assault ; श्लोःभिसारः पुरस्य नः Rám. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower, companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9 (तः Pl.) N. of a people. -ती N. of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments ; see under अभिसारिक below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover &c. ; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him ; Ku. 6. 43 ; R. 16 12 ; अभिसारयेते कति या मग्म- यशोवदा । इयं वामिसरल्लेया धीः क्ताः अभिसारिका S. D. 115 ; कातायिनी तु या याति संकेतं सामि- सारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kinds of अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet :-(1) a field ; (2) a garden ; (3) a ruined temple ; (4) the house of a female messenger ; (5) forest ; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) ; (7) a cemetery ; and (8) the bank of a river ; श्वं वादी यद्देवालयो दतीगृहं वनं । मालयं च मशानं च न- यादीनी तदी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visit- ing ; attacking, rushing out, going forth ; सुद्धाभिसारिणो U. 5. -ती 1 = अ- भिसारिका see above. -2 N of a species of the त्रिष्टु metre in which the Pādaas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to ap- proach (अभिसरती) another metre called जगती.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth ; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, pre- pare ; तस्य चित्तेयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant ; अ- भिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rám. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, in- dulgence in.

अभिसर्कदः Ved. 1 An attack, as- sault. -2 An assailant, enemy. -इ adv. By attacking.

अभिसन्नेहः Attachment, affection ; love, desire ; या सर्वत्रानभिसन्नेहः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिसफुरित a. Expanded to the full, full grown (as a blossom).

अभिसृष्टु 1 P. 1 To assent or agree to, approve of. -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिसर्व f. (or n. according to some) [अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य] Ved. 1 Invocation, calling into one's pre- sence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिसर्वः Urging towards, driving onwards. -रे Very close or near.

अभिसर्वर्तु m. Praising ; invoking.

अभिहर 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig. also) ; thump at ; अभिहंति इतं कथमेव माधवं (स्मरः) Mál. 1. 39 लोदेरभिहंतो नयत U. 4 ; कल्लोलमालाभि- हृतः पीतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off,

ward off; आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरकं (अरविंद) R. 6. 13. -4 To strike or beat (as a drum &c.) Bg. 1. 13. -5 To befall, attack; affect, overpower; Dk. 6. -Caus. To strike &c.

अभिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, attacked, injured; धराभिरातपद्वाभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3. Anaru. 2; struck against (as sound); Sik. 9. -2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुब्ध°. -3 Obstructed. -4 (In math.) Multiplied; अन्वयेन्यहाराभिहतौ हरज्ञौ Lila.

अभिहतिः *f.* 1 Striking, beating, hurting, &c. -2 (In math.) Multiplication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also); beating, smiting, attacking, injury, hurt; तदाभिघातादिव लघुपके Ku. 7. 49; शीतातयाभिघातात् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold; so दुःख°, शोक° &c. -2 (In Vaisesika phil.) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of शोक°. -3 Striking back, driving or warding off. -4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःख-त्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ Śān. K. 1. -5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts); sudden shock. -तं 1 The combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class; of the second with the first; and of the third with the second letter of any class; अभिघातं स्वार्पूर्वेद्विद्विद्विद्विर्वाश्रेत् नववर्णानां नवतो वरणी-चंद्रद्विराभायाः Sabdak. -2 A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of Sandhi rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. -कः An enemy.

अभिघातिन् Striking, hurting. -m. An enemy; assailant.

अभिहवः [हे-अप्] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

अभिह्वतिः *f.* Calling, invocation; worshipping.

अभिहरय *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित, -ति See under अभिघा.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

अभिहुषा An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहुषाम् Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिहु 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off, snath away, remove, take away. -2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. -Caus. 1 To cause to take away. -2 To bring on the table;

serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on (as a coat). -4 To attack.

अभिहरणः Carrying off, removing. अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्वन् *m.* 1 One who takes away, boars off, or take, by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault. -3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker of smoking drinks.

अभिहुत् *a.* Ved. Bonding, causing crookedness, acting injuriously. -*f.* Fall; defeat, loss.

अभिहुति *a.* Offensive, injurious; acting crookedly. -तिः *f.* 1 Causing to fall. -2 Defeat; loss. -3 Offence, injury.

अभिहर, -हार *a.* Falling off, crooked. -रः Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि-इ] 2 P. 1 To approach, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.); अस्मानन्तुभीश्येति Bk. 7. 84; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (a) To go into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ms. 8. 75. (b) To go over to, reach, arrive at; Me. 34. v. 1. (c) To fall to one's share, come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things); कार्यं संसिद्धिमश्न्येति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f.* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीत्तव *a.* (री *f.*) अभीत्तर *a.* Approaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्ययः 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदुस्विना सरभसोपगतानीकान् Si. 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to (अभिगत). -5 Dreadful. -कः 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. -कं Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision; combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभीक frequently occurs in the Vedas in the sense of (a) near; (b) at the same time or place, at the right time, just in time; (c) in a moment instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl.); (d) from, out of; (e) on account of, with regard to; (f) from.

अभीक्ष्ण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षणं पुरोः; अभीक्ष्ण अभीक्ष्णं भवति, तादृक् क्षणमाभिमुख्येन रियतं भवति

Nir.] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. -क्ष्ण *ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly; क्षते पशारा निवत्तर्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178. -2 Constantly. -3 Very much, exceedingly. -4 Quickly.

अभीक्ष्णः *ind.* Repeatedly. अभीघात = अभिघात *q. v.*

अभीक्ष्य *अ.* [*fr.* यत्] To be sacrificed to; one to whom a sacrifice is offered. -यः A god.

अभीत, -ति *a.* Not afraid, fearless. -ति *f.* 1 Fearlessness. -2 Approach, attack. -3 Nearness.

अभीद् [ईष्-क्] Inflamed, shining. अभीपत् *m.* [अभि पत्-क्लिप्तीर्षः] One who goes or resorts to (अभिगमनवान् Śāy.), a pond or any spot in which water collects; a favour.

अभीष्टित *a.* Desired, wished. -तं A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित्, अभीष्टु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not terrific. -मः N of Vishnu.

अभीमान = अभिमान *q. v.*

अभीमोद्ः Joy, delight. -मुद् Ved. great joy, or (*a.*) excessively delighted.

अभीरः [अभिसुखीकृष्य ईरयति गाः; ईर्, अच्] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर *q. v.* -रि The language of the अभीर people. -रं N. of a metre; see अभीर. -Comp. -पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous insect.

अभीरु *a.* (*रः*, -रु *f.*) 1 Fearless. -2 Untrifled; harmless. -रः N. of Siva or Bhairava. -रः *f.* = अभीरुपत्री N. of a plant (Mar. शतावरी) *Asparagus Race-nous.* -रु *n.* A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent. -णं *ind.* Before or in front.

अभील 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreadful scene.

अभील-लुक = अभीरु *q. v.*

अभीलापः [लप् वच्, दीर्ग] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [वृ-करणे वच्] 1 N. of a Sāman, *Brahma Sāman.* -2 N. of a hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation (B. and K. takethis word to mean 'existing everywhere', 'attacking successfully', 'successful attack or victory.'

अभीवृत् *a.* Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत् *a.* Covered, surrounded.

अभिज्ञापः A course ; see अभिज्ञाप.

अभीष्टः -पुः [अभि-अच्छ-उत्, पृषो० अत इत्] 1 A rein, bridle ; तेन हि सुचपंता-मभीष्टा S. 1. -2 A ray of light ; प्र-कुलतापिच्छनिभैरभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; मद् refulgent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यस्तुते कर्माणि Nir.). -4 A finger.

अभीष्ट 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling ; अनभीष्टदंपत्योः Pt. 1. 175 ; oft with gen. of person ; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. -द्वः, A darling. -द्वः 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. -द्वे 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत) ; अभ्यस्मै द्वयं वेदि नानभीष्टे च्छान्दो Bk. 20. 24. -Comp. -देवता favourite deity. -लाभाः, -सिद्धिः f. gaining a desired object.

अभीष्टं = अभिष्टं q. v.

अभीष्टया adv. Fearlessly.

अभीष्टाह a. Overpowering ; guaranteeing safety from enemies (प्रे-स्योऽभ्यदाता ; अभिष्टहमाणः सपत्न्यः, अभिष्टवति शत्रु Nir.). -f. (इ) Great power.

अभुक्त a. 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused ; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c. ; cf. पित. -Comp. -मूत्रं the interval between the closing part of Jyeshtha and the beginning of Mûla.

अभुक्त a. Ved. One who has Not experienced or enjoyed ; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुञ्जत् a. 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

अभुञ्ज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुञ्ज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुञ्जिष्या Not a slave or servant an independent woman ; Mk. 4.

अभुः ' Unborn, ' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been ; not true or real, false ; Mu. 3. 16, Kl. 14. 19. -Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unresality', a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of garbha S. D. 365. -तद्भावाः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before ; कृष्णस्तिष्येति संपद्ये कर्तारि चि P. V. 4. 50 ; अमृततद्भावे इति शक्यं ; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते न केतेति कृष्णीकरोति Sk. ; cf. पयोपेयमृतपुद्गुः-समुद्रा B. 2. 3. -पूर्व a. unprepared, unarranged ; अस्तुर्वी राजा चिंतामणि-नाम Vls. 1, Ve. 3. 2, Sl. 3. 3. -वास्तु-भावाः becoming manifest of what has

not been before. -शत्रुः a. having no enemy.

अवृत्तिः f. 1 Non-existence, non-entirety. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

अवृत्तिः f. 1 Non-earth, anything but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of ; अश्रुभिरिव माल-विकायाः M. 3 ; अश्रुनिरियमावेनयस्य S. 7 ; स खलु मनोरथानामव्यवृत्तिर्विसर्जनाव-सरसत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations : Si. 1. 42 ; Sânti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. -जः 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not produced in earth.

अवृत्ति a. Few, some ; several ; so अभूवन्, अवृत्तिः.

अवृत्त, -अवृत्तिम् a. 1 Not hired or paid ; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अवृत्ता a. Not much, little, few.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike ; तयोरभेदवृत्तिपत्तिरिति ने Bh. 3. v. 1. -द्वः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness ; तद्वृत्तकर्मभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25. -2 Close union ; इच्छतां सहवृत्तिरभेदं Ki. 9. 13 ; H. 3, 79 ; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, -अभेदिक a. 1 Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. -चं A diamond.

अभोक्त, -भोगिन् a. Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोक्ता Non-enjoyment.

अभोक्त a. Ved. Not sacrificing ; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, abstinence ; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजित a. Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य a. Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, impure, unholy ; **अन्न** a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others ; Ms. 4. 221.

अभौतिक a. (की f.) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements ; mental.

अभौम = अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र a. [अभिगुह्य अभं यय] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new ; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रे संवहारेऽद्युत्तयोः Mb. -यं Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक a. Recently marked.

अभ्यञ्ज 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn (Ved.). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त p. p. Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.) ; अभ्यक्तमिष स्नतः S. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 68 ; Ms. 4. 44.

अभ्यंगः 1 Smearing the body withunctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil ; अभ्यंगनेवद्ययमलंकार Ku. 7. 7 ; स्तन्यदानाभ्यंगयोवगादिभिः पुषोष Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, ointment.

अभ्यंजन 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction ; Ms. 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes ; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance ; oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration (Ved.).

अभ्यतीत p. p. Dead, passed away ; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than exceeding, beyond ; सद्यःप्रवृत्ताभिया-पीतादभ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. ; Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater ; एव चाभ्यधिकोऽस्मान्कं गुणः Râm. ; न स्वस्वमोऽभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43 ; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177 ; Y. 2. 295 ; sometimes with abl. or instr. ; धान्यं दक्षम्या कुभेभ्यो हरतोऽभ्यधिकं चया Ks. 8. 320, 322 ; Y. 2. 27 ; प्रयाः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्य-धिको द्रुपेः Nala. 21. 13. -3 More than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-eminent ; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2. -कं adv. Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यर्चवं adv. Towards the way, on the way. -वने Near the way.

अभ्यर्चना 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve ; अतोऽभ्य-र्चनात् भवती K. 209 ; M. 3 ; Ms. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. -Caus. To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यर्चना, -दानं 1 Consent, approval, permission ; कृताभ्यर्चना सुदया गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, command. -3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. -4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यर्चक a. Bald agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यन्तर a. [अभिगतमन्तरं] 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य) ; R. 17. 45 ; K. 66 ; Y. 3. 293. -2 Being included in, one of a group or body ; देवीपरिजनान्मन्तरः M. 5 ; गणान्मन्तर एव च Ms. 3. 154 ; R. 8. 95. -3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with ; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp. ; संगीत-केऽन्तरे स्वः M. 5 ; अहो प्रयोनामन्तरः प्रा-दिनाः M. 2 ; अन्मन्तरे आचो मदनमतस्य इच्छात्स्व S. 3 ; मन्त्रेऽन्मन्तराः के स्युः Râm., see अन्मन्तरिक below. -4 Nearest, inti-

mate, closely or intimately related ;
 एकसाभ्याभ्यन्तरा येन Pt. 1. 259. -१ The
 inside or interior, inner or interior
 part (of any thing), space within ;
 प्रविष्टाभ्यन्तरं रिक्तुः (नाशयेत्) Pt. 2. 38 ;
 K. 15, 17, 18 ; *गहः आराम M. 5 In-
 most soul ; शमीनिवाभ्यन्तरलीनयाचक्रौ R.
 3. 9 ; Bg. 5. 27, V. 2, Mk. 1, S. 7.
 8. -२ Included space, interval (of
 time or place) ; द्यमासाभ्यन्तरे Pt. 4.
 -३ The mind. -४, -५, -६, -७, -८, -९, -१०, -११, -१२, -१३, -१४, -१५, -१६, -१७, -१८, -१९, -२०, -२१, -२२, -२३, -२४, -२५, -२६, -२७, -२८, -२९, -३०, -३१, -३२, -३३, -३४, -३५, -३६, -३७, -३८, -३९, -४०, -४१, -४२, -४३, -४४, -४५, -४६, -४७, -४८, -४९, -५०, -५१, -५२, -५३, -५४, -५५, -५६, -५७, -५८, -५९, -६०, -६१, -६२, -६३, -६४, -६५, -६६, -६७, -६८, -६९, -७०, -७१, -७२, -७३, -७४, -७५, -७६, -७७, -७८, -७९, -८०, -८१, -८२, -८३, -८४, -८५, -८६, -८७, -८८, -८९, -९०, -९१, -९२, -९३, -९४, -९५, -९६, -९७, -९८, -९९, -१००, -१०१, -१०२, -१०३, -१०४, -१०५, -१०६, -१०७, -१०८, -१०९, -११०, -१११, -११२, -११३, -११४, -११५, -११६, -११७, -११८, -११९, -१२०, -१२१, -१२२, -१२३, -१२४, -१२५, -१२६, -१२७, -१२८, -१२९, -१३०, -१३१, -१३२, -१३३, -१३४, -१३५, -१३६, -१३७, -१३८, -१३९, -१४०, -१४१, -१४२, -१४३, -१४४, -१४५, -१४६, -१४७, -१४८, -१४९, -१५०, -१५१, -१५२, -१५३, -१५४, -१५५, -१५६, -१५७, -१५८, -१५९, -१६०, -१६१, -१६२, -१६३, -१६४, -१६५, -१६६, -१६७, -१६८, -१६९, -१७०, -१७१, -१७२, -१७३, -१७४, -१७५, -१७६, -१७७, -१७८, -१७९, -१८०, -१८१, -१८२, -१८३, -१८४, -१८५, -१८६, -१८७, -१८८, -१८९, -१९०, -१९१, -१९२, -१९३, -१९४, -१९५, -१९६, -१९७, -१९८, -१९९, -२००, -२०१, -२०२, -२०३, -२०४, -२०५, -२०६, -२०७, -२०८, -२०९, -२१०, -२११, -२१२, -२१३, -२१४, -२१५, -२१६, -२१७, -२१८, -२१९, -२२०, -२२१, -२२२, -२२३, -२२४, -२२५, -२२६, -२२७, -२२८, -२२९, -२३०, -२३१, -२३२, -२३३, -२३४, -२३५, -२३६, -२३७, -२३८, -२३९, -२४०, -२४१, -२४२, -२४३, -२४४, -२४५, -२४६, -२४७, -२४८, -२४९, -२५०, -२५१, -२५२, -२५३, -२५४, -२५५, -२५६, -२५७, -२५८, -२५९, -२६०, -२६१, -२६२, -२६३, -२६४, -२६५, -२६६, -२६७, -२६८, -२६९, -२७०, -२७१, -२७२, -२७३, -२७४, -२७५, -२७६, -२७७, -२७८, -२७९, -२८०, -२८१, -२८२, -२८३, -२८४, -२८५, -२८६, -२८७, -२८८, -२८९, -२९०, -२९१, -२९२, -२९३, -२९४, -२९५, -२९६, -२९७, -२९८, -२९९, -३००, -३०१, -३०२, -३०३, -३०४, -३०५, -३०६, -३०७, -३०८, -३०९, -३१०, -३११, -३१२, -३१३, -३१४, -३१५, -३१६, -३१७, -३१८, -३१९, -३२०, -३२१, -३२२, -३२३, -३२४, -३२५, -३२६, -३२७, -३२८, -३२९, -३३०, -३३१, -३३२, -३३३, -३३४, -३३५, -३३६, -३३७, -३३८, -३३९, -३४०, -३४१, -३४२, -३४३, -३४४, -३४५, -३४६, -३४७, -३४८, -३४९, -३५०, -३५१, -३५२, -३५३, -३५४, -३५५, -३५६, -३५७, -३५८, -३५९, -३६०, -३६१, -३६२, -३६३, -३६४, -३६५, -३६६, -३६७, -३६८, -३६९, -३७०, -३७१, -३७२, -३७३, -३७४, -३७५, -३७६, -३७७, -३७८, -३७९, -३८०, -३८१, -३८२, -३८३, -३८४, -३८५, -३८६, -३८७, -३८८, -३८९, -३९०, -३९१, -३९२, -३९३, -३९४, -३९५, -३९६, -३९७, -३९८, -३९९, -४००, -४०१, -४०२, -४०३, -४०४, -४०५, -४०६, -४०७, -४०८, -४०९, -४१०, -४११, -४१२, -४१३, -४१४, -४१५, -४१६, -४१७, -४१८, -४१९, -४२०, -४२१, -४२२, -४२३, -४२४, -४२५, -४२६, -४२७, -४२८, -४२९, -४३०, -४३१, -४३२, -४३३, -४३४, -४३५, -४३६, -४३७, -४३८, -४३९, -४४०, -४४१, -४४२, -४४३, -४४४, -४४५, -४४६, -४४७, -४४८, -४४९, -४५०, -४५१, -४५२, -४५३, -४५४, -४५५, -४५६, -४५७, -४५८, -४५९, -४६०, -४६१, -४६२, -४६३, -४६४, -४६५, -४६६, -४६७, -४६८, -४६९, -४७०, -४७१, -४७२, -४७३, -४७४, -४७५, -४७६, -४७७, -४७८, -४७९, -४८०, -४८१, -४८२, -४८३, -४८४, -४८५, -४८६, -४८७, -४८८, -४८९, -४९०, -४९१, -४९२, -४९३, -४९४, -४९५, -४९६, -४९७, -४९८, -४९९, -५००, -५०१, -५०२, -५०३, -५०४, -५०५, -५०६, -५०७, -५०८, -५०९, -५१०, -५११, -५१२, -५१३, -५१४, -५१५, -५१६, -५१७, -५१८, -५१९, -५२०, -५२१, -५२२, -५२३, -५२४, -५२५, -५२६, -५२७, -५२८, -५२९, -५३०, -५३१, -५३२, -५३३, -५३४, -५३५, -५३६, -५३७, -५३८, -५३९, -५४०, -५४१, -५४२, -५४३, -५४४, -५४५, -५४६, -५४७, -५४८, -५४९, -५५०, -५५१, -५५२, -५५३, -५५४, -५५५, -५५६, -५५७, -५५८, -५५९, -५६०, -५६१, -५६२, -५६३, -५६४, -५६५, -५६६, -५६७, -५६८, -५६९, -५७०, -५७१, -५७२, -५७३, -५७४, -५७५, -५७६, -५७७, -५७८, -५७९, -५८०, -५८१, -५८२, -५८३, -५८४, -५८५, -५८६, -५८७, -५८८, -५८९, -५९०, -५९१, -५९२, -५९३, -५९४, -५९५, -५९६, -५९७, -५९८, -५९९, -६००, -६०१, -६०२, -६०३, -६०४, -६०५, -६०६, -६०७, -६०८, -६०९, -६१०, -६११, -६१२, -६१३, -६१४, -६१५, -६१६, -६१७, -६१८, -६१९, -६२०, -६२१, -६२२, -६२३, -६२४, -६२५, -६२६, -६२७, -६२८, -६२९, -६३०, -६३१, -६३२, -६३३, -६३४, -६३५, -६३६, -६३७, -६३८, -६३९, -६४०, -६४१, -६४२, -६४३, -६४४, -६४५, -६४६, -६४७, -६४८, -६४९, -६५०, -६५१, -६५२, -६५३, -६५४, -६५५, -६५६, -६५७, -६५८, -६५९, -६६०, -६६१, -६६२, -६६३, -६६४, -६६५, -६६६, -६६७, -६६८, -६६९, -६७०, -६७१, -६७२, -६७३, -६७४, -६७५, -६७६, -६७७, -६७८, -६७९, -६८०, -६८१, -६८२, -६८३, -६८४, -६८५, -६८६, -६८७, -६८८, -६८९, -६९०, -६९१, -६९२, -६९३, -६९४, -६९५, -६९६, -६९७, -६९८, -६९९, -७००, -७०१, -७०२, -७०३, -७०४, -७०५, -७०६, -७०७, -७०८, -७०९, -७१०, -७११, -७१२, -७१३, -७१४, -७१५, -७१६, -७१७, -७१८, -७१९, -७२०, -७२१, -७२२, -७२३, -७२४, -७२५, -७२६, -७२७, -७२८, -७२९, -७३०, -७३१, -७३२, -७३३, -७३४, -७३५, -७३६, -७३७, -७३८, -७३९, -७४०, -७४१, -७४२, -७४३, -७४४, -७४५, -७४६, -७४७, -७४८, -७४९, -७५०, -७५१, -७५२, -७५३, -७५४, -७५५, -७५६, -७५७, -७५८, -७५९, -७६०, -७६१, -७६२, -७६३, -७६४, -७६५, -७६६, -७६७, -७६८, -७६९, -७७०, -७७१, -७७२, -७७३, -७७४, -७७५, -७७६, -७७७, -७७८, -७७९, -७८०, -७८१, -७८२, -७८३, -७८४, -७८५, -७८६, -७८७, -७८८, -७८९, -७९०, -७९१, -७९२, -७९३, -७९४, -७९५, -७९६, -७९७, -७९८, -७९९, -८००, -८०१, -८०२, -८०३, -८०४, -८०५, -८०६, -८०७, -८०८, -८०९, -८१०, -८११, -८१२, -८१३, -८१४, -८१५, -८१६, -८१७, -८१८, -८१९, -८२०, -८२१, -८२२, -८२३, -८२४, -८२५, -८२६, -८२७, -८२८, -८२९, -८३०, -८३१, -८३२, -८३३, -८३४, -८३५, -८३६, -८३७, -८३८, -८३९, -८४०, -८४१, -८४२, -८४३, -८४४, -८४५, -८४६, -८४७, -८४८, -८४९, -८५०, -८५१, -८५२, -८५३, -८५४, -८५५, -८५६, -८५७, -८५८, -८५९, -८६०, -८६१, -८६२, -८६३, -८६४, -८६५, -८६६, -८६७, -८६८, -८६९, -८७०, -८७१, -८७२, -८७३, -८७४, -८७५, -८७६, -८७७, -८७८, -८७९, -८८०, -८८१, -८८२, -८८३, -८८४, -८८५, -८८६, -८८७, -८८८, -८८९, -८९०, -८९१, -८९२, -८९३, -८९४, -८९५, -८९६, -८९७, -८९८, -८९९, -९००, -९०१, -९०२, -९०३, -९०४, -९०५, -९०६, -९०७, -९०८, -९०९, -९१०, -९११, -९१२, -९१३, -९१४, -९१५, -९१६, -९१७, -९१८, -९१९, -९२०, -९२१, -९२२, -९२३, -९२४, -९२५, -९२६, -९२७, -९२८, -९२९, -९३०, -९३१, -९३२, -९३३, -९३४, -९३५, -९३६, -९३७, -९३८, -९३९, -९४०, -९४१, -९४२, -९४३, -९४४, -९४५, -९४६, -९४७, -९४८, -९४९, -९५०, -९५१, -९५२, -९५३, -९५४, -९५५, -९५६, -९५७, -९५८, -९५९, -९६०, -९६१, -९६२, -९६३, -९६४, -९६५, -९६६, -९६७, -९६८, -९६९, -९७०, -९७१, -९७२, -९७३, -९७४, -९७५, -९७६, -९७७, -९७८, -९७९, -९८०, -९८१, -९८२, -९८३, -९८४, -९८५, -९८६, -९८७, -९८८, -९८९, -९९०, -९९१, -९९२, -९९३, -९९४, -९९५, -९९६, -९९७, -९९८, -९९९, -१०००.

अभ्यन्तरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यन्तरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, fami-
 liarize with ; प्रागल्भ्याद्भक्तुमिच्छति मन्त्रे-
 ष्वभ्यन्तरीकृताः Rām. -२ To admit or in-
 troduce to ; सर्वविश्वेषु अभ्यन्तरीकरणे-
 ष्व K. 101 ; Dk. 159, 162 ; सुद्विपर्यय-
 टि द्वाभ्यन्तरीकृत्य Dk. 156 throwing
 down into (the belly). -३ To make
 a near friend of (a person) ; द्वाहा-
 भ्याभ्यन्तरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259.

अभ्यन्तरीकरणं Initiating, introduc-
 ing &c. ; सर्जावनिर्जीवात् च दूतकलास्व-
 भ्यन्तरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यस्य 1 P. Ved. 1 To injure,
 pain, attack. -२ To overcome. -३ To
 be angry with.

अभ्यसन्नं 1 Attack, assault, injury.
 -२ Disease ; *वत् diseased.

अभ्यसित, अभ्यस्यत् p. p. 1 Diseased,
 sick. -२ Injured.

अभ्यसिन् a. [अभ-सिन् P. III. 2.
 157] 1 Attacking, inclined to at-
 tack. -२ Diseased, sick.

अभ्यसिन्ने An attack on an enemy.
 -adv. Towards or against the ene-
 my ; to face the enemy ; Ki. 16. 5 ;
 Mv. 6 ; Vc. 5. 37.

अभ्यसिन्नीयाः, -यः, -निष्पत्तिः [अभ्यसिन्
 -स्य, छ, or यत् ; अभिवाचनमित्युक्तं शुद्धमन्तरीत्व-
 र्थः P. V. 2. 17.] A warrior who va-
 liantly encounters his enemy ; उद्योग-
 मन्थसिन्नीयो यद्येष्टं त्वं च संतुष्ट Bk. 5. 47 ;
 मारीचोऽनुजन्मसात्प्रभ्यसिन्नीयो भवामि ते
 46 ; Dk. 171.

अभ्यस्य S. e. under अनी.

अभ्यस्य 1, 10 P. 1 To honour,
 worship, B. 1. 35. -२ To praise, cele-
 brate in song.

अभ्यस्यन्नं, -र्चा Worahip, adoration,
 reverence.

अभ्यर्ण a. [अभि-अर्ण, P. VII. 2.
 25. Sk.] Near, proximate, adjoining,
 being close or near (of space) ; ap-
 proaching, drawing near (of time) ;
 अभ्यर्णभागस्कृतमसुजाज्ञः R. 2. 32 ; अ-
 भ्यर्णं धूमिः U. 4 ; Mu. 6 ; K. 69, 125,
 208, 286 ; Mā. 5. 13 ; Ratn. 3. 10,
 Bk. 3. 28. -० Proximity, vicinity ;
 अंधकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमुद्भ्राभ्यति Git.
 7 ; अभ्यर्णे परिभ्य निभर्भराः प्रेमांधया रा-
 धया Git. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अभ्यर्णता Proximity ; Si. 12. 66.

अभ्यर्ण 10 A. 1 To request, beg,
 solicit, ask, entreat (with two acc.) ;
 दूनं सारंगं प्रियाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तं अभ्यर्णये V.
 4 ; नो अनभ्यर्णनामभ्यर्णयेते Mā. 7 ;
 अर्थाज्ञां किलोद्भ्रायाम राज्याभ्यर्णयितो द्वाौ
 R. 4. 58. -२ To long for, desire, woo,
 court ; यद्वि सा तापसकर्मकरा अनभ्यर्णयी-
 य S. 2.

अभ्यर्णना A request, an entreaty-
 petition, suit ; *नाभ्यर्णयेत् Ku. 1. 52.
 अभ्यर्णनीय, -दंष्ट pot. p. To be asked,
 requested or desired ; R. 10. 40.

अभ्यर्णित् a. One who begs, asks, &c.
 अभ्यर्णने Torturing, distressing.

अभ्यर्ण 1 Ved. 1 Being on this
 side. -२ Near. -३ Increasing. -४ Near-
 ness. -Comp. -यजन् m. granting
 gifts, increasing the sacrificer's prospe-
 rity.

अभ्यर्ण 1, 10 P. To salute, honor,
 worship, pay one's respects or com-
 pliments ; परशुरामो आह्वयंतमभ्यर्णयति
 Mv. 2.

अभ्यर्णना 1 Worahip. -२ Respect,
 honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्णनीय pot. p. Respectable,
 venerable ; *ता Ma. 9. 23 a position
 of honour.

अभ्यर्णित a. 1. Honoured, revered,
 greatly respectable or venerable ; अ-
 भ्यर्णितं च (इदं पूर्वं स्वात्) Sk., K. 209. -२
 Fit, becoming, suitable ; अभ्यर्णिता
 पशु तुल्यरूपा इति विज्ञेयेण तपोचनानां
 Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यवकर्षणं Extr. action, drawing
 out.

अभ्यवकाशः An open space.

अभ्यवदान्य Ved. Not liberal.

अभ्यवहित Laid, allayed, put
 down (e. g. dust).

अभ्यवस्कंद 1 P. To jump up or
 upon, attack.

अभ्यवस्कंदः-दूनं 1 Vigorously en-
 countering an enemy, impetuous
 attack, marohing against an enemy.
 -२ Striking so as to disable an
 enemy. -३ A blow in general. -४ Over-
 taking, reaching up to. -५ A fall.

अभ्यवस्य 1 P. 1 To throw, fling,
 cast. -२ To collect, draw in, procure,

obtain. -३ To use as food or drink,
 eat ; सकन् विच धानाः खादेत्यभ्यवहरति
 P. III. 4. 5 Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to
 throw down (in water). -२ To cause
 to take or eat (as food), feed (one
 with something) ; शक्रेण वि किमनेन श-
 क्षिप्रयेन संपन्नमन्नमन्मभ्यवहारयितुं Dk.
 131, 72, 132 ; to take or eat (oneself).
 -३ To lay or put on (snare &c.). -४
 To attack ; get one to oppose another
 अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or
 down. -२ Eating, taking food.
 throwing down the throat (कंठाद्या-
 नयनं Mit.)

अभ्यवहारः 1 Eating, taking food,
 eating, drinking &c. -२ food ; लंभ,
 शक्रेण अभ्यवहारार्थं चाक्षी Kāsi. ; S. °संवादा-
 पेक्षी M. 4 ; V. 2 ; Ratn. 2.

अभ्यवहार्य pot. p. Fit to eat, eatable.
 -ई Food ; सर्वत्राविरुक्त्य अभ्यवहार्यमेव
 विचयः V. 3.

अभ्यवे [१] 2 P. 1 To go down,
 descend ; अवभ्यवस्यति Ait. Br. -२ To
 perceive, understand.

अभ्यवसन्नं Going down, descending.
 अभ्यवस्य 5 A. (P. also in Ved.)
 To pervade, reach to, get ; gain ; to
 make oneself master of.

अभ्यवसन्नं Pervading, reaching to,
 gaining.

अभ्यवसन्न a. Near, proximate. -ज्ञा 1
 Reaching to, pervading. -२ Proximate
 neighbourhood, vicinity (also written
 as अभ्यास q. v.) ; वायसाभ्यासो मसुपावेष्टः
 Pt. 2 ; सहसाभ्यासार्थं भेमीमभ्यासपरिचयिनी
 Mb., Dk. 62. -३ Result, consequence.
 -४ Prospect, hope of gaining, hence
 oft used in the sense of 'quickly.'

अभ्यवस्य 4 U. 1 To practise, exer-
 cise ; धन्यां वयमभ्यासः परिचयवान-
 ह्यवस्यत्यति Mā. 9. 32 ; अभ्यवस्यीव व्रत-
 मासि धारं R. 13. 67 ; Ms. 11. 107. -२
 To repeat, perform repeatedly ; युग-
 कुलं रोमं वयमभ्यवस्यतु S. 2. 6 ; अभ्यवस्यति
 तदाधत्त Ku. 2. 50 ; K. 183. -३ To
 learn, study, acquire or learn by prac-
 tice, recite, read ; वेदमेव सदाभ्यवस्येत्
 Ma. 2. 166 ; 4. 147 ; 4. 1149 ; Y. 3. 204 ;
 K. 79. -४ To throw down upon, heap
 one upon another, accumulate, lay
 on (Ved.). -५ To throw or fling at,
 shoot or aim at (as arrows).</

ब्रह्मणे Mā. 3. 11.—2 Learnt, studied ;
 शत्रुःशत्रुस्मादिवात् R. 1. 8 ; Bb. 3. 89.
 -3 (In math) multiplied ; अयत् दृग्-
 कृत्वाच्चाश्चं नियुक्तव्यते Nlr. -4 (In-
 gram.) Reduplicated. —स्तं Redu-
 plicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः—4 Repetition in general ;
 व्याख्यानं व्याख्याता इति वद्व्यासातोऽव्या-
 खयितव्यमिति शीतयति S. B. ; नाभ्यासक्रम-
 मीक्षते Pt 1. 151 ; Me. 12. 74 ; Y. 3.
 323.—2 Repeated practice or exercise,
 continued practice or use ; आचरितश्र-
 माभ्यासात् K. 30. Pt. 1. 133 ; अभ्यासेन
 तु कौन्तेय वेदाभ्यासे च वृत्तये Bg 6. 35. 44.
 by constant practice (to remain pure
 and unmodified) ; 12. 12 ; योग° Y.
 351 practice of concentration ; hence
 sometimes used for ' concentration
 of mind upon one subject ' : " निरुद्धी-
 तेन मनसा R. 10. 53 ; सो इत्, अन्न°
 &c. -3 Habit, custom, practice ;
 मिथ्योपपदात् कुत्रोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71 ;
 तद् यथाभ्यासे अभिधीयतां U. 1 therefore
 address me as is your wont ; अमंगल-
 व्यासरति Ku. 5. 65 ; Y. 3. 68.—4 Dis-
 cipline in arms, exercise, military
 disciplin.—5 Reciting, study, repeat-
 ed reading or learning by heart : क्रा-
 व्यज्जिज्ञासाभ्यासः K. P. 1 ; K. 146. 200 ;
 Me. 5. 4 ; वेद° is of 5 kinds: वेदशुक्ल-
 रणं एवं विचारोऽभ्यासनं जयः । तद्वान् चैव शिष्यो-
 वेदाभ्यासा द्विषन्वा ॥ Daksha.—6 Vicinity,
 proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यास) ;
 मधुःशत्रुःशत्रुःशत्रुःशत्रुःशत्रुःशत्रुःशत्रुः
 Ku. 6. 2 ; (अभ्यासे-शे मधो must mean
 here (speaking to) ' Madhu who was
 near her. ' soil, by having manifested
 himself before her, which fully pre-
 serves the simile of Pārvati, herself
 silent, speaking to her lover who was
 near her through her friend) ; अवि-
 तेयं नभ्यासम मीमांसा पुण्यव्रत च्युः U. 7.
 17 given in your charge ; Si. 3. 40 ;
 अभ्यासा ज्ञा-ज्ञानतः P. II 1. 38 Sk.
 (regarded as an Aluk Compound).
 -7 (In gram) Reduplication.—8
 The first syllable of a reduplicated
 base, reduplicative syllable ; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः
 P. VI. 1. 4 ; अत्र वेदे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्या-
 सस्यः स्यात् Sk.—9 (In math.) Multipli-
 cation.—10 (In poetry) Repetition
 of the last verses or lines (as of a
 chorus) ; chorus, burden of a song.
 —00000—गत a. approached, gone
 near.—वर्तमानं a. wandering about or
 near.—शेषः abstraction of mind re-
 sulting from continuous deep medita-
 tion ; अभ्यासयोगेन सर्वो मामिच्छासु धन-
 जय Bg. 12. 9. —शेषः dropping of
 the reduplicative syllable.—व्यवयः
 interval caused by the reduplicative
 syllable ; शेषे though separated by
 this syllable.

अभ्यासेन a. Practising, exercising

अभ्यस्यति Dan. P. 1 To be angry
 with, bear malice against, envy, be
 jealous of (with acc.) ; न च मां योऽ-
 भ्यस्यति Bg. 18. 67 ; प्रसंसति स्म तां
 कश्चिदभ्यस्यति चापरे Mb.—2 Nottolike,
 detract from, calumniate ; ये स्वतदभ्य-
 स्यन्तो नाशुतिष्ठन्ति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.
 अभ्यस्य a. Angry, jealous.
 अभ्यस्यक a. (यिक्ता f.) Jealous, en-
 vious ; a detractor, oslumiator ;
 मामात्मपरदेहेषु मद्रिक्वतोऽभ्यस्यकाः Bg.
 16. 18.

अभ्यस्यया Envy, jealousy, disfavour,
 anger ; शुक्राभ्यस्ययावेनिदृश्ये वा R. 6.
 74 ; शत्रुषु वेदेषु च साभ्यस्यया 7. 2, 9.
 64 ; Me. 39, Kn. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं ind. [अस्तमाने] Towards
 sunset ; गम्-इ, -या to go down or set
 (as the sun) during or with refer-
 ence to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun
 during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमित a. One on whom the sun
 has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with
 the flat of the hand as a sign of de-
 fiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge,
 groundless complaint.—2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं adv. By drawing to
 oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं ind. By or in stepping
 near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याहृत्य a. Falsely accused,
 traduced.

अभ्याहृत्यानं A false charge, calumny,
 detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to,
 draw near, approach, visit ; see अया-
 ग् below ; to come, arrive (as time).

-2 To come to, fall into, go to any
 state ; चिन्तामभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत p. p. 1 Come near, approach-
 ed, arrived ; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt. 4 ;
 क्रमाद्भाग्यं द्रव्यं Y. 2. 119 ; तदमभ्या-
 गने काले Rām.—2 Come as a guest ;
 सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 103 ; श्रोत्रि-
 याय अभ्यागताय U. 4 ; Si. 4. 68. —तः
 A guest, visitor ; * क्रियया नियोजितः
 Pt. 2 ; K. 280 ; Si. 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near,
 arrival ; a visit ; तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा
 सुहा Si. 1. 23 ; किं वा मत्प्रयागमकारणं
 वे R. 16. 8 ; Mv. 2. 22 ; वसंतमास° K.
 303.—2 Vicinity, neighbourhood.—3
 Arriving at or enjoying a result.—4
 Rising, getting up.—5 Striking, kill-
 ing.—6 Encountering, attacking.—7
 War, battle.—8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival visit ;
 हतं तदभ्यागमने परोक्षः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तसंबन्धिर्कर्मणि
 व्याप्तः इत्] One who is diligent in
 supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault,
 striking.—2 Persuading to steal ;
 Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्याघातिव् a. Attacking.

अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach.—2
 To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as
 an enemy) ; disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याज्ञायः Ved. [ज्ञा-वृ] 1 Recog-
 nition.—2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim, shoot
 or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretch-
 ing, expansion.

अभ्यातम a. Directed towards one-
 self.—सं adv. Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize,
 snatch.—2 To put on, wear (garland
 &c.).—3 To take up (the conversa-
 tion), to commence speaking (after
 another).

अभ्यात्त p. p. 1 Obtained, got.—2
 Occupied or pervaded ; epithet of
 the Supreme Being.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commence-
 ment, first beginning ; अभ्यादाने P.
 VIII. 2. 87 (°ने = आने Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add
 (fuel &c.), to apply, throw under ;
 Ms. 8. 372 ; यथाग्निभ्याहितं दहति
 Sat. Br.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as
 fuel).

अभ्याहित p. p. Laid down, put on
 °युः a sort of gift or present ; P.
 VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यातं See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune,
 evil.

अभ्यामर्दः—मर्दनं War, battle, con-
 flict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, ex-
 tend, lengthen (annnd), draw or pull
 (as a rudder).—2 To give.—3 To
 aim at.—4 To restrain.—5 To ap-
 proach, visit (= अभ्यागम्).

अभ्यायंसेयम् a. [यम्-कर्मणि बाहु °सेयम्]
 To be restrained, to be made subject ;
 (अभितो नियन्त्र्य).

अभ्यायंसेयम् a. [यम्-कर्मणि बाहु °सेयम्]
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अभ्यायंसेयम् a. [यम्-कर्मणि बाहु °सेयम्]
 To be restrained, to be made subject ;
 (अभितो नियन्त्र्य).

अभ्यारोहः, -रोहणं 1 Ascending,
 mounting, going up to.—2 Asoend-
 ing in prayer or devotion, mutter-
 ing holy prayers.—3 Transition from
 one place or state to another.—4 Pro-
 gress.

अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. -Caus. 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तस्तोत्रं). -तं adv. By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्तिन् a. Recurring, Si. 18. 18.

अभ्यावृत्त p. p. Come near to, repeat. -त्तः The residus of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषवत्).

अभ्यावृत्तिः f. Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याशा स See under अभ्यश-स.

अभ्यासत् 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वमिच पुत्रवकारं शैलमभ्यासताद् Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sitoneself in (acc.). -Caus. To attack, assail.

अभ्यासत्तन् attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूलेऽभ्याहन्वात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten. -2 affected, smitten; अभ्याहृतं कौटिलि-विपर्ययेण (हृत्यं) R. 14. 33; मृत्युना °तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षो-भिराहातनकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहनन् 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याह् 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; युद्धोत्तरा फलपूर्णे च रामस्याभ्याहारत् बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य pot. p. To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त a. Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष् 1, 6 U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परमभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तस्य) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (प्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण, and अशोषण are thus distinguished; उच्चानिर्देव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम् । न्यंचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक् तिरश्रा-वोक्षणं स्वतम् ॥)

अभ्युचित a. Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चय [वि-अर्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छ्रित a. Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युच्छ्रुट p. p. Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युच्छ्रोत्रं Loud acclamation; °मत्र a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; न-

भ्युत्तिष्ठति गुरुन् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थे Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नवभ्युत्थानवृत्तिन्यो नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानम-मधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7. when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् a. Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up, to jump up to, leap upon. -Caus. To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पत्तने Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, sault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तने द्रुपेण R. 2. 27

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उर्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104. -2 To rise over (one); Ms. 2. 220. 219. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकेश्वर) को जीवितार्थं समरेऽभ्युदीचत् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदय a. Rising, -यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृष्टिं नः स्वामिनमभ्युदय। Ratn. 1 success. भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तावुर्जा R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; °कालः joyous or festive occasion; S 7; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The tonsure ceremony. -8 A Srāddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिब्राह्मं). -Comp. -अर्थकं a Srāddha for prosperity or elevation. -वृष्टिः f. N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् a. Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित p. p. 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. -त्त N. of a religious ceremony. -त्त Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग a. Rising, uprisen. अभ्युद्गत p. p. 1 Gono forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, -मनः, -गतिः f. 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्गृह्यं Becoming visible (of a star). -ट्ट N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्गत a. 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; as °आद्युय, °सन्न, °कर &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bṛi. 8. 12. 6; Mā. 57; Mā. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यन्नुत्तरे R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत a. 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः f. Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. 1 (a) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगते(भर्तारि) विविशुः Si. 9. 13. (b) To come to the help of; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रवर्षितं Hariv. (e) To have recourse to; (d) To arrive (a point of time); आवाहीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्माभिरं S. 5. we admit all this; Mu. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. -Caus. To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; माभ्युपगमय Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत p. p. 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णय° M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. -Comp. -सिद्धांता an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमित caus. p. p. Made to consent, obtained by free consent. -त्तः A slave for a fixed term.

अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्सुमातुरा मधुरा-
पानमर्क्षायस्युरः Ko. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः-
कुशामभ्युपपत्स्यते सर्वो ब्रुवेव सीता तद्व-
ग्रहस्त 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Mā. 4. -2
To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवस्तलः Mk. 7. -3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितवलेबन्व S. 3; अन्याभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणान्भ्युपपत्तौ च ज्ञापये नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्तं Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपत्तं n. Protection & अभ्युपपत्तित a Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपपत्कृत a. Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपये 2 P. [उप-य] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्व-
हमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; त्रिरहोऽभ्यु-
पयन्तः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i. e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सर्वं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 61; so ब्राह्मण-
ता, वैद्यता, साक्षित्वं &c. -3 To agree (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायंते न खलु सहस्राभ्युपे-
तायैकृत्वाः Ms. 38; अर्ये दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; श्रुयेव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B.; Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; त्रितोष्य मोहाद्युनमभ्यु-
पेतुषां Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्पुराणा वि-
जयाम्भ्युपाये Kn. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायर्षं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेय ind. Having approached; having agreed or promised. -Comp. -अभ्युपेया one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to go so.)

अभ्युप, अभ्युपः, अभ्युपः [अभिः उ-ऊ-
प्यते अभिना दस्यते, उ-ऊ-प बाहु क] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोकी or रोटी) (अर्धस्तिवचवादेष्टेतादिना भर्जितवचदिर्वा वृत्तकानस्य पोकी इति स्वातस्य नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु (-भ्यु) च -वीच, अभ्युष, अभ्युषीच
a. Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युषित a [वस्-क] Dwelling near or with. -तः A servant who is in attendance.

अभ्युह a. [वृ-क] Brought near. अभ्युह 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against. -3 To infer, guess. -4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्युहः [ऊ-वृ-क] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. -2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युहस्यान-
भ्यपि तनुवराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14. -3 Supplying an ellipsis. -4 Understanding.

अभ्येषणं [इ-वृ-क] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack. अत् 1 P. [अग्रति, आनम्र, आग्रित] To go, wander about; वनेव्रजानम्र निभयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्रं [अ-भ्र-क; but more correctly अ-भ्र-क; अया विभक्ति, भ्रू क अभ्रं अभ्रणात् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; अग्रिर्वै धूमो जायते धूमवद्भ्रमभ्राद् वृष्टिः Sat. Br.; अभ्रं वा अयं भ्रमः धूमो भ्रूया अभ्रं भवति अभ्रं भ्रूया मेघा भवति मेघो भ्रूया प्रव-
र्द्धति Ch. Up. (these quotations sh w the conception of the ancient Rishis about the formation of clouds). -2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विपांडु वृषभ-
क्षिरी Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रंलेह &c. -3 Talc, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor. -6 A kind of reed; Calamua Rotang. -7 Cyperus Rotundus (यस्ता). -8 (In arith) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. imber; Gr. ombros, approx; Zend avara, Pers abr.]

-Comp. -अवकाशः clouds as the only abelter; fall of rain -अवकाशिक, का-
शिक a. exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. -उत्पत्ता 'sky born,' the thunderbolt of Indra. -कूटं a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. -नेत्रा the heavenly river; K. 50. -पद्मः a mass of clouds; R. 13. 77. -जा a. Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. -नागः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airāvata. -पद्मः 1. atmosphere -2. balloon. -पिशाचा, -पद्मा 'sky-demon' epithet of Rāhu. -पुष्पा N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-व्यं) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -पु (र्) f. sprinkling of clouds, rain. -मांसी N. of a plant (जटामांसी). -मालिनः Indra's elephant Airāvata. -माला, -भृद् a line, succession, or mass of clouds; B. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25. -रहं the lapis lazuli. -लिती 1. sky covered with a few clouds. -2. A

woman smeared with mustā grass. -वर्ष a. Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (-द्वं) downpour of rain. -वाटिकः, -का N. of a tree (आश्रातक). -विलाय ind. just as clouds melt away; Ki. 11. 79.

अभ्रंलेह a. [अभ्रं लेहि रसुनाति; खड्ग मुना-
गमत्र P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud licking', touching or scraping the clouds, (very high); अभ्रंलेहताः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादमभ्रंलेहमाचरोह R. 14. 29; K. 270; Si. 5. 65. -द्वा Wind.

अभ्रकं [स्वर्णि कर्] Talo, mica; said to be produced from Pārvatī's menstrual discharge. -Comp. -भ्रमन् n. calx of talo. -सत्त्वं steel.

अभ्रकव a [अभ्रं क्वाते पट्टियते तुगत्वात्; खर् मुनागमत्र P. III. 2. 42.] Touching; or scraping the clouds, very high; आद्यायाभ्रकव पाचात्प्रलयं फलजासिनं Bk.; K. 33; Dk. 110. Mv. 6. 7. -द्वा 1 Wind, air; अभ्रकयो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रायते Den. A. To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं क्वाते अभ्रायते Sk.

अभ्रित a. [अभ्रानि यस्य संजानानि; अभ्र-
इत् तारकादिण्य] Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12

अभ्रिय a. [अभ्रं भवः, य] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यं A mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्रवः 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

अभ्रम a. Not mistaking, steady, clear. -भः Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः f. The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52. -Comp. -मिया, -वल्गुभा Airāvata.

अभ्रावृष्य a. Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रांत a. Composed, steady.

अभ्रातिः f. Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः -भ्री [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात् or येन; अर्-इर्] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). -2 A spade, hoe in general; Ms. 11. 134. -Comp. -वातं 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रवः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety; P. III. 3. 37.

अभ्रव a. 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir.) -2 Mighty, strong or powerful. -स्यं 1 Immense power, immensity. -2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness; offspring, given by B. and R.)

अक् ind. 1 Quickly -2 A little.

अम् 1 P. (अमति, अभितुं, अमित; Ved. प्र. अमिति; अमीति) 1 To go; to go to or towards. -2 To serve, honour. -3 To sound. -4 To eat. -10 P. or caus. (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased. -With सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. -2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3. to fix or settle oneself.

अम a. Unripe (as fruit). -मः 1 Going. -2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (बल). -3 Fright, terror. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 A servant, follower, an attendant. -6 Vital air, life-wind (वायु). -7 This, self. -8 Unmeasured state. -मा 1 Soul. -2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् a. Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also). -2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper. -4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. -ind. Violently. अमत्तः [अम्-अत्त Up. 3. 110] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time. -4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [अम्-अति Up. 4. 59] 1 Tissue. -2 The moon. -3 (Ved.) Form, shape (Nir). -4 Want, poverty. -अ-अमतीवत् a. Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अमहात्म्यदुष्टिम् Say.). -2 Fool.

अमंगल-ह्य a. 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; °अन्वशासति Ku. 5. 65; अमंगल्यं शीलं तव भवतु नामैवमखिलं Pushpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -लः The castor-oil tree (राई). -लं Inauspiciousness, ill luck; evil; oft used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf. God forbid.

अमंड a. 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -इ, the castor oil tree (राई).

अमत a. 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -Comp. -परार्थता ' an unaccepted second sense ', one of the faults of a word (सप्रतीति); अमतः प्रकृतविकृतः परार्थो वच, e. g. in राममन्मथश्लेषे ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper rasa of the passage which is either वीर or वीरस; K. P. 7.

अमति a. Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -विः A rogue, cheat. -ति 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमत्येतामि बहू जग्धवा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the

other senses see under अम्. -Comp.

-पूर्व a. unconscious, unintentional. अमन्न a. Ved. [अम्-अन्न Up. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील); Rv. 1. 61. 9. -त्रं [अमति युक्ते अन्नमन्न, आधारे अन्नम्] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमन्त्रिन् a. Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद् a. 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त a. Sober, sane.

अमत्तर a. Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधव्य a. Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्, अमनस्क a. 1 Without the organ or desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. (नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention -m. The Supreme Being. -Comp. -गत a. unknown, unthought of. -नीत, -ज्ञ a. disapproved, condemned; reprobate. -योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. -हर a. displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् a. 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमनिः [अम्-अनि; अमति गच्छत्यन Up. 2. 101] Motion (गति); way.

अमनाक् ind. Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य a. 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. -इयः 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (= रक्षः विशावादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23).

अमंतु a. Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

अमंत्र, -त्रक a. 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अत्रतानाममंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations; as a cure &c.; अत्रया कथमन्त्रथापलीढान हि जीवेति जना मनानामंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -मंत्र a. without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. -विद् a. Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद a. 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमं-

मवदुविन U. 5. 5; अमंमिलविद्विरे निखिलाधुरीमंदिरे Bv. 4. 1; °दुष्टोडकारावधुनं Ki. 8. 6. violently bit. -इ N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान a. Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत a. Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

अमम a. Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; इत्येवममश्चेव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26. अममता, -त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमत्रि a. Ved. Immortal.

अमर a. [अ-पचायच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरांमरवत् प्राज्ञे विद्यार्थे च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -रः 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (सुदीपक). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 (that being the number of gods). -8 N. of Anarasimha, see below; N. of a mountain. -9 Mystical signification of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. -रा 1 The residence of Indra (of. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord. -3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्तूपा). -5 N. of several plants; इन्द्राक्षी, वटी, महानीली, वृक्षमारी, सुदी, युद्धी, दूर्वा. -री The same as अमरा. -Comp. -अंगना, -ञ्जी a celestial nymph, heavenly daimel; सुवाम्प रत्नानि हरामरांगनाः Si. 1. 51. -अञ्जि ' mountain of the gods ', N. of the mountain Sumeru. -अधिपः-ईशः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. ' the lord of the gods ', epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -गुरुः, ' preceptor of the gods ', epithets of Brihaspati. -आयगा, -तडिनी, -सरित् f. the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; °तटिनीरोषसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. -आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. -उत्तम a. the best of the gods. -उत्पम a. god-like. -कंदक N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā. -कोटः ' the fortress of the immortals ', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajasth state. -कोशः, -वः 1 N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमर-सिंह. -जः N. of a tree, a kind of खदिर. -तदा, -दारः 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमर-तदकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदारु. -3. the wish-yielding tree. -द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. -पुर 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various

other towns. —पुष्पः, -वृक्षः 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत). —2. N. of a kind of grass. —3. The wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). —पुष्पिका N. of a plant (अयःपुष्पिका); a kind of anise. —पुष्प, -प्रभ a. like an immortal. —पशुः one of the 1000 names of Vishnu. —माला N. of a lexicon. —रत्नं a crystal. —लोकः the world of the gods, heaven ; त् heavenly bliss ; तेषु सन्त्यर्वात्मनो गच्छत्यमरलोकता Ms. 2. 5. —चक्षुरी N. of a plant (आकाशह्वी). —सिंहः N. of the anthor or *Amarakosha* ; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kālidāsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kālidāsa as the *terminus ad quem*.

अमरणं Not dying, immortality. अमरता, -त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the son's orb ; cf. Ki. 7. 2) ; ससंभ्रमेद्भुतपतितार्गला निमीलिताक्षो व भियाःमरावती K. P. 1 —2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरिण्डु, अमरत a. Ved. Immortal. अमर्य a. Immortal, divine, imperishable ; भावेति R. 7. 53 ; पुबनं heaven ; ता immortality. —त्यः A god. —Comp. —आपया the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges ; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरु-शतक.

अमृमेरु a. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. —Comp. —जात a. not produced in a vital organ. —वेदिन् a. not injuring the vital parts ; mild, soft.

अमर्यादा a. [न. व.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper ; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः श्रियस्तिष्ठति सर्षदा Pt. 1. 142 ; तादृशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām. —2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष a. Not enduring or bearing. —र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience ; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जेतुना न जातहर्षेण न विदिषाद्वरः Ki. 1. 33 ; jealousy, jealous anger ; किं तु भवतस्त-

तपतापोरुक्षयमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or अभिचारिभाव See S. D. ; R. G. thus defines it । परकृतावज्ञादिगनाप राधजन्यो मौनवाक्यारुप्यादिकारणभूताश्चेत्तद्वृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्षः—2 Angur, passion, wrath ; पुत्रवधामर्षोऽपि तेन गांडोविना Ve. 2 ; सामर्षं अगुर, indignant ; सामर्षे अगुरी. —3 Impetuosity, violence. —4 Determination of purpose. —Comp. —ज a. arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण, -र्षित, -र्षित्, -र्षित्त् a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving ; विशेष्यस्वरिपुर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः अभिदुर्षयं Pt. 1. 326. —2 Angry, indignant, passionate ; द्विद्वि क्षतो गोत्रभिद्विद्व्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53 ; अभिमन्युवधामर्षितः पंडिपुत्रैः Ve. 4. —3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल a. [न. व.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless ; Ku. 7. 32, 33 ; अमलाः सुदृग् Pt. 2. 171 puro, sincere. —2 White, bright, shining ; कर्णावस्तक्तमलदूतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23 ; R. 6. 80. —ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. —2 The navel cord. —3 N. of a tree (Mar. आवला) *Embolia Officinalis Gaertn* ; also of a plant (सातलावृक्ष), also n. in this sense. —लं 1 Purity. —2 Tale. —3 The Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —आमल्य a. of pure or undefiled mind. —पतत्रिन् m. (नी) the wild goose. —रत्नं, -मणिः a crystal.

अनलयति Don. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten ; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also) ; कुलममलिनं न त्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Mā. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-anaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु a. Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अ-असत्] 1 Disease. —2 Stupidity. —3 A fool. —4 Time.

अममृष्य a. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु n. Curds.

अमा a. [न मा-का] Measureless. —ind. Ved. 1 At home, in the house ; कामधरताममाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. —2 In this world, here below (इहलोक). —3 With, near, close to ; अमेवासां तद्भवति Sat. Br. —4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q. v. ; अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself. —f. 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon ; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. —2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —3 The fifteenth digit also. —m. The

aoul. —Comp. —अक्त a. Ved. met, come together. —अंतः the end of the day of new moon. —जुर् f. living at home during life, growing old at home ; Rv. 10. 39. 3 ; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृ-पद्) Rv. 2. 17. 7. —पर्वन् n. the sacred time of अमा. day of new moon.

अमांस a. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. —2 Loan, thin, weak, enfeebled. —सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. —Comp. —ओदुनिक a. (की f.) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् ind. Ved. From near, at hand. —a. Not measuring.

अमातृ -तृक a. Motherless. अमातृभोगिण a. Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यत्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). —2 A companion or follower of a king, minister ; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिर-न्वितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र a. [नास्ति मात्रा इयदा यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not elementary. —4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. —त्रं 1 Non-measure. —2 Not a measure or quantity. —त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवत्त्वं 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. —2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं, -ना Disrespect, insult ; disobedience.

अमानव a. 1 Not human ; animal. —2 Superhuman.

अमानस्यं Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति).

अमानिन् a. Modest, humble.

अमानिता, -त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमातुष a (की f.) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman ; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132 ; आकृति K. 131, 132, 258 ; शक्तिस्त्वं 103 ; श्रुतिस्त्वं 126 an unearthly melody. —2 Inhuman, monster-like ; ill-disposed towards man. —3 Tenantless, desolate ; श्वं वनं 135. —वः -वी One not a man, an irrational animal ; Ms. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

अमानुष्य a. Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम(मा)सी = अमासी or अमाषत्या q. v.

अमाय a. 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. —2 Immeasurable. —य 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of

delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —यं The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, -मायिन् a. Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमार्गः Not dying.

अमार्ग a. Pathless. —र्तः Not a road absence of road ; a bad road.

अमावास्या, -वास्या, -वासी, -वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) [अमा वसु-व्यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्रार्कौ अस्यां सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction ; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month ; सूर्याचंद्रमसीः यः परः सन्निकषः सप्तमावास्या Gobhila. —2 A sacrifice offered at that time. —3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्या, -स्यक a. [अमावास्या, उन्-अच् P. IV. 3. 30-31 ; अमावास्यायां जातः] Bora or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित a. 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense ; मितं वृद्धाति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुता । अमितस्य हि वृत्तारं भ्रातरं का न पूजयेत् Rām. —2 Neglected, disregarded. —3 Unknown. —4 Unpolished. —Comp. —अक्षर a. Not having a fixed number of syllables ; prosaic. —अज्ञः powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर ; of Vishnu. —आम a. of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (—मः) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. —अजस्र a. of unbounded energy, all-powerful, almighty ; Ma. 1. 4. —ऋतु a. of unbounded wisdom or energy. —तेजस्, -घति a. of unbounded lustre or glory. —विक्रमा 1. of unbounded valour. —2. a name of Vishnu. —वीर्य a. of immense strength.

अमित्रः [न मित्रं ; by Up. 4. 173 fr. अन्तु go against ; अमित्रिषति चित् ; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent ; स्याताममित्रो मित्रे च सहजमाकृतवापि Si. 2. 36 ; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101 ; Dk. 109, 171 ; M. 1 ; प्रकृत्यामित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21 ; Ms. 7. 83 ; 12. 79 ; 2. 239. —ना An enemy ; °युच् Ved. subduing one's enemies. —Comp. —खात् a. devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —घात, -घातिन्, -घ्न, -हन् killing enemies. —जित् a. conquering one's enemies ; अमित्रजिग्मिन्नजिजोषसा यत् N. 1. 13 ; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. —हृषन् a. Ved. hurting one's enemies. —स(सा)ह a. enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —सेना a hostile army.

अमित्रता, -स्त्वं Enmity ; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., अमित्रायते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate ; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् a. Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रीय, -त्र्य o. Hostile, inimical.

भामिधित a. Ved Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या adv. Not falsely truly ; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्यार R. 14. 6.

अमिन् a. Sick, diseased.

भामिन a. Ved. Inviolable (अर्हिष्यः) imense (?).

अमिनत् a. Ved Not hurting ; un- hurt.

अमिलातकं Globo-amaranth.

अमिश्र, -भ्रित a. Unmixed, un- blended ; not shared by others.

अमिष a. [न. ब.] Free from guile or deceit. —र्ष [अच् भोगे-कर्मणि इच्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. —2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. —3 Flesh.

अमीत a. Unhurt ; °वर्णाः of nu- bert or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अम्-वन्-ईदामः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. —2 Distress, terror. —3 A demon ; tormenting spirit. —त्रः An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. —र्ष Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक pron. a. [अद्-टोक् इत् उखमस्वे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name) ; मत् मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यद्वृत्तपरिलेखितम् Y. 2. 86-87 ; उभयाभ्यामर्थितैतत्समया ह्यमुकसुनुना । लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोति ततो लिखत् 88.

अमुक्त a. 1 Not loosened, not let go. —2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —क्त A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. —Comp. —हस्त a. one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense) ; frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense) ; सदा महद्वया भास्यं व्यये चामुकहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः f. 1 Non-liberation. —2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुच् f. Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुची f. Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमृतः ind. 1 From there, there. —2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. —3 Upon this, thereupon ; hence- forth.

अमुत्र ind. (opp. इद्) [अद्स् त्रद्] 1 There, in that place, therein ; अमुत्रासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. —2 There in what precedes or has been said, in that case. —3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come, यावज्जीवं च तदुपधिनामुत्र सुखं ब्रसेत् ; यत्तु वाणिजके वृत्तं नेह नामुत्र तद्वचत् Ms. 3. 181 ; Bg. 6. 40. —4 There ; अनेनैवा- भंकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ka. —5 This- ther, that way. —Comp. —भूय Ved. being in the other world ; dying.

अमुत्रय a. Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुया ind. Thus, in that manner, like that ; °अस् to be thus, euphe- mistically for ' to fare very ill. '

अमुया ind. Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुहिं ind. Then, at that time.

अमुवत् ind. Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अद्स्) Of such a one (in comp. only). —Comp. —कुल a. [अद्स् स.] belonging to the fam- ily of such a one. (-लं) a well- known family. —पुत्रः —त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin ; see आमुष्यायण.

अमुद्गश्, -श-अ a. (-शी, -की f. cf. अन्यादश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर् a. Ved. Not perplexed or be- wildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त a. Formless, shapeless, in- corporeal, unembodied (opp. दूर्त where Mukṭā. says दूर्तं = अवच्छिन्नपरि- माणवत्वं). —ती N. of Siva. —Comp. —युगः (In Vais. phil.) a quality con- sidered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अर्थम् &c. ; धर्मधर्मो भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोपि च । एतेऽमूर्तयुगाः सर्वे Bhā- shā P.

अमूर्ति a. Formless, shapeless. —ति, N. of Vishnu. —ती f. Shapelessness. (m. pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिमत् a. Formless &c. —m. N. of Vishnu.

अमूल, -लक a. 1 Rootless (lit.) ; पञ्चोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिण्या Sat. Br. ; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. —2 Without au- thority ; not being in the original ; नामूलं लिखते किञ्चित् Malli. —3 With- out material cause, as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas ; मूलं मूलाभावाद्मूलं. —4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —लत् N. of a plant (अग्निशिखा).

अमूल्य a. Priceless, invaluable.

अमुक्त a. Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. —2 Unwashed.

अमृणालं [सारस्ये वृत्] The root of a fragrant grass (बीज, Mar. काळा बाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत a. 1 Not dead; अमृते जारजः कुंभः Ak. -2 Immortal; अगम मोममृत्वा अमृत Rv. 8. 43. 3; U. 1. 1; Bg. 14. 27. -3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. -4 Causing immortality. -5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. -सः 1 A god, an immortal, deity. -2 N. of Dhruvanti, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajapati, of the soul, Vishnu and Siva. -3 N. of a plant (वनमुद्ग). -4 N. of the root of a plant (बाराहीकंद). -सः 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of various plants; e. g. आमलकी, हरीतकी, गृह्वी, माग्वी, तुलसी, इन्द्राकणी, ज्योतिष्मती, गारक्षुधा; अनिता; रक्षित्; दुर्वा, स्थूलमासहरीतकी. -3 N. of one of the Nāda in the body; Mā. 5. 2. -4 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58 -तं 1 (a) Immortality, imperishable state; न सुचुरापीदमृतं न तदिह Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. b) Final beatitude, absolution; तपसा क्लिबं हृति विद्यया सुतममृतं Ms. 12. 104 : स भ्रिये चामुगच च Ak. -2 The collective body of immortals. -3 (a) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. -4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be obtained out of the ocean; देवापुरैरमृतं सुनिधिमये Ki. 6. 30; विषावृष्यं च मास Ms. 2. 239; विषमपचृतं क्विन्नैरमृतं वा विषनीभरेवया R. 8. 46; cf. used in combination with words like वाच, वचन, वाणी &c.; कुबारत्रमामृतसंनिभं R. 3. 16 : अद्यायितोसो वचनामृतं Mb.; अमृतं शिशरे बहिरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. -5 The Soma juice -6 Antidote against poison. -7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञेषु); Ms. 3. 285. -8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; दत्तं स्वायाचितं भैक्ष्यममृतं रगादुपाचिनं M. 4. 45. -9 Water; अमृतधमातजीवत U. 6. 21; अमृतादुःस्यधमातजीवत K. 136; cf. also the formula अमृतीपस्त्ररत्नमसि स्वाहा and अमृताधिपानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brahmanas at the time of a pping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. -10 A drug. -11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नारं यत् संतो मंत्रनिष्ठं बुद्धति Si. 2. 107. -12 Milk. -13 Food in general. -14 Boiled rice. -15 Any thing sweet, anything lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. -16 Property. -17 Gold. -18 Quick-silver. -19 Poison. -20 The poison called सप्तम. -21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -22 N. of a sacred place. -23 N. of particular conjunctions of

Nakshatras (lunar asterisms) with week days (वानसप्तयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिसप्तयोग). -24 The number four. -25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrotos*, *ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*]. -Comp. -अमृतः, -करः -वीथितिः, -युतिः, -रदिमः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतादीथितिरेव विदुर्मते N. 4. 104; अमृतांयुज्ज्व born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishnu. -अक्षर a immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरा Svet. Up. -अंयस, -अशनः, -आशिनः m 'one whose food is nectar' a god, an immortal. -अमृ a. whose soul is immortal. -आशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a god. -आसंगः a sort of collyrium. -आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. -इष्टका a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beate &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Siva. -उड्डका a fly. (-भं) , -उड्डवं a kind of collyrium (क्षीरितुल्यं). (-वः) N. of the Bilva tree. -कुंडं a vessel containing nectar. -क्षरं sal ammoniac. -मतिः N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables -नर्भ a. filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (-र्भः) 1. the individual soul. -2. the supreme soul -चितिः f. an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. -ज a. produced by or from nectar. (-जः) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. -जटा N. of a plant (जटामांसी). -तरपिनी moon-light. -तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called स्वतिगति. -द्रव a. shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. -धर a. shedding nectar. (-रा) 1. N. of a metre. -2. flow of nectar. -यः 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3 one who drinks wine; ध्रुवममृतपनामवांश्यासावधामसुं न्युपसृतवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where अः has sense 1. also). -वका 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. -2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. -3 fire itself. -कलः N. of two trees, पटाल and पारावत (-ला) 1 a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -2. = आमलकी. (-लं) a sort of fruit (हृषिकल) found in the country of the Madgalas according to Bhāva P. -चक्षुः Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. -2. a horse or the moon. -भद्रातकी a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Charakadatta. -युक् m. an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -यू a. free from birth and death. -मति = गति q. v. -संधं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -मलिननी N. of Durgā. -योगः see under अमृत. -रसः 1. nec-

tar, ambrosia; काण्डाधुतरसास्वावः H. 1; विविधकाण्डायामुतरसान् पिबामः Bh. 3. 40. -2. the Supreme Spirit. (-सा) 1. dark-coloured grapes. -2. a sort of oak (Mar. अनसी). -लता, -लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant (गृह्वी). -वाक a. producing nectar-like sweet words. -संवाचं a sort of dish mentioned in Bhāva P. -सार a. ambrosial; रानि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-रः) 1. clarified butter. -2. a sort of अयःपाक. °जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड). -स्यः, -स्यतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar). -2. mother of the gods. -सोदरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उश्रःश्वम्. -2. a horse in general. -स्रवः flow of nectar. (-वा) N. of a plant and tree (संदी). -सुत् a. shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45. अमृतता, -स्त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60. अमृतमय a. (ची f.) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. -2 Immortal. अमृतकं The nectar of immortality. अमृताफलं The fruit of the Trichosanthes (पटालफल). अमृतापत Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4. अमृतेशयः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters). अमृत्यु a. Immortal; causing immortality. -स्युः 1 Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishnu. अमृष्ट a. Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing. अमृषा ind. Not falsely, truly. अमृष्ट a. Unrubbed. -Comp. -सूच a. of unimpaired purity. अमैवस्क a. Fatless, lean. अमिधसू a. [अभेया; नित्यमचि P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot. अमिध्य a. 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामैधं प्रक्षिपेद्व्यौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. -3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bb. 3. 106. -स्त्वं 1 Excrement, ordure; ससुःसुजैवाजनामं बस्त्वमेषधमनापवि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. -2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen, अनेधं बुद्धा स्यसुपति-हेतु Kāty. -Comp. -कुणपाशिन a. feeding on carrion. -युक्, -लित a. smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. -लेपः smearing with ordure. अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. -2 Not injuring or hurting. अमिय a. 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमियो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. -Comp. -आमन् a. possessing an immeasurable soul,

magnanimous, large-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishnu.

अमेष्ट a. [अमा-इष्ट] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोक्षय a. Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचनं Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष a. Not liberated, unloosed.

—का. 1 Bondage, confinement -2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; धनुस्त्वमोघं समवच वाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कानिलकृदे-स्त्वमोघैः Me. 73. -2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रति-युद्धं तावत्पर्यायुपहृद्मान्निषः R. 1. 44; युत-ममोघतया Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or use- less, efficacious, fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपामंतदसं बीजमज स्वया Ku. 2. 5; so 'बल, शक्ति, शीघ्र, कौशल &c. -या 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness.

-2 N. of Vishnu. (or of Siva according to some). -3 N. of a river. -या 1 N. of the plant पाटला (Mar. पाटली) (the trumpet flower). -2 N. of another plant विंम (Mar. वासुलिं) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कुमिन्न. -3 = पर्या.

-4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of Siva's wife. -6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant ह. -00comp. -इष्ट, unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. -वृत्ति a. of unerring mind or view. -बल a. of never-failing strength or vigour. -वाच f. words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (a.) one whose words are not vain. -पठित a. never disappointed. -विक्रमः of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत a. [अमा-उत] Ved. The hems or kirts of which are not out; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home; पुत्रकरा maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). -2 A weaver (?).

अमोनि 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the son's.

अमनसु ind. Ved. (ह being changed to र by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unaware, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अं 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (A.) To sound.

अंबः 1 A father. -2 Sound; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. -या See below. -यं 1 The eye. -2 Water. -य ind. A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंबक 1 An eye (in संस्कृत). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अंबया Ved. A mother; good woman (as a courteous mode of address); or, conveying water.

अंबयं [अंबः शब्दः तं रानि धते, रा-ञ्च] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावतर्जय-कुंबरे R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress; दिव्यमालयां च-रधरे Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; विंमं चर, सागर-धरा मती the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron. -4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.) -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants (नागमिद्धु Tik). -Comp. -अंतः 1. The end of a garment. -2. the horizon. -ओकम् m. dwelling in heaven, a god; (मरु-रजः) विलिप्यते मोहिलिभिरंबीकरा Ku. 5. 79. -ग a. sky-going. -वं cotton. -मणिः the sun -युगं two principal garments used by men; upper and lower. -लेखिना a. sky-touching; R. 13. 26. -शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. -स्थली the earth.

अंबयति Den. P. To bring together.

अंबरीषं [In some senses अंबरीषः also; 'यः only by Up. 4. 29; कृषिं चरी-षं प्राट्टाना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the bells. -5 A young animal, colt. -6 The oar. -7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रतक). -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 N. of Siva. -10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अंबदः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmana and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; नाड्याणाद्द्वैयकन्यया संवदो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अंबद is the curing of diseases; अंबदानं विकल्पितं)

-2 An elephant-driver -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tāk, comprising the modern district of Lahore). -हा N. of several plants: - (a) गणिका, सूयिका (Mar. जुई); (b) पाटा (Mar. पाहाइसूठ); (c) डुकिडा (Mar. पुका); (d) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा). -हा, -डी An Ambashtha woman.

अंबदही = अंबदा (पाटा) See above.

अंबडिका N. of plant (बाली).

अंबा [अंबयच्] (Voc. अंबे Ved. ; अंब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman', 'good mother'; किमंबामि वेपिता; अंबाला निर्वर्तय S. 2; कृताजलिस्तत्र यंब्व सरयात् R. 14. 16. 2 N. of a plant (अंबदा d). -3 N. of

Durgā, wife of Siva. -4 N. of an Apasara; of a sister of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāśirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra Virya who had no issue

Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. 8. she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhishma's death] -5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid Amma; Germ. amme; old Germ. Amma].

अंबाडा (Ved. -ला) A mother; P. VI 1. 118.

अंबाद्युः f. A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment). -2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबदा) -3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāśirāja, wife of Vichitra-Virya. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Virya who had died without issue.

अंबिः f. Ved. Water; woman; mother; nurse.

अंबिका 1 A mother. good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; अंबिके आंबिके श्लु मम विजृप्ति Mk. 1. -2 N. of a plant (अंबा 2); of another plant कटकी. -3 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva; अंबिकीमिरेयामाहा; पुता पाकाभिरंबिका Ku 6. 90. -4 N. of the middle daughter of Kāśirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Virya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named पुतराष्ट्र. -00comp. -पतिः, -भर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुता N. of पुतराष्ट्र.

अंबिकेया, -यकः N. of Gaṇesa, Kārttikeya or Dhritarāshtra; more correctly written अंबिकेय q. y.

अंबु n. [अंब-शब्द-अं] 1 Water; गान्-मंडु सितमंडु वाहुनं K. P. 10. -2 The watery element of the blood (of imber). -3 N. of a metre. -4 A term in astrology (लग्नाधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). -00comp. -कणः a drop of water.

—शंकरः (short-nosed) alligator. —किरातः alligator. —कीशः, कुर्मि a tortoise (शिथुमार); particularly Gangetic. —केसाः lemon-tree (छालमूत्र). —क्रियर libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —ग, —वर, —चारित्र a. moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —घनः hail. —चवरं a lake. —चामरं an aquatic plant (शेवाल). —ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp स्थलज); सुगंधीनि च मह्ययानि स्मलजात्पञ्चानि च Rām. (-जः) 1. the moon. 2 camphor. -3. the Sārasa bird. -4 the conch. -5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (-जं) 1. lotus; इन्द्रिवरेण नयनं सुखमंजुनेन S. Til. 3. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. *भूः, *आसन्नः 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmā; *आसना the goddess Lakshmi. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. (म.) 1. the moon. -2. the conch. -3. Sārasa. —जम्कः 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —जालः = चामर. —ज a. giving or yielding water. (-जः) a cloud; नवांशुवानीकसुहृत्लक्षणने R. 3. 53. —जरा [धरतीति परः, अंशुना धरः; घृ-अच्] 1. a cloud; यज्ञिनश्चांशुवराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरत्पदुवांशुवरोरराजः R. 6. 44. -2. the plant सुखक. -3 talc. —धिः [अंशुनि धीयते अजः धा-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अंशुधिषेजः Sk. -2. the ocean; सात् Bh. 2. 6. -3. the number four (in Math.). *ससरा N. of a plant (घृतकुमारी). —निधिः 'treasure of waters,' the ocean; देवाशुभिरमृतमंजुनिधिमन्थे Ki. 5. 30. —य a. drinking water. (-यः) 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; रक्षोभुवानिलशङ्गीशुपुराणि चाशौ Sid. Sir. -3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्क). —यत्रा N. of plant (उच्छटा पुष्प). —यत्रुति f., —यत्रः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांशुवातप्रतिमा गृहस्थाः Bk. 1. 8. —यसदः, —यसादनं [अंशुनि प्रसाद्यति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum; (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; कतकं कतकद्रवस्य यद्यन्तुप्रसादकं न नामयद्गन्धं तस्य चारि प्रसीदति). —यसं a lotus -भृत् m. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. -2. the ocean. -3 = पत्रा q. v. -4. N. of a plant सुखक. -5. talc. —मात्रज a. produced only in water. (-जः) a conch shell. —मुक् m. a cloud; चर-नित्युच्चितमंजुमुखां चयं Ki. 5. 12. —प्राजः 1. the ocean. -2 Varuṇa. —प्राणिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वयि उरलयेष्वंशुं हवांशुवराशौ S. 3. 3; चक्रोदयानं हवांशुवराशौः Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —रह n. 1. a lotus. -2.

Sārasa. —रहः-ह a lotus; विपुलिनां-बुद्धा न सरिद्वत् Ki. 5. 10. (-हा) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्मलपत्रिनी). —रोहिणी a lotus. —वाञ्छी [अंशु तद्वर्णं वाचयति वृचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Ashāḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (राजत्वला हर) and agriculture is prohibited; *प्रदः the 10th day; *त्यगः the 13th day. —वासिनी, —वासी N. of a plant (पाटल), the trumpet flower. —वाहः [अंशु वहीति] 1. a cloud; तद्विष्वन्तमिवांबुवाहं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तृमित्रं पियमविधेरे विद्धि भामंबुवाहं Me. 99. -2. a lake. -3. Water-bearer. -4. the number 17. -5. a sort of grass. —वाहित् a. carrying or conveying water. (म.) 1. a cloud. -2. = सुखक (-नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -2. a woman fetching water. -3 N. of a stream. —विहारः sporting in water. —विषवा म्बुकुमारी. —वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —जिरीबिका N. of a plant. —सरणं flow or current of water. —सर्विणी a leech (अंशुनि सर्षति). —सेचनी a wooden bailing vessel. —अंशुम्ब a. Watery, containing water. —नी N. of a river. —अवकृत a. Spattered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the month; uttered while emitting saliva from the month. —तं A spluttering noise, the growling of a bear; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र मल्लकुयुनामसुखसितयुगाणि स्थानमंशुकुतानि Ū. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41. —अंशुः Ved. A chenter. —अंशु 1 A. [अंशुने, अंशित] To sound. —अंशु [By Up. 4. 209 आप-अश्व; or अंशु शब्दे अश्वः] 1 Water; कथमप्यभ्रमंतरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; इत्येवमानुवरं प्राजः कीभसा परिष्वसति Si. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतम् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. -2 The sky. -3: The fourth sign of the zodiac. -4 Myetical name of the letter व्. -5 A god. -6 A man. -7 The world of the Manes. -8 A Rākabssa or Asura. -9 (In phil.) तृति or acquiescence of the soul. -10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness. —(Dual. अंशुः) Heaven and earth. —(pl.) Collective name for gods, men, Manes, and demons. [cf. L. imbes; Gr. ombpos] —Oomp. —ज a. produced in water, aquatic. (-जः) 1. the moon. -2. the (Indian) crane or Sārasa. (-जं) a lotus; बले तव सुखाभोजे कथमिदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17; सोयादं, नेत्रं; *खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुमुद्वनमवाभि श्रीमदंभोजलंडं Si. 9. 11, 64; *जम्बन् m. जनिः, —योनिः, the lotus-

born god, epithet of Brahmā. —जम्बन् n. a lotus. —वृ, —परः 1. a cloud. -2. the plant सुखक. —धिः निधिः, —प्राणिः 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; संशुवांभोधिमन्थेति महानद्या नवापना Si. 2. 100; पादुवांभोनिधीन्मूढे वेल्ले च भवता क्षम 58; 80 अमसां निधिः, शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट हवांभसां निधिः Si. 1. 20; *बलुभा a coral. —रह n. (र), —रहं a lotus; हेमंभोजहसस्थानं तद्वाप्यो धाम सांयर्द Ku. 2. 44. (-म.) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl —सुः smoke; cloudiness. —स्थ a. living in water; what holds or contains water. —अंशुजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; *वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. -2 A group of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. —अंशुण a. Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्). -2 Roaring terribly. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing; the Soma juice. -2 The father of Vāoh. —अम्यय a. (यो f.) [अम्यय] Watery, formed from water. —अम्यक Ved. Towards, near. —अम्र = आम्र q. v. —अम्रातः--तकः A species of hog-plum; see आश्रातक. —अम्ल a. [अम्ल Up. 4. 108] Sour, acid; कटुम्लवपात्युष्णतीक्ष्णरुखविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —म्ल 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v.; यो देवर्षेपुरादपति सुखात्तारं जनयति अद्वां पोष्याद्यति सोऽम्रः (रसः) Snar. -2 Vinegar. -3 Wood sorrel. -4 = अम्लवेतस q. v. -5 The common citron tree. -6 Belch. —म्ली = चांगेरी. —म्लं Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water -Oomp —अक a. acidulated. —अंशुकाः a variety of sorrel (वेतस). —अशुचितं a disease of the eye. —उदारः sour eruption —कांडं N. of a plant (लगणतृण). —केसराः the Citron tree. —गंधि a. having a sour smell. —गोरस sour butter-milk. —चुक्रिका-चूडा a sort of sorrel. —अंशुः, —निषकः the lime-tree. —नायकः = वेतसः q. v. —निजा N. of a plant (शटी). —पंचकं —पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits; कौलं च दहिमं चैव वृक्षम्लं चुक्रिका तथा । अम्लवेतसमित्येवदं चयं चकलं स्मृतम् ॥ or जंबीरं नागं च तथा म्लं वेतसं पुनः ॥ त्रितिकं च जम्बु (अम्लपंचकलं स्मृतम्. —पुत्रः N. of a plant (अम्लपंचक). (-त्री) पलाशीला and शुद्धाम्लिका. —पनसः N. of a tree (लडूच). —विंसं acidity of stomach, sour bile. —पूरं = वृक्षम्लं q. v. —फलः the tamarind tree. (-रु) tamarind fruit. —भेदः = वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस a. having an acid taste (-सः) sourness, acidity.

—बह्व्र a kind of betel (मालवदेशजनाग-
बलमिदः). —लौणिका, -लौणी, -लौलिका
wood sorrel (Mar. लुका). —वर्गः a
class of sour things including plants
with acid leaves and fruits. —बह्व्री
N. of a plant (त्रिपर्णिका नामः कंदविशेषः).
—बाटकः hog-plum. —बाटिका a sort
of betel —बस्तुका a sorrel (लुक).
—वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a
kind of sorrel (Mar. लुका, चागिरी).
—शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाः, शुका-
ः, अम्ल, बुकिका, चूड) commonly used
as a pot-herb. (-क) = वृक्षाः, लुकं.
—साराः 1. the lime tree. —2. a sort of
sorrel (वेतस). —3. N. of a plant
(विताल). (-रं) rice water after fer-
mentation (काजिकं). —हरिद्रा N. of
a plant (निशा).

अम्लकः N. of a plant (लकृच), a
sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लिक (म्लो) का 1 Sour taste in
the mouth, sour eructation. —2 The
tamarind tree. —3 Wood sorrel; also
पलाशलिता, शेरालिका, and सुदासिका.
—Comp. —बटकः a sort of cake.

अम्लिकम् m. Sourness.

अम्लः Sourness.

अम्लान् a. 1 Not withered or faded
(flowers &c.). —2 Clean, clear,
bright (face); pure, unclouded;
परार्थस्यायवादिषु काणोप्यम्लानदर्शनः. —नः
Globe-amaranth (Mar. आबोली). —नं
A lotus.

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading.
—नि. f. 1 Vigour. —2 Freshness;
verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A col-
lection of globe-amaranths.

अम्य 1 A. (Sometimes P. also, es-
pecially with ल्) (अयति, अयचक्रे, अ-
यितुं, अयित्) To go.

अय a. Going, moving. —यः 1 Go-
ing, moving (mostly in comp, as
in अयमय). —2 Good actions of
former birth. —3 Good fortune, good
luck (शुभायुधो विधिः); शुद्धपारिणय-
म्बितः R. 4. 26. —4 A move towards
the right (in chess). —5 A die or
cube (to play with); कालिः सर्वानयान-
भिभवति Sat. Br. —Comp. —अयन्त्रित,
अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभः सदा
नयवताऽयवत् Kl. 5. 20. —शोभिन् a.
bright with good fortune.

अयन a. [अय-ल्युट्] 1 Going (at
the end of comp.); यथेमा नयः स्वयं-
मानाः समुद्रायनाः Pras. Up. —2 (As a
patronymic affix) Descended from;
e. g. शाकटायन. —त्रं 1 Going, moving,
walking; as in रामायणं. —2 A walk,
path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नावय-
नत् R. 16. 44. —3 A place, site,
abode, place of resort; ता यद्वसायनं
पूर्वं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the de-
rivation of the word नायण). —4 A

way of entrance, an entrance (to
an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु
च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11.

—5 Rotation, circulation period; अं-
गिरसां अयनं, इष्टिं, पञ्च°. —6 A particu-
lar period in the year for the per-
formance of particular sacrificial or
other religious works; N. of certain
sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं.
—7 The sun's passage, north and
south of the equator. —8 (Hence)
The period of duration of this pas-
sage, half year, the time from one
solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and
दक्षिणायन; of. also सायन and जेयण. —9
The equinoctial and solstitial points;
दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अ-
यनं summer solstice. —10 Method,
manner, way. —11 A Sāstra, scrip-
ture or inspired writing. —12 Final
emaniculation; नामः पंथा विद्यतेऽयनाय
Svet. Up. —13 A commentary; treatise.
—14 The deities presiding over
the *ayanas*. —Comp. —अयः, —आयः the
arc between the vernal equinoctial
point and the beginning of the fixed
zodiac or first point in Aries. —कालः
the interval between the solstices.
—जः a month caused by *ayana*'s a.
—संक्रमः, —संक्रान्तिः f. passage through
the zodiac. —वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयश्म a. Ved. 1 Not consump-
tive, healthy. —2 Causeing health.
—इने Healthiness, freedom from dis-
ease. —Comp. —करण a. causing
health, making healthy and sound.
—साति, f. health.

अयजुष्क a. Without a sacrificial
formula or verse.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice.
—जः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms.
3. 120. —Comp. —साच् a. not per-
forming a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक a. Unfit for sacrifice.
अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice
(as पात्र). —2 Not fit to perform a
sacrifice (as a boy not invested with
the sacred thread). —3 Profane, vul-
gar, common.

अयज्यु a. Ved. 1 Profane, impi-
ous. —2 Obstructor or destroyer of
sacrifices.

अयज्वन् a. Not sacrificing accord-
ing to the rites; godless, impious;
Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् a. Not attempting.
अयत a. Uncontrolled, unchecked.
अयतिन् a. Of unsubdued desires or
passions, incontinent.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort;
°वृथासतां R. 4. 55. —रनः Absence of
effort or exertion; —अयत्नेन, —रनात्,
—रनात् without effort or exertion, easi-
ly, readily. —Comp. —कारिन् a. mak-
ing no effort or exertion, indifferent.

idle. —कृत, —ज a. easily produced,
spontaneous. —लभ्य a. easily obtain-
able; Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or
is intended to be, unfitly, improper-
ly, wrongly. —यं Ved. Without effort.

—Comp. —अयं a. 1. not true to the
sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mu.
3. 4. —2. incongruous, unfit, false, S.
3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्वि-
वि-चो यथायोऽयथायश्च T. S.; °अनुभवः in-
correct or untrue knowledge, wrong
notion; तद्भाववति तदप्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽ-
यथायथायः । यथा शुक्ला रजतमिदमिते
ज्ञानं सैव अप्रमेयव्युत्पत्ते. —इष्ट a. 1. not as
wished or desired, disliked. —2. not
enough or sufficient. —उचित a. un-
fit, unworthy. (तं) unfitly. —त्य a.
1. not as it should be, unfit,
unamitable, unworthy; इदमयथायं
स्वामिनश्चेष्टिं Ve. 2. —2. vain, useless,
profitless. (-यं) 1. unfitly, unsuita-
bly. —2. in vain, uselessly; तद्दृच्छति
a° Ms. 3. 240. —3. wrongly; Ve. 5.

—तद्यं unsuitableness, incongruity;
uselessness. —द्योतनं intimation or oc-
currence of some thing or act which
is not expected. —पुर, —पूर्व a. unprece-
dented, unparalleled, unusual. —सुखीन
a. having the face turned away.
—वृत्त a. acting wrongly. —शः शकारिन् a.
not acting according to the Sāstras,
irreligious; अयशाश्रकारी च न विमो
पिना प्रयुः Nārada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly, erroneously,
improperly.

अयत्रं 1 Non-restraint; having no
restraint. —2 A powerful weapon for
restraining enemies.

अयन्त्रित a. Unrestrained, uncheck-
ed, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, un-
checked. —2 Untrimmed, undecorate
ed (as nails &c.) Ms. 92.

अयत्र a. 1 Deficient. —2 Having
worthless or no barley, such as a
religious ceremony (also अयवक
in this sense). —नः 1 Name of a worm
bred in excrement. —2 (अयवन् m.,
अयवन् n. also) The dark half of the
month; पूर्वपक्षा वै यथा अयवपक्षा वा अयवराते-
हीदं सर्वं युवते चायवते च; Sat. Br. —3 An
incongruous enemy.

अयज्य a. Unfit for barley.

अयश्त् a. Disreputable, infam-
ous, disgraceful; also अयश्क in
this sense. —न. (झः) Infamy, dis-
grace, ignominy, ill repute, stain,
dishonour, scandal; अयशो महद्वृत्नोति
Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो मनु धीरमतः परं
U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोकेऽयशः प्रमुष्ट R.
6. 41. —Comp. —कर a. (री f) dis-
graceful, ignominious.

अयश्शस्य a. Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् a. [इ-गती-अह्] Going, moving; nimble. -न. (-यः) 1 Iron (एति चलति अयस्कालेनेनैर्बर्ष इति तथायर्थं); अभितस्तमयोपि मादिवं भजते कैच कथा इ-रीरिषु R. 8. 43 -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. -m. Fire. [cf. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *ais, eisarn*; Ger. *eisn*]. -Comp. -अग्रः, -अग्रकं a hammer, a mace or club-tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. -अपाहि a. Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. कतः -सं an iron goblet. -कांडः 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. -कान्तः (अयस्कान्तः) 1. 'beloved of iron,' a magnet, load-stone; इभोर्यतद्वमार्कद्रुमयस्कान्तेन लोहवत् Kn. 2. 59; स चकर्व परस्मात्तदयस्कान्त इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone; 'मणिः a load-stone; अयस्कान्तमणिः अयस्कान्तं लोहधातुमंतः करण-मार्कद्रुमती Māl. 1. -कारः 1. an iron-smith, black-smith. -2. the upper part of the thigh. -क्रीडे rust of iron. -कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so पात्र. -कुशः a rope partly consisting of iron. -कृतिः f. a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकृच्छिकिलम्भिः). -गः an iron hammer. -गुडः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron ball; Ms. 3. 133. -घनः [अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितसं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जाल a. having iron nets; of impenetrable gables. (-लं) An iron net work. -ताप a. making iron red-hot. -द्वृ, -दंष्ट्र a. Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as oharlots); having iron weapons. -द्वी a proper name; (P. V. 4. 143). -द्वः an iron club, K. 76. -धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -दानं (अयःदानं) N. of a hell (where red hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). -प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so °रजः, °रसः -सुख a. (की f.) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (-ख) an arrow (iron-pointed); भेस्सययजः कुंभयोसुखेन R. 5. 55. -शंक्रः 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. -शय a. lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). -शूल 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (विद्वेषः उपायः Sk.); cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छन्निपायः शूलिकः). -शूल a. (अयं or यः) having iron pillars or staves. -हत Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who

wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.). -हृदय a. iron-hearted, stern, orn, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्र-तिगजतात् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय (अयोमय) a., (यी f.) : Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. -यी N. of one of the re-habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिष्टं Rust of iron. अयस (At the end of comp.) See कर्णायस, कालायस &c. अयः nd. Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक a. One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित a. Unsolicited, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); असूतं स्यादया-चितं Ma. 4. 5; 11. 212. -तः N. of the sage Upavaraha. -तं Unsolicited alms. -Comp. -उपगत, -उप-स्थित a. got unasked or without soli-citation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंशु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः, -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solici-tation.

अयाज्य a. 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.). -2 (Hence) Out-cast; degraded, not admissible or in-capable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -Comp. -याजनं, -संयाज्य sacrificing for a person for whom one must not per-form sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात a. Not gone. -Comp. -पूर्व a. following, succeeding, sub-sequent to. -याम a. not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; °सं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; °सं चयः 158; छंदस्य यातयामानि Bhāg. (where Sridhara says अ° = विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-सं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājñavalkya. °यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vi-gour, purity.) -याम्न a. Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु a. Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. -दुः Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not des-tructive.

अयाथाधिक a. (की f.) : 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. -2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्य 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposi-tion, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तथाः समाहारः] Good or bad luck. -यः A particular

position of the pieces on a chess-board (आनीयते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः; अ-नेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अयसश्चामनेन आनयः अयानयः शीर्षस्यानं Saralā).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-स] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थल-विशेषः तं योऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Śr.

अयावक a. Naturally red.

अयावनं Not causing to unite.

अयायु a. Ved. 1 Unfit for oo-pulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अयास्य a. [fr. इ 'to go' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. -यः ind. [इ-आसिः Uṇ. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य a. Ved. Indefatigable, in-exhaustible, valiant, invincible. -स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verses of the Śāma Veda.

अयि ind. 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'oh', 'ah' (कोमलामन्त्रे); or simply as a voca-tive particle; अयि निवेकीवभ्रातमभि-हितं M. 1; अयि कठोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one; अयि भो महर्षिषुभ्र S. 7; अयि निद्युष्यमद्वारं स्वमपि च बुःखं न जानाति Mk. 5. 32; अयि मातृद्वयजन-संभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुय), 'I pray', 'prythes'; अयि संपति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or per-suasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं चदनं तन्वंगि यदि मनाकुरुवे Bv. 2. 150.-3 As a par-ticle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; अयो-दमेने परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीचे रामे-लस्य सार्धबाहस्य युद्धं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त a. 1 Not yoked or harness-ed. -2 Not joined, united or connect-ed. -3 Not devout or pious, inatten-tive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, un-used, unemployed; बुद्धि, °चार. -5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तो-यं निर्द्वेषः P. IV. 2. 64, Mhb. -6 Un-true, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. -Comp. -कर्मन् m. an official (perhaps for आयुक्त°) -कृत् a. doing improper or wrong acts. -यद्वर्षः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप a. incongruous, unsuitable; °यं किमताः परं च् Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः f. 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of con-formity to correct principles. -3 Un-fitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, -गल a. 1 Separate, single. -2 Odd, uneven. -Comp. -अशिशु m. Fire. -नेत्रः, -नयना, -करा See under अयुग. -सतिः having seven horses; Śi. 11. 61.

अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -**Comp** -ग्रहणः apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successiveveness.

अयुग्मः *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (= काव्यव्या. q. v.).

अयुग्म *a.* 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -2 Odd, un even (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रियु Ms. 3. 48. -**Comp.** -छद्मः -पत्रः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तमं tree; Ki. 1. 16. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -वाहः, -सतिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज्ज *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज्ज even); अयुज्जि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युज्जि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्टिताया V. Ratn. -**Comp.** -इयुः -बाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). -छद्मः = सप्तपर्ण (Mar. सातवण); वदुयुक्छद्मयुक्छद्मसुगंधयः Si. 6. 50. -पलाशः = सप्तपलाश. -पाठ्यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, -शक्तिः N. of Siva.

अयुज्ज *a.* 1 Having no equal or companion. -2 Separate, single, odd. **अयुग** *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

अयुत *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. -2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (Ved.). -नं Ten thousand, a myriad. -**Comp.** -अभ्यापकः a good teacher. -सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. -होम a kind of sacrifice.

अयुद्ध *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. -2 Unconquered, irresistible. -द्धं Absence of fighting or war. -**Comp.** -सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

अयुद्धी *ind.* Without fighting.

अयुध *a.* A non-combatant.

अयुध *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

अयुधिन् *m.* Not a warrior.

अयुध *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. -2 Unconnected.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरिनमथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन Bh. 3. 123. -2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; अये कुमारक्षमणः मातः U. 1; अये मध्येव भुङ्कुडीधरः संवृत्तः U.

5; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपावप्रोपजीविनोऽयस्येयं Mu. 2 (also 1); (c) 'anger'; अये अचमेष इति विश्वविजयिनां क्षत्रियाणां महासुकर्षनिकषः U. 4; (d) 'fear', 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोग *a.* 1 Unconnected with. -2 Indistinctly connected. -3 Making vigorous efforts. -गः 1 Separation, disjunction, interval. -2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. -3 An improper conjunction. -4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). -5 Strong or vigorous efforts. -6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. -7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. -8 A sort of disease (cured by prescribing emetics). -9 -widower; absent lover or husband (विधुः). -10 A hammer (for अयोग्य, अयोग्यन). -11 Dialike. -12 A conjunction of two planets (also in anapitione). -**Comp.** -बाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनिय, उपमानिय and जिह्वामूर्त्यय as standing between vowels and consonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च क पी चैव पराश्रितौ । अयोगवाहा विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानामागिनः ॥

अयोगवः (*व* or *वी* *f.*) The sun of a Śūdra man and Vaisya woman; Ms. 10. 32; see अयोग्य; (his business is carpentry).

अयोग्य, -जाल &c. See under अयम्.

अयोग्यः A blacksmith.

अयोग्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, un-usable, useless. -2 Not ascertainable by senses.

अयोद्ध *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. -2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

अयोध्य *a.* Not to be warrèd against, unassailable; irresistible; अद्यायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः Rām. -रथा The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayū. [It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called Saketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Rāma. The town plays an important part in the story of the Rāmāyana; the second book (अयोध्या-कांड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Rāma.].

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जनयोनिरयोनिस्त्व Ku. 2. 9. -2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -निः *f.* 1 Not the

womb; Y. 2. 293; Ms. 11. 174. -2 Nc a particular verse of the Sāmaveda. -निः 1 N. of Brahmā and Siva. -2 A pebble. -**Comp.** -ज, -जन्म *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति T. S. तनयो अयोनिजं B. 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. (-जः) N. of Viṣṇu. ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. (-जः), -संभवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janska, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनिक *a.* Without the words एत यानः.

अयोग्यपदं Absence of simultaneity.

अयौगिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अयौक्तिक *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

अर *a.* [इति गच्छत्यनेन, अ-अर] 1 Speedy, swift. -2 Little. -3 Going (at the end of comp.). -रः 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel; (रं also); अरैः संधार्यते नाभिनीभौ चारः प्रतिष्ठितः Pt. 1. 81. -2 A spoke of the time-wheel; a Jaina division of time. -3 A corner (कोण) or angle; त्रिं-चारं पीठे Śyāmakāṭava. -4 Moss (क्षै-वाल). -5 = पर्यट q. v. -**Comp.** -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; V. 1. 4 -यद्मः, -यद्मकः [अरैः पट्टयते रच्यते असौ] 1. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); 2. खेलयमानः Pt. 4 turning this machine; 3. पट्टी a bucket so used; 4. कूपमासाद्य ०टीमागण सर्परतेनानीतः Pt. 4. -2. a deep well.

अरक्षम् *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. -2 Harmless, honest.

अरंक्षु, -गम् See under अरं below.

अरंजिन् *a.* Passionless, सत्त्वः a passionless being; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

अरजत्, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). -2 Free from passion (रज्ज्). -3 Not having the monthly courses. -*f.* (-जा) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

अरजायते Den. A. 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

अरज्जु *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -*n.* A prison-house.

अरण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote; (opp. स्व, निय, or अमा); (Sāy. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. -जी 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

अरणि: *m. f.*, -णी *f.* [ऋ-अनि U. 2. 101; अरणि: अग्नेर्वीनिः] A piece of wood (or the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णि: 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमय -णि: *f.* 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. -केतुः = अग्निमय Pteronia Intergrifolia. -सुप्त: N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyāsa fallen upon an Arani at the sight of the nymph Ghṛitāchī).

अरणिमत् *a.* Related to the two Aranis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (Sometimes *m.* also.) [अर्थे प म्यते शेषे षयति ऋ-अण्यञ्चान्त् U. 3. 102] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; विद्यानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगद्वर्ण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चापियवादि-नी । अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं ॥ Chāp. 44; oft used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild'; 'grown or produced in forest'; 'बीजं wild seed'; 'कार्पासी, कुलथिका'; 'कुसुमा &c.; so 'माजीरा, मूषका. -ण्य: N. or a plant कदफल. -Comp. -अध्वक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest-keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यद्-रण्ययानमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. -ओजस, -सर् *a.* 1 dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किंत् ०सर्वो षयं अण्यस्तरथचर्चा: U. 5; वैकुण्ठं मम तापवीरुणमपि जेहाद्वरण्यौकसः S. 4. 5. -2 especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कणा wild cumin seed. -कदली wild plantain. -कांडं N. of the third book of the Rāmāyana which embodies Rāma's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Viśvāmitra. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -गानं N. of one of the four hymn-books of the Sāmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). -चटका a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; ju

as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on खण्डो वियालोक-कलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथा-रण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः-स्वर (०ण्येचर also). -जीव *a.* wild, living in woods. -ज *a.* wild; 'आर्द्रका wild ginger. -जीरं wild cumin. -दमनः N. of the pilant called dona. -द्वादशी, -त्रयं N. of a ceremony performed on the 22nd day of Mārga-Śraha. -धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild natural; तथारण्यधर्मद्विषयोऽयं ग्राम्य-धर्मं नियोजितः Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vānaprastha or anchorite. -धान्यं, -शालिः wild rice (नीवार). -द्वपतिः, -राज् (इ), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यनां पतिः. -वंडितः [अरण्ये एव पंडितः, नृत्तु नयादिषु जनसमाजेषु] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish, person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -मव *a.* growing in a forest, wild; यथा वा-सिंहा: Pt. 2. 86. -माक्षिका a gadfly. -मुद्गकः a kind of wild bean. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -राज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रुदितं (०ण्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; शोकं अद्वाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. -बायसा a wild orow, raven. -वासा, -समाश्रया 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; 'योग्यस्य पितरं R. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. -वासिन *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-*नी*) N. of a plant अश्ल-पर्णी. -वास्तु (स्तु)का N. of a plant वनवेत. -विलपितं, -विलापा (०ण्ये) = ० रुदितं above. -स्व *m.* 'a wild bound', wolf. -वर्षा N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha. -समा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्यानि. -नी *f.* [अण्य-आनुक्, ङी-प् च; P. IV. 1. 49; त्रिमास्ययोर्महर्षे] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यस्याहुस्तामरता Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्यीय *a.* 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनुच्यः (scil. पुरोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनुच्यः पटनीवाः मंत्र यस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्यतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत् *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -त्तं Non-copulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* Not ashamed of copulation. (-*पः*) a deg (as copulating even in the streets without abame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -ति: *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवश्लभाभेन चेत्सो याजन्वदिति: । अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संघते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dulness. -6 A bilious disease. -ति। [ऋ-अति] 1 Auger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरतिः (*m.* or *f.*) [ऋ-कलि रतिः स नास्ति यत्र] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना Ak; मध्यांशुलीकूपरयोर्मध्ये प्रा-माणिकः करः ॥ बद्धमुष्टिकरो रतिरस्तिनेः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Halāy.; Ki. 18. 6 -3 The arm.

अरतिनकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

अरथिन *a.* One who does not fight in a oar.

अरथी: Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरत् *a.* 1 Toothless (as a child). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध *a.* Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरंधनं Absence of cooking (as on सिद्ध and कन्या संक्रात).

अरण्य *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरण्यचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind.* Ved. [ऋ-अम्] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकु To prepare, make ready, serve; ०कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; ०कृतिः decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगः 1 Praising readily. -2 Faction or made up poison.

अरंगुव *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरमणस् *a. Ved.* 1 Hostile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमति *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere. -*तिः f.* 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Veda as a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिप *a. Ved.* Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरमणा *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [अरत्; अरश्चि र्वात् Up. 3. 132] 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटं). सरभममराणि द्वाग्पाद्बुधय Mv. 6. 27. (-र, -री also); चचूतोद्विषाटिताररपुदो वास्याम्यहं पंजरत् Bv. 1. 58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (करीकांश). -4 A covering or sheath in general -*रः* 1 An awl -2 A part of a sacrifice -3 War, fighting.

अररिः The leaf of a door; a door. **अररिदं** *Ved.* Water (अररि विषाखोपशमं ददाति).

अररिवस् *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering. -2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a. Ved.* 1 Moving (गमनस्वभाव), -2 = अररिवस् above. -*रः* [अरं; अरुः Up. 4. 79] 1 An enemy. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of an Asura.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great hate; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराज प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियः G. M.

अरर्यति *Den. P.* 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अररिदं [अरत् चक्रांगानिव पत्राणि विंदे विद् श P. III. 1. 138 Vart.] 1 A lotus; (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see und पंचबाण); शक्रमरारिदं पुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सुर्याशुभ्रिज्जमिवारिदं Ku 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, सुखं &c. -2 Also a red or blue lotus. -*दः* 1 The (Indian) crane. -2 Copper. -*Comp.* -अरु *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu -*रुलपनं* copper. -*नाभिः*. -*नाभः* N. of Vishnu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmā; हृदये मङ्गीये देवश्चक्रास्त भगवानररिद्वनाभा Bv. 4. 8. -*सद्* *m.* N. of Brahmā.

अररिदिनी 1 A lotus plant: प्रसीतमधुका युगैः हृदिष्वाररिदिनी Bk. 5. 70. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Spleen, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. -*मः* No juice, absence of juice. -*Comp.* -*आज्ञा* 1. eating spleen food. -2. maceration of the body. -*आज्ञन्* *a.* 1. eating spleen food. -2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, tasteless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c); अरसिकेषु कविश्रुतिवेदानं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अरहस् *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते *Den. A.* To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृप्यं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वेद Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजकं जनपदे Rām. : Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जावलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरेः । पंडितैरे न हि वितेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तदत्तं Mb. शोच्यं राजमराजकं Chan. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -*Comp.* -*योगिन* *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -*स्थापित* *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजन् *a. Ved.* Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी *Ved. N.* of the plant अत्रुङ्गी

अरतिः [न राते ददति सुखं, रा-क, न. त.] 1 An enemy, foe; देवः सोयमराति-शोणितजलैर्विभ्रमन्द्वादाः परिनाः Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non offering (of sacrifices) stinginess, hardness, malignity; malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (need in f.). -2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). -*Comp.* -*दूषण, दूषि, ह* *a. Ved.* destroying adversaries or enemies. -*भंग*; destruction of enemies.

अरति (ती) यति *Den. P. Ved.* To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरतीयत् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरतीयु *a. Ved.* Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरतीचत् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धेः *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

अराध्वस् *a.* [राधः धनं - Nir. न. व.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, atiyog; hard.

अराय *a.* [नास्ति रा य (यस्य वेदे वच् स-मातः)] Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts. -3 Stingy, niggardly. -*यः, -यी* Any malignant of evil spirit.

अरान *a.* [अ-विच् अप्रं अलावि, ला-क] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावराणामुन्नी M. 2. 3. -*लः* 1 A bent or crooked arm. -2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (सर्जस). -3 An elephant in rut. -*लः* 1 An unchaste woman harlot, courtesan. -2 A modest woman (अशुभ्र). -*Comp.* -*केशी* a woman with curled hair; मिश्रा निराकामद्वाल-केश्याः R. 6. 81. -*पद्मन्* *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरावन *a. Ved.* Not offering, malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

अराट् Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [अ-इर्] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). -*रिः* 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Up. 4. 138); (need in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping' or 'devoted', 'hostile') : विजितारिपुरासरः R. 1. 59. 61; 4. 4. -2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind) ; कामः क्रोधस्तया लोभो मदमोहो च मत्सरः ; कुतारिषद्भ्रमर्जयेन Ki. 1. 9. -3 A species of खदिर or Mimosa (वितखदिर). -4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel. -8 A lord, master. -9 The wind. -10 A pious or religious man. -*Comp.* -*रुष्येण* *a.* tamer or abduer of enemies. -*कुले* 1. a host of enemies. -2. an enemy. -*गुने* *a. Ved.* ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted man or worshippers. -*हन*; destroyer of enemies. -*चिन्तनं, चिन्ता* schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs -*त्र* *a.* protecting from enemies. -*धायस्* *a.* possessed by lords only (i. e. very precious). -*नन्दन* *a.* ' an enemy's joy ', affording triumph to an enemy. -*निगमन* invasion made by enemies. -*भद्रः* the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 11, 31. -*मर्दा* ' crushing enemies ' N. of a plant (काममर्द). -*मर्दन* *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies. -*मेढः* N. of a tree (विदुखदिर); N. of a country; Bri. S. 14. 2. -*मेढकः* N. of an insect bred in excrement. -*स्थानकं* consternation, defeat. -*सूदन, हन, हिंसकः* destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिंदम *a.* [अरीन् दाभ्यति दमयति वा-
इच् मुच्] Subduer of enemies, victo-
rious conquering.

अरिद्रयभाजू, **अरिद्रयोय**, *a.* Not en-
titled to a share in the ancestral prop-
erty (as an heir incapacitated by
impotence &c.)

अरिणिन् *m.* A cook.

अरिन् [ऋ-वृच्-इहागमः] A rower,
helmsman (Ved.).

अरिन् *a.* [गच्छयनेन; ऋ-इन् P. III.
2. 134] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging
onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides.

-**अं** 1 An oar; **हालेरिन्** त्रैश्वर्येणैरिवाभि-
ति. 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A
ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage.
-5 A Soma vessel. -**अः** A Soma ves-
sel. [cf. *araturum*; Gr. *eretmos*].
-**Comp.** -**गाथ** *a.* 'oar-deep,' shallow
(water). -**परग** *a.* Ved. crossing by
means of oars.

अरिन् *n.* (रि) A wheel; disons.

अरिप्र *a.* [रिं पायनाम Nir., तन्नासि
यस्य] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blam-
less.

अरिफित *a.* Not changed to (said
of the Visarga).

अरिष् [न रिष्ते विच्छिद्यते] A conti-
nuous downpour of rain. -**वः** A sort
of disease in the anua.

अरिषय *a.* Ved. Not harming or
injuring, inoffensive.

अरिष्यत् *a.* Ved. Not being hurt
or injured.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt; perfect, com-
plete; imperishable, undecaying,
secure, safe; अरिष्टं गच्छ पयानं, अरि-
ष्टं मार्गमनिष्ठत् पुष्यं वा तु निषेचिनं Rām-
-ष्टः 1 A heron (हंक्). -2 A raven,
crow. -3 An enemy; अरिष्टस्वाद्भ्य
Mv. 4. 18. -4 N. of various plants:-
(a) the soap-berry tree (Mar.
रिटर); (b) another plant (Mar. निं).
-5 Garlic. -6 A distilled mixture -7
N. of a demon killed by Krishna; a
son of Bali. -ष्ट 1 A bandage. -2 N.
of a medical plant (कट्वा). -3 N. of
a daughter of Dakaba and one of
the wives of Kaayapa. -ष्ट 1 Bad or
ill/luck, evil, misfortune, calamity.
-2 A portentous phenomenon fore-
boding misfortune, unlucky omen
(such as earth-quake). -3 Unfavour-
able symptom, especially of ap-
proaching death; रोगिणो मरणं यस्माद्-
वश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तद्वक्ष्यमरिष्टं स्याद्विष्ट-
मद्यमिधोयते ॥ -4 Good fortune or
luck, happiness. -5 The lying-in-
chamber, delivery-room, women's
apartments (अंतपुरं); अवस्नात इष-
रिष्टं प्रविशेत् सुहोत्तमं Rām. -6 Butter-
milk. -7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18.

77. -Comp. -**अरु** *a.* Ved. having
one's life unhurt. -**मातु** *a.* Ved.
dwelling securely. -**युहं** the lying-in-
chamber. -**ग्राम** *a.* Ved. of undivided
group, having a complete troop.
-**नाति** *a.* Ved. making for-
tune or happy, auspicious. (-तिः *f.*)
safety, security, succession of
good fortune, continuous happiness
(अरिष्टं करोतीति तातिः; अरिष्टस्य भावी वा P.
IV. 4 143-4 St.); तद्व्यभवना निष्प-
न्नाशिवां काममरिष्टतामिमांशास्महे Mv. 1.
-**दुष्पथी** *a.* apprehensive of death,
alarmed at the approach of death.
-**पुर** N. of a place; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं
P. VI. 2. 100 -**भयन्** A. granting se-
curity. -**मयनः** N. of Siva or Vishnu.
-**शय्या** a lying-in couch; अरिष्टशय्या
परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. -**सुवन्**; -**इन्**
m. killer of Ariṣṭa, epithet of
Vishnu.

अरिष्कः = अरिष्टः The soap-berry tree,
अरिष्टिः *f.* Security; safety.

अरिष्यत् *a.* Not hurt.

अरिष्ठी *a.* (= अरिष्ट) Ved. Not
licked.

अरुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a
plant (रक्तदिर).

अरुषिका [अरुषिं समस्थानान्यधिकृत्य
जाता] Scab on the head (Mar. खबडे).

अरुच् *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in
general; क्व सा भोगानाहुपर्यन्तः K.
146. -2 Want of appetite, diarrhoea,
diagust; सन्निपातक्षयश्वासात्सद्विक्कार-
च्चिपणुत् Suar. -3 Absence of a satis-
factory explanation.

अरुचिर, **अरुच्य** *a.* Disagreeable,
disagreeing.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease,
sound, healthy. -2 Not feasting
(as a boil.)

अरुग् *a.* Not broken, not diseas-
ed, sound.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Sound, healthy; याव-
त्स्थमिदं शरीरमरुजं Bh. 3. 88. v. 1.
-2 Not breaking, not suppurating.
-**जः** N. of a plant (आरुग्व).

अरुण *a.* (-णा, -णी *f.*) [ऋ-उन्न्; cf.
Up. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny,
red, ruddy (of the colour of the
morning as opposed to the darkness
of night); प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं
श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5; नयनान्यरुणा-
नि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4 12. -2 Perplexed,
embarrassed. -3 Dumb. -**णः** 1 Red
colour, the colour of the dawn or
morning twilight. -2 The dawn per-
sonified as the charioteer of the sun;
आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतर्कः S. 4. 1, 7.
4; विभावरी यद्यरुणा कल्पते Ku. 5. 44;
R. 5. 71. [Aruna is represented as
the elder brother of Garuda, being the

son of Vinata by Kasyapa. Vinatā-
prematurely hatched the egg and the
child was born without thighs, and
hence he is called *Anru* 'thighless,' or
Vipāda 'footless'. He cursed his
mother that since she had brought
him forth before the due season she
would be a slave to her rival Kadru;
but at her earnest entreaties, he
modified the curse and said that her
next son would deliver her from
bondage. Aruna now holds the office
of the charioteer of the sun. His wife
was Syeni, who bore him two sons
Sampātī and *Jaṭāyu*]. -3 The sun;
रागेण वाटारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5
8; संशुष्यते सरसिजेरुणाशुभिः R. 5.
69; S. 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy
with red spots and insensibility of
the skin. -5 A little poisonous
creature. -6 N. of a plant पुनाग;
also a synonym of अर्क *q. v.* -7
Molasses (गुह). -8 N. of a peak of the
Himālaya situated to the west of
Kailāsa. -9 N. of one of the 12
Adityas, the one presiding over
Māgha. -**णा** 1 N. of several plants
(a) अतिविषा (Mar. अतिरिख); (b) Mad-
der (मंजिष्ठा); (c) त्रिवृत् commonly
called *Teori*; (d) a black kind of
the same (श्यामाका); (e) bitter ap-
ple (इंदुवार्कणी); (f) the *Gunja* plant
that yields the red and black berry
(गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers
&c.; (g) मुंडातिर. -2 N. of a river.
-**णी** 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The
early dawn. -**णं** 1 Red colour. -2
Gold. -3 Saffron. -**Comp.** -**अयजः**
N. of *Garuda* (अरुणः अयजो यस्य).
-**अयजः** -**अररजः** N. of *Garuda*, younger
brother of *Aruna*. -**अचिस्** *m.* the
sun. -**अश्व** *a.* having red horse,
epithet of the *Maruta*. -**आत्मजः** 1.
son of *Aruna*, N. of *Jaṭāyu* -2. N.
of *Satru*, *Sāvartī* *Maun*, *Karna*,
Sugrīva, *Yama* and the two *Asvina*.
(-**जा**) N. of *Yamunā* and *Tāptī*.
-**ईक्षण** *a.* red-eyed. -**उत्कं** N. of a
lake. (-**कः**) N. of a river. -**उदयः**
break of day, dawn; चतस्रे पटिकाः
प्रातररुणादय उच्यते. -**उपलः** a ruby.
-**कमलं** a red lotus. -**ज्योतिस्** *m.* N. of
Siva. -**दूर्वा** reddish fennel. -**मिय**
a. 'beloved of red flowers and
lotuses', N. of the sun. (-**या**) 1. the
sun's wife. -2. *shadov*. -**रुष** *a.* [अरुण
रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or
colour. -**वधु** *a.* reddish yellow
-**युज्** *a.* furnished with red rays of
light, epithet of the dawn. -**लोचन**
a. red-eyed. (-**नः**) a pigeon. -**सारथिः**
'having *Aruna* for his charioteer,'
the sun.

अरुणित, अरुणीकृत *a.* Reddened,
dyed red, impurpled; स्तनांगरागाणि-
ताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5 11.

अरुणीमन् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour; अरुणिन्ना विहितोऽपि छुल्लभावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः, -योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुतुद *a.* [अरुणि मर्मणि तुदति, अरु-तुद, अरु सुमामस्र P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fir. also); caustic; अरुतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य वंसिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55; Si. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 2. 161.

अरुधती [न रंघती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; अन्वासितमरुधत्या स्वाहृयेव हृदिभुंजे R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades. -4 N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha, one of the 9 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajapati by Devabhuti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same even more veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12; तामगीरवभेदेन सुवीक्षापश्यदीश्वरः। श्री-पुमानित्यनारथैषा वृचं हि महितं सताम् ॥ cf. also Janaka's remarks in U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached; cf. Susruta न पश्यति सनक्षत्रं यस्तु देवी-मरुधती । ध्रुवमाकाशगंगा च ते वदंति गताधुर्ण ॥ see H 1. 76 also]. -5 The tongue (personified). -Oomp. -जानिः, -नयः -पतिः N. of Vasishtha one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. -दर्शनस्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुध-ए *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरुध *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). -5 1 The red horse of Agni; a flame. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. -4 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Arva.

अरुध (द्य)ति Den. P. To go.

अरुधकः [अरुधेनः याने कायति पीडयति] N. of a tree (भृगुतक).

अरुध [रु उच् Up. 2. 116] Wounded, sore. -*m.* (-रः) 1 The Arka tree.

-2 Red *Khadira*. -*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -Comp. -कर *a.* [अरु-कृतः P. III. 2. 21.] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-रः) N. of a tree अरुधक q. v. (-रः) the nut of this tree. -कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुधिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (सूयामलकी).

अरुक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरुक्षित, अरुक्ष्य *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरूप *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. -रं 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. -Comp. -हार्थ *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरूपहार्थं मदनस्य नि-ग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपता -रं Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरुषः [ऋ-ऊर्ण Up. 4. 73] 1 The sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे दृष्ट-व्यः श्रोतव्यः न वा अरे पटुः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति, Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुता क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). -*n.* (-णु) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपक्ष *a.* [नास्ति रेपः पक्षं यस्य] 1 Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्बोधनप्रमुखाः कुश्चलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *bid*; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भ-भारधृत् सूतापसद् *ibid*.

अरोक *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without holes (अच्छिद्र). -2 Without splendour, obscured, dim. -Oomp. -दत्, -दंत *a.* [P. V. 4. 144] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निबिडदंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगाः सर्वसि-द्धार्थश्चतुर्वर्षज्ञतायुवः Susr. -गः Sound health; न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगं H. 1. 167.

अरोग *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from disease. -2 Free from disease.

अरोगित्, -अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of

appetite, producing loathing or disgust. -रः Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकित् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. -2 Not attached; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark. -2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरोद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce; an epithet of Vishnu.

अर्क 10 P. [अर्कवति, अर्कवेतुं, अर्किते] 1 To heat or warm. -2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्क वत्-कुलं Up. 3. 40] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). -रः

1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.). -2 The sun; आविष्कृता-रुग्णुरः सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. -3 Fire. -4 A crystal. -5 Copper. -6 Sunday. -7 Membran virile. -8 N. of the sun-plant, Calotropis Gigantea (Mar रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and root; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतामिव नव-मल्लिकाकुसुमे S. 2. 8; यमाश्रित्य न वि-श्रामं क्षुयातं यति सेवकाः। सोऽस्मिन्मृदाति-स्याज्यः सदायुष्कफलोऽपि सत् Pt. 1. 51.

-9 N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religious ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn; praising, extolling, song of praise. -12 A singer (Ved. in these two-senses). -13 A learned man. -14 An elder brother. -15 Food (अर्क also).

-16 N. of Vishnu. -17 A kind of de-fection. -18 The seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तराफल्गुनी asterism. -20 The number 12. -Oomp. -अंशः,

-कला a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. -अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1. the sun stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. -आह्ला the

swallow wort. -इंदुसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दशं or अमावास्या). -कान्ता 1. N. of a plant commonly called हुडुहुडिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. -क्षेत्र 1. the field of the sun; the sign Leo, pre- sided over by the sun. -2. N. of a holy place in Orissa. -चंदनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). -जः epithet of Karṇa, Yama, Sogriva. (-जौ) the two Asvins regarded as the physi- cians of Heaven. -तनयः 'a son of the sun,' an epithet of Karṇa, Yama, Manu Valvasvata, Manu Sārṇi and Satrṇ; see अरुणात्मन्. (-यः) N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti. -तिवक् *f.* light of the sun. -दिने, -वासरा Sunday. -दुग्धं milky sap or exuda- tion of arka. -नंदनः, -धुवः, -सुतः, -सुतः N. of Saturn, Karṇa, or Yama. -नयन *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (-नः) an epithet of Virāḍ Puruṣa. -नामन् *m.* the red arka

tree. —पत्रा, —पर्णः N. of the plant अर्क-
(—त्रा) a kind of birth wort (सुन्दरी,
अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves
(—त्रं, —र्णं) the leaf of the अर्क plant.
—पादपः N. of a plant (निंब); ano-
ther tree (आर्कः). —पुष्पं = a flower
of arka. (—पर्णं), —पुष्पिका N. of a
plant (कुटुंबिका). —प्रिया N. of a plant
(जवा). —चंद्रः, —चांद्रः 1. N. of Bu-
ddha, Sākya-muni. —2 a lotus (the
sun-lotus). —अं 1. an asterism influen-
ced by the sun. —2. the sign Leo. —3.
उचराकल्पनीनक्षत्र. —भक्ता = °कांता q. v.
—मंडले the disc of the sun. —सूर्यः,
—ला = पत्रा; विलिखति वसुधात्मकं मूलस्य हतोः
Bh. 2. 100. —वर्षः a solar year. अक्षयः
1. N. of a plant (बंधूक). —2. a lotus.
—विवाहः marriage with the arka
plant (enjoined to be performed
before a man marries a third wife,
who thus becomes his fourth); चतु-
र्थविवाहार्थं तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्रहेतुः Kāśy-
apa. —वृक्षः N. of a tree (ताजोत्तम).
—व्रतः—तं 1. a vow performed on माघ-
शुक्लसप्तमी. —2. the law or manner of the
sun; when a king exacts taxes from
his subjects only to add to their ma-
terial comforts and happiness, just
as the sun draws up water during 8
months of the year, only to give it
back increased a thousandfold, he is
said to follow अर्कव्रत; and अष्टौ मासान् य-
थादित्यस्तोयं हृदिनि रश्मिभिः । तथा हरिश्चक्रं
राक्षसित्यमर्कव्रते हि तत् ॥ Ms. 9. 305;
of. R. 1. 18 (the point of compari-
son may also be the imperceptible
way in which the sun absorbs water,
see Pt. 1. 221). —शोकाः Ved. brilli-
ancy of rays. —सातिः f. 1. finding
of rays. —2. poetical inspiration;
finding out hymns. —सौदरः 'brother
of the sun', an epithet of Airāvata.
—हिता = °कांता q. v.

अर्कवत् a. Containing flashes of
lightning.

अर्कवत् a. Ved. 1 Shining, bright
—2 Praising. —3 Praised or worshipped

अर्कवत्, अर्कवत् a [अर्कः; अर्चः-स्य कृत्] 1
Belonging to arka. —2 To be praised
or worshipped.

अर्कवत् = अर्क below.

अर्कवत् —ला-ली-लं [अर्कं कलत्रं न्यंबवा-
दिं कृत् Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin,
bar &c. (for fastening a door or
the cover of a vessel) a bolt, latch-
bar; पुराणलादीधुसुजो बुभोज R. 18. 4;
16. 6; अनापतामज Mk. 2; ससंभ्रमे द-
द्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलितार्कवत् भियाः समरा-
वती K. P. 1; वृत्तं च बहिर्गलं Ka. 4.
62 bolted from without; oft used
figuratively in the sense of a bar,
impediment, something intervening
as an obstruction; वाच्यार्गलया निवा-
दिता Pt. 2; Si. 2. 118; इतिष्ठं तद्वत्-

ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सागलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 ob-
structed; वाच्यार्गलायैव इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45;
कंठे केवलमर्गलेन निहितो जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः
K. P. 8; see अर्गल also. —2 A wave
or billow. —3 The leaf of a door
(कपाटं). —4 A kind of stotra or
hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small
bolt.

अर्गलित a. Fastened by a bolt,
chained, bolted; °द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलवत्, ल्य a. Belonging to a bolt
or pin.

अर्घ 1 P. [अर्घति, अर्घि, अर्घित] To
be worth; have value, to cost; वरी-
क्षका यत्र न सनि देशे नार्घति रत्नानि सद्-
द्रजानि Subhāsh.

अर्घः [अर्घ-पठ्] 1 Price, value; कु-
र्तुर्घं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251;
कुस्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो वैरधतः
पातितः B. 2. 15 reduced in their
true value. depreciated); so अर्घ्य
priceless; महार्घं very costly. —2 A
material of worship, respectful offer-
ing or oblation to gods or venerable
men, consisting of rice, Durvā grass
&c. with or without water; दुर्वासर्वप-
पुष्पाणां दक्षार्घ्यं पूर्वमंजलिं Y. 1. 250;
कुटजकुसुमैः कल्पितार्घ्यं तस्मै Me. 4;
(the ingredients of this offering
are :—आपः क्षीरं कुशाद्यं च दधि सर्षपः सर्वदुलम् ।
यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अदमोऽर्घ्यः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see
अर्थ below. —Comp. —अर्घ a. worthy
of a respectful offering. —दानं pre-
sentation of a respectful offering.
—बलाबले rate of price, proper price,
the cheapness or dearness of articles,
fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329.
—संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of com-
modities, appraising, asseizes of goods;
कुर्वीत चैषां (वणिजां) पर्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं
नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घशिः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य a. [अर्घ-यत् अर्घमर्हति] 1 Valu-
able; अनर्घ्यं invaluable; see s. v. —2
Venerable, deserving offering of-
fering; तानर्घ्यानर्घ्यमादाय दूरात्प्रत्युद्ययो
गिरिः Ku. 6. 50, Si. 1. 14; Y. 1.
110. —र्घ्यं 1 A respectful offering or
oblation to a god or venerable per-
son (see अर्घ); अर्घ्यं पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं
अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमर्हति V. 5.; ददतु तरवा
पुष्पार्घ्यं फलेश्च मधुसुतः U. 3. 24; अ-
र्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं ह्यरं R. 11. 69; 1.
44; Ru. 1. 58, 6. 50; (it often con-
sists only of water given in a dropa
and forms part of the Madhuparka
ceremony). —2 A kind of honey.

अर्घ्ये Aethes.

अर्च 1 U. [अर्चति, आर्च, आर्चति,
अर्चति, अर्चित] 1 (a) To adore, wor-
ship, salute, welcome with respect;
R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89;
Ms. 3. 93; आर्चद् द्विजातीयं परमार्थवि-

दात् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5; यस्या-
र्चत्यसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29. honours, res-
pectfully obeys. (b) To honour, i. e.
decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. —2 To praise
(Ved.). —3 To shine. —10 P. or Caus.
1 To honour, adore, worship; स्वयौक-
रात्संचितमर्चयत्वा Ku. 1. 59. —2 To
praise. —3 To cause to shine. —Desid.
[अर्चिष्यति] To wish to worship.
—With अनु to congratulate, hail with
joy. —य 1. to praise, sing praises
of. —2. to honour, worship; प्रान-
च्युर्ध्यां जगद्वर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; (—caus.)
to honour. —सं 1. to worship, adore.
—2. to fix, settle, establish.

अर्च a. Ved. Shining.
अर्चक a. [अर्च-कृत्] Worshipping,
adoring. —कः A worshipper; गुरुदेव-
द्विजाचकः Ma. 11. 225.

अर्चनीय a. Ved. [अर्च वेदे वाङ्° अर्चि]
Adorable, venerable (Sākya.); roar-
ing aloud, singing loudly.

अर्च्य a. Ved. To be praised or
worshipped.

अर्चन a. [अर्च-ल्युट्] Worshipping,
praising. —नं, —ना Worship, rever-
ence or respect paid to deities and
superiors.

अर्चनीय अर्च्य pot. p. [अर्च-अनर्चि-
यत्] To be adored or worshipped,
venerable, adorable, respectable, R.
2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च-अह्] 1 Worship, adora-
tion. —2 An idol or image intended
to be worshipped; सोमो हि रथयाधिभिर-
र्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is some
dispute among scholars as to the pre-
cise meaning of this passage).

अर्चिः f. [अर्च-इत्] Ray, flame (of
fire or of the morning twilight); आ-
सीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपादिर्चिर्योषानि R.
12. 1; नैशस्याभिर्हृतसुज इव छिन्नधुविष्ट-
धूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिष्मत्, —वत् a. Ved. Shining.
अर्चित p. p. Worshipped, respect-
ed, honoured; R. 10. 55; Ms. 4.
235; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चित्वि a. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Praising, honouring,
worshipping. —2 Shining as a ray of
light, radiating. —m. (र्चि) A ray of
light.

अर्चिष् n. (—चिः) [अर्च-इति Up. 2.
107] 1 A ray of light, flame; यत्-
पवित्रनर्चिष्मन्ने विततमंदरा Bv. 9. 67. 23;
प्रक्षिणादिहिविभ्रान्निराद्वे R. 3. 14. —2
Light, lustre; प्रज्ञासार्चिष्वा Ku. 2. 20;
Rata. 4. 16 (said to be also f.). —f.
N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and mother
of धूमकेतु. —m. 1 A ray of light. —2
Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् a. [अस्यर्च्ये मत्पु] Flaming,
brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —m. 1

Fire, the god of fire. -2 The sun -3 A sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of Vishnu. -नी 1 N. of the town or world of Agni. -2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.

अञ्ज 1 P. [अञ्जति, आनञ्ज, अञ्जयति, अञ्जति, अञ्जितुं, अञ्जित] 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense ; वितुद्भवाविरोधेन यत्प्रयत्नस्वयमाजितं Y. 2. 118. -2 To take up ; आनञ्जितुञ्जोञ्जति Bk. 14. 74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain ; स्वयमजित, स्वाजित obtained by one's own exertions, self acquired. -2 To work or manufacture, make, prepare (सतो गुणांतराधानं). -WITH अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, set free, deliver. -अपि to add to. -अन्वय 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अपयति to add, append ; say something in addition to what is already said. -अव to permit to leave, release, let go. -उद् to drive out, remove. -य *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अञ्जक a. [अञ्जयत्] (-जिका f.) Procuring, acquiring ; one who acquires or gets ; अञ्जको षडशमाहरेत् Smṛiti. -कः N. of several plants सितपर्णाक्ष, वर्षभेदि ; सामान्यतुलसी.

अञ्जनं [अञ्जयत्] Getting, acquisition ; अर्थानामञ्जनं दुःखं Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्जयितुं यथापारोर्जनं Dāy. B.

अर्जुन a. [अर्जुनत् गिल्ह्व च Up. 3. 58] (ना-नी f.) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day ; अर्जुनः कृष्णमहर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1 ; पिशांगमो-ज्युजमर्जुनं च Si. 1. 6. -2 Silvery. -नी 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock. -3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादा), with useful rind. -5 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuṅṭi by Indra and hence called वैदि also [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (पृथिव्यां चतुरतायां वर्णो ये दुर्लभः सतः । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः)]. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dvaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in

marrying Suonadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharmā, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalaya to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata ; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pāṇḍavas entered the service of the King of Virāṭa and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgīta when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishtira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed ; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvārakā amid the intestine struggles of the Yādavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāṇḍavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Pārtha, Guḍākeśa, Savyasācī, Dhananjaya, Phālguna, Kirītīn, Jishnu, Svetavāhana, Gāndīvin &c.]-6 N. of Kārtavīrya, slain by Parasurāma. See कर्तवीर्ये. -7 N. of a country Bṛi. S. 14. 25.-8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra

-नी 1 A procress, bawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Ushā wife of Anuruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called करुणेत्या. -6 (ऋ-न्-यः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalguni. -नं 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. -नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. -Comp. -उपनः the teak tree ; also झाकडुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. -कांड a. having a white atom or appudage. -कुवि a. white, of a white colour. -ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. -पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक a. Belonging to Arjuna. -कः A worabipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस a. [वृणादि गण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण a. [ऋ-न्] 1 Being in motion, agitated ; restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. -नीः 1 A flood, stream ; water (Ved.). -2 The teak tree. -3 A letter (of the alphabet) ; एच्चाण मञ्जुरितः. -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Dandaka. -णी A river (Ved.). -र्णं Tumult or din of battle, confused noise.

अर्णव a. Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.) ; fall of water (Śāy.). -पः [अर्णव इति यस्मिन्, अर्णवसुव सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vāc.] 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also) ; शोकं ocean of grief ; सोचितां ; जनं ocean of men ; संसारागर्बल्लघनं Bu. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). -Comp. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उद्भवः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजरा. -2. the moon. (-वत) Lakshmi. (-वं) nectar. -ज a. sea-born, marine. (-जं, -जः) cuttle-fish. -पोतः, -पानं a boat or ship. -मंदिरा 1. inhabiting the ocean, N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णव n [ऋ-अर्णवत् Up. 4. 196] 1 Water ; a wave, flood, stream ; सर्ववर्गमर्गः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean (usually ःसः). -3 The ocean of air. -Comp. -दुः 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant सुतक. -मवः conch-shell. -वृत् a. Ved. including the waters.

अर्णवत् a. Having much water. -म. The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन a. [ऋ-ल्युट्] 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Sorry, grieved. -नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* [अर्द-क्लिन्] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. -2 The end of a bow.

अतिका [ऋत्-ण्डल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [ऋत्-बाहुः उक्त्] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्क)

अर्थ 10 *A.* [अर्थयेत्, epic अर्थते; अर्थयाचके अर्थविषये, आर्तयते, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमभिकस्य सर्वोद्ये वयं चार्थमहे वसु Mb.; महस्तमर्थयाचके योऽर्तुः Dk. 14. 88. -2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ; in others from ऋ-यत् Up. 2. 4; अर्थते ह्यस्ति अर्थिभिः Nir.] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धे, परिधि Mu. 5; चकार 5. 8; तन्तव्योऽस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary; Y. 2. 46; M. 4. 6; oft used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' on account of, 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; अर्थेन तु नित्यतमसो विशेष्यनिष्पत्ता च V&T. संतानार्थाय विधेय R. 1. 34; अं देवतापित्रसिधेक्रियार्था (धनुं) 2. 16; द्विजार्था यवाग्; Sb.; यज्ञार्थकर्मनोऽप्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force; (a) किमर्थे for what purpose, why; यद्यर्थे for whom or which; बलोलक्षणाथ S. 4; तद्दर्शनाद्यर्थेभोर्वायान्वारथमादात्; Ku. 6. 13; (b) परार्थे मात्र उच्यते H. 1. 44; गार्थं ज्ञाह्यगार्थं च Pt. 1. 420; मद्यर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; (c) ह्यर्थार्थ Pt. 4. 18; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र न लक्ष्यार्थाय देवताः Nala. 13. 19; ऋतुपरिणत्य चार्थाय 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अलुप्तस्य ह्यनः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause; अतोऽर्थात् Ms. 2. 213. -3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds: -वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तद्दोषो ज्ञेयार्थो K. P. 1; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः H. S. D. 2; वाच्यार्थवि R. 1. 1; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रियं H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; R. 2. 51; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थोक्तिराहुः Nir.; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्थी अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kāth. (the objects of sense are five रस, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; प्राकृतपितृकोऽपमर्षोऽपराजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽपमर्षांतरभाष्य एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थाद्वन्धी

Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Mo. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थः; Ms. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थमघनतत्परः Ms. 4. 19; द्वयमेवार्थमाधनं R. 1. 19; 2. 21; दुरापेक्षे 1. 72; सर्वार्थोक्तकः Ms. 7. 21; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 38 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.) ; स्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Ms. 1 will acquaint you with the matter; उत्तरोऽयं लेखायः *ibid.*; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थो भवति V. 2 if so I should know its contents; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5; तथा भद्रतोऽविनयमंतरणे परिगृहीतार्थो कृता देवी M. 4 made acquainted with; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3; अगृहीतार्थं आवा S. 6; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कुत्वा *ibid.* -6 wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds: -शुक्ल honestly got; शबल got by more or less doubtful means and कृष्ण dishonestly got); त्यागाया संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; अर्थनामत्रैते दुःखं *ibid.*; ययार्थास्त्वस्य मित्राणि 3; तेषामर्थे नियुजोत सूरान् वक्षान् कुलद्रुतान् Ms. 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cr. Ku. 5. 38; अत्यर्थकामो तस्यास्तौ धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (.) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यास्तत्र परार्थकफला युगाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानर्थान् भूयुः बुद्धा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52; यानार्थं उच्यते सर्वतः संज्ञतोऽप्ये Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern (with instr.); कोऽर्थः युजेण जातेन Pt. 1. what is the use of a son being born; कथं तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरश्चो युगेः Pt. 2. 33. what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो बाहुतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18; यद्दि प्राणोरिहाथो बो निवर्तयुः Rām. कोऽनु मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 95 -9 Asking; begging; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थं, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्. -12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Prevention, warding off; मशकार्थो धूमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्थ). -15 Fruit, result (फलं). -16 N. of a son of धर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Vishnu. --Oomp. -अधिकारा charge of money, office of treasurer; *रे न नियोक्तव्यो H. 2.

-अधिकारिन् *m.* a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. -अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. -अंतरं 1. another or different meaning. -2. another cause or motive; अर्थयमर्थतरमात्र एव Ku. 3. 18. -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. °क्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is added to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa*; उक्तिरर्थतरस्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः । (१) हनुमान्बन्धितार्त्तु दुष्करं किं महात्मनो ॥ (२) युगवद्भरतुसंगर्गाद्याति नीचोपि गौरं । प्रथमालानुबन्धेन धनं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10. and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kālidāsa, -Māgha and Bhāravi). -अन्वित *a.* 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. -अर्थिनं *a.* one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. -अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). -आगमः 1. acquisition of wealth, income; गमय स्यात्; Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense; S. D. 737. -आपत्तिः *f.* [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्तिसिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsākas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be'; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved'; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पितो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'; पितृत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दानुक्तस्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a स्वतिरेक्याति; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called केषुतिक्रम्याय or देवाङ्गुल्याय; e. g. हारोयि हरिणाक्षिणा लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यथ स्थेयं के वयं स्मरंकिंकराः Amaru. 100; अमिततन्मोदि मर्द्वं भजते कैव कथा शरीरि B. R. 43

S. D. thus defines the figure:—इहाप-
 पिक्वत्यायामोऽर्थोपचिरीर्यते. —उत्पात्तिः *f.* ac-
 quisition of wealth; so उत्पाजनं. —उपश्ले-
 षकः an introductory scene (in
 dramas); अर्थोपश्लेषकः पंच S. D. 308.
 —उपमा a simile dependent on sense and
 not on sound; see under उपमा. —उष्मन्
m. the glow or warmth of wealth;
 अर्थोष्मणा चिरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2.
 40 —ओघा, —ताज्ञः treasure, hoard of
 money. —कर (री *f.*), —कृत *a.* 1. bring-
 ing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च
 चिद्या H. Pr. 3.—2. useful, advantage-
 ous. —कर्मन् *n.* a principal action (opp.
 गुणकर्मन्). —काम *a.* desirous of wealth
 (—मो dual) wealth and (sensual)
 desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. —कष्टं 1.
 a difficult matter.—2. pecuniary diffi-
 culty; न सुहृदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Niti. —कर्यं do-
 ing or execution of a business; अर्युपे-
 तार्थकृत्याः Me 38 —क्रमः due order or
 sequence of purpose. —गत *a.* 1. based
 on the sense (as a श्लेष). —2. devoid of
 sense. —गौरवं depth of meaning; भार-
 वेर्यगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. —ह्य *a.* (ह्यो
f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal;
 Y. 1. 73; Me. 9. 80. —चित्तक *a.* 1.
 thinking of profit.—2. having charge
 of affairs; सर्वार्थचित्तकः Ms. 7. 121.
 चित्ता, —चित्तनं धarge or administra-
 tion of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्वाधर्थ-
 चित्तायां S. D. —जात *a.* 1. full of mean-
 ing.—2. wealthy (जातचन). (—तं) 1. a
 collection of things.—2. large amount
 of wealth, considerable property;
 Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6.—3. all matters;
 Si. 11. 6.—4. its own meaning; Ki.
 3. 48. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the sense or
 purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्येकं भद्रमश्नुते Nir.
 —तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of
 the matter; H. 4. 94.—2. the real
 nature or cause or any thing.—*दा* *a.* 1.
 yielding wealth; Dk. 41.—2. advanta-
 geous, productive of good, useful.—
 3. liberal, munificent; Ms. 2. 109.—
 4. favourable, compliant. (—दा) *N.*
 of Kubera.—दर्शनं perception of
 objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.—दूषणं
 1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115;
 Me. 7. 48.—2. unjust seizure of prop-
 erty or withholding what is due.—3.
 finding fault with the meaning.—4.
 spoiling of another's property.—दोषः
 a literary fault or blemish with re-
 gard to the sense, one of the four
doshas or blemishes of literary com-
 position, the other three being पददोष,
 पदाश्लेष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions
 &c. see K. P. 7.—निरय *a.* = अर्थप्रधान
 Nir.—निबधन *a.* dependent on wealth.
 —निश्चयः determination decision.—पतिः
 1. 'the lord of riches'; किञ्चिद्विद्विषय-
 र्थपतिं वभावे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3. 18. 1.
 Pt. 1. 74.—2. an epithet of Kubera.
 —पर, —लुब्ध *a.* 1. intent on gaining
 wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous.

—2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2.
 47; Pt. 1. 425.—प्रकृतिः *f.* the leading
 source or occasion of the grand
 object in a drama; (the number of
 these 'sources' is five:—वर्जं विदुः प-
 ताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च ॥ अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा
 शोभ्या यथाविधि S. D. 317). —प्रयोगः 1.
 usury.—2. administration of the affairs
 (of a state). —प्राप्त *a.* derived or
 understood from the sense.—बंधः 1.
 arrangement of words, composition,
 text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थ-
 बंधं V. 2. 14 put or expressed in
 elegant words.—2. connection (of
 the soul) with the objects of sense.—
 बुद्धि *a.* selfish.—बोधः indication of
 the (real) import). —भाष्य *a.* entitled to
 a share in the division of property.—
 धृत *a.* receiving high wages (as a
 servant). —भेदः distinction or
 difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्द-
 भेदः.—मात्रं, —त्र 1. property, wealth;
 Pt. 2.—2. the whole sense or object.—
 युक्त *a.* significant, full of meaning;
 Ku. 1. 13.—लाभः acquisition of wealth.
 —लोभः avarice.—वादा 1. decla-
 ration of any purpose.—2. affirmations,
 declaratory assertion, an explanatory
 remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion
 having a certain object; a sentence
 (it usually recommends a विधि or pre-
 cept by stating the good arising from
 its proper observance, and the evils
 arising from its omission, and also
 by adducing historical instances in
 its support; स्तुतिनिन्दा परकृतिः पुराकल्प
 इत्यर्थवादाः Gaut. Sūt.; (said by Lau-
 gākshi to be of three kinds:—गुणवादी
 विधिस्वादिवादी स्वयतिरे। धृतार्थवादी स्वज्ञानार्थ-
 वादत्रिधा मनः; the last kind includes
 many varieties). —3. one of the six
 means of finding out the *tatparya*
 (real aim and object) of any work.—
 4. praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एषा। दोषं
 तु मे किञ्चित्कथय U. 1.—विज्ञानं compre-
 hending the sense, one of the six
 exercises of the understanding (यज्ञिण).
 —विदुः *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious.—वि-
 प्रकृषः difficulty in the comprehension
 of the sense.—विकरणं = अर्थविक्रिया (change
 of meaning) विकल्पः 1. deviation
 from truth, perversion of fact.—2.
 prevarication; also वैकल्प्यं.—विशेषणं
 a reprehensive repetition of some-
 thing uttered by another; S. D. 490.
 —वृद्धिः *f.* accumulation of wealth.
 —व्ययः expenditure; —ज्ज *a.* conver-
 sant with money-matters.—ज्ञानं 1.
 the science of wealth (political econ-
 omy).—2. science of polity, political
 science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अर्थ-
 ज्ञानकारास्त्रिविधां सिद्धिसुपवर्णयति Mu.
 3; 'इष्यवहास्त्रि one dealing with pol-
 itics, a politician'; Mu. 5.—3. science
 giving precepts on general conduct,
 the science of practical life; Pt. 1.

—शौचं purity or honesty in money-
 matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं
 स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106.—संस्थानं 1. accumu-
 lation of wealth.—2. treasury.—संग्रहः,
 —संचयः accumulation or acquisition
 of wealth, wealth, treasure, property.—
 समाजः aggregate of causes.—भमाहारः
 1. treasure.—2. acquisition of wealth.—
 संपूर्णः accom- plishment of a desired
 object; Ki. 1. 15.—संबंधः connection
 of the sense with the word or sen-
 tence.—साधक *a.* 1. accomplishing
 any object.—2. bringing any matter
 to a conclusion.—सारः considerable
 wealth; Pt. 2. 42.—सिद्ध *a.* understood
 from the very context (though not
 expressed in words), inferable from
 the connection of words.—सिद्धिः *f.*
 fulfilment of a desired object, suc-
 ceas.—हर *a.* inheriting wealth.—हीन *a.*
 1. deprived of wealth, poor.—2. un-
 meaning, nonsensical.—3. failing.
 अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तसिद्धि] 1 With re-
 ference to the meaning or a particu-
 lar object; यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7
 depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.—
 2. In fact, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थ-
 तोऽपि Si. 3. 56; इत्यादिद्वयमर्थतो भवति
 Mv. 3.—3. For the sake of money,
 gain or profit; ऐश्वर्योद्धनेतमैश्वर्यमयं
 लोकोर्यतः सेचते Mn. 1. 14.—4. On account
 of, by reason of.—5. By reason of
 wealth or a particular purpose; अर्थता
 पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः गुमान् Mk.
 3. 27.
 अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, peti-
 tion; N. 5. 112.
 अर्थवत् *a.* 1. Wealth, rich; R. 14.
 23.—2. Significant, full of sense or
 meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दाः S.
 5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51.—3. Having
 meaning; अर्थवत्प्रातुरपरमयः प्रातिपदिकं
 P. I. 2. 45.—4. Serving some purpose;
 successful, useful; स गुमानर्थवज्जन्मा
 Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62.—*adv.* According
 to a purpose.—*m.* (—वान्) A man.
 अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.
 अर्थोत् *ind.* (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a
 matter of course, of course, in fact;
 सूचिकेण वंदो भसित इत्यनेन तसहचरित-
 सपुत्रभक्षणमर्षादायातं भवति S. D. 10.
 —2. According to the circumstances
 or state of the case; as a matter of
 fact.—3. That is to say, namely.
 अर्थोपयु = अर्थ.
 अधिकः [अर्थयने ह्यर्थी कर्] 1 A orier,
 watchman.—2. Especially, a minstrel
 whose duty it is to announce
 (by song &c.) the different fixed
 periods of the day, such as the
 hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.
 अर्थित *p.* Requested, asked, de-
 sired.—तं [भवेत्क] Wish, desire;
 supplication, petition.
 अधिता, -स्व 1 State or condition of
 a supplicant, begging, request; न

ब्यहृत्य कदाचिद्वर्धिता R. 11. 2 ; M. 3 ; K. 141 : तेनाधिरसं त्वयि विधिबन्धाद् दूर-
बन्धुगतोऽहं Me. 6 ; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Mwish,
desire ; R. 14. 42 ; अनधिरस्वामनुष्याणां
Pt. 1. 142 ; Ki. 13. 69.

अधिच् *a.* [अर्ध-इति] 1 Seeking to
gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous
of, (with instr. or in comp.); तुष्यैरधि-
न्तः Dk. 132 ; कौषढ्वाभ्यां^१ Mu. 5 ; को
बधेन ममार्थी स्यात् Mb. Vo. 6 25 ;
अधार्थी Pt. 1. 4. 6. -2 Entreating or
begging any one (with gen.); अधीं
वरकाचमेऽस्तु Ka. -3 Possessed of de-
sires ; अनर्थां पार्थनावहः R. 10. 18. -*m.*
1 One who asks, begs or solicits ; a
beggar, suppliant, suitor ; यथाकामार्थी
तार्थिनः R. 1. 6 ; 2. 64 ; 5. 31 ; 9. 27 ;
कार्यं गतो गौरवः Pt. 1. 146 ; कन्यारत्नम-
यानिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1.
30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complain-
ant, prosecutor ; स धर्मस्थमन्त्रः श-
श्रद्धार्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं । इदृशं संशयच्छेद्यात्
व्यवहारान्तर्दिष्टः R. 17. 39. -3 A
servant, follower. -4 A master or
lord. -Comp. -भावः state of a sup-
pliant, begging, request ; Mā. 9 30.
-मात् *adv.* at the disposal of beggars ;
विजय मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अधियच् *a.* [अर्ध-ञ] (In comp.) 1
Destined or intended for, doomed to
suffer ; शरीरं यातनाधियं Ma. 12. 16.
-2 Belonging or relating to ; कर्म चैव
तदधियं Bg. 17. 27

अर्धयच् *a.* [अर्धं कर्मणि ण्यच्] 1 Fit to be
asked or sought for. -2 [अर्धादनेन,
अर्ध-वृत्] Fit, proper, suitable ; अर्धयो-
विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not
deviating from the sense, signifi-
cant ; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरष्टयाभिहवतस्य सर-
स्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59 ; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich,
wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. -र्थ्यं
Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [अर्द्ध, आनर्द्ध, आर्द्ध, अर्द्धं,
अर्द्धि, or अर्ध] 1 To afflict, torment ;
strike, hurt, kill ; रसःसहस्राण चतु-
र्दशार्द्धात् Bk. 12. 52, see *caus.* below.
-2 To beg, request, ask ; निर्गलिनं बुध्ने
शरत्पुत्रं नादति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -3
To go. -4 To move, be agitated or
moved ; be scattered (as dust) ; fly
in pieces, dissolve (Ved.) (The
past participle is usually अर्द्ध, but
अर्ध when the root is preceded by अ-
भि, नि, वि, स ; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5).
-*Caus.* (or 10 P.) 1 (*a*) To afflict,
torment, distress ; तत एनं महोत्प्रेर-
यामास तोमरः Mb. ; कामार्द्धित, कौप्यं,
भयं &c. (*b*) To strike, hurt, injure,
kill ; यनार्द्धितं देव्युपरं विनाशं Bk. 2.
46 ; 9. 19 ; 15. 90. -2 To stir up,
rouse, agitate, shake vehemently,
make agitated or restless. -3 To
distort ; अर्द्धित्वानिलो वक्रमर्द्धितं जन-
यस्ततः Suarnta. -With अति to tor-
ment excessively fall upon or at-

ack ; अत्पार्द्धित् बालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15.
115. -अभि to distress. affliot, pain,
oppress ; अर्धयर्द्धितो बुधलः (शीतेन पीडि-
तः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -ति Ved. to
stream forth, flow out. -प्र to over
work, to work or exert oneself be-
yond measure ; to cause to flow away.
-रति to oppress or press hard in
return, assail in return, return an
attack. -वि Ved. to go or move
away ; to oppress, harass, pain.
(-*Caus.*) to cause to be scattered
or dissolved, destroy, annihilate.
-सं *caus.* to pain greatly, wound
dissolve.

अर्द्धन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting,
tormenting ; पुरं, चलं. -2 Moving
restlessly, being agitated. -नं [भाव
ल्यृत्] Distressing, afflicting ; pain,
trouble, anxiety, disturbance, excito-
ment, agitation, restlessness -नं,
-नत 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking
begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving
pain.

अर्द्धनि 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sick-
ness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित *p. p.* [अर्द्ध-ञ] Tormented,
afflicted ; begged &c. -तः A disease,
sores of the jaw-bones, tetanus or
hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles
on one side of the face and neck).

अर्द्धित्त्विच् *a.* [अर्द्धितस्यत्य-इति] Suffer-
ing from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ऋ-णित्-अच् ; according
to Nir. from धृ or ऋ] Half, form-
ing a half (divided into 2 parts) ;
-अर्ध-अर्ध the one-half-the other half.
-धः [ऋ-पञ्च] 1 A place, region,
country ; house, habitation (Ved.).
-2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A
part, portion, side. -धं, -धः 1 A half,
half portion ; सप्तनाशं मधुरात् अर्धे द-
जति पठितः ; गन्मर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2 ; पु-
र्वाधः first half ; so उत्तरं latter half ;
दक्षिणं southern half (half on the
right side) so जघनं, अवरं, परं,
ग्रामं &c. ; यद्वर्धं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divided
in half ; ऋज्यायार्धं M. 27 ; R. 3.
59, 12. 99 ; रात्रौ तद्वर्धं गतं Bh. 3. 107 ; one
part of two, apart, partly (Ved.).
-2 Nearness, proximity ; see अर्धेव
(अर्धं may be compounded with
almost every noun and adjective ;
as first member of compound
with nouns it means 'a half of',
and forms an एकदेशिमास or तस्युक्तः
नायः = अर्धं कायस्य ; विपली, मार्गः,
पुरुषः &c. ; with adjectives, it has an
adverbial force ; द्याम half dark ;
शुक्र half eaten ; so विष्ट, पूर्ण &c. ;
with numeral adjectives it may
mean either 'a half of' or 'with an
additional half' ; शतं half of 100 i. e.
50 ; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150 ; with
ordinal numerals 'with a half or that

number' ; °द्वीत्यं containing two and
the third only half ; i. e. two and a
half ; so °चतुर्थ्यं three and a half.
-Comp. -अक्षि *n.* side-look, wink ;
Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body.
-अर्धं half the distance ; °एकपदं a
fault in composition ; see S. D. 575.
-अर्धः a half, the half. -अंशिक *a.*
sharing a half. -अर्धः -धं 1. half of a
half, quarter ; चतुर्थांशभागार्थं नामवे-
ज्यतामुपे R. 10. 56. -2 half and half.
-अभ्यर्द्धकः pain in half the head,
hemiplegia (Mar. अर्धशिरी). (-कं) di-
viding in equal parts. -अर्धशेष, hav-
ing only a half left. -आकारः 1. half
the letter अ. -2. N. of अव्यय q. v.
-आसनं 1. half a seat ; अर्धासनं गौत्र-
भिद्वेषितौ R. 6. 73 ; सम हि द्विषौकतां
समसमर्थासनोपवेशितस्य S. 7 (it being
considered a mark of very great
respect to make room for a guest
&c. on the same seat with oneself).
-2. greeting kindly or with great
respect. -3. exemption from con-
sue. -इंद्रः 1. the half or crescent
moon. -2. semicircular, impres-
sion of a finger-nail, crescent-
shaped nail-print ; N. 6. 25. -3.
an arrow with a crescent-shaped
head (= अर्धेवृद्ध below.). °मौलि N. of
Siva Me. 59. -इंद्र *a.* that of which
a half belongs to Indra. -उक्त *a.*
half said or uttered ; रामभद्र इति अ-
र्थोक्ते महाराजः U. 1. -उक्तिः *f.* a broken
speech ; an interrupted speech. -उदकं
water reaching half the body. -उदयः
1. the rising of the half moon -2. par-
tial rise. -3. a kind of *parvan* ; °आसनं
a sort of posture in meditation.
-उदित *a.* 1. half risen. -2. half utter-
ed. -ऊरुक *a.* [अर्धयूतः अर्धोक्तं काशने]
reaching to the middle of the thighs.
(-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar.
परकर) ; see चंद्राक, -2. mantle, veil.
-ऊत *a.* half done, incomplete. -केतुः
N. of Rudra. -काशः a moiety of
one's treasure. -कौडविक *a.* measuring
half a kodava. -कारः, -री a kind of
measure, half a Khârî ; P. V. 4. 101.
-काश N. of the river Kâvart ; (सनादी
गंगासनादीरुद्रायिनी) ; so जाह्नवी. -गर्भ *a.*
Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb.
-2. N. of the rays of the sun. -गुच्छः
a necklace of 24 strings. -गुंजा half a
gunja. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चक्र-
बन्तिव. -चक्रिन् *m.* N. of the nine black
Vaudeuse and the nine enemies
of Vishnu. -चंद्र *a.* crescent-shaped.
(-द्रः) 1. the half moon ; सार्धचंद्रं विभक्ति
यः Ku. 6. 75. -2. the semicircular
marks on a peacock's tail. -3. an arrow
with a crescent-shaped head ; अर्धेवृद्ध-
सुवैद्यैर्गणेशिच्छेद्य कदलीसुखस्य R. 12. 96.
-4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5.
the hand bent into a semicircle, as
for the purpose of seizing or clutch-

in anything ; °द्रु दा to seize by the neck and turn out ; द्रीयतामेतस्पर्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (-द्रा) N. of a plant (कणस्केट).
 -चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. (-रः, -तिः f.) a meniscus.
 -चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant.
 -चोलकः a short bodice. -जरतीयः न्यायः a kind of न्याय, see under न्याय.
 -तनुः f. half the body. -तिकः N. of a plant (नेपालनिव). -तुरः a kind of musical instrument. -दिनं, -दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. -2. a day of 12 hours. -देवः 1. demi-god. -2. Ved. being near the gods ; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Sây.), -द्वौगिक a. measuring a half *droopa*. -धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Susruta). -नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow ; सुधलक्षणी अर्धनाराचः V. 5. -नारायणः a form of Vishnu. -नारीशः, -नारीश्वरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). -नार्वं half a boat. -निशा midnight. -वेचाशत f. twenty-five. -पणः a measure containing half a pāna. -पथं half way. (-थे) midway Y. 2. 198. -पादाः half a pāda or foot ; अर्धपादं किञ्चुविष्कम्भसुदुष्टस्य Dk. 109. -पार्थिक a. having half a foot ; Ma. 8. 325. -पार्श्वालिक a. born or produced in the *ardhapanchāla*. -पारारतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धनागेन पारारत इव). -पुलायितः a half gallop, canter ; चित्रं चकार पद्मर्धपुलायितेन Si. 5. 10. -पहरा half a watch, one hour and a half. -भागः a half, half a share or part ; तद्धर्भागेन लभस्व कांसितं Ku. 5. 50 ; R. 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half ; सुते तिवरि कुपुस्तं भ्रातरस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. -भाज् a. 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half ; Ma. 8. 39. -2. a companion, sharer. -आस्करः mid-day. -भोटिका a kind of cake. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमकः a kind of artificial composition ; for instances see Ki. 15. 27 ; Si. 19. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus : -आहुरधर्मं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. -माणकः 1. माणकः a necklace of 12 strings (माणक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. -2. a term for a consonant (अंजनं चार्धमात्रकं). -मार्गे *ind.* midway ; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. -मासतम = मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. -मासिक a. 1. happening every fortnight. -2. lasting for a fortnight ; Y. 2. 177. -मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. -यामः half a watch. -रथः [अर्धः असंगुणो रथः रथो] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथो) ; रणे रणेऽभिमानो च विह्वलश्चापि दृश्यते । धृणी कर्णो प्रमादी च तेन मेधैरथो मतः Mb. -रात्रः [अर्ध रात्रेः] 1. mid-

night ; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितपदीये R. 16. 4 ; स्थितेधैररात्रे Dk. 109. -2. a night containing half a whole day or 24 hours. -रात्रार्धदिवसः equinox. -लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakshmi. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, ए and कृ, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (°). -वोक्षणं a side-lock, glance, leer. -वृज् a. middle-aged. -वैनायिकः N. of the followers of Kanāda (arguing half perishableness). -वैशर्षं half or incomplete murder ; त्रिधन कतमधैवशासं ननु मां कामधवे विमुंचता Ku. 4. 31. -वृत्तः the radius of a circle. -जतं fifty. -ज्ञनं [अर्धमज्ञानस्य शकं] half a meal. -शफरः a kind of fish. -शब्द a. having a low voice. -शेष a. having only a half left. -श्याम a. half clouded. -श्लोकः half a Sloka or verse. -सम a. equal to a half. (-नं) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Genas ; anoh as पुणितया. -सस्य a. half the crops, half grown. -सौरिन् m. 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour ; Y. 1. 166. -2. = अर्थिक q. v. -हर, -हारिन् a. occupying the Lal (of the body) ; Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. -ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable. अर्धक a. Half ; see अर्ध. अर्धचोः -चं Half a verse, hemistich ; °आदिगणः a class of words either m. or n. अर्थिक a. (को f.) [अर्धमहति टु] 1 Measuring a half ; तदर्थिक Ma. 3. 1. -2 Entitled to half a share ; Y. 2. 296. -कः A half-oate man ; वैद्यकशब्दः समुपज्ञो ब्राह्मणन तु संस्कृतः । अर्थिकः स तु विज्ञेयो योग्यो विवेकं संज्ञायः Parāśara. अधिन a. [अर्ध-असत्यं इति] Sharing or entitled to a half ; Ma. 8. 210. अधुक् a. Prospering, succeeding. अरुप a. 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). -2 Fit to be increased. अर्पणं [ऋणिश्-सुट्] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon ; पादार्पण-सुहृत्पुत्रं R. 2. 35. -2 Inserting, placing or putting in. -3 Giving, offering, resigning ; स्वदेहापणानेकगण R. 2. 55 ; सुहृत्पुत्रेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9 ; तस्कुह्वमर्पणं Bg. 9. 27. -4 Restoration, delivery, giving back ; न्यासः Ak. -5 Piercing, perforating ; तांश्च तुंभ्रापणशीवीं नलेः सर्वां स्यदारयत् Rām. (Said to mean also fra, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire. -Tv.). अपिसं [ऋणश्-इह्वर Up. 4. 2] The heart ; flesh in the heart. अर्ध 1 P. (अर्धति, आनर्ध, आर्धु) 1 To go towards. -2 To kill, hurt.

अर्धु (बु) दः, -दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds) ; मांसं, नसां, शोणितं &c. -2 One hundred millions. -3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Ahn). -4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. -5 A serpent. -6 A cloud. -7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jains). -8 A long round mass, lump of flesh ; चक्षुषि पिंडा पुनाम्नी वेत् पेशी नपुंसकं चक्षुषुं Susr. ; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). -9 N. of a people. -10 N. of a hell. अर्धुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. -2 All-pervading lord. अर्धुदिन् a. Afflicted with swelling or tumour. अर्भ a. [ऋ-भृ] Up. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, nimportant. -भः 1 A child, pupil. [cf. L. orbis.]. अर्भक a. [According to Nir. अर्भ हन् भवति ह्रस्वं तस्मादर्भकः.] 1 Small, minute, short ; नमो महद्भक्तो नमोऽर्भकेः स्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13. -2 Weak, emaciated, lean. -3 Foolish. -4 Young, childlike. -5 Like, similar. -का 1 A boy, child ; सुनस्य यावाद्यमंतमर्भका R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. -2 The young of an animal. -3 A fool, idiot. अर्भेण a Ved. Youthful, young. अर्भेः-भे [ऋ-भृ Up. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. -2 A country to which one should go (गंत्यदेशः or चिंतनग्रामनिवासः). -3 A cemetery. अर्मक a. Narrow, thin. -कं Narrowness. अर्मणं A measure of one droopa. अर्मन् n. [ऋ-भृ] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds). अर्य a. [ऋ-भृ] 1 Excellent, best. -2 Respectable. -3 Attached, true, devoted. -4 Dear, kind. -यः, 1 A master, lord ; अर्यः प्रेम्णा नो तथा बहुभारस्य Si. 18. 52 ; Sānti. 1. 18. -2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. -यौ 1 A mistress. -2 A woman of the Valaya tribe. -यौ The wife of a Vaisya. -Oomp. -जारा the mistress of an Aryan. -रानी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. -वयी a Vaisya of rank. अर्यणी [अर्य-आतृ-डीए च] A woman of the Valaya tribe. अर्यमन् m. [अर्ये अर्धं मिमीते, मा-कन्विर् निपातोऽपि Up. 1. 156] 1 The sun ; योग्य-तर्धमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तटोमिच Si. 2. 39. -2 The head of the Pitrīs or Manes ; पितृणामयं चारिम Bg. 10. 29. -3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. -4 N. of the arka plant. -5 One of the Adityas. -6 A bosom-friend, playfellow. -Oomp. -वेच N. of the 12th lunar mansion. अर्थमिक a. Compassionate ; (dimi- nutive of अर्थमद्च P. V. 3. 84).

अर्थस्यः The sun ; a bosom friend.
अर्वे 1 P. To kill.
अर्वेट Aheha.
अर्वन् a. [ऋवन्तिर्] 1 Going, moving, running. —2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गद्य Up. 4. 112; कुसित 5. 54). —m. (अर्वो, अर्वतो, अर्वतः &c.) 1. A horse ; श्रुधी हनप्रमहमर्चनो व्रजाः Si 12 31. —2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. —3 One of the ten horses of the moon. —4 Indra. —5 A short span (गोक्षीपरिमाण) —ती 1 A mare. —2 A bawd, procreant. —3 A nymph. —Comp. -वसु: one of the principal seven days of the sun.
अर्वश a. Possessed of courages, quick.
अर्वाञ्च a. [अरे कले देशे वा अंचति एषो अर्वादेशः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp पराञ्च). —2 Turned towards, coming to meet any one. —3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river) (opp. पार). —4 Being below or behind (in time or place). —5 Following, subsequent. —कृ ind. 1 Hitherward, on this side. —2 From a certain point. —3 Before (in time or place) परसुद्वेराक मलिननय ब्रह्मांडमधूत् R 125; अर्वाक मन्त्रस (सस्वामी हरन परतो वृषः Y. 2 176, 113 ; 1. 234 ; Ms. 8. 30 ; 5 59. —4 On the lower side, behind, downward (opp. ऊर्वा). —5 Afterwards, subsequently. —6 (With loc) Within, near ; एते चार्वागुपवनमुवि (इन्द्र-दधीकुरासं) S. 1. 15. —Comp —कालः posterior time. —कालिक a. b. l. angling to proximate time, in dem ; °ता modernness, posterity of time ; Ms. 12. 96. —कूलं the near bank of a river. —विल a. Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. —वसु v. offering riches. (-सुः) 1. rain. —2. a cloud. —सामन् n. Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. —क्षेतत् m N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.
अर्वाके ind. In the proximity of, near.
अर्वाचीन a. [अर्वाञ्च-स] 1 Turned towards ; favouring. —2 Being on this side, below. —3 Born afterwards, posterior. —4 Modern, recent. —5 Reverse, contrary ; °ना state of being posterior or recent ; state of being contrary. —नं ind. (With abl.) 1 On this side of. —2 Thenceforward. —3 Less than. —4 Later than ; यदूर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंतरीशान् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् a. [अवरहातोऽस्यस्य मत्पृषोः] Later, modern. —f. Proximity.
अर्वावसु N. of the Hotri of the gods (देवानां होता).

अर्बुक [अर्बु-हिनेन बाहुं उक्त्वा] N. of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahābhārata and conquered by Sahadeva ; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श a Bringing misfortune, sinful ; indecent —शः 1 Damage, hurt. —2 = अर्शम् q v.

अर्शञ्च n [ऋ अशुत्वाथो शुश्च Up. 4. 135] Pilo. —Comp. —प्रा a. destroying piles (-प्रः) 1 N. o. the plant शुष्क, so called because it is said to cure pile. —2 one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (-प्रः) 1. N. of the plant Caruculigo Archioidea Lin. —2 the marking nut plant (महातक). —युक्त a. afflicted with piles. —हित a. oming piles. (-तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शम a. [अर्शञ्च अस्यर्थे-अश्] Afflicted with piles ; Ms. 3. 4.

अर्शिन a. [अर्शमस्यस्य इनि] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान a. [ऋश-असात् शुश्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Fire. —2 N. of a demon.

अर्षण a. [ऋ पृथी ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. —णं Going, moving. —णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. —2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हते, अर्हते, आर्हते, अर्हित] (epic A. as रावणा नर्हते पूजां Rām.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.) ; किमिदं नायुदमानमरेचराणांर्हति S 7 ; so दृढं, प्रायश्चित्ते, चर्धे &c. —2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.) ; ननु गर्भः सिद्धं रिक्त्वमर्हति S 6 ; न स्त्री स्वान्तेडयमर्हति Ma. 9 3 ; also with inf. ; न स तल्लभ्यमर्हति Ma. 8. 147 ; 11. 7, 18. —3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft implying duty or obligation ; नाप्यस्त्री वास्तुमर्हति Y. 2. 49 ; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्हति R. 1 88. —4 To be fit or deserve to be done ; अर्थना मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5, 112 ; Dk. 137. —5 To be equal to ; be worth, न ते नात्राप्युचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 are not equal to ; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नर्हति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86 ; 3. 131. —6 To be able, translateable by ' can ' ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; विनाशमस्यस्यस्य न कश्चिदकर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17 ; अल्लोयिन तैलानि तिलेश्यो नासमर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. —7 To worship, honour ; see caus. below. —8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्हू represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by ' pray ', ' deign ', ' be pleased to ', ' will be pleased to ' ; द्वित्राप्यहान्यर्हति सोढुमर्हत् R. 5.

25 pray wait. &c. ; नर्हति मे प्रणयं वि- हंतुं 2. 58 ; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it ; Kn 6. 32 ; Ms. 1. 2 ; Bg 10. 16. 2. 17 ; R. 1. 72 ; 1. 89 ; 3 46. —Caus. or 10 P. To honour, worship ; राजानिर्हन् मनुष्यकंपाणिः Bk. 1. 17 ; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह a 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving ; अर्हांभोजयन् विभी दंडमर्हति माषकं Ms 8 392. —2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to (with acc., inf., or in comp) ; नैवाहः पैतृकं रिक्त्वं पत्न्येरागादिनो हि सः Ms 9. 144 ; संस्कारमर्हसं न च लक्ष्यसे Rām. ; तस्मात्साहायं चर्धं धर्तारान्नाम्न स्- चांधवान् Bg. 1 37 ; प्रदक्षिणकियाहोयां R. 1. 76 ; so मानं, वधं, दंडं &c. —3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). —4 Becoming, proper, fit ; के- वलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3 ; with gen. also ; स मृत्याहो महोयुजां Pt. 1. 87-92 ; or in comp. : तद्वर्हणं प्रायाश्चित्ते न. 275 ; so हृत्, यज्ञं Ak. —5 Worth (in money), costing ; see below. —र्हः [अर्ह-वच्] 1 N. of Iadra. —2 N. of Vshqu. —3 Price (as in महाह). ; महा- हर्हत्यापारवर्तनं च्युतेः Ku. 5. 12 (महाहर्हो यस्याः Malli.). —4 Fitness, propriety. —5 Motion, course (गति). —र्हां Worship, adoration ; Ki. 2. 58 ; R. 1. 76.

अर्हणं-णा [अर्ह भोतेत्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration ; अर्हणामर्हते चक्रु- र्धुनयो नपचक्षुषे R. 1 55 ; St. 15. 22 ; 14. 58, R. 11 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्हणा ind. Ved. According to what is one ; according to one's means.

अर्हणाय pot. p Fit to be worshipped, adored.

अर्हत a. [अर्ह शतृ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable ; S 5 15 ; R 5. 25 ; 1. 55 ; Ru. 6. 56 ; Ms. 3. 128. —2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत. ख्यात). —3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). —m. 1 A Buddha ; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy. —2 A superior divinity with the Jainas ; सर्वज्ञो जिनरगादिशेषलोक्यपजितः यथास्थिताथवादी च देवोर्हत् परमेश्वरः । see the word जित also.

अर्हत a. [अर्ह-वा-ज्ञ] Worthy, deserving. —तः 1 A Buddha. —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 N. of Siva.

अर्हती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration ; श्रीनार्हती चणोमुष्येः Sk.

अर्हो pot. p. [अर्ह-यत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. —2 Fit to be praised. —3 Right, fit, proper. —4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हिरिष्वणि a. Ved. Making enemies cry aloud ; exultant.

अलु 1 U. (अलतिने, अलितं, अलित)
1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or
able. -3 To prevent ward off ; see
अलम्.

अलं [अल-अञ्] 1 The sting in the
tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpi-
ment ; cf. आ

अलकः [अल-कन्, अलति घृषयति मुलं]
1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in gene-
ral ; ललाटिकाचन्दनधूसरालका Ku. 5.
55 ; अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1. 42 ; 4. 54 ;
अलकभंगता गतः K. 4 ; अलके बालकुं-
दासुविद्धं Me 65 (the word is n. also,
as appears from a quotation of Malli ;
स्वभावकण्ठालकानि तासां) -2 Curls on
the forehead. -3 Saffron besmeared
on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अ-
लकं). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten
years of age. -2 N. of the capital
of Kubera (situated on a peak of
the Himalaya above the peak of Me-
ru, inhabited also by Siva), and of
the lord of the Yakshas ; अलकामति-
वाह्ये Ku. 6. 37 ; विभाति यस्यां ललित-
लकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2.
10 ; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वरा-
णां Me. 7. -Comp. -अधिपः, -पतिः, -ई-
श्वरः 'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera ;
अत्यजीववमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. -अंतः
the end of a curl or ringlet ; Si. 4.
9 ; Me. 8. -नंदा 1 N. of the Ganges,
or a river falling into it. -2 a girl
from eight to ten years of age. -प्रभा
N. of the capital of Kubera. -त्रियः
N. of a tree (पीतमाल). -संहतिः f.
rows of curls ; Si. 6. 3.

अलकं ind. In vain, for nothing.

अलकः -लकः [ल रकोऽस्मात्, रस्य लब्धे,
स्वार्थे क् Tv.] The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip) ; (दंतवाससा)
त्रिपेण्डितालककपाटनेन Ku. 5. 34, 68 ;
7. 58 ; त्रिपाशालककः M. 3. 5 ; अल-
ककांका पद्मं तलान R. 7. 7 ; त्रियो ह-
तार्थाः पुरुषं विरथं निष्पीडितालककवच-
जंति Mk. 4. 15. -Comp. -रसः red lac,
juice ; अलकरसरकाभावलकरसवजितौ ।
अद्यापि चरणौ तस्याः यक्षकौडसमप्रभौ
Rām. -रामा the red colour of *alakta*.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or
marks. -2 Having no characteristic
or distinguishing marks, undefined,
undistinguished ; Ms. 1. 5 -3 Having
no good marks, inauspicious,
unfortunate, ill-omened ; क्लेशावहा
मदुरलक्षणहृत् R. 14. 5. -ण 1 A bad
or inauspicious sign ; Ms. 4. 156.
-2 That which is no definition, a
bad definition.

अलक्षित a. 1 Unseen, unperceived,
unobserved ; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1 ; अल-
क्षितास्पृश्यतनो दृषेण R. 2. 27. -2 Un-
characterized ; not marked. -Comp.

-अंतक a. suddenly dead. -उपस्थित
a. one who has approached unobser-
ved.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having
no particular marks. -4 Insignificant
in appearance. -5 Having no pre-
tence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or
secondary (as meaning). -Comp.
-गति a. moving invisibly. -जन्मत
unknown birth, obscure origin ; वपु-
विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. -लिङ्ग
a. disguised, *incognito*. -वाच a.
addressing words to no visible ob-
ject ; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः f. Evil fortune, bad
luck, distress, poverty ; कामाच इग्ने
विकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31.

अलगर्दः [Ety. ?] A water-ser-
pent, the black variety of the Cobra
de Capello (also written अलगर्ध).
-र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलरल a. 1 Speaking unconnect-
edly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (घुच्ची f.) 1 Not light,
heavy, big, weighty (as breast, hips
&c.) ; आयासादलघुतरसाः Si. 8. 1 ; 7.
5. -2 Not short long (in prosody).
-3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense,
violent, very great. -Comp. -उपलः
a rock. -ऊदमन m. intense heat. -प्रति-
ज्ञ a. solemnly pledged or promised.

अलाघवं Meanness, niggardliness ;
R. 9. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not
transgressing, not passing over or
beyond.

अलंघनीय a. Insurmountable, im-
passable, inaccessible, beyond the
reach of ; त्रिदशपरिक्षयलंघनीये कृते
स्वा V. 2 proof against injury ; V. 4.
Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, in-
surmountableness, inaccessibility ;
Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability ; respect-
ability. -3 Authoritative or absolute
rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य a. 1 Not to be transgressed,
overcome &c. ; Si. 3. 64. -2 Beyond
the reach of, impossible to be done ;
Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or at-
tain, unattainable ; K. 10. 6, 13 ; Si.
8. 57 ; °ता state of being proof
against an attack or injury ; Ki.
11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye ;
a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज a Shameless. -जा 1
Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः -जुरः [अलं सामर्थ्यं जृणाति ;
नृ-अच्, प्रथोऽत Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलतिः [अल-वा°अतिच्] Commence-
ment of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध a. Unobtained. -Comp. -अ-
भीक्षित a. disappointed in one's
desired object. -नय a. friendless,
without a patron.

अलभ्य a. Unobtainable, unat-
tainable.

अलम् ind. [अल-बाह°अम्] 1 (a)
Enough, sufficient for, adequate
to (with dative or inf.) ; तस्यालमेषा
श्रुतितस्य नृदये R. 2. 39 ; Ku. 6. 82 ;
अन्यथा प्रतरामाय कुपाम त्वामलं वयम्
Bk. 8. 98 ; Si. 2. 40, 106, 110 ; K.
133 ; Bh. 3. 22 ; Ma. 11. 77 ; R. 2.
39. 9. 32 ; 15. 64 ; Me. 64, 88. (b)
A match for, equal to (with dat.) ;
वैश्येष्वो हरिरल Sk. ; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय
Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with
inf.) ; अलं भोजुं Sk. ; वरेण ज्ञानं
लोकानलं दृश्यं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56 ;
V. 3. 10 ; with loc also ; त्रयाणाम-
पि लोकानामलमसि निवारणे Rām. -3
Away with, enough of, no need of, no use of
(having a prohibitive force),
with instr. or gerund ; अलमन्यथा गृही-
त्वा M. 1. 20 ; अलमलं बहु विकल्प M.
1 ; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यस्त दारानयाहरत्
Si. 2. 40 ; अलं महीपाल तव भ्रमेण R. 2. 34 ;
Ku. 5. 82 ; अलमियाङ्गिः कुसुमः S. 4 so
many flowers will do ; Si. 10. 75 ;
som-times used, though less cer-
rectly, with the inf. in the same
sense ; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2, 3 ;
अलं सुप्तजनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (a)
Completely, thoroughly ; अहंस्वपनं ज्ञ-
यितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53 ; स्व-
पि विततयाः स्वर्णिगः प्रीणयालम् S. 7. 34 ;
R. 10. 80 ; K. 169 ; Si. 3. 58 ; 4.
39. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a
high degree ; तद्वति अलम् K. 2 ; यो
गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak ; Mv. 6. 40 ;
इत्यलमन्वज्ञानं सुनिर्मां Ki. 13. 13 again
and again, exceedingly. -5 In vain.
-6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of
अलि and घृषण also. -Comp. -कामण
a. [अलं समर्थः कर्मणि ख] competent to
do any act, skilful, clever. -कुमारि a.
[अलं कुमार्ति] sufficient to support a
woman (घन) ; P. 1. 2. 44. -कृ, -कार
&c. see separately below. -नामिन् a.
[अलं पराति गच्छात्, गान] going after, fol-
lowing in due or proper manner ; P.
V. 2. 15. -जीविक a. [अलं जीविकयै च.
त.] sufficient for livelihood. -जुष a.
[अलं जुष्यते कर्मणि बाहु°क] sufficient,
adequate to eating. -तम a. able,
sufficient, having power. -घन a. [अलं
प्रभूतं घनमस्यय अच्] possessing suffi-
cient wealth, rich ; निरादिष्टघनश्चेत्
प्रतिभुः स्यादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूम
a. [अलमस्यथो धूमः] thick smoke,
volume of smoke. -पशुः [अलं यते नि-
रर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for
sacrifice). (-a.) able to keep cattle.
-पुरुषीण a. [अलं समर्थं पुरुषायः स्वार्थे-
लु] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man.
-2 sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man

who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —अल a. 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. —2. an epithet of Siva. —बुद्धिः 1. sufficient sense. —2. false notion (सिध्याद्बुद्धिः). —पूष्य a. [अलं सामर्थ्यं पूष्युः] able, competent; विनाप्यस्मदलपूष्युरि-
यपार्ये तपसःसुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. —2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च श्यनीयमलं चकार K. 207; कतमो वसोऽलंकृतः S. 1. —3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. —2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सृजति तावद्वेषयुगाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं सुभः Bh. 2. 92. —3 Preparation.

अलंकरिण्यु a. 1 Fond of ornaments, —2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. —3 Ornaments. —त्युः An epithet of Siva.

अलंकर्तु a. A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. —2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्णस्य V. 1; अतुल्येकाः कृतु विक्रमालंकारः ibid. —3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds: —शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°; शब्दार्थयोरेतस्या व धर्माः शोभाति-
शायिनः । त्सादीशुपकुर्वतोऽलंकारास्त्रं आदादिवत् ॥ B. D. 631; उपकुर्वति तं संतं वैगद्वारेण जातु-
षित् । हारादिषदलंकारास्तेनुमासोपमादयः K. P. 8. —4 The whole science of Rhetoric. —Comp. —चंद्रिका a commentary on Kavaleyānanda. —शास्त्रं the science and art of Rhetoric, poetics. —सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments. —सूत्र N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism. —हीनं a. unadorned.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः f. 1 Decoration. —2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. —3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्वदौषो शब्दार्थो सयुगावनलं-
कृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थवनलंकृती ॥ अतो न मन्थते कस्यमद्वेषमनलं कृती ॥; Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः श्रवणकोमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6. (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंक्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट a. Not libidinous, chaste. —टः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting. —2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —3 Prahasa, the minister of Ravana. —4 A demon killed by Ghāṭotkacha. —या 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs. —2 A kind of plant (हज्जालु). —3 A barrier, a line of

water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलेरेखा).

अलय a. [नाति लयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; Si. 4. 57. —2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction, permanence. —2 irth, production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलंकः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. —2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs. —3 A kind of worm. —4 N. of a plant (चेतार्क).

अलपस n. Merit.

अलले ind. A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pisachas (mostly used in dramas).

अलवालं A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

अलस a. Not shining.

अलस a. [न लसति व्याभियते, लस-अर्] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent. —2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गभ्रमादलसशरीरे दारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4. 90; खेदालतेव K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; Si. 8. 7; V. 3. 2; Dk. 20, Si. 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24; Ki. 10. 60, V. 5; गगनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. —3 Soft, gentle. —4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारवै-
लसगमना Me. 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगभं-
भालसायाः U. 3. 28. —सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes. —2 A kind of tree. —3 N. of a sage. —4 N. of a small poisonous animal. —स N. of a plant (हंसपदी). —Comp. —ईक्षणां a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक a. Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नायंस्तादाहारो न च पच्यते ।
आमाशयोऽलसकित्तं सोऽलसकः स्थनः ॥
अलस्य a. Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलातः —तः [ला-क, न. त.] A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निवाणोऽलात-
लाचवं Ku. 2. 23 coal; सद्गुरुक्षणा Rām. चक्रपतिनं V. 5. 2.

अलातृण a. Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. —2 Not granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलाडुः—डुः f. [नलंबते; नलंब-उणित् न लोपश्च वृद्धिः Tv.] The bottle-gourd. —डु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. —2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नामैतत् अंबुनि मज्जंयलाडुनि यावाणः इतं इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —Comp. —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. —याचं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलाडुमय a. Made of a bottle; Y. 3. 60.

अलाभ a. [न. व.] Without gain or profit. —भः 1 Non-acquirement, Me. 2. 43; 6. 57, 2. 184. —2 Loss; Ms. 9. 331, 11. 81; Bg. 2. 38.

अलास्य a. Ved. 1 Going forward (to meet). —2 An assailing enemy, an assailant. —3 Epithet of Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य a. Devoid of dancing, idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [अल्-अर् Uṇ. 4. 138] 1 A black bee. —2 A scorpion. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The sign of the zodiac called बुधिर. —6 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —कुलं a flight or number of bees; संकुलं full of a swarm of bees; अलिकुलसंकुलकुलुम-
निराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1.; संकुलः the kubja plant. —जिह्वा, ह्रिकता [अलिश्च शुभा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft palate. —डूर्वा N. of a plant; (मालाडूर्वा), —यत्रिका, —पर्णी N. of a tree. (बुधिरपत्रा-
ख्यवृक्षः). —गिय a. pleasing to the bees. (—यः) the red lotus. (—यः) the trumpet flower. —माला a flight of bees. —मोदा N. of a plant (गणितकारी). —विरावः, —रुतं song or hum of a bee. —बलम = गिय q. v.

अलिम् m. [अल्-अर्नि] 1 A scorpion. —2 A bee; मलिनिमालिनेः साधवयोवि-
ताम् Si. 6. 4. —नी A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलीभिः Si. 6. 72; अलिनी-
जिण्युः कचानी चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिंशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिङ्कं [अत्यन्ते धृष्यते अल्-कमणि इकन्] The forehead; अलिकेन च हेमकांतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिङ्कवः A kind of carrion bird.

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिग a. 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. —2 Having bad marks. —3 (Ingram.) Having no gender. —यः An epithet of the Supreme Being. —यः Absence of marks.

अलिङ्गिन् m. An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

अलिंजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिन् a. [अल्-बाहु-इन्] Greatly advanced in penance (तपोभिरतिरुद्ध). —नः N. of a tribe.

अलिङ्कः [अत्यन्ते धृष्यते, अल्-कमणि-किङ्क-इ] 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिङ्कतोरणं M. 5, Dk. 74. —2 A place (like a square) at the door. —3 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; or its ruler also.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo.-2 A bee.-3 A dog.

अलिप्ता Freedom from desire or cupidity.

अलिमकः = अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक -चक see अनिमक.

अलीक a. [अल्-वीकृत् Up. 4.25 निपातः] [Unpleasing, disagreeable.-2 Untrue, false, pretended; °सुग्यः K. 84; अलीक-कोपकानि K. 147; °वचन Amarn. 23, 33, 43.-3 Little, not much, few.-कं 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगता गतः K. 4.-2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth.-3 Heaven.-Comp. -मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling taste of fish (' mock-fish ').

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकित् a. 1 Disagreeable, unpleasing.-2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य a. False.

अलीगर्दः A snake; see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [अल्-उत्] A small water-pot. अलुक, समासः [नास्ति विभक्तः लुक् लोपोश्च] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिजं, आत्मनेपदं, जतु वाचः &c.

अलुप्त a. 1 Not cut off, undiminished.-2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध a. Moderate, content; not covetous; °स्वं contentment.

अलुक्ष a. Soft (Ved. for अरुक्ष).

अले } ind. Unmeaning words
अलेले } in the dialect of the Pisachas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक a. Stainless. -का An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश a. Not little, much, large. -कं ind. Not at all.

अलेशन a. Firm, steady.

अलोक a. 1 Not having space (Ved.). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोकयत इत्यलोकः Malli.); see लोकालोक also.-3 Having no people.-4 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world.-2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सवानि-मौल्लोकान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हासि Rām.-3 The immaterial or spiritual world.-4 The nether world (महाल). -5 A Ritvij or any such priest.-6 One who is not a seer or observer. -का A kind of bird. -Comp. -सामान्य a. extraordinary, uncommon; °युगसन्तुजः MāI. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकनीय a. Invisible.

अलोकित a. Unseen.

अलोक्य a. Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ma. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग a. Not defective in a single limb.

अलोमः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation.-2 Non-confusion right process.

अलोभित् a. Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोल a. 1 Tranquil; unagitated.-2 Firm, steady.-3 Not fickle.-4 Not thirsty, free from desire.-लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु a. Indifferent to sensual objects; °स्वं indifference to sensual objects.

अलोल्प a. 1 Free from desire.-2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित a. Bloodless, not red. -कं Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

अलौकिक a. (-की f.) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural.-2 Unusual, rare.-3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अधिश्चि हरि ङि इत्यलौकिकं-4 Theoretical; °स्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादमरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि ससुहितेषु विलोच्य तैत्थ्युना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Prik. 1. -Comp. -संनिकर्षः proximity not common to the world (of three-kinds).

अलकः 1 A tree.-2 A member of the body.

अल्प a. [अल्-प] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत्-प्रयत्न); Ma. 11. 36.-2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्वहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचां-तरा V. 4. 26.-3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. -4 Young.-5 Seldom, rare. -ल्पं Very little. -ल्पं-ल्पेन-ल्पात् adv. 1 A little.-2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिरल्पेन नि-घते Rām.-3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty.-Comp. -अल्प a. very little or minute, little by little; Ma. 7. 129; °भासं Me. 81. -असु = प्राण q. v. -आकांक्षित् a. desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् a. short-lived; Ma. 4. 157. (-युः m.) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. -आरंभः a small or gradual beginning. -आहार, -आहारित् a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-रि) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. -इच्छु a. moderate in wishes, seeking little. -इतर a. 1. other than small, large.-2. other than few,

many; as °राः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ईशारह्य a. named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin -ऊन a. slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -कार्यं a small matter. -केशी 1. N. of a plant (सुतकेशी). -2. the root of a sweet flag. -क्रीत a. bought for a small sum, cheap. -गंध a. having little scent or odour. (-घं) a red lotus. -चेष्टित a. inert. -छद्, -छाद् a. scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ a. knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तनु a. 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short.-2. weak, thin.-3. having small bones. (-नुः) a kind of tree. -दक्षिण a. defective in presents (as a ceremony), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ma. 11; 39.40.-दृष्टि a. narrow-minded, short-sighted. -घन a. of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor, Ma. 3. 66; 11, 40.-धी a. weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. -पत्रा 1. N. of a plant (a species of the Tulsi). -2. a tree having a few leaves. -रंश a red lotus. -पशु a. Ved. having a small number of cattle. -पञ्जस् a. having few descendants or subjects. -प्रमाव a. of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °स्वं insignificance. -प्रमाण, प्रमाणक a. 1. of little weight or measure.-2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (-णः -णकः) common cucumber. -प्रयोग a. of rare application or use, rarely used. -प्राण, अयुस् a. having little power or strength, having a short breath, asthmatic; °णश्च क्रियासु भवति Suar. (-णः) 1. slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अयु म्नि वर्णमया व्यञ्जनात्प्रयतः स्युतः Sk. i. e. the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals and the letters ह् च् द् त् प् ग् ज् झ् ङ् ब्. -बल a. weak, feeble, having little strength. -त्राघ a. causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. -बुद्धि-मति a. weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ma. 12. 74. -भाषित् a. speaking little, taciturn. -मध्यम a. slender-waisted. -मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely. -2. a short time, a few moments. -मारिषः [अल्पः मारिषः शाक. कर्म°] a kind of amaranth (शाक) Amaranthus polygamus. -मूर्ति a. small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-र्तिः f.) a small figure or object. -मूल्य a. of small value cheap. -मेघस् a. of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् a. young in age, youthful. -वाचित् a. speaking little, taciturn. -विद्य a. ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. -विषय a. 1. of limited range or capacity; क् चारुविषया मतिः

R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. —शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —शमी a small tree-like shami. —सरस *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (लिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 23; नदिपरिशुद्धिमपि अल्पका प्रतिपद्यते U. 4. —कं Little. —कः N. of a plant (यवस).

अलपता, -स्त्रे 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —च 1 A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदयिकेषु, अल्पशः आदिषु P. V. 4. 42 Com., P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल्प, कृतार्थे जिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न चकोऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्ट] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, commit.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पोयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयस्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अल् 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवति, अवि-प्यति, अविन्, अविने or ऊन्] 1 To protect, defend; यमस्तामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरहामिरीशः S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्दोष एतन्नुरपि मेदिनी 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love.

-4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; e. g. गति, कति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वामर्थ्य, or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, शक्ति, अवाप्ति, षडण, व्याप्ति, आलिप्तन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and वृद्धि). —Caus. To consume, devour. —WITH अत्तु to encourage, inspire. —उद् 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. —उप 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. —सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव-लुट्] 1 Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनपिवनावालि, Si. 6. 37. —न Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (The initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वोपरो तोयनिधी पगस Ku. 1. 1.) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from; down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधु, अवसो; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ, -कीर्ण; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन; (d) littleness; वीहीनवृत्ति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलंब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रून् (परामर्शित); (h) commanding; अवकल्प; (i) depression, bending down; अवदृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवह -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकृष्ट; अवकोकिलः = अवकृष्टः कोकिलया; Sk.

अवंशः A bad family, wrong family; पतितो राजा Chāp. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कट् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर, -कर्त &c. See under अवकृ-कृत्.

अवकर्ण 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67. अवकर्णने Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land. —Comp. अद *a.* eating moes. —उल्ल *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश 1, 4 A. To be visible, to be manifest. —Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापद्धितये बहुति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहंरत्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यमर्तं तत्र वृथो मनोभवः Ka. 1. 41. -2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोत्वा न्रामायाम्यथितो वदौ R. 4. 58; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; Ma. 3. 201; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथं चिद्विहावकाशः Pt. 5. 8; अवकाशो विविक्तोयं महानद्योः समागमे Rām; सद्यो-पावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषाः V. 3. your unfinished sentence shows that there is: room to find fault. (b) Footing admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु वर्षपतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7, 52; oft used

in these senses with लभ्; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावैगुण्यिते मे मनसि शिवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prab.; also with कृ or वा 'to make room for,' 'admit,' 'give way to'; अतो हि वृथा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्माद्दोषो विपुलमभिर्नावकाशोऽधमानं Pt. 1. 366; ज्ञाने वृत्तोऽवकाशः Amam. 18; अदृत्तावकाशो मत्तरस्य K. 45 not swayed by malice; Ma. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; ददौ च निजचित्तेपि सोऽवकाशं मनोभुवः Ka. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलेषु विहङ्गावकाशं (निद्रा) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious. अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāsa* verses.

अवकीर्ण -गिन् See under अवकृ.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारत्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. —रं Deformity See अवकट.

अवकुष्ठित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Investing, surrounded. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स 10 U. To blame, revile, condemn.

अवकुत्सित *p. p.* Blame, reviled &c. —तं Blame, censure.

अवकृत् 6 P. To cut off or away. —Caus. To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तनं संघीत Nala. 10. 22.

अवकलन Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्थस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्त्वि *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्मं Ms. 4. 218.

अवरुद् 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उरुद्ध or प्रुद्ध); जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन उपयते Rām. —ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (समाजंनशोधनविनियुक्त);

रणो देवोऽवकृष्टस्य षड्वकृष्टस्य वेतनं Me. 7. 126.

अवकृ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; Si. 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूनैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्यांतरीयाणाम् Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out; Me. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (Atm.) (Used reflexively) (a) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरति हस्ता स्वमेव Sk. (b) To fall asunder. (c) To pass away, fall off. (d) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कृ अप] Dust, aweepings; अवकरानकरं विकिरति Bh. 2. 124.

अवकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपि रजोभिरौषेररवकीर्णस्य मणेरुद्धार्यता Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णम् a. [अवकीर्णमेव इष्टां इति] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -m. (-र्ण) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णं मवेद्ब्रह्म ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम् । गर्भं पशुमालम्ब्य नैकृतं स विशुष्यात् ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155, 11, 118-9; *त्रतं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवकल्प 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); ज्ञातीरिणं संसृतयेऽवकल्पते Bhāg. -Caus. 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पयामिदं ग्लायैद्यत्तद्वदेषु भवानपि Bk. 19. 17; यच्च भवान्मृगलं याजयेत्तावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित p. p. Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकृतिः f. 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केच भोक्ष्यसे अनवकृतावेव Sk. (अनवकृतिर्संभारता). -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश a. Having the hair hanging down,

अवकेशिन् a. 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसजाः केशा विद्यन्ते अस्य इति] Having small or very few hair. -m. A fruitless tree.

अवक्रीकल a. [अवकृष्टः कोकिलया] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवकथ्य a. 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवकत्र a. Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र a. Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रक्षिन् [अव-कृष्णिनि पृ०] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रक्षिणं वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1 2.

अवक्रंद 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रन्द a. Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. -दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रैवेनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -Caus. To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रातिः f. 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् a. Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omissions non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री १ A. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्यासं द्रव्यं Sk.)

अवक्रुर् 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट p. p. Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रिन्न a. Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्रेद् 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्रेद्वं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्रामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्रि 1, 5, 9 P. To remove, carry off, destroy. -Pass. To waste away; decay.

अवक्षयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लक्ष्यं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगारं.

अवक्षीण p. p. Wasted, emaciated. -णं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवक्ष्मवक्षिप्य सुनिबन्धाण्यवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मदलेखानवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. -Caus. To cause to fall down.

अवक्षित p. p. 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of karman q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कृ P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195 -4 Overcoming, subduing. -णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत p. p. Sneezes upon; द्विषवक्ष्म नगर्गजं पातितारुमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवखंड 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभाषयां K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखंडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [विन्मः खातः] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [अवखातः निन्दितः खादः खाद्यं] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति माचकीर्णः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण a. Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगंडः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ a. [निपातः Up. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (पातःस्नातः).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् 1 P. 1 To go down, descend अंजः समुद्रमवगमुरागः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतारण्यनिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मानेव

मवगच्छति V. 2; कथं ज्ञातमित्यभिहिते श्रुतं ह्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1; न खल्ववगच्छामि, परस्तादवगम्यत एव S. 1; तत्तद्वेषावगच्छत्वं मम हेजोऽज्ञसंभवं Rg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. (b) To consider, regard, look upon. -5 To assenre oneself, be convinced. -Caus. 1 To bring near. -2 To inform oneself of, find out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिमवगमयितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mu. 5; सर्वमिवं विचारवगमयत्य Dk. -4 To indicate, show; संनाहोषं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत p. p. 1 Gone away or down. -2 Known, learnt, understood; sometimes used actively; तद्वेवधयानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7 11 arnt; उदपूर्वा तद्वहितमवगतोऽहं ibid. came to know. -3 Assented, promised.

अवगतिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. -2 True or determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः. -गमन् 1 Going near, descending. -2 Understanding, comprehension, perception, knowledge, being acquainted with. -3 True or determinate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं सुसुक्तं कर्तुमवययत् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगाढः A small wooden basin for bailing water out of a boat.

अवगाह् 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe oneself in, plunge into, dive into; with acc. or loc.; तमोपहंत्रीं तमसां वगाह्य R. 14. 76; अन्यमवकाशमवगाह्यिष्ये V. 4; स्वप्नवगाह्यतेत्यर्थे जलं Y. 1. 272; Bk. 6. 29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, be absorbed into (fig.); अमात्यराक्षसो नात्यनवगाहितमार्यज्ञाणक्यस्य चरितमवगाहितमिच्छति Mu. 6. -2 To enter, penetrate, fully pervade; विमानकृष्णाण्यवगाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40; पृथोपरि तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वपरसमुद्रावगाहः S. 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also. -Caus. To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ p. p. 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनद्विपस्य Mk. 2; अमृत-हृदमिवावगाढोऽस्मि S. 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām. -2 De-pressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अम्युक्तता परस्तादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्पश्चात् S. 3. 8; मयुरभजदवगाढतरः Si. 15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes; अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनार्याससमं कुल Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः. -हन् 1 Bathing; सुभगस-ल्लिखितावगाहः S. 1. 3; अवगाहप्रसिधत्-मिष वनमहिषयुथं K. 29; सदावगाहक्षम-चारिसंघः Ra. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, immersing (in general); entering into; हृष्युगवगाहनसाहसिकं Dk. 16; परदेशाव-गाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमात्र-

शान्ता R. 5. 47; दुग्धानामवगाहनायविधिना रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.) Mastering, learning, studying completely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहगंभीरबुद्धिः K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A bucket.

अवगाह्य pot. p. 1 Fit for bathing. -2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अस्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on K. 13, 48.

अवगुण्डं 10 P. 1 To come with, shroud; परुषचर्मोऽवगुण्डितं] . 1; Ms. 4. 49. -2 To draw over, conceal; veil.

अवगुण्डनं 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. -2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुण्डनसंघीता कुलजाभिसरेद्यपि S. D.; चांडालस्तिमिरावगुण्डनपटकेषु विधत्ते विद्युः ibid.; कृतज्ञां विगुण्डनं Mu. 6; उत्सृष्ट-सत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुण्डनानां Ve. 3; Mk. 4. 24; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering, mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping broom. -Comp. -सुदा [अवगुण्डनाय सुदा] a sort of religious ceremony; सव्य-हस्तकृता सुद्धिर्घोषोऽसुखतर्जनी । अवगुण्डन-सुद्रेयमभितो भ्रमिता नता ॥

अवगुण्डनवत् a. Covered with a veil, veiled; वती नारी S. 5.

अवगुण्डिका 1 Veiling, hiding, covering. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुण्डित p. p. 1 Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुण्डिते Ku. 4. 11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness. -2 Powdered, pounded.

अवगुण्डित a. Pounded, ground.

अवगुण्डित a. Woven.

अवगुर 6 U. To assail with threats, to attack, to raise a weapon for the purpose of striking a blow (with loc. or dat.); न कादाचिद् द्विजे तस्माद्द्विजानवगुरेद्यपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्म-णायावगुरेव 165; 11. 207.

अवगुरणं-गोरणं Menacing, assailing with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगुह् 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide, conceal; (रविः) पांशुंजावगुहः Mb. -2 To put into or inside; उष्णोऽं संवेष्ट्य निधीतेऽवगुहत् Katy. -5 To embrace; यामोद्धिजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगुहते Pt. 4.

अवगुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 Embracing.

अवगो 1 P. 1 To sing in a discordant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly, satirize in a song, revile, reproach (mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत p. p. 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. -2 Reproached, abused, censured; अनवगीतः पश्चिद्य; U. 2. 2; अवगीतं गविते दशमिमां Ki. 2. 7; मोदावगीतपथमापुष्य 17. 28; Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Satirized in a song. -5 Seen frequently,

well-known (सुदृष्टं). -सं 1 A satire in song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame. -3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go (as reins). -2 To divide, separate (as words or parts of words); विगुण-णमित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्यकारोऽवग्रहते P. VIII. 2. 46 Com. -3 To break off, discon- tinue; to distinguish, discriminate, discern. -4 To punish, chastise; संतो- पि नाम न महानवग्रह साध्या Si. 5. 49. -5 To seize, choke; गद्गदिकावग्रहमाजकंटा K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in possession, overpower; स्वामिनमवज्ञम- चयुहति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46. -7 To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct. -8 To lay hold of (with the feet). -Caus. To knead, make dough.

अवग्रहीत p. p. Obstructed, impeded, restrained.

अवग्रह्य a. Separable. -सं A pada having the name प्रत्युह.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the compo- nent parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. -2 The mark or interval of such a separa- tion; समासेऽवग्रहो ऽह्यसप्तकालः. -3 The syllable or letter after which such separation occurs; ऋद्वग्रहात् P. VIII. 4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् तां च ते च मदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bb. 2. 2. -5 The mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision of an after r and ओ. -6 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; हृ- द्धिर्भवति ज्ञस्यानामवग्रहविशोपिणां R. 1. 62; रावणावग्रहकृतीमिति वागमूतेन सः 10. 48; नभोनभस्यपार्थुद्धिमवग्रह हृवांतरे 12. 29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -7 An obstacle, impediment, hind- rance, restraint; संसारं Māl. 1 the bonds or fetters of worldly exist- ence; प्रसन्न रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Rām.; see अवग्रह and निरग्रह. -8 A herd of elephants. -9 The forehead of an elephant. -10 Nature, original temperament. -11 A sort of knowl- edge, a false idea. -12 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता Si. 1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term of abuse. -14 An iron hook with which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impedi- ment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3 Knowledge.

अवग्रहाः 1 Breaking, separation. -2 Impediment; अवग्रहस्ते सूयात् Sk. -3 A curso; see अवग्रह.

अवघट् 1 A. 1 To push or brush away or off. -2 To split, break or cut asunder; पंचबाणात् अवघट्यंती Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub; जलौकोऽप्राणमधुनाऽवघट्येत् Susr. -4 To stir up, agitate.

अवघट्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 str-ling up, shaking.

अवघट्टनं Ru bbing away or off.

अवघुष् 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke ; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant ; नदीषु कौचावधुष्टासु Mb.

अवघोषा, -घणं Proclaiming, denouncing. -णा A proclamation.

अवघूर्ण 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro ; as in अवघूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः ; वने यथा शाल इवाव-घूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवघूर्णः Whirling round, a whirl-pool.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling orwhirling round.

अवघृष् 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder ; मृदुना सलिलेन क्षयमानान्धवृष्यंति गिरैरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1. v. 1. -Caus. To rub off, scratch.

अवघर्षणं 1 Robbing into. -2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off ; सलिलैः छुद्धिरेषां गोवालेश्वावघर्षणात् Y. 3. 60.

अवघोडित a. Covered on all sides, concealed.

अवघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell at ; touch with the mouth ; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head) मूर्धनि त्रिवघ्राय Aeval. ; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. -Caus. (घ्रापयति) To cause to smell at.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवच a. Lower.

अवचक्ष 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण a. One telling a censorious tale. -णं Looking down upon.

अवचन a. [न. व.] Not speaking, silent, speechless ; शकुंतला साधुसाधुवचना तिष्ठति S. 1. -नं [अमावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity ; अवचनेऽपिनहोमः KAty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof ; कर a. not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent ; (language) ; वादेऽवचनीयेषु तदेत द्विद्युणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable ; not blamable, free from censure ; लोकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2 ; ता impropriety of speech, freedom from censure ; सर्वथा अवचर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर a. Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रमं The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

अवचर् 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. -Caus. 1 To cease to move or

descend upon -2 To employ, use, apply ; लिप्तः, शकं. कषायं &c.

अवचर a. Going or moving down in or upon. -रः A place of descent, road ; field of action.

अवचरण a. Moving, going. -णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपकविधि).

अवचार्य a. To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3 P. 1 To worship, honour, respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather pick up, pluck (with two acc.) ; नर स्यादवचिन्वाना कुसुमान्याश्रमदुमान् Bk. 6. 10 ; वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To take off. -4 To let down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.) ; ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयेयो सख्यौ S. 4.

अवचायः [अवचि-वञ्] Gathering flowers (with the hands) ; अचित-कुसुमावचायखेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचायिन् a. Gathering, picking off.

अवचित p. p. 1 Gathered. -2 Filled, inhabited.

अवचूडः-लः [अवचना चूडा अयं यस्य वा. डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a chowri) hanging from the top of a banner ; पिच्छावचूडमनु माधवधाम जग्मुः Si. 5. 18 ; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलायः K. 26, 114, 116 ; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or over, overlay ; चूर्णैः शनैर्नगसुखमवचूर्णयं सुस्र. ; भेयो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling with powder ; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित a. 1 Pounded coarsely ; त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133. -2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल = अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलका, -कं A chowri or brash (formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. -2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, covering ; कौचनावच्छादान् (खरात्) Rām.

अवाच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. -3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.) used in Nyāya ; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. -2 Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. -3 (In logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. -4 Bounded, modified determined ; दिक्कालानवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. -5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized as by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion (अवयव). -2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation. -4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). -5 Determination, decision, settlement ; शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्मृतिहेतवः Vāk. P. -6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. -7 Bounding, defining. -8 Generalizing (आधिः). अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing, distinctions.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. -2 Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्नं. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4 Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, particularizing. -6 Peculiar, characteristic. -कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2 A predicate, characteristic property. -3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदनं Cutting off, separating, determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. -तं A horse-laugh.

अवाञ्जि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest) ; to win ; अवजिश्य च तद्धनं Mb. ; Ms. 11. 81 ; युष्कं नाम विमानं वीर्यादवाञ्जितं Rām. -2 To recover ; हतां कुणामवाजयत् Mb. -3 To ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer, अवजितमधुना तवाहमश्नोः Si. 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over ; सेनेदलोकावजयाय दूतः R. 6. 62.

अवजित p. p. Conquered ; contemned, disregarded.

अवजितिः f. Conquest, defeat ; Ki. 6. 43.

अवजुष्ट a. Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise ; to treat with contempt, disregard ; अवजानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77 ; अवजानन्ति मां मृदा मातृर्षी तनुमाश्रितं Bg. 9. 11 ; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अवज्ञा अह] Disrespect, contempt ; slighting, low opinion ; नात्मन्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1 ; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.) ; आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41 ; ये नाम केचिद्विह नः प्रथयन्त्यवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6 ; Sānti. 3. 23 ; अवज्ञावज्ञेय परितपति मोक्षैरपि बुधं Udb. -Comp. -उपहत a. treated with agonies of humiliation ; मा जीवन् या परावज्ञाद्वाखदग्धेपि जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, disregard, contempt; ईर्ष्यायुक्तं अवज्ञानात् विद्धि सर्ग-लमात्मनः R. 1 79

अवज्ञाय *pot. p.* To be treated with disrespect; contemptible; विप्रा हि क्षत्रियाःमानो नावज्ञायः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

अवट्ट *a.* [अव-अट्ट्] Produced in a hole. —ट्टः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 A pit; अवट्ट चापि मे राम पक्षिपेदे कलिचरः अट्टे ये निधीयन्ते Rām. —3 A well. —4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवट्टश्चैवमेलानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके Y. 3. 98. —5 A juggler —Oomp —कण्ठयः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. —निरोधनः N. of a particular hell.

अवट्टि, ट्टि *f.* [अव अट्टि] 1 A hole. —2 A well. —3 A sinus.

अवट्टीटा *a* [नासिकायाः नतं अवट्टीटं, अवट्टीटम् नासिकायाः संज्ञायः; नासिकाप्यवट्टीटा, पुस्तोपवट्टीटः P. V. 2. 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवट्टुः [अव-ट्टि मितं ट्टु] 1 A hole in the ground. —2 A well. —3 The back or nape of the neck —4 The depressed part of the body. —5 A kind of tree. —ट्टुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —ट्टु न. A hole, a rent. —Oomp. —जः a hind owl, the hair on the back of the head; Si. 10. 12.

अवट्टय *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवट्टंगः —कः A market, a mart.

अवट्टीर्ण [अव षी-भावे-क] The flight of a bird, flying downwards.

अवट्टं *a.* Ved. Not without a tail said of a cow).

अवट्टतः [अव-अट्ट् वेदे पृ० टस्यतः] A well, cistern.

अवट्टतसा —सं [अवट्टत् पञ्च] 1 A garland —2 An ear ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear ornament (fig. also); नगा ननेकयस्य अवट्टतसाः Ku 1. 55 स्ववाहनप्रोभजलावट्टतसाः 7 38. चन्द्रन-पद्मवाचनसां K 11, 12, 140, 97; R 13 49; Dk 5. 88; Ki 3 11; Śi. 3. 81; *उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4 8; oft with अवट्टितः; वे-स-कुमुदेः भिषेता S. 10 67.—3 An ornament nt worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; नामरमावट्टतसा जलसं-निवेजा Ohā. 2. 3; पुंश्रिं कावट्टतसाभिः परिधानिः Rām.; पुष्पावट्टतसं मालि-सुसुर., कृष्णाणावट्टतसा कल्प.णसंपद Māl. 6.

अवट्टतसपति Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear rings of अवट्टतसपति रूपमाना प्रमदाः शिरीष कुसुमानि S. 1. 4; अवट्टतसपते M. 3.

अवट्टतसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अट्टीकरु बकेनेव

विष्णुसुखस्यावट्टतसक V. 5. 3; मासादाह्व-वट्टतसक (लंका) Rām.

अवट्टतसित *a.* Having a garland, created; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवट्टतस्यण 1 Anything cut in pieces. —2 Chopped straw.

अवट्टतड्ड 10 P To strike downwards; विष्णुवृषाहड्डति Nir. ; to crush under, trample down upon.

अवट्टतड्डनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नै . गिकी सुरभिणः कुसु-मस्य सिद्धा मूर्धनि स्थितिर्न चरगैरवट्टतड्डनानि U. 1. 14 —2 Striking.

अवट्टतत् 8 U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऋज्वीदेषानैरवट्टतस्य कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावततः (न्यग्रोयः) Hariv. —2 To overspread, cover; नभ-सि मेघावतते Susr.; खमवट्टतस्य सलिलत्वा Bṛi S. 24 19. —3 To loosen, undo (especially a bow string).

अवट्टत *p. p.* 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवतता (नदी) Rām.; तुरंगौषैरवतता (पूः) *ibid.* —2 Loosened, slackened; *धन्वत् whose bow is unbent.

अवट्टततिः *f.* Stretching, extending; मालेयावततिरलान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवट्टतानः 1 Stretching. —2 The unbending of a bow. —3 A downward face. —4 The spreading of a plant; लता-शतैरवततामवट्टतानावैस्तथा Rām. —5 A cover (in general); an awning.

अवट्टतप 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. —Caus. 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावतत्प पृथिवीं पृथा दिवस-संक्षये जगामास्तं Mb. —2 To illuminate.

अवट्टतस्य *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अव-ततेन कुलस्थिते auichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. 11. 1. 47; अवततेन कुलास्थितं त पत्तु Sk.

अवट्टतपित *a.* (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवट्टतमसं [अवट्टतं प्यातं तमः अञ्च समासः P V 4 70.] 1 Sight or dim darkness; . गीण्डवतमसं तमः Δκ —2 Darkness (in general); अवट्टतमसभिर्द्राये भास्वता. मयुदूतेन Si. 11 57. (where Malli says यद्यपि सीधेवट्टतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विदोया द्विरोधानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं). —3 Obscurity.

अवट्टतरं *ind.* Ved. Further away, more distantly.

अवट्टतसू *ind.* Below, in the lower world; Ki 5 27.

अवट्टतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवट्टत 1 P 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथावट्टततर च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन्त वृद्धावट्टततरं मंत्रात् Si. 1. 1; यद्वृक्षानटमवट्टतर्पणः Pt. 1; मेघपट्टचीमवट्टतीर्णं षष्ठाः S. 7. कवैतवट्टतर्पणिति चक्रं मस्त-कम् Pt. 5; (fig. also) इति मतिरेव न बोधपट्टचीमवट्टतरति K. 289 fails to see; चागेव मे नाभिधयविष्णुमवट्टतरति प्रपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame.

—2 To flow or run into, discharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं वर्जयित्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवट्टतरति S. 3; see अवर्णने Iso. —3 To enter, enter into, to come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32; स्वदीपं देवशमवतीये M. 5.—4 To begin, commence; अवट्टतरतु भवान् Dk. 152; तथैवसीताह्वय संगीतकमवट्टतरति Dhāt. 1. 5 To present oneself, appear forth, come; प्रसभमव-ततर चित्तजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. —6 To descend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal; ज्ञायावट्टतीर्णं Ka. 2. 21; सुनिकन्या च सा ज्ञायावट्टतीर्णं जाता-ववावत् 2. 31. Rāj T. 1. 130; 5. 66. विष्णुदेवावट्टतीर्णोऽसौ Mārka. P. —7 To get over, subdue, conquer; अवट्टतीर्णोऽस्मि य-ज्ञोगमतिदुस्तरं Ka. 21. 194; अव तस्य बले-तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5 —Caus. 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिद्वतार्ये Mu. 3. 9; रथात्, वृक्षात्, सुलाघात् &c. —2 To take down, put or set down अवतारय सलिलसमर्पे K. 38; मात्रां कक्षांतराद्वतार्ये Pt. 1; स्वयुजाद्व-तारिता R. 1. 34; अवतार्यतां रथा V. 1. —3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्राद्वतार्य भूषणानि Mu. 2, 5; अथांगाराजद्वतार्य चक्षुः R. 6. 30; अधोर्द्वेशाद्वतार्य पादं Ku. 3. 11, Si. 9. 36. —4 To bring downwards. —5 To bend down.—6 To introduce, set a-go- ing, make current, begin; तेन विद्याव-तारिता Rāj. T. 4. 585; तत्र तथा सन्नेव-तारिते 2. 58

अवतरा Descent, N. 3, 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा, अट्टरस्तर्षः; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्नन्त्. —2 An incarnation; see अवतार. —3 Crossing. —4 Sudden disappearance. —5 Steps or stairs leading to a river. —6 A holy bathing-place (तीर्थ). —7 Translating from one language into another. —8 Introduction. —9 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven.—2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवतृकणे ल्युट्] 1 Preface —2 Succession, order, method,

अवतारा [अव तृ कणे पञ्च] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाण्डिपथावतारः Dk. 7; advent, setting in; वसंतावतारसमये S. 1.—2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्याद्विभिरवतारवतारयता व-तावतारासुधा Sankara.—3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general —4 कौट्येण संपति नवः पुत्रावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवात् R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोऽयं वृषतिः Ka. 7. 18.—4 An incarnation of Vishnu;

विष्णुर्देव दशवतारगणने क्षितो महासकले Bb. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu ; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदानुद्धते जगत्त्रिवहते ध्रुगोलप्रदुर्बिभ्रते दैव्यं दायते बलिं हलयते क्षत्रस्यं कुर्वते ॥ पोलस्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते ग्लेच्छान्मुच्छंयते दशाकृत्तिके कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोयशामनः ॥ गमोःरमश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं क मलादिबोरोपलम् R. 3 36, परीचावनवावतारः S. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Śānti. 2 2b; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30.-6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at an object.-8 A landing-place; रुद्रे गजेन सरिताः स्रक्शावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; *रं ल्त् to gain one's object (with gen.). -Comp. -कथा account of an अवतार. N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. -मंत्राः the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent. अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्णं p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down; शैलराजावतीर्णं जङ्घोः कथं Me. 50; जलनिधिमुख्यं जङ्घकन्यावतीर्णं R. 6 85; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उदधिनिषावतीर्णः K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मलियोगाश्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणयोचरं Mā. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows; दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णोऽसौ तस्य यामिन्यां K. 269; भरेणावतीर्णोऽसौ रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -क्षण a. absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Dan. P. To rub with cotton; तुलैरवकुण्याति तुलेन तृणाग्रमवहयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवतितं तोकं अस्याः; प्रा० व०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवन, अवतिन् See under अवदो.

अवत्रस्त a. Terrified.

अवस्तीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अवर्द्धाः [अवर्द्धते पानरुच्यर्थः; अवर्द्ध कर्मणि च] Any pungent food which excites throat, stimulant.

अवदत्तं a. 1 Given away -2 Finished, accomplished

अवदह 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदासः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः इ [अवसादिता दाहो येन; प्रा० व०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (शिरण). -2 Burning down, heat; इष्टकापथं the root of the शिरण plant.

अवदात [अवदंत्क] 1 Beautiful; अवदातकृतिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेतः K. 36; अविद्यावदातं युक्त; शास्त्रं. -3 Bright, white; अविज्ञानवदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128. 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजिनिकरकलवदातं कुलं K. 233; कुदावदाता कलहंसमालाः Bk 2. 18; cf. also Bb. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; Śānti. 3 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अव्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K 62. -5 Yellow. -त्तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si. 7. 2, 13, 16; प्रायश्चित्तमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तस्वत्पूर्ववदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद् a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवद 9 P. To split or force open to tend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; मन्मथिलानिरेः शृंगं वज्रणेवावदारिते Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थं शृषीमवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चावदारयेत् Rām.

अवदरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणेऽनुट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्णं p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णं शुकुण्डुत्तुक्तमौक्तिकप्रकरैः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः संज्ञासादृष्यं बहु भाषते Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त p. p. [अवदो-सङ्गे कर्मणि क] Cut off.

अवतिन् a. [अवचमनेन इडा° इति]

One who divides or cuts off; पंच° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अवदो लृट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into parts. -2 A part, portion; इदं यावदावदानाम् S. B. -3 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदाहः 1 Milking -2 Milk

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काश्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्या करिकुम्भजो माणः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वहदद्यां तामवद्याद्वेता R. 7 70; see अवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -त्तः 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproof; उद्वहद्वहदद्यां तामवद्याद्वेताः R 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -गोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vice or sin.

अवद्यत् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंगः A market.

अवद्य a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -घः Exemption from death; Me. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; ता, भाषः, त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधाहोणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सदैवावध्यभाषेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवध्यर्थ a. To be defied.

अवधा 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय स्वप्ने मृत्पिपे Kāty. ; पथा श्रुतः क्षुरधानेऽवधातः Sat. Br.; तस्मात्स्तेऽनु कुण्डेषु गर्भानवधे तदा Mb.; वासुदेवः स्वमाययात्मव्यवधीयमानः Bb&g.; to fix; पादाग्निं दृशमवधाय निश्चलागी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधत्तां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतां listen, hear.

अवधातव्य } pat. p. To be attended
अवधानीय } to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रत्यातोऽग्निषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; अवधानं दीयमानं प्राथमे Ve. 1; Intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively -2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रियामिनां काठिदासय V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधानिन् a. Attentive.

अवधिः [अव-धा-क्ति] 1 Applia-
tion, attention. -2 Boundary, limit
exclusive or inclusive, (in time or
space) ; conclusion, determination ;
एकेकस्य जगत्प्रपमधनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता
Mv 1.46; रचिते जगत्प्रपमधनत्राणावधिर्हितम् Ki.
12. 22. -3 Furthest limit ; दृष्ट आह्ला-
दनीयानामवधिः K. 124 ; स्मरज्ञापावधिर्वा
सस्वर्ती Ku. 4. 43 conclusion ; oft.
at the end of comp., in the sense of
' ending with, ' ' as far as ', ' till ' ;
एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1 ; तत्परया-
गमनकालावधयोपि तावत् धियन्तं प्राणाः K.
171 ; शब्दाहं रक्षतु मे देहे ततः प्रत्यागमा-
वधि Ka. 4 100 ; रक्षेधः स्याम्युलाच्छाखा-
वधिस्तरोः Ak. -4 Period of time,
time ; सर्वे निद्रावावधिना प्रमुष्टाः R. 16 ;
52 ; ज्ञेशान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्यापितस्या-
वधिर्वा Me. 87 ; अग्नि समाप्तः वनवासस्याव-
धिः Mv. 7. 2. 48 ; त्रिविधं मासानधिकम-
कल्पयत् Dk. 54. 174 ; K. 328 ; Ki. 12.
17 ; यदवधि-तदवधि from or ever since,
till, Bv. 7 29 ; अयं वेदवधिः प्रतीक्ष्यते
Ki. 2 16. -5 An engagement, ap-
pointment ; रमणीयवधिर्दिधिना विसर्वा-
द्वितः S. 6. -6 A. division, district,
department ; जनपदतदवधोश्च P. IV.
2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्वं limit,
limitation.

अवधिम्त् a. Limited, bounded.
अवधेयं *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down
or deposited. -2 To be attended to,
to be believed. -3 To be known or
apprehended. -च Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed.
-2 Attentive, careful ; शृणु न मनोभि-
रवाहितैः V. 1. 2 ; शृणु मेऽवहितो वचः
Rām ; Me. 100. -3 Celebrated known.
°ता application, attention. -*Comp.*
-अञ्जलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधात् 1 U. To run down, to
drop down, to run after.

अवधावने 1 Running after, pursu-
ing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued.
-2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, dis-
respect treat with contempt, slight ;
अवधीरितुदुष्टवचनस्य H. 1. ; Si. 9 59,
Amara. 83, to despise, repudiate, re-
pulae ; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.
अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising ;
repulae ; कृतवत्यति नावधीरणापर-
ज्ञेयि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; M. 3. 19 ;
अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विज्ञाते भीष-
यतोवधीरणा S. 3. 14.

अवधीरित *p. p.* Disrespected, dis-
regarded, slighted ; अवधीरितानवधुं
Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught
अचेतनं नाम धुं न लक्ष्येन्मथैव कस्माद्-
वधीरिता मिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरिन् *a.* 1 Despising, scorning.
-2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move,
wave, cause to tremble ; रेणुः पवनाव-
धूतः R. 7. 43 ; लीलावधूतः चामरैः Me.
35 ; Ra. 6. 15 ; Ki. 6. 3 ; Si. 13 36.
-2 To shake off or out, shake, toss
(lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also) ;
overcome, get the better of ; राजस-
न्वमवधूय मातुर्कं R. 11. 90 ; मुरवधूवधूत-
भयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears of
; अवधूय तद्व्यथा 3. 61 ; त्रजंति शत्रू-
नवधूय निरुहाः शमेन सिद्धिं सुनयो न भू-
धूतः Ki. 1. 42 ; इरावधूय रक्षसि Rām.
-3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat
with contempt, disregard ; चंडो मामव-
धूय पादपतितं Ve. 4. 38 ; Ku. 3. 8 ; अव-
धूयमणिपानाः V. 3. 5 ; अवधूतदुहितु-
प्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. -*Caus.* (-धूतवति)
To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken, waved. -2
Discarded, rejected, despised ; R. 19.
43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Ex-
celled, surpassed ; Ratn. 2. 8. -5
Attacked, overcome. -6 Separated
from worldly attachments. -तः An
ascetic who has renounced all
worldly attachments and connec-
tions ; यो तिलव्याभ्रमान्मर्गानामन्येव स्थितः
पुमान् । अतिवर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥
or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यस्यात् धृतसंसारबंधनात् । तत्र-
मस्यसिद्धत्वात्त्वधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥ -*Comp.* -वश
a. undressed, naked.

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving ; पाद-
स्पर्शस्त रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीनवधूतनं Ms. 3.
239 ; अमद्वष्टोष्करावधूतनम् Ki. 8. 6.
-2 The practice of medicine, curing.
-3 Agitation, trembling. -4 Disregard-
ing. -5 Trampling ; on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with
incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent
powders on sores.

अवधू 10 U. 1 (a) To determine,
fix, resolve ; इत्यवधार्यं Pt. 1 ; यन्म-
यावधारितं Mk. 4 ; चयस्तिष्ठामित्त्वधा-
रितं पुरा Si. 1. 3 ; विदुर्भगतमनुष्ठेयमवधा-
रितं M. 5. (b) To ascertain, determine
accurately, make out ; know, perceive,
understand ; न विदुर्मूर्खेऽवधार्यते षडुः
Ku. 5. 78 ; Ma. 3. 4. -2 To consider
or regard, think, look upon ; सुतां मा-
मवधारय Mb. ; कुलीनेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21.
124 ; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to,
become acquainted with ; वानस्पत्यश्च
धर्मं ते कथयाम्यवधार्यतां Mār. P. -4 To
reflect, consider, think ; बालकोपनि-
त्यवधार्यं Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारा Accurate determination,
limitation ; सर्वत्र यद्वधारिणोऽप्यते स
एकान्तः Sast.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accura-
tely ; इटावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata.
-2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting.
-जं-णा 1 Ascertainment, determina-

tion ; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation,
emphasis. -3 Limitation (of the
sense of words) ; यावद्वधारणे एवावधा-
रणे ; मात्रं कात्स्न्येऽवधारणे Ak. ; तुरवधा-
धारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain
instance or instances to the exclu-
sion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be
ascertained, determined or consider-
ed ; विष्णोरिवस्वामनवधारणीयं R. 13.
5 ; परिणतिरवधार्यां यततः पंडितेन Bb.
2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known,
well observed, marked ; सम्प्रवधारितं
Ratn. 1.

अवधूय *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolv-
ed, settled. -2 Heard.

अवधय See under अवय.

अव(न)धु *a.* Ved. Not injurious,
innocuous, beneficent.

अवध्वंस 1 A. 1 To apply oneself
to, set about. -2 To strew over, scat-
ter, spread ; चूर्णीरवध्वंसते Sk. -*Caus.*
1 To cast down. -2 To atrew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting.
-2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, cen-
sure, blame. -4 Falling off or from.
-5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, perish-
ed. -2 Censured, disrespected. -3
Pounded coarsely or badly. -4 Aban-
doned. -5 Sprinkled. -6 Scattered.

अग्नं [अव-न्युट्] 1 Protection, de-
fence ; धृञोऽग्नये P. I. 3. 66, Nalod.
1. 4. -2 Gratifying, pleasing. -3 Wish,
desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. -5
Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of
the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to
bend down, stoop ; Si. 9. 74. -2 To
bend oneself, hang down ; त्वय्यादात्
जलमवन्ते Me. 46. See अवनत also.

-*Caus.* (अवन-ना-मयति) To bend down,
bend ; अवनमय द्विवर्ता शिरसि K. 1. 9 ;
श्वयुक्त्वमवधामितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, hung
down, downcast ; विनय°, मप्रय°, ल-
ज्जा°, उत्तरकायं R. 9. 60 ; फलपुष्पैरव-
तान् Rām. -2 Verging in the west,
setting ; रजनिरवन्तेऽर्जुलज्जायोऽसुली च
Si. 10. 91. -3 Bending, stooping,
deepened, not projecting. -4 Hum-
ble. -*Comp.* -अंग *a.* with stooping
limbs ; Ku. 5. 86. -काय *a.* bending
the body, crouching down. -मुख *a.*
with down-cast countenance. -शिरश्च
a. bowing the head.

अवनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing
down, stooping ; अवनतिमवनेः Mu. 1.
2, 3. 8 ; Si. 9. 8. -2 Declining in the
west, setting ; Si. 9. 8. -3 A bow,
prostration. -4 Bending (as a bow) ;
धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ° also

means 'stooping'). -5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र *a.* Bowed, bent ; पर्याप्तपक्ष-स्तकचवनम् Ku. 3. 54 ; पादं fallen at the feet.

अवनमः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet ; गस्तिनयनकारेणनि पादावनमं Si. 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनमक *a.* What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनमिन् *a.* Bending or bowing down ; Ki. 7. 19.

अवनह् 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनह् *p. p.* 1 Formed, made. -2 Fixed, seated ; स्थानावनह् चनज्ञोपितशोणपाणिः Ve. 1. 21. -3 Covered, encircled ; तावलीलावनह् पूषंभ्रमंदिनेः K. 19 ; Si. 3. 7 ; bound on, tied ; चर्मावनह् दु. विधिपूर्णे मूत्रपुरीषयोः Ms. 6. 76 ; हेममालावनह् : (रघुः) Mb. ; पुष्पभारवनह् : (पादुः) Rām. ; Bri. S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84 fastened, woven, put together ; जगव नह् मनोरमपल्लवा Si. 6. 53 ; 7. 52. -ह् A drum.

अवनाह् : Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः अव-नाटच् see अवशीट] Flat-nosed. -ह् The Condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः -नी *f.* [अ-अनि Up. 2. 101] 1 The earth ; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground' 'place' ; काननावनो Dk. 7. 13 ; लीलावनो place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir). -3 A river ; Rv. 1. 190. 7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. अवनिगत *a.* fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः lord of the earth, king ; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्चक्राज्ञे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. -चारः *a.* roving over the earth, vagabond. -भ्रः a mountain ; Si. 16. 78. -तल the surface of the earth. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः, -रुह् a tree.

अवनज् 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. -Caus. 1 To cause to wash off. -2 To fill with, pervade ; सुसुगंधतपावनोजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेज्य *a.* Used for washing.

अवनेजनं 1. Washing, ablution ; न कुप्यं दुष्टपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चान्वेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-path ; अपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the darbha grass at a Srādh-dha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीयनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into ; अवनानपोऽवनीयमानान् Kāty. -2 To cause to descend or flow. -3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनायः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a.* Causing to descend.

अवन्तिः -ती *f.* [अव-वाह् ङिच् Up. 3. 50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness ; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी काचिरवंतिका ॥ पुरी द्वापारतो चैव सेवेना मोक्षदायिका ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts : cf. आनंश्वर्य निष्णा सुदृशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. -2 N. of a river. -m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु ; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवन्ति is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malavā ; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bana applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mabi] अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदयमाहूः R. 6. 32 ; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्तदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35 ; प्राग्पावतं त्रिद्वयनकथाकोविदग्रामद्वयान् Ms. 30 ; अवन्तीषु उज्जयिनी नाम नगरे K. 52. -3 Comp. -पुर the city of उज्जयिनी. -महा. [अवन्तिश्च ब्रह्मा अञ्च समासः P. V. 4. 104.] a Brahmapa residing in Avanti. -सोमः [अवन्तिश्च सोम इव] aonr gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (काजिकं).

अवन्ध्य *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive ; अवन्ध्यवाहितफलवदान् K. 260 ; अवन्ध्यपातेन चाणेन V. 2. 2 ; H. 2. 12.

अवपद् 10 P. To split. -pass. To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon ; द्येनावपतमवपरय Prab. ; फलेर्दृशवपतिः Rām. -Caus. To throw, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down ; जलं कुलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk. 9. 24 ; अधश्चरणावपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet (fig) bringing. -2 Descend,

descending ; झन्नावपातः Y. 2. 277. कपोनं H. 1 ; द्येनं चकित्ता Mal. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly a hole or pit for catching elephants ; अवपातस्तु हस्तपर्ये मते लुके तुपादिना Yādava ; रोधांसि निघनज्ञवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः पक्षै ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down ; दुर्मणां Ms. 11. 65 ; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down ; to descend, fall down as केश, मर्म &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपज् *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपाद् : falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र *a.* [अवर् भोजनयोग्यं पात्रयस्य] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित *a.* [अवपात्र कृत्यर्थे णिच्-क] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel ; see अपपात्रित (= भिन्नोदकीकृत Day.)

अवपालित *a.* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a.* [अवपाशः समतारं पाशो ज्ञातोऽस्य तारं इव] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides) ; पश्याम्यैव हि कटे स्वं कालपाशावपाशितं Rām.

अवपीड् 10 P. To compress ; ममज्जव मही तस्य भुरिभारवपीडिता Mb. ; पादौ शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Rām. ; to press or squeeze together ; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निबिक्त इवावपीड्य Māl. 6. 12.

अवपीडनं 1 Pressed on all sides. -हः 1 Pressing down, pressure -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down -2 A sternutatory. -ना Damage, violation ; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूषी *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रज्जनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवफः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अवत्रधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (fig ulao) ; नीत्वा कमि गौरवेणावबद्धः Si. 18. 19 -2 To atreat, rivet ; शिरस्यकुसलतयावबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis ; व्याधिर्नेत्रावबंधः

धका Susr. -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अववाचा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अववाहकः [अववाहो वाह्येन प्रा० सं०] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध् 4 A. 1 To awake; to recognise; तं चावबुध्यामवधम् Dk. 127.

-2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वक्स्पर्शं नावबुधयते Mb.; एकांतमोक्षयान-वबुध्बिभ्रमेः Si. 12. 39; Bk. 15. 101; Ms. 8. 53; अर्थित्यावबुधय च; येनावबुधयते तस्यं प्रकृतः पुबुधय च Bbāg. knows. -Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधिता B. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचो-दनादुपबोधमवबोधयेव केवलं S. R.; योगेव विदुरो वेदं तेनास्मरानवबोधयत् Mb.

-3 To remind, put in mind of; आर्यं सम्पद्यवबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1. v. 1. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध् p. p. 1 Known -2 [कर्तरि-क्] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौतौ भूतानां पल्लवाद्यौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभर्तृनामय-हणाद्भव मां दे रजसात्मपरावबोधः B. 7. 41; भाषावबोधकलुषा द्ययितेव रात्रौ 5.64; प्रतिकूलेषु तेष्वयस्यावबोधः क्रोध इत्यते S. D. 1. 3. 10; स्वाम्भावबोधं महः Prab. 1. 1.-3 Discrimination, judgment; अवबोधवारि रजसः शमनं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक a. Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमावबोधकानि चरितानि Dk. 175. -कः 1 The awaker, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; महवबोधकं प्रकृतय-स्तं Dk. 153; *स्व instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception. अवबोधः [कुलितः ब्रवः] Ill-report, defamation.

अवबध् 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं ब्रज इवावबधय Ku. 3. 74; अवभ-ग्रहं मे मानः Bām. broken down, humbled.

अवभगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मत्तावभंगनिपुणं त्वममोघमक्षं V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभासम् 1 A. 1 To shine; नारत्यर्थ-मसौरवभासवानः Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहारिणमुखमभासते युवत्याः Si. 8. 29. -3 To appear: seem (apparently or falsely); एतस्त्रयं तत्ताया-विश्वदेकरोनावभासते Vedānta. -Caus. To: irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभा-सितदिशि निकरा Si. 9. 37.

अवभासा 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनास्य तस्त्रेयु कृतेऽवभासे Ki. 3. 26. -4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -Comp. -करः N. of a divinity. -प्रभाः (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक a. Luminous, irradiating. -कं The Supreme Spirit; *रं lami-nousness.

अवभासित p. p. 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, mani-fest.

अवभासित् a. Shining, bright. -नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिर् 7 P. To break off, shatter. अवभेत्: Breaking off, shattering. अवभेदित् a. Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज् 6. P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुज् p. p. Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुजभोगकणसंहली भुवं Si. 15. 54.

अवभृथः [अव-भृ-थन् Un. 2. 3] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभृथे सरस्वत्या Kāty. : सुवं कावर्षेण कुंडोदनी मेधेनावभृथादृषि R. 1. 84; श्रीत्याश्वमेधावभृथादृष्टीः 6. 61; 9. 22; 11. 31. 13. 61; Y. 3. 244; Ms. 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवस्यवभृथे ततस्त्वयि Si. 14. 10. -Comp. -स्नानं ablution after a sa-crificial ceremony.

अवभृथः Abduction, carrying off. अवभृष्ट a. [नतं नासिकायाः, अव-भृ-ष्ट् P. V. 2. 31] Flat-nosed; see अवदीट. -कं The state of having a flat nose.

अवभ्रम् a. [अव-अभ्र् Un. 5. 54.] 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. -3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अलकानल-कानवर्मा सुर्वी R. 9. 14; see अनवमः या त उक्तिरवमा या परमा Rv. 6. 25. 1. -4 Next, intimate. -5 Last, youngest -6 decreasing. -सः 1 A protector. -2 A class of Manes; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊवाः कात्यायन. -सं 1 Sin. -2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chāndra (29 days, 31 Chātikā and 50 Palas) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्येव-द्रयमेका दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवस्यमदिनं Jyotisha.

अवभ्रम् 4 A. (or Poet. P.) 1 To despise, coatemn, disregard, dis-

respect; चतुर्विंशानवमत्स्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 150; V. 2. 11. -2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of; तद्वीशितारं चेदी-ना भवस्तमचमस्त मा Si. 2. 95; जगन्मल-मारतानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे U. 7. 8; Bk. 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14. 66. -Caus. To despise &c.; या चैनं नावमानयेत् Ms. 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमत् p. p. Despised, contemned &c. -Comp. -अंकुशः a restive ele-phant (that disallows the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः Si 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner. -ति f. 1 Disregard, disrespect. -2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमत्तय, अवमानय pot. p. 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted; बालोऽपि नावमंतयो मनुष्य इति धूमिषः Ms. 7. 8. 9. 82. -2 Contemptible, mean.

अवमत्तु a. 1 Disrespectful, contempt, tuous, despising. -2 Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, dis regard; असुतस्येव चाकांक्षेवमानस्य सर्व-दा Ms. 2. 162, Bg. 14. 25. ता, -रवं dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, -ना Despising, disrespectful contempt; अवमाननार्थमिह किं निर्मात्रितैः Si. 15. 18.

अवमानित् a. Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing; धिक् मा-सुपस्थितभ्रेयोऽमानिनं S. 6; अथि आरमसु-गावमानानि S. 3.

अवमथं a. [अवमथयति अव-मथ्-अच्] Producing swellings. -थः A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration, investi-gation. -2 One of the five principal parts or Sandhis of a play; यत्र मुख-फलोपाय उद्दिनो गर्भतोऽभिषः शापयिः सतरा-यश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति स्वतः S. D. 336; also written निमर्ष. -3 Attacking; वीर्या-दानेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience, -2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुञ्च 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse). -2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखला, किरिट, वासासि मू-षणानि &c. -3 To unbarness.

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, loosen-ing, letting go.

अवमूषेन् a. [अवनो धृदांस्य] With one's head banging down. -Comp. -ज्ञय a. [अवमूषां सन् ज्ञेते ; शी-अच्] lying with the head bang-ing down. (-यः) one who sleeps with his head banging down, such as man (opp. देव); उत्तानशया देवा अव-मूषंशया मयुष्याः

अवयुज् 2 P. 1 To rob off, to strip off, remove; लेपमवमार्ष्टि. -2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवयुज् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; or crush, tread down, trample upon; अवयुज्न्त राद्वाणि पाथिवात् इयोस्तम् Mb. -2 To rub. -Caus. To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. -2 Pain, toil; रणावमर्दमासाद्य Rām. -3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; अवमर्दः मतीघातस्तथा चैव बलीयसा Mb. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन a. Trampling down, grinding, crushing; झगुबल° Rām. -नं 1 Rubbing, shampooing; हस्तपाद° Pt. 1. -2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवयुज् 6 P. 1 To touch; अवयु-शरी कलहसकात् K. 232. -2 To consider, ponder, reflect. -Caus. 1 To cause to touch. -2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयुज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin) drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. -2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि &c. Tāndya Br. (अपगमनसाधनं).

अवयुज् f. [अव-यु-जि] A particular portion of a sacrifice. -m. (-याः, -याजो) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयुधे कार्यभेदे संबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अय्] 1 A limb (of the body); सुखावयववल्गुना तं R. 12. 43, Amarn. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति नंदाऽवयववये Mn. 1. -2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदेन वर्णा विद्यते वर्णेष्ववयवान् च Bhartr. ; द्रव्याणां केनचिदवयववने Dk. 61; केनाहोरात्रावयवाः P. II. 1. 45; I. 1. 46. -3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -4 The body. -5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. -6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). -Comp. —अर्थ the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवज्ञः ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयवचिन् a. [अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्त्यस्य चिन्] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अप-पतिना सह पूर्वव्ययः समस्यते P. II. 2. 1. Sk. -m. (दी) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; नयु अवयवचिन् किं मानं Sid;

Mukt. -2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 P. 1 To go down, to give away. -2 To desist from, turn off or away. -3 To know, understand; अधवा न धर्ममनुसंधतमयमवयात् बालिज्ञाः Si. 15. 19.; न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसैः Ki. 12. 5. -4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया, -यात् a. Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; °हेला Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातु a. 1 One who separates. -2 Turning away, averting. -3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat. Ved.). -2 Appeasing, pacification. -3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन a. [वयुं प्रज्ञा निरु° न. व.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर a. [वृ-वा° अ. व. त.] 1 (a) Younger (in years); मातेनावरं = मासाधरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभि-विद्यते Rām.; यद्वरं कौशाऽयाः, यद्वर-माग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्वर्षेणाधोभ्रजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (यवराः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरात् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णाद्वरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अव्यंग्य-वरं स्पृते K. P. 1; दूरणं ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियो-गाद्भ्रजय Bg. 2. 49; अद्भुतानं शुभां वि-द्यामाद्द्वीताचरादपि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम), सामान्यमेवां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; स्ववरो साक्षिभिर्भाव्याः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110; स्ववरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). -रा 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. -रा 1 A direction. -2 N. of Durgā. -रं The hind thigh of an elephant (also रत्). -Comp. -अर्थः 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of body. (-र्थे) ind. in a certain succession of parts, successively. °तः ind. from below. -अर्थ्य a. [अवरार्थे भवः यत्] 1. being on the lower or rear side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (व्युत्). (-र्थ्ये) the least or smallest part. -अवर a. lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेष्यं त्यवावरात् kām. -उक्त a. named last. -ज a. 1. younger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (-जः) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (-जा) a younger sister; त्रिभूराजावराजा R. 6. 68, 84; 12. 32. -यरं ind. one after another. -युववाः (pl.) one's descend-

ants. -वर्ण a. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-र्णः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. -वर्णकः, -वर्णजः a Sūdra. -व्रत a. having no vow (हीनव्रत or अपमव्रत). (-तः) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the sun. -2 a kind of tree (arka). -शैलाः [अवरः पश्चाद्दर्शी शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरत् ind. [अवर-तासिद्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् ind. [अवर-प्रयमाद्यर्थे अस्ता-ति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण a. Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अवरीण).

अवर्यति ind. (With acc.) Below.

अवर्यति Den. P. To become lower.

अवरस् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in p. p.)

अवरत् p. p. Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः f. 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस्य ०. [अवततं रहः अय् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुण a 1 Broken, torn; अवरुण-तुंगसुरदारुतौ Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवधु-या S. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवारोहं गौर्गोपिन; अवारुध् गौः (स्वयमेव) P. III. 1. 64. Sk ; so पुरमवारुणत् ; to confine, lock up (oft with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; ब्रजमवरुण-दि गौ Sk.; with loc. cease also; आस्ता-नमास्त्यवधुवश्च Bhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one); get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend, attach oneself.

अवरुध् p. p. 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अ-रुति काश्चिद्वाजसुतुरवृक्षश्चरत् Dk. ; अ-रुद्धोऽचरत्यार्यो वर्षाणि त्रिवृशानि च Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. -वेह a. incarcerated.

अवरुद्धिः f. [रुध्-किन्] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इंद्रियाणां वीर्याणां चावरुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; कनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Restraint; अंतःप्रानावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, baram, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतै-रवरोधवृक्षौ Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोध-जनः K. 57; °गृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft pl.); अवरोधे महस्यपि B. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mr.

6. 20. -5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गोचरोयः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant) see under अवरुह -Comp. -अयनं 1. a seraglio. -2. aiege

अवरोधक a. 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding. -2 Besieging; सुधन्वा कीयेवान् राजा मिथिलावरोधकः Rām. -कः A guard. -कं A barrier, fence. अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयंतः Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्यास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि सिंधोः Si. 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिषो नयः)

अवरोधिक a. Obstructive, impeding. -कः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणदौ नियुक्तः उन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. -का A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुर्गायिकरुहोऽवरोधिकाः Si 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् a. 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवरुह 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूरु. पंथानं &c.; come down (in general); to dismount, get down; यानामनस्थश्चैवेनमवरुहाम्बिवा-बयेत् Ms. 2. 202; R 4 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादात्, वृक्षायात्; ऐश्वर्यात् अवरुहः प्रसादात्, bereft of, prosperity. -Caus. (-रोहयति or -रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोप्य Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्भूषि, गाडीधे &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकाराम्यामवरुप्य Ms. 3; चाणक्ये साच्चिव्यादवरुपयत्.

अवरुह p. p. 1 Descended, alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, descending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित p. p. 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or com-

ing down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the युह्वी creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहन्ति). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशतकीर्णे वटमासाद्य तस्थुः Rām. -6 The growth of a plant or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -Comp. -शाखीयं the Indian fig-tree; so -शाखा, -शाखिन्...

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका N. of a plant अशग्या. अवरोहिन् a. Descending. -म. (ही) N. of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -णी A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चगार्ग्यवमस्तस्य दशा स्यादवरोहिणी। तस्यामल्पमाधिति फले क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ॥

अवरूप a 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् a. Ved. Shining, brilliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहमाधिक्यं तत्र कामश्वासावरोचकः

अवरोहित a. Light red coloured.

अवर्ग a. Having no class. -र्गः The vowels.

अवर्चस् a. Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवर्जिवत् a. Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण a. 1 Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. -र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; तोडुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमज्ञे R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावद्वर्तुषणमार्या 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to नस्व, दीर्घ, ऋत, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -Comp. -वादः reproach, censure.

अवर्तन a. Destitute of livelihood. -नं 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्तिः f. Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्त a. Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः, अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक a. Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य a. Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष a. (Also written वलक्ष) White. -क्षः [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-यञ्] The white colour.

अवलग्न a. 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with;

विद्युत्तरनिरंतं राचलम् Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. -ग्रः The waist.

अवलंभ 1 A. 1 (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended, कनकशृङ्खलावलंबिनी Mu. 2. suspended by a golden chain; स्तनवद्वलंबने यः कंठेऽजानो मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri. S. 65. 3; शाखायां सूतकमवलंबितमास्ते Ved. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्त्रावलंबिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तद्वीषामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलंबते V. 1; दंडकाष्ठमवलंब्य स्थिताः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलंबिता V. 1 leaning on supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलंब्यतां पुत्रः S 7; हस्तेनावलंब्योर्वशी V. 3; हृदयमवलंबते रात्रिसंभोगलक्ष्मीः Ki. 9. 78; अधिकांशमवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न स्ववलंबितं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. नास्मिन्नावलंबे Me. 109; हस्तेन तस्यावलंब्य चासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदहरेत्यां जितमवलंबितं S. 3; Dk. 162; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mn. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलंबते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोऽयं चावदत्तमवलंबते, वसंतसेनामातरमवलंबते Mk. 9; Bhāshā P. 16. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; तैराद्यमवलंबितं H. 1; स्यात् Bk. 7, 71; वैकुण्ठं Māl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलंब्य to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair; माद्यस्यमिद्वेऽप्यवलंबतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52; दक्षिण्यमवलंब्य M. 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes; किं स्वतन्त्र्यमवलंबसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलंब्योचरां दिशं Ka. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late. -Caus. 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलंब्य Pt 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलंबः 1 Hanging down. -2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंतुजालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुट्टपतिभवनद्वारसेवां Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलंब्यमनरा R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरवलंबे Chāt. 1. 8; संतनिचिकेदुनिरवलंबानां S. 6; दिवेनेत्यं वृत्तहस्तावलंबे Rām. 1. 8; चित्रलेखावद्वृत्तहस्तावलंबा V. 1; see हस्तावलंब also. -4 Hence a crutch or stick for support. -5 Hence a suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line.

अवलंबकः N. of a metre.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभूय पतिष्यतः कस्यचनमपि Si. 9. 6; संहिष्यते तद्यथमावलंबनं Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्यात्पुनरिहावलंबनं भव-

स्था: H. 3; प्रधानविक्रमगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कुत्सोत्सिह H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; हतरपकावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160. -4 Walking-stick.

अवलंबित्व *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधावलंबितया वरत्रया Pt. 2; चूतज्ञासावलंबिते समुद्रके S. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीघ्र). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबित्व *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

अवलंबित् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on, holding, supporting &c; अस्ताचलचूडावलंबिनि कुसुदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धूमभिताप्राज्ञं वृक्षज्ञासावलंबिनं R. 15. 49; नवाक्षविकारावलंबिन 19. 7; अपरधुवर्षदावल्मी 5. 66, Ku. 7. 37; इयं हि निद्रानयनावलंबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलंबिनिः (नक्षत्रिः) Rām.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलित *p. p.* [लिप्-क्ति] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केनाश्वेनावलिता Mu. 8. 27. °ता, °त्वं unction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; मियसंगमेव्यनवलेपमद्: Si. 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानवलेपा: Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; हस्त° Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपनापराद् V. 1; असुर° *ibid.*; वृद्धो पवनावलेपजं सुजतो वाव्यनिर्वाजनावलिं R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (सुप). -5 Union, association (संग).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीह below. -*freq.* (ल्लेहि) To lick again and again.

अवलीह *p. p.* 1 Eaten, ohewed; हर्भैरथवलीहै: S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विश्वज्वालावलीहावयथा Dk. 9; नवयौवनवलीहावयथा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अखज्वालावलीहमतिवलयजलेधरंतरौवायमाणे Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजाजलिः पतति कीटं-मुखावलीहः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. -दा Disregard, contempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An extract (as of Soma). -3 An electuary, confection; दाहिम°.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3)

अवली 4 A. To sick, hang on. अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीने Bri. 8. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवरालीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुच् 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केरु°. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुचनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप् 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवचचावलुपेत. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अयोन्यस्यावलुपंति सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; सवनेवावलुपंति H. 2. 99; अवलुचमान इव वृष्टिपाते: K. 93, 109. -3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्ष्यवलुपते च वा Bhāḡ. ; जरावलुचमानावमानचितः having lost all sense of &c. अवलुपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपः 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting; kissing (as a lip); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोरप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेशः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेसनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलीक 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नोलोक्यवलीकते यदि विद्या सूर्यस्य किं वृषणं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रियावलीक्य च (*id.* dramas); सलिलेष्वालीकयत इवारामानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मार्गं or वर्त्म अवलीकू to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमित्तानि Bri. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinione). -2 To look at or see (in astron.); exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुरुणावलीकिते 5. 62; झुक्रवाचस्पतिर्यथा च तत्र भाव्यावलीकितः Mark. P. -3 To find; observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; आत्मानमात्मन्यवलीकयंत Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलीकः 1 Seeing, beholding; जूंभांगभंगनयनमीलनंगावलीककृत् S. D.; वनशोभावलीकाय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with compassion.

अवलीकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलीकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलीकनक्षमा: R. 11, 60. -2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलीकनयवाक्षया M.

1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance; योगनिर्वातविशदौ पावनैरवलीकतैः R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलीकपितृ *a.* Looking upon, considering.

अवलीकित *p. p.* Seen &c. -तः N. of a Buddha. -तं A look, glance; परित्रुस्यावलीकितं R. 4. 72. -Comp. -ईश्वरा N. of a Bodhisatva worshipped by the northern Buddhists.

अवलीकिन *a.* Looking at, seeing. चतुरावलीकिनः (चक्षुषः) Ku. 5. 49.

अवलीभनं Sensual desire.

अवलीम *a.* [अवलेहं लोमं आनुह्यं P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; suitable.

अवल्युज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. -जः N. of a plant सोमराज्ञी.

अवल्युली A. poisonous insect.

अवबद्धः -वदनं Censure, an evil report or reputation.

अववदितु *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudicator.

अववादः 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, disrespect. -4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report. -6 A command, an order. -7 Information.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. -2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (completely).

अवविक्षु *a.* Cast down.

अववत्रश्च 6 P. To splinter, to cut off.

अववत्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवज्ञ *a.* [नास्ति वज्ञं आयत्तवं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed; श्री चावज्ञा Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed; अवज्ञो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled-unrestrained; °ईद्वियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मयुरैरवज्ञानि लंभयन् वज्ञं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; कमपरमवज्ञं न चिप्रकुसुः Ku. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, dependent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवज्ञं सीदति जगत् S. 2. 77; कार्यते अज्ञाः Bg. 3. 5; K. 174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवज्ञो अज्ञोविषं पिबामि Mk. 10. 13; बिभुचंरयवज्ञा देहं काश्यप वज्ञमागतः Rām.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, certain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद एव नाज्ञोऽवज्ञः Mu 6. -Comp. -ईद्वियचित्त *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवज्ञंगमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवज्ञीका = अवज्ञ; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशीभूत a. 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य a. 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अद्य मरणमवश्यमेव ज्ञतोः Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. -पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं ind. [अवश्ये-इड् Tv.] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वामस्ययं नव-जलमयं नो चापि रस्यवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यानि तिर्य-कूपं जगता च बाहुतं हावः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारश्चितरमुषित्वापि विद्याः Bh. 3. 13; तं चावश्यं दिवसगणना-त्परामेकपर्यायं (द्रुणसि) Me. 10, 61. अवश्यमेव Most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन् a. Destined to take place, inevitable; °अदोहाः M. 5: अवश्यभाषि लक्षणम् II. 3; अवश्यं भाविने भावा भवति महतामपि II. Pr. 28; S. 6. अवश्यक a. Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता. -रं Necessity, obligation, certainly.

अवशाकियका = अवसकियका q. v. अवशास् f. [अव-शं-क्त्] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् a. Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष्ट (Used mostly: in pass.) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. -Caus. To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशेषितः Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट p. p. 1 Left, remaining; स्नेहेन नावरे इयावशिष्टः R. 5 15; किमवशिष्टमहः Ratn. 3; निदागमलीनः कियदवशिष्ट Mv. 6; कियदवशिष्टं रजसाः S. 4. how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. -इं, -इकं Rest, remainder, remnant; Y. 2 47

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रश्मामवशेषा, अहः, पुण्यात् Rām.; वृत्तां M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्धं having only one half left; कर्णं or नामं one who survives only in narration or name, having only the title or name left behind; need figuratively for dead; see the words s. 7.; भस्म remaining only in ashes,

reduced to ashes; S. 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार reduced to ashes Ku. 3 72, Si. 10. 16; सावशेषमिव भद्रिन्या वचनं M. 4. unfinished; सावशेषो विवशेन: ibid. still remaining; शिवांशशेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2; R. 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अत्यावशेषायुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित p. p. Left, remaining. अवशेषिनः A Scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-वर्क a. [अयनं शीर्षं यस्य वा कृत्] Having the head bent down. -वः 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अवश्ये क] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An Independent woman.

अवश्याः [अवश्येण P. III. 1. 141] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवश्यापावसि कायं पुंडरीकरूपं चाव-सत् U. G. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अविश्रयण); अविश्रयणो-दश्रयणाताद्विष्णोर्वीधुतो व्यापाकलापः पाकादि-शश्रयणः S. D. 2.

अवश्रयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुर्वष्टम् Mv. 5; so वृष्टं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टम् Bg. 9. 8 by the help of; वृष्टां भार्यामवष्टम् Rām. on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलवृष्टेर्द्रा(मव-ष्टम् Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; K. 116; तिनिरेमावष्टम्-माने जीवल्लोके 159 occupy; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टयसौ मां Mv. 5. 5; कोष्ठ-विभागेन मामवष्टय K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टयमानं द्वयं जलधरो K. 303. -6 To be near. -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टय्य p. p. [अवश्रयं-क्त, वलम्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected or held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टय्या दाष्टः Sk. -3 Near; contiguous; अयश्वीनावष्टये P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralyzed. -6 Bound, tied, attached -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overtook.

अवष्टम् [संभ्रं वत्, साय वत्] 1 Leaning, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पश्याम्यामीवल्कृतावष्टम् K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; सङ्कलतावष्टमनिश्चलः Māl. 3; (hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टं करोमि Pt. 1; so पौष्टव, धौष्टव. Māl. 2; सहजसत्त्वं K. 286. -3 Haughtiness,

pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टभाकृतिना K. 179 dignified, noble; see सावष्टम्. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Gold. -6 Commencement, beginning. -7 Stopping, standing still, staying. -8 Courage, steadiness; K. 155, 157 resolute determination; वृष्टगोऽवष्ट-ष्टम्: Ratn. 4; अविनयकोपितोऽवष्टं कुरवा K. 261 plucking up courage; पलायन-मवष्टं वा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायनं). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefaction; K. 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टमय a. (वी f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोर्वष्टमयेन पत्निना R. 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness,' 'breathing defiance.')

अवष्टमनं 1 Reating upon, having recourse to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paralyzing, stupefying. -4 A post; pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्टवन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्टवाणः [अवश्र-वन् वलम्] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् n. [अव-भावे अंसिक्] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satisfaction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. -ind. [अव-पश्या-याः पश्या सतया वादृशे अंसि, अन् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39] 1 Below, downwards, hithorward. -2 (As a preposition with istr or abl.) (a) Below, at the lowest place. (b) Without, on the outside.

अवस्वत् a. Ved. Striving, aspiring.

अवसः [अ-असम् Up. 3. 117; अस्तीतिवसो राजा भागुश्च Ujjval.] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (अर्क). -सं 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey) vuticum (°म; also); एतत्ते रद्दावसं Yv. 3. 61. -2 Preserving, protectiog.

अवसकियका [अववद्धे सकियनीयसां क्य] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः शोष्पादश्च कुरवा वैवावसकियकाम Ms 4. 112; अहिना अवसकियकाबंधहेतु-यूनेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज् 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अक्षिधिलमप-दावसज्य कंठे Si. 7. 16; so संक्षेपे पाणि,

जसिरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed; कणोवसक्तमलद्वतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, K. 206; Ki 7. 40; Si. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम चासता Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. -कं Contact.

अवसंजनं } Embracing,
अवसज्जनं } clining.

अवसंहीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [अव-सो-कथ्] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः,) see अवसथ. -अं A house.

अवसथयः [अवसथ-स्यार्थं यत्] A college, school

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी एकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6. sinke or fail; पौरुष 7; अवसीदति मे प्राणाः Mb. ; न ह्रीनिवज्जोऽनसरेऽवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips); न कुच्छेष्ववसीदति Mb. ; Ma. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with; नावसीदति वा युधप्रयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुंबकमवसद्वित् Dk. 60, नास्त्युद्यमममो बंधुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2. 86. -Caus. 1° To cause to sink; to dispirit, render: downhearted, to ruin; कुटुंबकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined; आत्मानमात्मनाऽनवसाद्येवोद्धरति सता 54 without ruining or killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्यपश्वमवसादयेत् Mu. 3. 10. -2 To ally, remove; ओत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति मणिटा S. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादायामि वा सपरनात् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचां Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping, अतिथेलापियामावसक्तानि K. 26; Si. 15. 85; मद्रावसक्तस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; दधिकर्णोऽवसक्तो ब्रते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसक्ततापममिन्नभात् Si 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसक्तार्थं रात्रौ H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रोः सकाशमवसक्तदृशोऽत्रिनारय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसक्तत्वात् 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसात् 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसादाः safety, protection; failure, as of the

voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; पर्यायिजयावसादा Ki. 17. 18; त्रिपदेति तावद्वचसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue; किन्निवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause); अलं स्वपक्षवसादांशक्या M. 1.

अवसात्क *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यावसादकः Rān. -3. Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction; असूनाप्रवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application; उत्सकमुद्रुमांसात् व्रणानामवसादनं Suar. अवसादित् *a.* Sinking, drooping; Si. 15. 81.

अवसभ *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade; गगनाग्नावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Māl. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थिन्वं M. 3; नास्यावसरं वास्यामि S. 2; अवद्विरामद्वरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सरसाराः S. 7; प्राप्तं सुहितं तौ अवसरः M. 1; 158; तुलितानिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वदस्यावसरसरोऽत्र कः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here ?. -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशंस सेवावसरं सुरेश्वरः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरस्येवमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसतः also; अवसतेत्यसर्णोपर राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुडुद्वेग्या मनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q.v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्षः A spy, a secret emissary. अवसर्षेण Stepping or going down.

अवसर्षित् *a.* Stepping down. -णी A long period of time (with the Jains); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sagaras of years.

अवसथय *a.* Not left (= अपसथ).

अवसामि [अवरं साम अश् समो P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled; °ऊंय having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेकाः 1 Sprinkling, bedewing; देवाः कोऽयं जलावसेकानिर्धला Mk. 3. 12.

-2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिमा [अवसेकेन विद्वृतः अवसेक-इम्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (बटकभद्).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पाद° Me. 4. 151.

-3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; so सायकान्, कीर्णं, वृष्टिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form, create. -5 To place on, throw or seat at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation, -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 Independence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish.

-2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278; अवामासीच्च वैयासिकीं (वार्णी) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail; be at an end; शक्तिमदावस्यति हीनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. -Caus. 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete; अथ विधिमवसात्प शास्त्रदुष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend; अवसायसित्तुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसात् *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो लृट्] 1 Stopping. -2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोर्धर्मी R. 2. 23, 45; तत्रिदृष्टप्रापयननिवेदितावसानं 1. 95; इत्येतदवसानं कथायां M. 5 thus ends the story; °विरते K. 180; आत्मनः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at; स चायमे-गुडीयकदर्शनावसानः S. 7; परखल दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease; अवसानेऽपराजस्य योद्धव्यं मधता किल Ve. 5. 38; मूलपुरुषावसाने संयदाः परसुपतिष्ठन्ति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit; विलोकित्वा दर्शनेयानामवसानमूमिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि) ; आदिमध्यावसानेषु यथा यांति लाघवः अनोकपदावसानं देवादि नाम R. 18. 10 (i. e. द्वेष नीक); वर्णानामाधोऽवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110; VII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself; एवावसानाद्भवसाना-श्च क्. -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान)

resting place, residence; °दर्श a. looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक a. Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसाय a. Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसाया [अव-सो-यच् P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination; destruction; शरवर्षवसायमाश्रयः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् a. Residing, dwelling in; of, अस्थावसायिन्.

अवसित p. p. [सो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed; अवसितो वर्जनायाः M. 2; वृषव्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ D. 91 it is all over with the brute; मडनासि S. 4; वक्ष्यवसिते तस्मिन्मसर्ज गिरमात्मन्; Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मापि Dk. 103; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause. -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). -तं 1 A dwelling place; नवावसिते वैनामाहरेषु; Sat. Br. -2 Coin ground.

अवसेय pat. p. 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवसेकंद् 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault; overpower; overwhelm; छायामप्यवसेकंत्वं Mv. 3; प्रयुक्तिवामवसेकंत्वं; ibid. to attack or insult; पुदीमपरसेकं लुनीदि नन्दे Si. 1. 51; स्नेहावसेकंद्दया Rām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवसेकंत्वं-त्वं 1 Attacking; attack; assault; प्रदान Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नयवसेकंद्दुपासूत्राच्च Bk. 2. 11. -3 A camp. (जिगीषुणा निवेशस्थानं Halāy.).

अवसेकंत्वि p. p. 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, deoanded. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवसेकंत्विन् a. 1 Attacking, assaulting, outraging; गौतमद्वारावसेकंत्विन् Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवसेकू 6 U. To scroatob, butt against; रोधासि धीरमवसेकरिरे मदीक्षारः Si. 5. 63.

अवसेकरा [अवसेक्यते इत्यवसेकरः, कू-अव घृद P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement. -2 The privities (सहस्रेण). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); पृष्टद्वाराद्युचिस्थानरथावसेकराधोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for faeces, dung-hill. -0omp. -मंदिरे a privy, water-closet.

अवसेकरक a. [अवसेके मयः, वृत् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure. -का 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, a scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवसेकव a. Noxious, injurious. -वः A kind of worm.

अवसेतात् ind. [अवरास्मिद् अवरास्मात् अवरास्मिन् अस्त्रानि अन् अदिशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards; प्रपदन a. attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवसेतु n. [कृत्स्निर्वायं नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवसेतुनिर्वायपरे कथं कुते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुत्ववसेवारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality; ता-स्वं unreality.

अवसेतु 9 P. To cover, spread, over-spread, overcast; प्रकल्पयमानवसेतरे दिशः Ri. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; उरसि रसावसेतस्तरं स्तनाभ्यां S. 7. 47.

अवसेतरणं Spreading out.

अवसेवारः [अव-स्तु कर्मणि वच् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent. -3 A mat.

अवसेवा a. Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 108 oft. with an adj. or adv.; विलोकयंती तावदवस्थे 205; वाद्यौ विद्यम्य क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait; अनिश्वापंक्तं धूलिसुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey; न सासनेऽवस्थित यो गुरुणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते भवसन् यदि जंतर्मलाभवात्मनो R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 14. 23; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 43, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend; go to. -10 To place (Ved.). -Caus. (-स्थावयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीक B. 13. 66; स्तंभद्वारावस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped; निष्ठापात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle; जाक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found; देवराज्यमवस्थापयितुकामोऽसि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न ह्यकमोमि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्था The nombram virile. -स्थ [अवस्था-अङ्] 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महत्त्वस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तद्वत् कथयेमांधर्षीयामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26; तुष्टावस्थाः स्वयः कृतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; इंद्रुशीमवस्थां प्रयोज्ज्जि S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; सर्वं Me. 108; oft. in comp.; तद्वत्त्वः Pt. 5. reduced to that state; एतद्, बालावस्थाः अधिपतिः V. 5; अंशवावस्था Pt. 4; so कामयमाना-

वस्थो राजा S. 3; सुकृतिगावस्थया वक्तिः 7. 15; अंतर्मावावस्थो द्विपेदः R. 2. 7. rutting state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3 Period, stage (of life &c.); यौवनं; वयोवस्थां तस्याः सृणुत Māl. 9. 29. -4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree, proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थे q. v. -7 Appearance in a court of law; कृतावस्था धनैरिषिण Ms. 8. 60. -8 The female organ of generation. -Comp. -अनरं another or altered state; आरोपिता S. 3. 5. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life, i. e. नाल्य (childhood); कोमारं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्कं (old age). -त्रयं the three states, i. e. जायति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुति (sound sleep). -दशानं the ten states of lovers; दह् मनः संगसंकटौ जागरः कृतावस्थाः द्विधागोऽन्मादृष्टता इत्यनंगदशा दश ॥ D. R. -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (the happiness and misery). -षडकं the six states of an action mentioned by Yāska; जायतेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिणमतेऽपक्षयिते नश्यति Nir.

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling; पूर्वकृतावस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92; किमिह निवृत्त्यावस्थानं Pt. 1; चतुर्भेदावस्थानेन ibid. -2 Situation, station, position; मधुरं दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 Residence, abode, place; घनावस्थानैः K. 127. -4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थापिन् a. Staying, residing, dwelling; पश्चादवस्थापि बलं Ak.

अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed; कथमित्यंतं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती V. 4; remaining, standing firm or fixed; staying, abiding, lasting &c.; R. 6. 19; एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady; soe अनास्थिव. -3 Engaged in prosecuting; following; abiding by; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with, dependent on; मयि सुस्थिहे लोकानां रसा युष्माववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; K. 344. -5 Settled, a matter of course; पितुरायाः समीपमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6 Resolved; युद्धाय Pt. 1.

अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling. -2 Residence, abode; अव कृतावस्थिताना धर्मण K. 44. -3 Following, practising.

अवस्पर्तु a. Preserver, saviour.

अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder; K. 305.

अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्थति Den. P. Ved. To seek favour or assistance.

अवस्थु a. [अवः रक्षणं तद्विच्छति ष्वच् उच्] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्वत् a. [अवी रक्षणमस्थस्य मनुष्य मय्य वः] Defended, protected.

अवस्यद्दन् Trickling, oozing.
अवस्यन्ने Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.
अवस्यन्ते a. Burst, fallen down.
अवस्यत् a. 1 Apt to fall down. -2 Burst, cot.

अवस्यन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्यन्व्य a. Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. -ह् a kind of wind.

अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove; दुरितं, दुर्घां, द्विषः &c. -3 To thresh (an rice); अवहत्स्य तण्डुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहतिः f Beating, threshing.

अवहनन् 1 Threshing, beating off rice : अवहननापोलुखलं Mbh. -2 The lungs ; वपा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (अवहननं = कुण्डसः Mit.).

अवघाता [अवहन्-वञ्] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general ; कर्पावघातानिपुणेन च ताड्यमाना हूरीकृताः करिवरेण (भृंगान्) Nttipr. 2 ; अपरे दृष्टदंतावघाते B. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pebble in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिञ् a. Striking, killing.

अवहस्य 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule ; Bk. 1. 6.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jest, joke, ridicule ; यच्चावहासार्थमस-त्कृतौति Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [अवरं हस्तस्य रू० त०] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives).

अवहानिः f. Loss.

अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left ; अवहीनाः कथाः Dk. 129 over, at an end ; अस्मास्ववहीनेषु S. 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हित्या-त्ये 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव) ; भयगौरवलज्जादिर्द्वेषाकाराण्यितिरहित्या B. D. ; or according to R. G. त्रिद्विदिना निमित्तेन हर्षायुभावात् गोपनाय जितौ भावविशेषोऽवहित्यः ; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवह् 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside ; place down ; अर्भकं कस्तान् अवहत् भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain ; कुहमववहरति Sk. -3 To throw or knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [अवह कर्तरि ण P. III. 1. 141]

1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brāhmanas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce. -5 Removing to the camp ; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop (in general). -7 Summoning, inviting. -8 Any object fit to be brought near (उपनेतव्य). -9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक a. 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 One who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. -कः A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Finable, punishable ; Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced to restore or redeem ; आधिश्चोपनिधि-श्चोभौ न कालात्परयमर्हतः । अवहार्यो भवेत् तो दीर्घकालमवास्थितौ Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed. -5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहत p. p. 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard ; सावहेलं K. 244 ; अवहेलां कुट्टज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-नार Disregard.

अवहेलित a. Disregarded, slighted, contemned ; किमिति बकेरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवहर a. [अवह्-अच्]. Crooked.

—ः A crooked way ; (fig.) deceitful, अवाकिञ् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक् Ved. Speechless.

अवाक् 6 P. To strew, pour upon ; sprinkle with.

अवाकरा A mint.

अवाक्ष a. [अवनताम्यसाणि ईदियाणि यस्य A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र a. [अवनतमयमस्य] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् a. [न. व.] Speechless, dumb. -न. Bramha. -Comp. :-सन्नतो-च्चर a. beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -श्रुति a. deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed ; अवाच्यो वीक्षितो नाम्ना चर्षी-वादि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered, vile, bad ; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतितो तव कāmः ; वातांश्च बहुन् व-द्विष्यति तवाहितो Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not

distinctly expressed, not expressible in words ; ता, त्वं impropriety ; reproach, calumny. -Comp. -देशः ' the unspeakable place, ' the vulva (योनि).

अवाञ्च् a. [अवाचति अव-अच्-किञ्] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping ; कुर्वन्तिमिदवाचिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79 ; वनान्यवाञ्चीष चकार संहरति Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.), यद्वाक् प्रथिष्यः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards. -4 South. —m, n. Brabma. —ची 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

अवाक् ind. 1 Downwards. -2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं dis respect. -पुष्पी [अवाक् अवोसुखं पुष्पमस्याः] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अवापुष्पी). —भागः the part betow. —भव a. southern. —सुख a. (स्त्री f.)

1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards ; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60 ; तस्युत्सेऽवाङ्मुखः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-सः) N. of a weapon. —शाखः [अवाच्यः शाखा यस्य] ' having the branches turned downwards, ' epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). -शिरस्य a. having the head hung downwards ; न मूढो नरकं याति कालसूचनमाङ्गशिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन a. [अवाच्-ल P. V. 4. 8] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवाञ्चित a. Bent, low.

अवाच्य a. Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् m. A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात a. [न. व.] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन् a. 1 One who is no speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace-loving.

अवान् 2 P. [अव-अच्] To breathe or inhale.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling ; see अवान् also.

अवान् a. [अव-अन्-ञच्] Dried, dry.

अवांतर a. [अवगतमेतरं मध्यं वा. व.] 1 Situated or standing between ; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिशः, -दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, रेवती, नै-र्ऋती, वायवी). —देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवांतराम् ind. [अवांतर मा० आम्] Between (Ved.).

भवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain ; तमचाप सत्पति R. 3. 33 ; दीर्घमातुः Ms. 4. 76 ; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c. ; पुत्रं सम्प्राजम्बात्सुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निद्रामवामोति Ms. 5. 161 ; so दोषं &c. ; मृत्युमवामोति meets with death.

अवाप्त p. p. Got, obtained, received; अनवाप्तचक्षुःफलोऽस्ति S. 2.

अवाप्त्य pot. p. Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्तिः f. Obtaining, getting; तथा किलदेव तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्त्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवाप्य a. [न. त.] (Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित a. 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम a. 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not-adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [अव-इ-वच्] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः -रं [न वायते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि वञ्च्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वै संवत्सरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait. Br. °तच्छ ind. to this side. -Comp. -वारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11.). -पारिण a. [अवारपारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारिण a. [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य a. Being on the near side.

अवारण a. Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. -णं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय a. 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, **अवारयितव्य** a. Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि वन] N. of a plant (पश्याक).

अवावटः The sod of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband ; द्वितीयेन तु यः विना सवर्णोयं प्रजायते । अवावट इति ख्यातः श्वश्रुर्भी स जातिः ॥

अवावन् m. [Said to be fr. ओष् P. VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवावस्त a. Unclothed, naked. -m. N. of Buddhs.

अवावस्तव a. (बी. f.) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument.).

अवावस्तु a. Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन a. Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि a. Ved. [अ-व-इत्] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed.

-विः 1 A sheep ; (f. also in this sense) ; जीवनकायुकवस्तावीन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat.

-5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind.

-7 A woollen blanket (of the skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen atrainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. -विः f.

1 An ewe -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her course. [cf. L. ovis ; Gr. ois].

-Comp. -कटः [अवि संवति कट् P. V. 2. 29 Vart.] a flock of sheep.

-कटोरणः [अवि कटे भवत्येते देयः उरणः मयः P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). -गंधा, -गंधिका N. of a plant (= अगंधा). -दुग्धं, -दूधं,

-मरीचं, -सोढं the milk of an ewe. -पटा sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. -पात्रः [अवीन् पात्रयति उप. स.] a shepherd.

-दिया a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-या) N. of a plant. -स्थलं sheep-place ; N. of a town ; अविस्थलं वृकस्थलं माकुंदी वारणावतं Mb.

अविः कः [अविः अविः, अविः क P. V. 4. 23] A sheep. -कः An ewe. -कं A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविक्रथ a. Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविक्रथन a. One who does not boast, not vaunting; सत्यप्रतिज्ञेयविक्रथनेति Mu. 14. 73 ; विद्वानोऽविक्रथना भवन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल a. 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; नास्तिद्विषाणविकलानि Bb. 2. 40 ; Pt. 5. 26 ; °लं फलं Ms. 24. 34 ; °शरच्चंद्रमधुरा Mā. 2. 11 full, full orbed ; °द्विद्वयः K. 35, 71 ; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29 ; °लमरक्षत् 5. 5 entirely, competely ; यज्ञोक्तेष्वविकलमासमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly ; consistent, not discordant ; कलमविकलत्वं गायकैर्बोधहेतोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प a. Unchangeable. -ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. -ल्पं ind. Without doubt, unabesitatingly.

अविकार a. Immutable, unchangeable. -रः Immutability.

अविकृत a. Unchanged.

अविकृतिः f. 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe ; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रिय a. Unchangeable, immutable. -यं Brahma.

अविक्रम a. Powerless, feeble. -मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रान्त a. 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविक्रत a. Unimpaired, unimpaired ; unimpaired, entire ; विक्रतः पतिदेयं तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविक्रतम् Smṛiti.

अविक्रित a. Unimpaired, unimpaired ; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्रिय a. [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (आक्रोशार्थं), (वित्तं न शक्यः or यो न वित्तियति) ; not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्रित a. 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविक्रत a. Not gone off, retained, present.

अविक्रम a. Unseparated, unremoved. -मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविक्रिः N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविक्रिह a. [नास्ति विक्रिहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal ; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body). -2 Not known. -हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (निव्यसमास).

अविक्रिह a. Unimpeded, unobstructed ; °गति a. unobstructed in one's course.

अविक्रिह n. Unobstructed, free from impediments ; °क्रियेयंभाष S. 1. -हं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare ; (this word is usually neuter, though विह is m.) ; साधयाम्यहमविक्रिहस्तु ते R. 11. 9. ; अविक्रिहस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितृव्यं पुत्रिणां 1. 19 ; अविक्रिहस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रदाने बुधित्स्त्व Mb.

अविचाचल a. Ved. Not, staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार a. 1 Void of judgment, undiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. -रा 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय a. Not to be called in question ; आज्ञा गुरुणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 45.

अविचारित a. 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. -निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् a. 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt,

अविच्छिन्न a. 1 Unmoved, unshaken. -2 Victorious.

अविच्छिन्न a. Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न a. 1 Not separated, undivided. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted; संताना संततिः K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद a. 1 Uninterrupted. -2 Undivided, entire, whole. -वः 1 Entirety, wholeness. -2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्छेद a. 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. -2 Eternal, permanent.

अविज्ञात a. Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविज्ञातीय a. Of the same kind.

अविज्ञा a. 1 Ignorant, untaught. -2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात a. 1 Unknown. -2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. -Comp. -वद् a. Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञातु a. Not knowing. -m. (नः) 1 The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर) -2 N. of Vishnu; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशुः V. Sah.

अविज्ञाय a. Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. -यः The Supreme God.

अविहीनं A direct flight of birds (पक्षिणामभिमुख्याभिगमनं).

अवितथ a. 1 Not false, true; तद्वितथमनादीयंमम त्वं विधेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा निरा 6. 18. -2 Realised, not frailless; अवितथकलाः रामः K. 65; कुब सुकवचनम वतथं K. 178; चकारावितथां धातुः प्रतिज्ञा R. 15. 95; 5. 26. -थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंश्च S. 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. -थं ind. Not falsely, according to truth; Ma. 2. 144. -था N. of a metre.

अवितरिन् a. Ved. 1. Not doing any harm, harmless (अपराधे). -2 Not departing, remaining.

अविचि a. 1 Not famous, unknown. -2 Poor.

अविचि a. 1 Not obtaining or getting. -2 Unwise, foolish. -सिः f. 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. -2 Want of wisdom. -3 Poverty.

अवित्यजः -जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर a. Not separated, united (Ved. for अभिथुर).

अविथ्या [अथे हित, अवि थ्य् P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजथ्या.

अविदग्ध a. 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. -2 Not well burnt, undigested.

अविदाहिन a. 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. -2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदस्य a. Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् a. Perennial.

अविदित a. Unknown; गतयाम राशिः U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away) -तः The Supreme God.

अविदीधु a. Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. -2 Shining.

अविदूर a. Not distant, near, contiguous. -रं Proximity, vicinity. -रं ind. Near to, not far from; अविदूरेण, अविदूरतः, -दूरतः, -दूरैः.

अविद्ध a. Unpierced. -Comp. -कर्णा, -र्णा [अविद्धः अद्धिः पर्णकः कर्णाः रणाः] N. of a plant (पत्र) Cissampelos Hexandra. -दृष्ट a. all-seeing. -वर्चस् a. of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य a. 1 Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; अविद्यानां सर्वे नामीहातश्रेष्ठं भवेत् Ma. 9. 205. -2 Not pertaining to knowledge. -था 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 Illusion, illusion personified or Māyā (a term frequently occurring in Vedānta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय a. Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिप a. Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. -2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा a. Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तृमित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंशुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा ind. An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान a. [न. व.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. -नं Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि a. Not lawful, contrary to rule. -यिः Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; पूर्वक not according to rule.

अविधेय a. Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2; हर्षविषादयोरेविधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविनः [अवि यत्, अ-इत् Up. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. -2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय a. [न. व.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. -यः 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बहवोऽविनयाज्जटा राजानः सपरिच्छदाः Ms. 7. 40, 41. -2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; बहुलतया चाभिभवयौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचार्यविनयं दुग्धासु तपस्विकस्यासु S. 1. 25 indecorum, impropriety of conduct. -3 Inoivility, disrespect. -4 Offence, crime, fault. -5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमनय विष्णोः Sankara.

अविनीत a. 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmaigned. -2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. -3 Insolent, rude. -4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. -ता An unchaste woman.

अविनश्य a. Indestructible. -रा Th. Supreme God.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. -2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. -3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽनः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नातरियकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनिगमः An illogical conclusion.

अविध्यः N. of a Rākebaa, minister of Rāvana. -व्यः N. of a river.

अविपक्व Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; बुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

अविषाक a. Suffering from indigestion. -कः The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

अविषद् f. Absence of misery, prosperity.

अविषन्न a. 1 Uninjured, unburnt. -2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

अविषि a. Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. -2 Not a worshipper or praiser. -यः One not a Brāhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत a. Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त a. 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heire); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सविधाः स्वधरे समा. -2 Not broken, entire. -3 Not different. -4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग a. Unpartitioned, undivided. -नः 1 Not dividing. -2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य a. Indivisible. -उत्पं 1 Indivisibility. -2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); e. g. वज्र पद्ममलंकार कृतावयुर्दकं त्रियः । सोमक्षेमं प्रचारे च

न विभाज्य प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivi-
sibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभावना-नं Non-perception ;
disappearance.

अविभावनीय a. Imperceptible, un-
distinguishable.

अविमुक्त a. Unloosed, not quitted
or let go. —कं 1 N. of a Tirtha or
sacred place near Benares, or Benares
itself ; न विमुक्तं शिवाभ्यां यद्विमुक्तं ततो
चिदुः -2 The space between the chin
and the head. —Comp. —ईश्वरः a
celebrated Siva-linga at Benares.

अविमुष्य a. Undoubted, unques-
tionable ; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्य a. Ved. Not to be
loosened.

अवियुक्त a. Undivided, conjoined,
united ; not separated, present.

अवियोग a. Not separated, united,
connected. —नः 1 Non-separation,
presence. -2 Conjunction, association.
—Comp. —तृतीया N. of a certain
festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow
to be observed by women on the
third day of the first fortnight of
Mārgasīrsha.

अविरत a. 1 Not desisting or ceas-
ing from (with abl.) ; uninterrupted,
continual, unbroken, perpetual ;
आविरतोक्तदुष्कण्डितेन Me. 102 ; Prov.
मंजोप्यविरतोद्योगः सदैव विजयी भवेत्
'slow and steady wins the race'.
-2 Abandoned. —तं ind. Eternally,
continually ; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां
Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति a. Incessant, ceaseless.
—तिः f. 1 Continuity, uninterrupted-
edness. -2 Incontinence.

अविराम a. Uninterrupted, con-
tinuous. —मः Uninterrupted succe-
sion, continuance. —सं ind. Uninter-
ruptedly.

अविरल a. 1 Thick, dense ; °वारि-
चारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower ; °अ-
शुविदु ; not thin, many ; सादरमभिमुख-
दत्ताविरलपदाः K. 95. -2 Contiguous,
close. -3 Coarse, gross, substantial.
-4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं
ind. 1 Closely ; अविरलमालिगिदु पचना
S. 3. 7. -2 Uninterruptedly, ince-
ssantly, constantly ; U. 3. 24. —Comp.
—धारासारः an incessant down pour
of heavy rain.

अविरलित a. Closely stuck, lying
very close ; कपोलं U. 1. 27. cheek to
cheek.

अविराचयत् a. Ved. Not with-
drawing oneself ; not desisting.

अविरुद्ध a. 1 Not opposed, com-
patible, consistent with. -2 Living
together. -3 Unobstructed, unin-

dered, unimpeded. -4 Allowed ; pro-
per ; यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोयामि V. 2.

अविरोधः 1 Consistency, compati-
bility, congruity ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यम-
भूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consis-
tently with their own interest ; सर्व-
धामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pūjāmantra.
-2 Absence of impediment. -3 As-
sent, concurrence.

अविरिचनं Anything which causes
constipation.

अविरिच्य a. Not to be purged.

अविलक्ष्य a. 1 Having no sim or
mark. -2 Guileless. -3 Irremediable.

अविलघनं Non-transgression.

अविलघनीय a. 1 Not to be tran-
sgressed. -2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

अविलंब a. Prompt, not delaying-
quick. —नः Absence of delay, quick,
cessa, promptitude. —नं, अविलंबेन ind.
Without delay, quickly.

अविलम्बित a. Without delay, quick
expeditions, prompt. —तं ind. Quickly,
without delay.

अविला [अद्-इल्] An ewe.

अविलास a. Free from whims,
faithful, constant. —सः Absence of
pastime or whim.

अविलिख 1 Not writing or paint-
ing, or unable to do so ; (P. VI. 2.
157-8). -2 Writing badly. -3 Dif-
ferent from one who writes.

अविवाक्षित a. 1 Not intended or
aimed at ; प्रारतः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रहणं न
विवाक्षितं. -2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविवादः Agreement, consent.

अविवादिना a. Not contending, quiet,
peaceable.

अविवाहित a. 1 Not marrying, re-
maining single or celibate. -2 Not
relating to marriage. -3 Interdicted
as to marriage.

अविचिक्त a. 1 Uninvestigated,
not properly thought out. -2 Indis-
criminate, confounded. -3 Public. -4
Making no difference ; °दृष्ट् viewing
all as one with God.

अविचेक a. Wanting in judgment
or discrimination, thoughtless. —कः
1 Want of discrimination or judg-
ment, absence of prudence, impru-
dence ; अविचेकाः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2.
30. -2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness.
-3 Ignorance (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यरूपमि-
ध्याज्ञानं). —Comp. —कृत a. done rashly.

अविचेकिन् a. 1 Undiscriminating,
inconsiderate, thoughtless. -2 Super-
ficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

अविचिन a. Ved. Not disaffected.
—नं ind. Not disaffectedly, favour-
ably.

अविशंक a. Having no fears or
doubt, fearless. —का Absence of
doubt or fear, confidence, certainty.
—कं, -अविशंकेन ind. Without doubt,
hesitation.

अविशंकित a. 1 Unapprehensive,
fearless. -2 Without doubt, confiding ;
युधवाक्यारकथं मूढास्त्यजध्वमविशंकिताः
K. P.

अविशस्तु m. An unskilful cutter
up or killer (of animals at a sacri-
fice)

अविशुद्धिः f. Impurity.

अविशेष a. Without any differ-
ence, alike, similar, uniform. —नः,
—वं 1 Absence of difference, uniform-
ity, similarity. -2 Identity, sameness.
-3 The subtle elements (in ' Sān-
phil.). —Comp. —ज्ञ a. Not knowing
the difference (in things), undisci-
minating.

अविश्रांत a. 1 Untiring, incessant,
ceaseless ; S. 6. -2 Unbrt. —तं ind.
Incessantly, continuously.

अविश्वास a. Not inspiring con-
fidence, mistrusted. —नः Mistrust,
suspicion. —सा A cow calving after
loving intervals.

अविश्वात a. Not trusted, unsuspected ;
न विश्वसेदुषिष्यस्ते H. 1.

अविश्वासिन a. Mistrusting, un-
believing, diffident.

अविष्य a. 1 Not poisonous. -2 Anti-
venomous, antidote. -3 Protecting.
—नः [अद्-टिप् Uq. 1. 45] 1 An
ocean. -2 A king. -3 Sky. —नः N. of
a plant (निर्विषातृण). —नो 1 A river.
-2 The earth. -3 Heaven.

अविष्य a. 1 Unperceived, invis-
ible, beyond the reach of the senses.
-2 Insensible. -3 Disregarding ob-
jects of sense ; °मनसां यतीनां M. 1. 1.
—नः 1 Absence, disappearance ; रवे-
रविषये किं न प्रवीपरथ प्रकाशानं H. 2. 79.
-2 Not an object of (anything), not
within the reach of, beyond, trans-
cending ; न कश्चिद्धीमतामविषयो नाम S.
4 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः MAl. 1. 30
beyond the reach (power) of words ;
सौमित्रैरेदि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र श्रिये कामि
मोः U. 3. 45. -3 Disregard of the
objects of sense.

अविष्यकरिणं Not making anything
an object of.

अविष्ट Ved. Gladly accepting, pro-
tecting very carefully or attentively ;
Rv. 7. 28. 5.

अविष्या [अद् गती इह्नु अविर्गतिमिच्छति
क्यद् मावे अ Tv.] 1 Wish to go (गमने-
च्छा) ; Rv. 2. 38. 3. -2 Wish.

अविष्यु a. Ved. 1 Attacking. -2
Desirous, wishing. -3 Violent, vehem-
ent. -4 Wishing to protect.

अविस् *n.* [अन्-मावे इम्] 1 Protection. -2 Going. -*m.* An extender, enlarger.

अविस्वादिन् *a.* Unfailing, not false; Ki. 13. 15; लक्षणान्येव तत्राविस्वादिनि Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविसर्गिन् *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. -*m.* (-र्गि) An intermittent fever.

अविस्तर *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

अविस्तरः Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

अविस्तीर्ण *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

अविस्पष्ट *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct; obscure. -*द्वं* An indistinct speech.

अविहृत *a.* Not desired (अनलभित); येनाविहृतकरोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 door of undesired acts; whose will cannot be averted.

अविहृत *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unassailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken -3 Not curved.

अविहरत् *a.* Ved. 1 Net slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

अवी [अवरामान लज्जया अर्-ई Up. 3. 158] A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. -*चिः* N. of a particular hell; मयः a place of punishment for liars (यत्र जलमिव स्थलमदमपुत्रमवमासेत Bbg.)

अवीज-जक (अबीज) *a.* 1 Seedless; Ms. 10. 71. -2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. -3 Having no prime cause. -*जः* Restraint, controlling the mental passions. -*जा* Vine plant. -*जं* 1 Bad seed, bad grain; विक्रयिन् Ms. 9. 291. -2 Absence of seed. -*Comp.* -*हन्* *a.* Ved. nor pernicious to men.

अवीति A variety of अनुमान or inference; (अतिरेकमुक्तेन प्रथममान निषेधकमर्थितं; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरमिथा गंधवत्त्वात् Tv.).

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate; cowardly. -2 Having no son (as a woman). -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. -*रा* A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अज्ञानतपुत्रा विषया साक्षीर परिकीर्तिना; (अप. वीरि which is thus deduced; पत्न्युत्रवती नारी वीर शोका मनीषिणिः); अर्वाचित वृथा मांसम-वीरवाश्च योविनः Ms. 4. 213; Y. 1. 163.

अवीर्य *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

अवृक *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. -2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3 Free from one who obscures. -*कं* 1 Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

अवृजिन *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (friends); an epithet of the Adityas; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

अवृत्त *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimpeded -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति *a.* [न व.] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in. -2 Having no livelihood. -*चिः* *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिकविता हि किं प्रदुष्येत स्थितिरस्यपि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आदृष्टात्तममेवासमादृष्टत्ताविकराविकं 4. 223. -2 Absence of wages; एवं non-existence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. -*Comp.* -*अर्थ* *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

अवृद्धि *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital). -*कं* Original capital, principal.

अवृष *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). -*ष्टिः* Want of rain, drought; famine.

अवे 2 P. [अव इ] 1 (*a*) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवेमि ने नस्यां सोदर्यस्वेहे S. 4; अवेमि चेनामनश्चति R. 11. 40; द्विष्वामि-योग इत्यवेति Mn. 1. 7; अवेमि ते सारं Kn. 3. 13; R. 2 35 (*b*) To know, look upon or consider, regard, तद्वे-मि केतवं Kn. 4. 9; S. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवेभि Ve. 5. 2. -2 To go or move away. -3 To go to, approach (with acc.). -4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved). -*Freq. or Pass.* (अवयत्) To beg pardon for conciliate.

अवेत् *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. -2 Obtained, attained. -3 Joined or united with.

अवेक्ष 1 A. [अव-इक्ष्] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view; वांस्त्यमानानव-क्षेहं Bg. 1. 23; take into account or consideration have regard to; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवेक्ष् R. 3. 21; किमपि निमित्तमवक्ष्य V. 5; निद्रावोरुक्ष्वाप्यवे-क्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me; K. 329; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind or heed', 'disregard'; R. 11. 69; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतेगजा M. 3. (It may also mean 'ex-pect' here); निद्रावञ्जन भवता ह्यनवक्ष्य-माणं R. 5. 67. -3 To look to or after, attend to; अवक्षमाणं महतीं सुहृद्युद्धः Si. 1. 10. -4 To take care of, guard, watch over, protect; बहुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां स्वयां R. 8. 83; श्लाघ्यां दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1. 7. -5 To think, consider; यद्वोचदवेक्ष्य मानिनी Ki. 2. 3.

-6 To look into or examine, inspect; स कवाचिद्वेक्षितप्रजा R. 8. 32; प्रकती-रवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into; Si. 6. -7 To expect, hope for.

अवेक्षक *a.* 1 Showing showing all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. -2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection, पञ्चांश्रमा, वक्षणाजागृहकः R. 14. 85; इत्यप्यवेक्ष-णेऽनाभिषुक्तः Mu. 3. -3 Attention, care, observation. -4 Regarding, consider- ing; see अन्वेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pat. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणोप R. 14 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. -2 At- tention, care, regard; लक्षं वेक्ष्येत्यप्य Ms. 7. 101; अत्रास्त्ववेक्षा स्वयं मे Rām. -3 Agreement, engagement

अवेक्षित *a.* Looking at; thinking of regarding &c.

अवेक्षित *a.* Seeing, observing; धर्मो- वेक्षित S. 5. regard or justice or righteousness.

अवेपि *a.* 1 Not braided. -2 Having no braid of hair. -3 Not flowing together or commingled (as the waters of rivers).

अवेदयान *a.* Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदिः *f.* Absence of know- ledge.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. -2 Unattainable. -*चा* A calf. -*चा* (A woman) not to be married; Ms. 10. 24.

अवेदन्त *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

अवेला *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. -2 Having no time, untimely. -*ला* Concealment of knowledge. -*ला* 1 Unfavourable time -2 Chewed hotel (supposed to be = अव + ह्य).

अवेष्टिः Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवेष *a.* (*क्षि* *f.*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवेषं पञ्चमं कृष्वं राज्ञो वृद्धेन श्रुयते. -2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवेमत्यं Unanimity.

अवरहृत्य Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवोक्षणं [अव उष्-मावे स्युद्] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand lightly bent; उत्ताननेव हस्तेन प्रक्षणे पाककीर्तिं. स्व- चान्प्रक्षणे प्राक् तत्रश्वाकाक्षणे स्थन ॥

अवोद् *a.* [अव-उद्-मावे वृत् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist, -*द्*: Sprinkling, moistening.

अबीदेव *a.* [देवनामवस्तान् अव्ययी०]
Bringing down the gods; below (the
region of the) gods.

अधोपः Hot food.

अव्यय *a.* [अवि भवार्ये यत्] Coming
or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest
or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्णं indistinct
accent S. 7 17; कलमव्यक्त-
मन्वीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3
Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमर्चिस्वोयं Bg.
2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, un-
created. -5 (In alg.) Unknown (as
a quantity or number). -कः 1 N.
of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4
Primary matter which has not yet
entered into real existence. -5 A
fool. -क (In Vedānta phil.) 1
The Supreme Being or universal
Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignor-
ance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The
state of sleep (सुषुप्त्यवस्था). -5 (In
Sān. phil.) The primary germ of
nature (संवकारण), the primordial
element or productive principle from
which all the phenomena of the
material world are developed; बुद्धे-
रिवाव्यक्तमुदाहरन्ति R. 13. 60; महतः
परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तारुचयः परः Kath., Sān.
K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7
Nature. -क्तं *ind.* Imperceptibly, in-
distinctly, inarticulately. -Comp.

-अनुकरणं imitating inarticulately or
unmeaning sounds; P. V. 4. 57; VI.
1. 98. -आदि *a.* whose beginning is
inscrutable. -क्रिय 1. an algebraic
calculation. -2. any act of an in-
distinct character. -पत् *a.* inarticulate.
-मूर्ति *a.* having an incomprehensible
form. -मूलप्रभवः the tree of mundane
existence (In Sān. phil.). -रग *a.*
dark-red, ruddy. (-यः) the colour of
the dawu; अव्यक्तमस्त्वचः Ak.
-राशिः an unknown number or
quantity (in algebra). -लक्षणः-व्यक्तः
an epithet of Siva (whose qualities
are not perceptible). -लिंग *a.* whose
signs are invisible (as a disease).
(-गः) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (-तं) the
great principle (महत्) (in Sān. phil.).
-वर्त्मन्-मार्ग *a.* Whose ways are
mysterious or inscrutable. -वाच *a.*
speaking indistinctly. -साम्यं an
equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यय *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffi-
ed, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or
occupied (in business); अव्ययस्य
पुनरव्यय U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undis-
turbed. -4 Attentive, careful. -ग्रं
ind. Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely;
अव्ययव्ययमस्ति Mā. 5. 16.

अव्यय *a.* 1 Not mutilated or de-
fective, well-made, sound, perfect;
अव्ययगर्गी सौम्यनार्मी Ms. 3. 10. -2

Plain, not figurative (as a meaning).
-गा 1 =अव्ययं q. v. -2 A legume or
pod of the awn of barley.

अव्ययचक्षुः *a.* Ved. Not apacious.

अव्ययजन *a.* 1 Having no distinc-
tive or characteristic marks or signs
(as of the sex); °ना कर्पर. -2 Hav-
ing no good marks. -3 Indistinct.
-4 Not figurative. -नः An animal
without horns, though of an age to
have them.

अव्ययङ्गा [न विगतमङ्गं बीजमस्याः] 1 N.
of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens
Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the
awn of barley.

अव्ययतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction,
satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्ययतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblend-
ed, distinct; specific, separate.

अव्ययथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflict-
ing pain, merciful. -2 Free from
pain. -थः [न व्ययते पद्भ्यां न संचलति व्यथ
व्यचलनयोः अच्] A snake. -था 1 N. of
two plants; Terminalia Citrina
Roxb., and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2
Dry ginger. -3 (Ved.) Firmness,
steadiness.

अव्ययथयः A horse.

अव्ययथि *a.* Ved. [व्यथ-इत्, न. त.]
Not tremulous or tottering (in steps),
steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epi-
thet of the horses of the Asvins.
-थिः *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undaun-
tedness.

अव्ययथिन् *a.* [Cf. P. III. 2. 157] 1
Free from pain. -2 Free from fear,
fearless; Si. 15. 12. -3 Not giving
pain.

अव्ययथिषः [न-व्यथ-टिषच् Un. 1. 49]
1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -थि 1 The
earth. -2 Midnight; night (अव्ययथिषी
परासथोः Ujjval.)

अव्ययथय *a.* Free from pain; not
giving pain.

अव्ययथ *a.* Not pierced; Si. 18. 47.

अव्ययन्त *a.* Ved. Not breathing,
lifeless.

अव्ययपेक्षा Carelessness; °च्युतेन M.
3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्ययभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separa-
tion; अव्ययव्ययस्यभीचारो भवेदावमरण-
तिकः Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy,
steadiness, fidelity.

अव्ययभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or
adverse, favourable; अव्ययव्ययभिचा-
रिणो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः Ku. 6. 86. -2
Not subject to exceptions, true in all
cases, without any instance to the
contrary; यदुच्यते पारंति पापवृत्तये न
रूपमित्यव्ययभिचारि तद्वच्चा Ku. 5. 36;
रूपोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तद्व्य-
भिचारि वच्चा S. 6; इद्विपाथसैनिकवर्जान-

मव्ययव्ययमव्ययभिचारि Gaot. Sāt. -3
Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady,
permanent, faithful (as devotion).

अव्यय *a.* [नास्ति व्ययो यस्य] 1 (*a.*)
Not liable to change, imperishable,
undecaying, immutable; वेदादिनास्ति
नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाश-
मव्ययस्यास्य न काश्चित्तुमर्हति 17, 4. 1,
6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18,
19, 57; 2. 81; R. 8. 24. (*b.*) Eternal,
everlasting; अव्ययं पादुरव्ययं Bg. 15.
1; अकीर्ति कथयिष्यति तेऽव्ययं 24. -2
Unexpended, unwaisted. -3 Econo-
mical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit.
-यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva.
-यं 1 (In the Vedānta) A member
or corporeal part of an organized
body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.)
An indeclinable particle &c.; सदस्यं
त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वांम् च विभाक्त्रिषु । वचनेषु च
सर्वेषु यत्न स्योति तदव्ययम् ॥ -Comp. -आ-
रम्भो an imperishable or eternal
nature. (-रमा) the soul or spirit.
-वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभावः [अनव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन; अ-
व्यय-व्यय-भू करणे वच्] 1 N. of one of the
four principal kinds of compounds
in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indecli-
nable compound (formed of an inde-
clinable, i. e. a preposition or an
adverb, and a noun); आद्यद्वि, सत्तुं
&c. -2 Absence of expenditure (ow-
ing to poverty); द्वन्द्वो द्वियरपि चाहे मन्नेहे
नियमव्ययीभावः । तदुच्यते कर्मधारय येनाहे स्यां बहु-
व्रीहिः ॥ Udb. (which, by the bye,
gives the names of compounds in
Sanskrit). -3 Unchangeable state,
imperishableness.

अव्ययर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruit-
less, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effec-
tual, successful.

अव्ययलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. -2
Agreeable, having no disagreeable
feelings (नियय); इत्यं गिरः मियतमा
इव सोऽव्ययलीकाः शुभावा वसूततनयश्च तदा
व्यलीका Si. 5. 1.

अव्ययवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate,
without any intervening object,
direct. -2 Not screened or concealed,
open. -3 Not covered, bare (as
ground). -4 Careless, inat-
tentive. -नं Carelessness; °ता, °रत्वं
contiguity; carelessness.

अव्ययवहित *a.* = अव्ययवधान (1) above.
अव्ययवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving,
unstable; स्थलारविन्दभ्रियमव्ययवस्था Ku.
1. 33. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unsettled
indiscriminate; भयं जयं चाप्यव्ययवस्थं
R. 7. 54; disorderly, irregular.
-स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from
established rule; किमव्ययवस्थां चलितो-
स्यि केशवः Si. 12. 36. -2 An incorrec-

opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित a. 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable ; अव्यवस्थिताचितस्य प्रसादोपि भयंकरः Niti. 9. -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहाय a. 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन a. Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त a. 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत a. 1 Not developed, not manifest ; तद्वद् तर्ह्यव्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं (In Vedānt phil.) 1 An elementary (substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma)) 2 (In Śān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रबन्ध).

अव्याख्या -ख्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात a. Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय a. 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज a. Free from guile or fraud. -जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुन्दर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाग्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18 ; M. 2. 14 ; रमणीयं प्रेम K. 175.

अव्यापक a. 1 Not comprehensive. -2 Not spread over or pervading the whole ; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar ; ता, त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्यापित् a. 1 Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

अव्याप्त a. 1 Not pervaded, peculiar special. -2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः f. 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition ; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः ; यथा शिक्षाद्वयत्वात् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संख्यासिन्धुव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वेषु शिक्षाद्वयत्वान्वात्.

अव्याप्य a. Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent ; वक्षिष्यन्साम्यात्.

-Comp. -वृत्तिः f. (Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः सृष्टिको विशेषण इत्येते Bhaṣā P. 27.

अव्यापार a. Having no work, unemployed. -रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business ; अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कृत्वा to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम a. Having no exercise. -मः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत a. Not occupied ; not detached.

अव्याहत a. Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; मर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न a. 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अव्यवस्थित्यर्थः), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. -कः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दाव्यवस्थानभिज्ञोऽव्ययकरणः).

अव्रण a. Without wounds or scare or rents, unharmed, sound. -यं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत a. Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम् सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषत्त्वं न विद्यते ॥ Ma. 12. 114 ; 3. 170 ; 10. 20.

अवर्त्य [व्रताय हितं, वृत्तं न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अशू I. 5 A [अश्रुते, आनशे, आशिश्र-माद्य, आशिता-अश्रा, अशिश्यते -अश्र्यते, अशिश्र-अश्रु, अशित-अश्र] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृषेण्यैरिव चानशेऽश्रुः Bk. 2. 30; सद्विगच्छवानमिव विश्वमेजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65.

-2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to ; सर्वमानस्यमश्रुते Y. 1. 260.

-3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्रुत्कटेः पापपुण्यैरिव फलमश्रुते H. 1. 83 ; उदुपमस्तमयं च रघुहृद्वाहुर्भयमानशिरं वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9 ; न वेदुफलमश्रुते Ma. 1. 109 ; 4. 149 ; 5. 46 ; अथेज्ज इरसकलं भद्रमश्रुते Nir. ; फलं बुधोरानशिरं महिष्यः N. 6. 43 ; Bg. 3. 4 ; 5. 21 ; Bk. 3. 37 ; 5. 14 ; 14. 19. -4 To become master of ; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. -With अश्रु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -अश्र 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to add to one-

self to. -उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकाजुपश्रुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपश्रुते Ma. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. -परि to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. -य 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9. P. (rarely A.) (अश्रान्ति, आश, आशीव, अशिता, अशिश्यति, अशित) 1. To eat, to consume ; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्रीयात् Ma. 2. 51 ; अश्रीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2. To taste, enjoy; यद्दाति यद्भ्राति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगाच्च Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणां Mb. -Caus (आशयति) To feed give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person) ; आशयच्छामुतं देवाच्च Sk. ; Me. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under अश). -With अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन a. [अश-च्युट्] Reaching, reaching across. -नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food ; अशनं धान्न मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10 ; मांसाशनं च नाशनीयुः Ma. 5. 73 ; पञ्जशिष्टं 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशनं, हुताशनं, पचनाशनं &c. -Comp. -कृत a. Ved. preparing food. -पति lord of food. -पर्णो a kind of tree.

अशना [अशननिच्छति अशन-व्यञ्-क्तिर्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनायति Don. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34 ; यावद्दुष्ट-वृषस्य स्वं भवति नैव तावदशनायति Sat. Br. अशनाया [अशननिच्छति अशन-व्यञ्-क्तिर्] भावे अ] Hunger ; च्युताशनायः फलवद्भि-सूत्या Bk. 3. 40; अनाह्लाशनाया निवर्तते पानास्त्रिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनायिद, अशनायुक a. Hungry. **अशित p. p.** [अश-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

अशितंगवीन a. Formerly grazed by cattle ; see आशितंगवीन.

अशित्व a. [अश-वृत्] An eater, eating.

अशिन a. [अश-गिति] Reaching far, enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः -नि An inauspicious or bad omen ; Si. 9. 83.

अशक्त a. Unable, incompetent ; ता, त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः f. 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; अश्रेण तद्वक्षत्वा वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -3 (In Śān. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यद्दशकं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. -*Comp.* -*अर्थ* *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशंक, **अशंकित** *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted प्रविशरयज्ञा H. 1. 81. -2 Secure, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. -2 One whom no enemy dells or challenges. -3 Without opposition from foes. -*त्र* *n.* The condition of having no enemies. -*त्रु*; The moon.

अशत्रु *m.* Ved. A stone for sling-ing; a stone or cloud.

अशनिः *m. f.* [अशुते संज्ञिति, अश् अनि Pp. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; जगत्स्य महाशनिश्चक्रं R 3 53. -2 Flash of lightning; अशुवनमशनिर्गताः Sk.; अशनिं पालियन् एव वेधसा R. 8. 47; अशनेरशुतस्य श्रीभयोर्बोधिन्ध्यांशुश्राव्य बोधयः Ku. 4. 43. -3 A missile. -4 The tip of a missile. -5 A sacrificial rite (अशुवाज) to kill an enemy. -6 A master. -*निः*; *m.* 1 Indra. -2 Fire. -3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं कथते K. 60 inaudibly. -*शब्द* 1 The 'inexpressible,' *i. e.* Brahma. -2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईश्वरतेजःशब्दं S. B.

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलबद्धाशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. 1 The Supreme Being (परमात्मन्), Brahma. -2 (In Mīmāṃsā) A god or deity in general. -3 Cupid, the god of love; ज्योतिषि वितामिदिवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10; Si. 9. 61. -4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; श्व-*श्व* abeolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like चण्डी, वाहू &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, S. 4. -*री* *m.* 1 Brahmā. -2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry. -*न.* Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकविंशत्तं तद्दशमं कृष्णो (शपेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. -2 Cursing, bating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. -2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-esteemed. -*Comp.* -*वार* *a.* Ved. who is not asked for wealth, *i. e.* who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?).

अशुचिः *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. -2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons, un-armed. -*स्त्रं* Not a weapon; °विहितो बधः H. 2. 85; °वृत्तं मरणमुपादिशानि Ve. 2 (आत्मधातिरेन शस्त्रेण न वृत्तं); अशस्त्रपूतं Māl. 5. 12.

अशांत *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिर्युक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. -2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाप्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.)

अशारीरिक् = अशरीरिक् *q. v.*

अशाश्वत *a.* Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule -*नं* Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. -*Comp.* -*विहित*, -*सिद्ध* *a.* Not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अशु-संहतो इव उप. 4. 172] 1 A thief. -2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अशु-इत्] 1 The fire. -2 The sun. -3 Wind. -4 A demon; N. of a Rākshasa. -*रा* The wife of a Rākshasa. -*रं* A diamond.

आशरन् *a.* Headless. -*m.* A body without head, a trunk. -*Comp.* -*स्नानं* bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिश *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिशो दिशि वीमायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहा (रुद्रः) Rām. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. -4 Pernicious, dangerous. -*वः* N. of a certain divine being. -*वा* A female demon or goblin. -*वे* 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. -2 Mischievous. -*Comp.* -*आचारः* 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. -2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिशु *a.* Childless, without young ones. -*शुः* A youth. -*श्वी*, अशिश्विका 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). -2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. -2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आलापेन Pt. 4. -3 Atheistical, profane. -4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. -5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °श्व, °श्वं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be instructed.

अशिश्व *a.* 1 Bating much. -2 Ved. Reaching very far. -*श्वः* Fire.

अशीत *v.* Not cold, hot. -*Comp.* -*करः* -*रश्मिः* &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [निगतं P. V. 1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; विंशतिं त्रिंशदशीतिं Ms. 11. 221. -*Comp.* -*भागः* the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [अशीतिः परिमाणं यस्य, तद्] 1 An octogenarian, one eighty years of age. -2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्षिक *a.* = अशिरुक् *q. v.*

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. -2 Indifferent. -*स्त्रं* Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचिः *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; श्लोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. -2 Black. -*चिः* The black colour -*चिः* *f.* 1 Impurity. -2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. -3 Unknown, unascertained. -*Comp.* -*वासकः* a vagrant, a suspicious person. -*शुद्धिः* *f.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Wickedness. -*चिः* *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुधन्, -*धित* *a.* Unclean. -*नं* 1 Uncleanliness -2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. -2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेनर-शुभेन बोधयेत् K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. -3 Unlucky, unfortunate. -*भं* 1 Inauspiciousness. -2 Sin, a shameful deed -3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्तदप्यशुभं प्रजातां B. 5. 13; प्रायः शुभं च विद्वेषायशुभं च जंतोः Māl. 1. 23. -*Comp.* -*उत्पन्नः* an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. -2 [न शुष्यति शुष्कं, न. त.] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. / 174. 3. -3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निष्पुत्रशून्यताशुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. -2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुर्व (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business. -*न्यं* 1 Not a void. -2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किञ्चित्-शुनेति Mb. 5; अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भ-विष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). -*Comp.* -*ज्ञापनं*, -*ज्ञापनद्वितीया*, -*ज्ञापनद्वयं* N. of a certain ceremony or vow

अशूला The tree Vitex Aitaa.

अशूत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशुचित *a. Ved.* Not loosened.
अशेष *a.* [शो.वि.पि. न. त.] Giving pleasure or happiness.
अशेष *a.* [न. व.] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषसुखीमोषं मायमदनामि केवलं Ubd.; कर्तारशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65, 48. —**व.** Nonremainder. —**व.** अशेषेण, अशेषतः *inl.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतापशेषेण द्रव्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16. एतद्वैशं चूडः शास्त्रं अत्रापिपयस्यज्ञानः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. —**Comp.** —साम्राज्यः N. of a Siva.
अशेषता *Totality.*
अशेषयति *Den. P.* To finish completely; न वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.
अशेष्य *a. Ved.* Without offsprings or descendants.
अशेषः An Arhat (no longer a pupil).
अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —**कः** 1 N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्वत सयः कुहमान्यशोकः... रादेन नपिप्लव सुंदरीणां संपेकमाशिशितदुःखेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16; also पादाघातादशोकमिलककुरवकने वीक्षणात्तिलगन्धान्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात् प्रियेयुषिकसति बकुलः सीधुगंधयतेकात् । मैदारी नर्मवाक्यात् पट्टमुद्गसनाच्चपको वक्त्रवातात् चूली गिताक्षमेरुकिंससति च पुरी नर्मनाकणिकाः ।) —**ज.** 2 N. of Vishnu. —**3** N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. —**4** N. of a celebrated king of the Maury dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. —**5** N. of the tree बकुल. —**कं** 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —**2** The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. —**3** One of the female domestic deities of the Jains. —**का** 1 Quikailver. —**2** The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid.). —**Comp.** —**अरिः** the कदंब tree. —**अष्टमी** [मासि शोका वस्यम्] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —**तरुः**, —**नगः**, —**वृक्षः** the Asoka tree. —**तीर्थ** a holy place named Asoka near Benares. —**त्रिरात्रः**, —**त्रं** N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्यशोकत्रिरात्रव्रतं व्रतं शोकप्रयागं । त्रिरात्र तत्र कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं ॥ —**पूर्णिमा** N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phālguna. —**संजरी** N. of a metre. —**रोहिणी** N. of a medical plant (कटुक). —**बनिका** a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see

under न्याय. —**वटी** N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिने पक्षे षड्या वर्षी प्रजयन् । सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्रपक्षे तथैव च ॥.
अशौचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. —**2** Tranquillity, calmness. —**3** Modesty.
अशौच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशौच्यानन्वशाच्चिस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.
अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. —**2** Legal impurity or contamination; defilement cause either by child-birth (called जन्माशौच) or by the death of some relation (called वृताशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the वृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; अहोरात्रनुपासीरजशौचं बांधवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. —**Comp.** —**अंतः** end of defilement. —**संकरः** blending or coming together of two or more defilements.
अश्व *a.* [अश्वेने व्यामोति अश्नाति वा, अश्वन्] 1 Pervading. —**2** Eating, voracious. —**3** Pervaded, filled. —**आ** 1 N. of a demon. —**2** A cloud (Nir.). —**3** A stone to grind Soma on.
अश्वया *Hunger.*
अश्नीतपित्रता [अश्नीत पिबत ह्युच्यते परयां निदेशक्रियायां, मग्ने सः] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्नीतपिबतीती प्रद्युता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.
अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). —**2** (Ved.) A cloud.
अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन्] 1 N. of a sage. —**2** N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकाः पुलिंदाश्च कलिंदाश्च विश्वतः Rām.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bpi. 8. 14. 22 it is in the northwest. —**3** The inhabitants of the country (pl.). —**4** A part of the same country or its inhabitants; or its king.
अश्मन् *a. Ved.* Eating or pervading. —**m.** [अश्वेने व्यामोति संहंयनेन वा० मनिन् Up. 4. 146] 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणीयादमनिष्येषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77. —**2** A hard stone, rock. —**3** Flint. —**4** A cloud. —**5** A thunderbolt —**6** A mountain. —**Comp.** —**अश्म** *a.* having a stone mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —**अश्मं** bitumen. —**कदली** N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —**कुहः**, —**कुहक** *a.* 1. breaking anything on stone —**2.** broken by a stone. (—**हः**, —**हकः**) a class of devotees; a धानवस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —**केतुः** [अश्मेव केतुर्गन्ध] N. of a plant. —**गंधा** N. of a plant. —**गर्भी**, —**गै**, —**गर्भजः**, —**जं**,

—**योनिः** an emerald. —**गर्भजः** fire produced from a flint. —**गुहः**—**हा** a kind of weapon. —**हनः** N. of a tree. —**चक्र** *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —**जः**, —**जं** 1. red-chalk. —**2.** iron. —**जतु** *n.*, —**जतुकं** bitumen. —**जातिः** an emerald named जति. —**दारणः** an axe or crow for breaking stones. (—**जं**) breaking stones or rocks. —**द्विष्ट** *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamant weapons or grasped weapons (व्यासायुव, अश्ममयायुव). —**पुष्प** bitumen, benzoin. —**भालं** a mortar of stone or iron. —**भिद्**, —**भेद्**; —**भेदकः** the plant Colcus Scutellerioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder). —**रथः** N. of a sage. —**वज्र** *a.* included in rocks. —**सार** *a.* like iron or stone. (—**रः**, —**रं**) 1. iron; राणाः सत्वरमश्मसारकठिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वर्मा S. D. —**2.** sapphire. —**नय** *a.* made of iron. —**हन्मव** *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. —**2.** a stroke of the thunderbolt.
अश्ममय, **अश्मवत्** *a.* Stony, made of stone.
अश्मर [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. —**2** Pertaining to stones.
अश्मरी [अश्मानं राति रा- क गीरा० कर्ण] (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel, stranguery. —**Comp.** —**हना** N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontription). —**भेद्वनं** a lithontription. —**हरः** N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithontription.
अश्मरिः —**रं** Stone or gravel (the disease.)
अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). —**2** Unlimited. —**तः** N. of a Marut. —**तं** [अश्मन्तोऽन्तोऽत्र शकं परुषम्] 1 A fire-place. —**2** A field, plain. —**3** Death.
अश्मंतकः —**कं** 1 A fire-place. —**2** The shade for a lamp (द्विधापर). —**3** A kind of grass. —**कः** N. of several trees:—(a) अश्लोक; its leaf; Mā. 9. 7; (b) N. of a tree कौविदारक; (c) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmana's girdle may be made.
अश्र A corner, mostly at the end of comp; चतुश्र, व्यश्र &c. —**धं** [अश्रुते नेत्रं, अश्र-रच्] 1 A tear. —**2** Blood (usually written अश्र q. v.). —**Comp.** —**पः** a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.
अश्रु *a.* Having tears, in tears.
अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —**द्वा** Unbelief, diffidence.
अश्रद्धवान *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.
अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्रम *a. Ved. Indefatigable, untiring.* —मः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्रमण *a. Indefatigable.* —णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्रान्त *a. 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, undired.* —2 Incessant, continual; **अश्रान्तपुर्यक्रमणः** *Mv. 1. 26.* —तं Absence of rest. —तं *ind. Incessantly, continually*; **मयूखैरश्रान्तं तपति यदि देवे दिनकरः** *U. 6. 14.*

अश्रवण *a. Deaf, having no ears.* —णः A snake. —णं Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a. 1 Not to be heard.* —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

अश्रातस् *ind. Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw.*

अश्राद्ध *a. Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it.* —द्धः Non-performance of a Śrāddha *q. v.* —**ओजिन्** *a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.*

अश्रिः —श्री *f. [अश्रये संहृत्यते अशया अश्रं कथयति] ऋि; cf. Up. 4. 137]* 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, बद् and a few other words; see चतुर्(त्रि)); **अश्रिभिर्वैश्वजः** *Ait. Br.* —2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); **दृत्रस्य दंतुः कुलिशं कुटिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते** *Ku. 2. 20.* —3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिन्त *a. Cornered, angular.*

अश्रित *a. Ved. Difficult of access.*

अश्रीक *a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; St. 15. 96.* —2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीमत् *n. 1 Unfortunate, unlucky.*

अश्रीर [*n. श्री. अश्रीः अत्यर्थं. र*] *Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20.* —2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = **अश्रीक** *q. v.*

अश्रु *n. [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्रु कुर्वन् Uq. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102]* A tear; **पपात द्रुमो सद्य सैनिकाश्रुभिः** *R. 2. 61.* [*cf. Zend asru; Pers. ars.*]. —**Comp.** —**उपसृत** *a. affected by tears, covered with tears.* —**कला** *a. tear-drop.* —**मालो** *Fistula Lachry-malia.* —**परिपूर्ण** *a. filled with tears*; **अश्रुं हव्यं** *eyes filled with tears.* —**परिप्लुत** *a. suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears.* —**पतः** *flow of tears, shedding tears.* —**पूर्ण** *a. filled with tears*; **आकुल** *troubled and filled with tears*; **Bg. 2. 1.** —**सुसृत** *a. suffused with tears, (sua-*

denly) bursting into tears; **एकपदे-श्रुसुखी संवृता** *V. 5*; **संसदश्रुसुखी बभौ** *R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92.* —**लोचन,** —**नेत्र** *a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.* —**शालिन्** *a. having tears, tearful.*

अश्रुत *a. 1 Unheard, inaudible.* —2 Contrary to the Vedas. —3 Not acquainted with the Śāstras, foolish, uneducated; **भागं विद्याधनात्सस्मात् संलभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन्** *Day. B.*

अश्रोत *a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.*

अश्रुति *a. Without ears.* —**तिः** *f. Not hearing, forgetfulness*; **अश्रुतिमिनीय** *U. 3.* —**Comp.** —**प्र** *a. 1. not striking the ear or attention.* —2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रियस् *a. 1 Not better, inferior, worse*; *Ms. 10. 64.* —2 Worthless, useless. —**न.** (*स्*) *Miechief, unhappiness.*

अश्रेष्ठ *a. Not the best, inferior, worse*; *bad, vile.*

अश्राया *Absence of self-praise, modesty.*

अश्लाघ्य *a. 1 Undeserving of praise of honour, worthless.* —2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a. Unlucky, unpropitious*; *Ms. 4. 206.*

अश्लील *a. [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly.* —2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; **अश्लीलप्रापन्न कलकलात्** *Dk. 49*; **परिहार** *Y. 1. 33.* —3 Abusive. —**हं** 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. —2 (*In Rhet.*) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; **निशा अश्लील**; **विधेति श्रिहाजुषु-पामालव्यंजकत्वात्** *K. P. 7*; *e. g.* in साधनं सुमहत्स्य, सुभ्या कुटमलिताननेन दधती वायुं रिधता तत्र सा, and सुदुपवनाविभिन्नो माशियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिङ्ग (male organ of generation), वायु of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश or मृत्यु (death); *cf. the instances under S. D. 574*; **हाराशिवजये राज्ञु साधनं सुमहत्स्य । प्रससार शनै-र्वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥**

अश्लेषा [*n. मिलयति यत्रोत्पन्नेन शिशुना, मिल्य-चञ् Tv.]* The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. —2 Disunion, disjunction. —**Comp.** —**ज,** —**भवा,** —**पू.** *N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.* —**ज्ञातिः** *f. an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Aśleṣhā.*

अश्लोन *a. Ved. Not lame.*

अश्वः [*अश्वते अश्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशनेन वा भवति Nir. ; अश्व-कृत् Up. [1. 149]*] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds — **अश्वताद्वाप्यो बहुवेदस्योऽप्याश्च गर्भतः । सार्धो ह्यनासुत्पत्तिः सवचा परिकीर्तिता ॥** —2 Symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); **सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्ततः ससुरवः शार्दूलविकीर्णितं** *V. Ratn.* —3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); **काष्ठस्यवपुर्धुष्यो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशाश्लमेदूश्च दरिद्रस्तु ह्यो भता ॥** —**श्वो** (*du.*) A horse and a mare. [*cf. L. equus ; Gr. hippos ; Zend aspa ; Pers. asp*]. —**Comp.** —**अश्वः** *N. of a plant देवसर्षप.* —**अजनी** *a. whip.* —**अधिक** *a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses.* —**अर्यक्षः** *a. guardian of horses, commander of cavalry.* —**अनीक** *a. troop of horsemen, cavalry.* —**अरिः** *a. buffalo.* —**अवरोहकः** *N. of a tree अश्वगंधा.* —**आयुर्वेदः** *veterinary science.* —**आरूढ** *a. mounted, sitting on horse-back.* —**आरोह** *a. riding or mounted on a horse.* (—**हः**) 1. a horseman, rider. —2. one who is fighting. —3. a ride. (—**हा**), —**आरोहकः** *N. of the plant अश्वगंधा.* —**आरोहिन्** *a. mounted or riding on horse-back.* —**इविन्** *a. hurried along by horses.* —**उरस** *a. broad-chested like a horse.* (—**सं**) *the chief or principal horse.* —**कंदा**, —**कंदिका** *N. of a plant अश्वगंधा.* —**कर्णा**, —**कर्णका** 1. a kind of tree (*Vatica Robusta*) *Mål. 9.* —2. the ear of a horse. —3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (—**र्णा**) *N. of a mountain.* —**कुटी** *a. stable for horses*; *Pt. 5.* —**कुशल,** —**कोविद्** *a. skilled in managing horses.* —**कुंदा** 1. *N. of a bird.* —2. a general of the army of the gods. —**खरजः** [*अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वश्च खश्च पा ताग्यां जायते पुंवद्भावः Tv.]* a kind of horse, mule. —**खुरः** 1. a horse's hoof. —2. a kind of perfume. (—**रा**) *N. of the plant. अपरराजिता.* —**गतिः** *f. 1. the pace of a horse.* —2. *N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each.* —**गंधा** [*अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेरुमिवः सुलमस्याः*] *N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin*; **तेल** *a. kind of oil.* —**गोशुगा**, —**गं** *a. pair of horses.* —**गोष्ठ** *a. stable.* —**ग्रीवः** 1. *N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu more commonly called Haya-griva.* —2. *an incarnation of Vishnu.* —**घासा** *a. pasture for horses.* —**घ्नः** [*अश्वं हतिः अमनुष्यकवृकत्वात्*] 1. *a. horse-bane.* —2. *N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Olorum Ait.* —**चक्रे** 1. *a. collection of horses.* —2. *a. kind of wheel.* —**चलनशाला** *a. riding-house.* —**चिकित्सका**, —**चंद्रा** *a. farrier, a veterinary surgeon.* —**चिकित्सा** *farriery, veterinary sci-*

ence. —चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. —2. an omen suspicious or insuspicious. —अचनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित् a. gaining horses by conquest. —तीर्थ N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakubja on the Gangā. —वृ a. giving horses. —द्वृ the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus (गोशुर). —वाः, —वाच m. giving horses. —वृनः a riding messenger. —नदी N. of a river. —वायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निबंधिका a groom, a horse-fastener. —मिषिञ्ज a. Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —यः Ved. a groom. —पतिः 1. lord of horses. —2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sāvitrī. —पर्ण a. [अश्वानां पर्ण गमनं यत्] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. —2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पाला, —पालकः, —रक्षः a horse-groom. —बुध्नी N. of the tree माषपर्णी. —पृष्ठ horse-back. —पेशस्र् a. decorate or embellished with horses. —बंधः a groom. —बंधन a. used for fastening horses. (—ने) fastening of horses. —बल N. of a vegetable. —बालः 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —बुधन a. Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुधय a. Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माद्विक्ता [अश्वम-द्विषयोर्वै बुर्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, —मारकः, —हंत m. 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख a. [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. (—सः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. (—स्त्री) a Kinnara woman; भिदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुत्सयः Ku. 1. 11. —मुक् m. a horse-stealer. —मेघः [अश्वः प्रयातया मेघ्यते हित्येतन्न, मेघं हित्ते वृत्] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः कः सुरासु सर्वपापापनोदनः Ma. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a

year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in this train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called *Asvamedha* was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always, represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. *कांडं N. of the thirteenth book of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. —मेधिक, —मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—का, —यः) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. (—कं) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahābhārata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्वं प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्विंशं Mb. —युज्ज a. 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथनाश्वयुज्ज Rām. —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्ज. (—ज्) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Arica. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of *Asvina*. —4. a chariot having horses. —यूरः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —योग a. 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (—था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नं, —राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उज्जैः श्वस्य. —रथस्र् a. Ved. furnishing horses. —रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमार). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं N. of a species of the *Vikriti* metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोमन् n. horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रः = अश्वमुख q.v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —वह्वं a stud of horses and mares. (—वौ) a horse and a mare. (—वाः) horses and mares. —वदनः = मुख. —वहः a horseman. —वाराः, —वालः, —वारका [अश्व वावरयति उप. स.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुत्-श्ववाराः Si. 3. 66. —वारणं N. of the *Bos Gavæus* (गवय). —वाहः, —वाहकः [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —विक्रयिन् a. a horse-dealer. —विद् a. 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [अश्वं विदिते विद्-किर्] procuring horses. (—म्) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. —वेद्यः a farrier. —शङ्ख n., —शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horae-dung. —2. N. of a river. —शंक्रुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. —श्रावः a colt, a foal. —श्रास्रं a manual or textbook of veterinary science. —शिरस्र् a. having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. (—न.) 1. a horse's head. —2. N. of a *Dānava*. —शृगालिका [अश्वशृगालयोर्वै द्वैतु वै बुर्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal.

—शङ्खं a set or team of six horses. —सनि, —सा, —सा a. Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mb.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादुः, —साविन् m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —सुवृत्त a. Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —सेनः 1. N. of a king. —2. N. of a Nāga. —स्तोमीय a. relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान a. born in a stable. (—नं) a stable or stall for horses. —हंतु a. killing a horse. (—त) N. of a fragrant plant. —हय a. [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तारि अश्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. —हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतमावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेद्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्वर A mare. —Comp. —सच a. rich in horses.

अश्वक a. Horae-like, acting like a horse. —कः 1 A small horse; horae. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुख तदवशाकारोऽस्यस्य इति डीपृ Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर A. Swift, speedy. —रः [ततुः अश्वः, अश्वं ततुले हरत्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. —2 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. —3 A male calf. —4 A class of Gandharvas. —री A mule; उद्वरस्य ससुत्यानि स्वगर्भाः अश्वतरी-मिच Rām.; Pt. 2. 32; Chāp. 19. [cf. Pers. aster].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः [न श्वत्थिरं शात्मकीवृक्षादिवृत्ति-डति स्था-कृपुं निः Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वंमूलोऽन्वाकृशास्र एवोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. —2 A kind of the *Asvattha* tree (मंदीवृक्ष). —3 N. of another tree गर्दभोद. —4 The constellation *Asvini*. —5 The time indicated or presided over by *Asvini*; अश्वत्यो सुहृन्ः Sk. 00 P. IV. 2. 5. —6 A vessel made of the *अश्वत्य* tree (Ved.). —7 The fruit of the *सक्र* fig-tree; अश्वत्यस्य फलमश्वत्यः Sk. —8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्यफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. —9 An epithet of the sun. —10 N. of a people; Bṛi. S. 14. 8.

—स्या The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). —स्त्री [सुदोऽश्वत्थः अश्वत्थे ह्ये] A small fig-tree. —Comp. —कुणः [अश्वत्थस्य वाकः पीत्वा कुणश्च P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. —भेदः N. of a tree (स्यालीवृक्षः).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruit. —कः [अश्वत्थस्तकलम् तदुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थस्तत्र देयमुणम् वु P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the *Asvattha* tree bears fruits. —2 [स्वार्थे क्] The *Asvattha* tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वत्थेन स्याम बलमस्य, एषोऽसमासः; of. Mb. अश्वत्थेवास्य यत्स्थाम नन्दः प्रविशो यत्म् । अश्वत्थामेव बालेयं तस्मान्नाम्ना मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated *Brāhmana* warrior and general on the side of *Kaurava*, son of *Drona* and *Kripī*. [After the last great battle in which *Duryodhana* was mortally wounded, *Asvatthaman*, with two other envying *Kauravas*, entered the *Pandava* camp at night, where he stampeed *Dhrishtadyumna*, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the *Pandavas*, killing even *Parikshit* while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by *Krishna*. The next morning *Draupadi* clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. *Bhīma*, *Arjuna*, and *Krishna* overtook *Asvatthaman* and compelled him to yield the jewel which *Yudhishtira* afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of *Brahmanic* and saintly lustre, and his altercation with *Karna* about the nomination of a general to succeed *Drona* clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see *Ve*. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajīvis* 'ever living persons'.]

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, हन् P. IV. 1. 10] Feeding on *Asvattha* fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. See P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वत्थिनि Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वत्था A desire to get horses.

अश्वत्थु [अश्वोऽश्वत्थस्य वृक्] 1 Having horses. —2 Desiring horses.

अश्वत्थः [अश्वे लाति -क] N. of a sage, the *Hotri*-priest of *Jamka*. अथ ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वत्थो बभूव *Bri. Up.*

अश्वत्थसि Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वत्थति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वत्थिक a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-अश्वर्ये इति] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; *Rv.* 4. 2. 5. —m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —नौ (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; of. स्वामी तु सवितुर्मर्यां बहवस्तुषारिणी । अद्यत महाभाग रातरिक्षेऽश्विनाबुभो ॥ [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of *Ushas* or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to *Yaska*, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the *Nirukta* they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Godagadāu*, *Soarvaidyāu*, *Dasrau*, *Nasatyau*, *Vadaveyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage *Chyavana*, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life]. —2 Two horses —3 (In aat.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्त्वदुत्तमांगकारोऽश्वस्य इति ह्ये] 1 The first of the 27 *Nakshatras* or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). —2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the *Asvins*, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —Comp. —कुमारौ, -पुत्रौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of *Asvini*, the son's wife.

अश्विमत् n. Containing the word *Asvin* (such as a *Mantra*).

अश्विव a. Referring to horses. —य *Ved.* (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्विन a. [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-उ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —यं [अश्वानां मूत्रः P. IV. 2. 48] —2 A number of horses, cavalry; *Si.* 18. 5; *K.* 222.

अश्वय a. [अश्व-यन्] 1 Belonging to a horse. —2 Consisting of horses. —यं 1 A number of horses. —2 Possession of horses.

अश्वरत् a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. —2 Unbounded, unlimited. —तः 1 Death. —2 A field —3 A fire-place. —4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of tomorrow, of to day. —2 One who makes no provision for the morrow; *Mā.* 4. 7.

अप् 1 U. [अश्विते, अश्वितुं] 1 To shine. —2 To go, move. —3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषट्शोण a. Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only. (to the exclusion of a third); °जो मत्रः द्वाप्यामेव कृतः इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —° A secret

अषतर a. *Ved.* More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ a. *Ved.* 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; *Rv.* 9. 21. 2. —2 Born under the constellation *Ashāḍha* (P. IV. 3. 24.). —दृः 1 The month *Ashāḍha* commencing with the sun's entrance into *Gemini* (usually written *आषाढ*). —2 A staff made of the wood of *Palasa*, carried by a religious student or ascetic. —3 N. of the *Maleya* mountain. —दृ 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढ) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढ) *Innar* mansions.

अषाढका The month of *Ashāḍha*.

अष्टन् num. a. [अष्ट-स्यातो कश्चि नुद च *Up.* 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टे) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादश, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टपर &c. [cf. *L. octo*; *Gr. okto*; *Zend. astan*; *Pers. hasht*]. —Comp. —अष्टर a. consisting of eight letters or parts. (—र) N. of a metre. —अंग a. consisting of eight parts or members. (—यं) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; °पातः, -प्रणामः; साष्टांगनमस्कारा a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टांगपाते प्रणामेन fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जन्तुभ्यां च तथा पृथ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया । शिरसा बचसा दृष्टया प्रणामोऽष्टांग इति). —2. the 8 parts of *voga* or concentration; यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च एतानं सार्यं समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिना योगसिद्धये ॥ —3. materials of worship taken collectively. —4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:—अल्पं, शालाकर्यं, कार्याचकित्सा, धृतविद्या, कौमारमृत्यं, अग्दन्त्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्रं). —5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. —6. any whole consisting of eight parts. —7. a die, dice. °अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles. °धृतः a sort of medicinal incense removing fever. °सैधुनं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं कलिः प्रेक्षणं दृष्ट्यापणं । संकल्पोऽभ्यवसायश्च क्रियाभिर्णविरैव च ॥ °हृदयं N. of a medical work. —अय्यासी N. of *Pāpini's* grammatical work

consisting of 8A dhyayas or chapters. -अष्ट a. having a wheel with 8 spokes. -अष्टं an octagon. -अष्टिय a. octangular. -अष्ट (८) a. lasting for 8 days. -अष्टिशाब्दिकाः the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इंद्रशंभुः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरनेन्द्रा जयस्यशादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ -कषपा u. (°ष्टा) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (-लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. -कर्ण्य a. one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (-र्षीः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. -कर्मन् m., -गतिः कः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रैषविषयोः) पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेश्वर्येः ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनागतिको नृपः । -कृत्वश्च ind. eight times. -कोणा 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine. -खंडः a title of a collection of several sections of the Rigveda. -गवं [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 oows. -गाम् m.]. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. -गुण a. eightfold; अक्षाष्ट-गुणं चूर्णं; द्वाप्योष्टगुणनस्यं Ms. 8. 400. (-र्ण) the eight qualities which a Brāhmana should possess; द्या सर्वमृत्यु, क्षातिः, अनद्या, शीघ्रं, अनायासः, भंगं, अकारिण्यं, अरघुहा चिति । Gautama. -आश्रय a. endowed with these eight qualities. -ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोद्या महोद्या च वक्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चण्डिका इत्यष्टौ तारिण्यो मताः ॥ -त्रिंशत् (°ष्टा) a. thirty-eight. -त्रिकं [अष्टाष्टं त्रिकं] the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. -दशन् (°ष्टा) see below after अष्टाय. -दिश्व f. [कथं संज्ञास्वन्न द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोद्येयी दक्षिणा च वैश्वेदी पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोच्चैरेशानी दिशा आष्टविधाः स्मृताः ॥ करिष्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points, करिष्योऽप्रभुशक्तिपिंगलातुपमाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी शुभ्रदेवी चांगना चाजनावती ॥ Ak. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points, इंद्रो वह्निः विदुपतिः (यमः) वैश्वेदी वरुणा मरुत् (वायुः) । कुबेर इंशः पतयः र्बोदीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °भजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, वेरावतः पुंडरीको बाभनः कुशुदोऽज्जनः । पुष्यवतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्रव्यं the eight materials of a sacrifice; अथर्ववेदोऽथर्वसंन्ययोषसमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टौ विदुर्मुषाः ॥ -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रं यशस्वमेव च । शीसं लौहं रसश्चैति षातबोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -पद् -द्व (°ष्टो ऽष्टौ) a. 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. -पद्ः (°ष्टा) 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3. a worm. -4. a wild

sort of jasmīn. -5. a pin or bolt. -6. the mountain Kailāsa (the abode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [अष्ट-ष धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; आबजिताष्टापदकुमभयोः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2. a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); °परिचयचतुराभिः K. 196. °पत्रं a sheet of gold. -प(पा)दि-कार N. of a plant. -पद्मी (°ष्ट-ष्टौ) 1. wild sort of jasmīn. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gītagovinda. -पद्लं a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. -पाद्य a. (°ष्टा) eight-fold. -भंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) [अष्टगुणितः भंगलं, शां तं] a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are—सगराजौ वृषो नामः कलशो ष्यंजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टभंगलम् ॥ according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्दुता शनः । हिरण्यं सपिरादित्य आधो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -मानं one: kudava. -नास्तिक a. occurring once in 8 months. -नष्ट्रिः a measure called कुञ्चि; अष्टगुष्ट्रिभेत् कुञ्चिः. -मूर्तिः the 'eighth-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; of. S. 1. 1. -या सृष्टिः सद्रुसाया बहति विधिहृतं या हवियों च होत्री । ये त्रे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं यामाहुः सधैश्वर्यप्रकृतिरिति ययः प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । श्रेयंशोभिः प्रपन्नस्तदुभिरवृतं वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिशाः । or, briefly expressed, the names in Sankrit (in the above order) are:—जलं वह्निस्तथा यथा सूर्यो चंद्रमनी तथा । आकाशं वायुवनी सूर्योऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥ °धरः 'having 8 forms', Siva. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 Slokas on morality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; सुंगारहास्यकरुणारौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञो चैत्यथो नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शान्ति; निर्विद्वेषादिमाबो-स्ति शान्तिपि नवमो रसः (ibid); °आश्रय a. embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लौहिकं a class of 8 metals; स्वर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीसकं कातिकं तथा । रंभं लौहं तद्विणलौहं लौहाय्यादिमानि तु ॥ -वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. -2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क, च, ट, त, प, य, श, ष, स, ह, ङ) -3. a class of three principal medicaments. -चक्रः (ष्टा) see below. -विष्ट a. [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. (°ष्टा) अष्टाविं-का विंशतिः शा. त.] the number twenty-eight. -शतं eight hundred. -अवणः, अवन् N. of Brahmā (having 8 ears or four heads). अष्टक a. [अष्टपरिमाणस्य कन्] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोध-

शोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1 [अष्टकं (पाणिनेः) विद्विति अर्थात् वा इत्यष्टकः P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Viśvāmitra. -का [अर्ने-ति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अशु-तकन्] Up. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be performed on the above days; worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113. 4. -कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's sūtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परिमाणस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.). -3 The study of the Sūtras. -4 A division of the Rigveda (it being divided into 8 Aṣṭakas or 10 Maṇḍalā). -5 Any group of eight; ११ बानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः -गं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions). अष्टकिक, अष्टकिक a. [अष्टकाऽस्यस्य ट् इति वा] Having eight parts. -की One who performs an Aṣṭaka. अष्टक्य a. [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight. अष्टतय c [अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्ट-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. -यं An aggregate of eight. अष्टधा ind. [अष्ट-वकारे षाच्] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections, भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नौषधा विपससार वंशः R. 16. 3. अष्टम a. (भौ f.) Eighth; गर्भोऽष्टमेऽष्टौ कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः The eighth part. -मी 1 The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी श्वेद अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येतानि राजेन्द्र राविसकंतिरेव च ॥ -2 N. of a medical plant (कोटालता). [cf. L. octavus; Zend. astemo]. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. -कास्तिक a. [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेऽस्यस्य ट्] one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. -माचः the eighth condition or position (in astr.). अष्टमक a. The eighth; योऽशमक-मकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244. अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas. अष्टतय a. Consisting of eight parts. -यः A collection of eight things. अष्टादशन् a. [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; अगाहताष्टादशतं जिगीषया नवद्वयद्वैप-पृथग्जयभियां N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अष्ट(१)

-n the eighteen parts of medical science. —उपचारः [कर्मसंज्ञात्वात् द्विवृत्] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping : आसनं स्वागतं पायमर्घ्याचमनीयकं । स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गन्धपुष्पे तथा सुवीणापात्रं च तर्पणं । मत्स्यानुलेपनं चैव नमःकारादिभिर्यजेत् । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मन्त्री पूजां स-माचरेत् Tantra —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टानुपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सप्तकमारिकं नारमिहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारणे तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्मोक्तं साक्षात्दीशभाषितं । दुर्वास-मोक्तमाश्वर्यं नारदोक्तमतःपरं । काण्डिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाहयमेव च । महिभरं तथा शावं सोरं सर्वशिशंभं । पराशरोक्तं चरुं तथा भागवततूर्यं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं तामि-वाकितं । चतुर्थं मरिच्यतं पुष्यं संहितानां प्रमे-दता ॥ Hemādri: —घान्यं the 18 kinds of corn; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंधुकुल-त्थकाः । मषा मुद्गा मधुसूक्ष्मं निष्पावाः इषामसर्ष-पाः ॥ गेवेषुकाश्च नविवारा ओदकयोऽव सती-नकाः । चणकाश्चीनकाश्चैव धान्यान्पट्टादेशैव तु ॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas ब्राह्म-पांसु वेणुवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यभार-तुष्यं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आद्येणनष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यत्तममं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवेवर्तं लिङ्गमेका-दशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कान्दे चात्र तयोदशं । चतुर्दशं धामनं च कौर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च मार्कंडं चैव ब्रह्मविद्यादशं तथा ॥ —युजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or loros; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायवित्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या यथाश्चतुर्दश ॥ आद्युर्वेदो पुरुषेदो गार्ग्यश्रु-तिते षयः । अथशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या यथादशं-च तु ॥ —विवादपटु the eighteen sub-jects of litigation (causes of dis-pute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिकारिन् m. pl. the eighteen Smṛitikāras or law-givers of the Aryas: विष्णुः पशुपतो दक्षः हंसवन्ध्यासधृतिराः । श्यामातपो यमि-न्द्रश्च यमपुस्तकौतामाः । देवः अः संखलिलिखितो भर-द्वाजोशशिष्यः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ श्रुतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्यः अष्टम् भोगेभु वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana, son of the great sage Kaboda. [Kaboda married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the un-born son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and con-demned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight (aṣṭa) limbs crooked (vakra); whence his name; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्भक्तो भवितारपट्टकः Mb. When Kaboda was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Bud-dhist, ycuṅg Aṣṭavakra defeated

the sage and delivered his father who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samanṅā river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

अष्टिः f. [अस्थे भूमौ शिष्येने अस् किन् वृ-त्तौ चत्वं] 1 A die for playing. —2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syl-lables. —3 [अस्-व्यातो-किन्] Perva-sion, reaching (Ved.). —4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment) —5 The number sixteen. —6 Seed. —7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् a. Consisting of eight mem-bers or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अश्वेने चाल्येनेजया अशु-करणे वृत्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. —2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्टिः f. 1 A stoue or kernel. —2 Seed.

अष्टीला [अद्विस्तनुवृत्कटिनाश्चमानं राति; रा-क, रस्य लः द्विर्वः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. —2 A kind of disease of urine. —3 A globular or round body (in general). —4 A round pebble or stone. —5 Kernel. —6 Seed-corn.

अष्टीलिका 1 A kind of abscesses. —2 A pebble.

अष्टीवत् m. n. [विगतोयं P. VIII. 2. 12] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् 1. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjunctio-nal tenses, its forms being made up from the root म्] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासदा-सीको सदासीत् Rv. 10. 120. 1; श्रुति-द्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14; शरथे नास्ति पातकं 8. 112; न स्वेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12; असीन्द्राजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; न अस्त् not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish; नायदस्ती-ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). —2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोसि मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3; धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचा-र्यं संस्थिते सति 5. 83; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. —3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by have), with gen. of possessor; यन्मनासि हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं; प्रज्ञा 5. 70; न हि तस्यास्ति किञ्चित्स्वं Ms. 8. 417; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तरय Bg. 2. 66. —4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदिच्छामि ते तवस्तु S. 4; तस्य भेय कर्तुं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get-

-5 To arise, spring out, occur; आ-सीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this occur-ed to my mind. —6 To become; तं दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तारामासं विज्ञितियोजनः Rām.; also बुद्धिरस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. —7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्याणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेय-मायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्यो-श्चनयेस्तु सदां मतां 5. 24; oft with dat. alone without अस्; यतस्तौ स्वस्वदुःखा-व Pt. 1. —8 To suffice (with dat.); मा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अ-न्वैर्दुर्पालैः परित्रीयमानं शाकाय वा स्यान्नव-णाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. —9 To atay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः का-भि हे सुभु Bk. 6. 11. —10 To take place, happen. —11 To be in a per-ticular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किंतु अल्लु पथा वयमस्याभिवसियम-प्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. 80 well let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु अस्तु, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयं प्रथममास पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. [cf. L. est, and Gr. esti; Pers. hast, ast]. —WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अनु to be at hand, reach. —अपि (with loc. or an adv. of place). 1. to be in anything. —2. to belong to, be closely connected with. —अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्मनासि स्यात् Sk. —2. to be over. —3. to excel, surpass. —4 to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. —अविस्त् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमावि-रासीत् Mal. 1. 26. —उप to be near to or in. —परि 1. to be in the way. —2. to surpass. —3. to pass or spend (time). —4. to pervade. —य 1. to be in front of. —2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, sur-pass. —यति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. —2. to rival, emulate, vie with. —3 to be a representative of, stand in place of. —पावुस्त् to appear, spring up; प्राङ्गारासीत्तमोऽनुदुः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —यति (Atm. व्यतिदे व्य-तिसे; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weight; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु मनापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —11. 4 P. (अयति, आस, आस्यत्, अ-सितुं, अस्त) 1. To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थाद्वैविकाळं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes with dat. or gen.; दस्यवे हेतिसस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. —2. To drive away, re-move. —3. To frighten or scare away. —4. To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमानं, अस्त-

शोक, अस्तकोप see अस्त. -WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having, shot beyond, having surpassed or: excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. -III. 1 U. (असतिन्ते, अस्ति) 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निरुपमस्य प्रसूता धूम्रता R. 11. 81; तेनात् लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा 14. 23; लावण्य उरुपाद्य-ह्वास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपि or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard अस्त in these instances as equivalent to वृद्ध, either taking it, as Śāketāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपक-मय्ये, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, नामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; अस्तमये यस्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्ता Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -क्षरण a. merciless; Mā. 5. 24. -कोप-रूप a. whose anger is pacified; Si. 6. 65. -धी a. foolish. -व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. -संख्य a. Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तु a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्थे चर्षाकिरणा यत्र अम्-आधारे क्] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोहुमस्तगिरिभ्रमरपतत् Si. 9. 1; विद्वेषयस्वगमिमग्रस्य R. 16. 11; यास्येकतोस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, उकास्त, बुधास्त &c. -स्तं 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नात्सप्तमे स्थाने). -स्तं ind At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिद्वैव युवयोस्तमितः सूर्यो V. 3. and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः क्रयपापदोस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्वमितार R. . 8. 66; वृद्धेनास्तमितिवशा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैवा

कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (o) To die; अथ चास्तमिता स्वसारमना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अदिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलंबनं the setting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदय-वद्विशद्विभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, sunset of life; Mā. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolute (मोक्ष). -कं Ved. Hom. अस्ततातिः Ved. Homo. अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमया 1 Setting (of the sun), वरो-त्यकालास्तमये विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयनिवाहयोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation, yield; उदयमस्तमयं च रघुद्वहात् R. 9. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभापरोद्गास्तमयं रजासि R. 9. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तमिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अम्-शतिर्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिकोरा, काय. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं श्योमचारि विद्याधरोऽभवम् Ka. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्त तत्रमभारत वृषलं राजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 145 'a it that &c. -स्तिः f. N. of a sister of Prāpti, daughter of Jarāsandha and wife of Kama. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jains); these categories are 5: -जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अवयव°, and आकाश°. -कीरि a. [अस्ति कीरि यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vārt.] having milk. -जास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; °स्त्, °ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तित्वात् a [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमवस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अम्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; Mā. also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुकार a. [P. VI. 3. 70 Vārt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; °आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. -ता N. of Vishnu.

असंयमः Absence or control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -कं 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Histns.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. -ता An epithet of Vishnu.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामत्रे कुप्यसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंख्यबहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. -यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहकामा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किञ्चिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. -ष्टः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samakāras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपसम्).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत वृष परिपयन्ती बांधवो जनाः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसन्नं भवेत् Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; चावति पश्चाद्वसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंसंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमस्युचिदं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion. असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. -तः The Purusha or soul (in Śāu. phil.).

—**त्** A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; **असकृदेकरथेन तर-**स्त्रिना R. 9. 23; **Me.** 92, 93. —**Comp.** —**समाधि:** repeated meditation. —**गर्भ-वास:** repeated birth.

असक्री *a.* = असो (his or that); **Si.** 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); **असक्ता सुखमन्ववृत्** R. 1. 21. —2 Not entangled; **S.** 2. 12. —3 Not united, detached. —4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —**कं** *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to; **Ki.** 1. 11. —2 Without any hindrance, quickly; **Dk.** 35. —3 Incessantly ceaselessly; **Ki.** 4. 31.

असक्य *a.* Thigbless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्र *a.* *Vod.* Not ceasing to flow, not drying up; not going elsewhere (असंक्रमणी); **Rv.** 6. 63. 8.

असखि: An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुमुक *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —**ल** A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted; ***मास:** an intercalary month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable; **Ms.** 1. 80; 12. 15; ***ता,** ***रे** infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —**य:** 1 An epithet of *Siva*. —2 An epithet of *Vishnu*; (V. *Sahas*). —**यं** An exceedingly large number. —**Comp.** —**युग** *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. —2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted; **असंगम-द्विषयि सारवत्तय** R. 3. 63; **तस्य मुदिन** शितं खड्गमसक्तं परितेवचि **Mb.** —3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —**ग:** 1 Non-attachment; **Ms.** 6. 75. —2 *Purusha* or soul (in *Sân. phil.*)^० *a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Unnited, unaccompanied with. —2 Improbable, inconsistent. —3 Unequal. —4 Unesteemed. —5 Unbecoming, improper. —6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगति: *f.* 1 Not associating with. —2 Incongruity, improbability. —3

(In *Rhot.*) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect); **भिक्षुदेशतया-त्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोरेव** **रूपान्तिः सा स्याद्भ्रमतिः** **॥ K. P. 10**; **वि-** **हृद् भिक्षुदेशत्वं कार्यहेतोरसंगतिः । विशं जलधरोः** **पतिं मुक्तिताः पयिकागनाः** **॥ Kṅval.**

असंगम *a.* Not united. —**ग:** 1 Separation, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

असंगित् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. —2 Not attached to the world.

असंचद्विष् *a.* *Ved.* 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. —2 Having no enemies.

असजात् *a.* *Ved.* Not related by blood.

असजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Inseparable. —**ज्ञा** Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; **तद्भावे सत्प्यसत्** **H.** 3. 3; **असति स्वयि** **Ku.** 4. 12; **Ms.** 9. 154. —2 Non-existent, unreal; **आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेद-ममेतं कः करिष्यति.** —3 Bad (opp. सत्); **सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः** **R.** 1. 10. —4 Wicked, vile, evil; **अविचार.** —5 Not manifest. —6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; **इति यदुक्तं तदसत्** (oft. occurring in controversial works). —7 Not answering its purpose. —**m.** (**च्**) *Indra.* —**n.** (**त्**) 1 Non-existence, non-entity; **नामदासीनो सदासीत्** **Rv.** 10. 129. 1; **असद्वा इदमथ आसीत् ततो चै सदाजायत** **Ait. Br., Ms.** 12 118; 1. 11, 14, 74. —2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth, falsehood. —**ती** An unchaste woman; **असती भवति सलज्जा** **Pt.** 1. 418. —**Comp.** —**अर्थेत्** *m.* a *Brahmana* who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own *Sākhā* and studies another; also called *शास्त्रारंभः*; **स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य अन्यं कुरुते श्रमं । शास्त्रारंभः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत्** **क्रियास च ॥** —**आगमः** 1. a heterodox *Sāstra* or doctrine. —2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3. a foul means itself. —**आचार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (**-रा**) an evil practice. —**आचारिन्** *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —**कर्मन्,** —**क्रिया** &c. see below. —**कल्पना** 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. —2. fabrication of falsehood. —**रूपान्तिः** *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —**म(या)हः** 1. a bad trick. —2. a bad opinion, prejudice. —3. childish desire. —**विहितं** *harm,* injury; **माणिवसच्छेदितं** **S.** 5. 9. —**जनः** a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. —**दृश** *a.* evil-eyed. —**पथः** 1. a bad road

(lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines; **नाशो इत सतामसत्पथयुषामासुः समानां** **ज्ञतं** **Bv.** 4. 36. —**परिग्रहः** acceptance of a bad road. —**पुत्रः** 1. a childless man. —2. a bad son or disreputable son. —**प्रतिग्रहः** 1. present of bad things. —2. receiving unfit presents (such as *tila*) or from improper persons. —**भावा** 1. non-existence, absence. —2. a bad or wicked opinion. —3. an evil disposition. —**वृत्तिः,** **व्यवहार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (**-त्तिः** *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. —2. wickedness. —**व्यवहार** *a.* following evil practices. (**-रः**) evil practice. —**शास्त्रं** 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the *Buddha*). —**संसर्गः** bad company. —**हेतुः** 1. a statement having 'exceptions' (in *न्याय*). —2. a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see *हेत्वभास*.

असतापी Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 *U.* To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —**n.** (**-र्त्त**) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the *Vedas*). —2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, **असत्क्रिया** Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. —2 Done from improper motives. —**त्** A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. —2 Untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. —2 Having no aim. —3 Having no goodness. —**रं** 1 Non-existence. —2 Unreality, untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness. —4 *Darkness.* —5 *Darkness.*

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Imaginary, unreal; **असत्यकंटापितवाहु-बंधना** **Ku.** 5. 57. —**र्यः** A liar. —**स्यं** Falsehood, untruth. —**Comp.** —**वादिन्** *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —**स्य** *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; ***ये जने सखी पदं कारित** **S.** 4. —**सक्तिम** *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (*ज्ञि* *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; ***व्यवहारिन्** behaving improperly **H.** 2; ***संयोगकारिन्** **K.** 12 unworthy; **मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वच-रते** **Ve.** 5. 3.

असत्स *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असत् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of *असत्* after *acc. pl.*).

असन्नं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इवसन्नं a bow. —**नः** N. of a tree (सीतला); निरसन्नैरसन्नैरुधारायता Si. 6. 47. —**ना** Ved. A missile, an arrow. —**Comp.** —**पर्णी** N. of a tree (सातल).

असन्निः One who throws &c.

असंतति a. } Having no issue,
असंतान } childless. —**तिः**, —**नः** Childlessness, failure of issue.

असंदिग्ध a. 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. —2 Not vanished. —3 Confident, unsuspected. —**थं** *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंदिन a. Ved. Not restrained, free.

असन्न a. Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि a. 1 Not joined together (as words). —2 Not bound or restrained; at liberty. —**धिः** Absence of Sandhi or euphony.

असंनद्ध a. 1 Unarmed. —2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितमन्य). —3 Proud, arrogant. —4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. —2 Remoteness.

असंनिकृष्ट a. 1 Unperceived. —2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः, —**निधानं** 1 Absence, distance. —2 Confidence.

असंनिहित a. 1 Not near, distant. —2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non-return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तद्वर्तिमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49

असपत्न a. 1 Without a rival wife. —2 Not an enemy, friendly. —3 Without enemies, not attacked. —**न्** Undisturbed condition, peace. —**नी** A sort of brick (इटकाभेद).

असर्पिड a. Not connected by offering of rice-balls; or not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य a. Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम a. 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमकीलाः खलु सुगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible. —2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. —3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटेः Ki. 5. 7; बाद्यविशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 12. 73. —4 Uneven, not level (as ground). —**मः** N. of Buddha. —**Comp.** —**इषुः**, —**पाणः**, —**सायकः** 'having an odd number

of arrows, 'epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —**नयन**, —**नेत्र**, —**लोचन** a. 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes. —**दृसं** a metre in which the *ganas* are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र a. Incomplete; partial.

असमंजस a. 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; खलद्वसमंजसमुग्धजल्पिते ते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. —2 Faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. —3 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्वाशामभवस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलायते चेत् Udb. —4 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. —**सं** Non-conformity, disparity, difference. —**ind.** 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. —2 In a fluctuating, or confused manner.

असमद् *f.* Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

असमद् a [सह मदेन गर्वेण समद्ः कलदः स नास्ति यत्र] Without a quarrel or opposition.

असमन a. 1 Of different colours or minds. —2 Going in different directions. —3 Uneven, unequal.

असमयः 1 Unseasonableness. —2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमयं मतिरन्मिषति ध्रुवं N 4. 57.

असमर्थ a. 1 Not able or competent. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यद्यर्थं पठयते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; *e. g.* in कुंजे हति कुशोदरी, हन्, though read in root books in the sense of 'going' is here powerless to convey that meaning. —**Comp.** —**समासः** a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; *e. g.* in अथाद् भोजिन्, असुखंश्च, अ goes not with थाद् or सुखं but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

असमवायिन् a. Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. —**Comp.** —**कारणं** (In logic) an accidental cause; not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्ममात्रवृत्तिज्ञेयमथाप्यसमवायितुत्वं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तत्शेषः पृष्टय.

असमवेत a. Not classed together, incoherent; °रूपं incoherently.

असमस्त a. 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. —2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. —3 Uncollected. —4 Separate, detached, unconnected (= च्यस्त). —**स्तं** An uncompound word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति a. Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

असमान a. Unqualified, matchless; °लाभ्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त a. 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. —2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः —**त्तकः** } A religious student who has
असमावृत्तकः } not completed
असमावृत्तिकः } the period of his residence with his preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार a. Not joined. —**रः** 1 Non-recovery of anything. —2 Disunion.

असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्** a. acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असपात्ति a. Unlucky, poor, miserable. —**त्तिः** *f.* 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. —2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण a. 1 Not complete, unfinished. —2 Not whole or entire. —3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

असंप्रज्ञात a. Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समधि (= निर्विकल्पसमाधि q. v.)

असंबद्ध a. 1 Unconnected, incoherent. —2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; °प्रलापिनी talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि Mk. 9 absurd fellow; °मनोरथा Māl. 2; °द्धं प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. —3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. —**द्धं** An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech; *e. g.* याचजीवमई मोनी when uttered by some one; see अवद्ध also.

असंबंध a. Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —**धः** Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साद्यवद्व्यवस्थितसंबंध उदाहृतः Bhāṣā. P. 68.

असंबाध a. 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide. —2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. —3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3. 53. —4 Separated by an interval; द्विपैरसंबाधमयांबधुवे Si. 3. 67. —5 Without pain. —**धा** N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. —**धं** Ved. Open space.

असंभव a. Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेमदृगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. —**वा** 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34. —2 Improbability, impossibility. —**वा**, —**वं** An extraordinary event.

असंभय, असंभावित्र a 1 Impossible; असंभयं न वक्तव्यं. —2 Incomprehensible. —**स्यं** *ind.* In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावीय, असंभाष्य a. 1 Impossible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. -व्यं = असंभयं q. v.

असंभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. -3 Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभूत a. 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभूतं मंडनमंगयते: Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम a. Free from agitation, composed, cool. -भ्र: Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत a. 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्तव मुक्तिमार्गं Ku. 3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -तः An enemy; यत् दोषैरममतात् K. P. 7. -0omp. -आदायिन a. taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ a. 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंसृष्ट a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असंमर्थश्च a. (-मर्त्ती f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -0omp. -कारिन् a. 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2. ill-conducted, profligate.

असरुः [सरति सू-उन्. न.] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्वश्च a. Not all; °वीर a. Ved. not having; all one's men collected.

असंलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यतेऽनेन; अस्, कलच्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियसवर्णक्षेत्र-संभवा इयान् S. 1.

असश्रवत् a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् a. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ka. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support or endure; oft with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्री-स्वभावात्सहा भरस्य Mu. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुम्भयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -हे The middle of the breast.

असहन a. Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; दूतारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27; Me. 54; Rata. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं = असूय.

असहनीय } a. Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable; असहितय } असह्यपीडं भगवद्भजनं-स्यमेवेति मे R. 1. 71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान a. Impatient. असहिष्णु a. 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परमुखासहिष्णुः -2 Quarrelsome; °तः impatience, envy.

असहाय a. 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary; एकसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °तः, °सं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असाहित a. Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् ind. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -0omp. -कारा absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वर्षेषु मिथो विवक्ष्यमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन a. 1 Not an eye witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाहयं Want of evidence. असाद् a. Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन a. With out means, destitute of resources, materials or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. -नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनो-युवा K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कौर्षं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वैद्यनादुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a hetu; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मताः. -3 Not to be claimed by any one class, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); चिन्ता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वस्यधारणी Mit. -णः A fallacy or हेत्यामक्ति in logic; one of the three kinds of अनेकार्थिक q. v. -णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोर्हिनि संतुम-साधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुमर्त-तरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word). -रवी An unchaste woman. °तः, °सं Wick- edness. -0omp. -वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक a. (की f.) Inopportune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. -यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole complete. -मि ind. Completely, fully.

असाम्प्रत a. Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाच्छाज्जानयाऽसाम्प्रतं कृतं M. 5. -सं ind. Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force = असाम्प्रतः विषद्वृक्षोऽपि सर्वेष्वपि स्वयं छेजुमसाम्प्रतं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसाम्प्रतं बहुकुलो सुतलय-यिता Si. 2. 71; R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. व.] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (a) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udb.; (b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिहृषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं MāL. 5. 30; U. 1; असारे खलु सं- सारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; क्षुत्पियमसारे Mu. 6. 14; बहूनामप्यसारा- णां संदतिः कार्यमाधिका (समवाये हि युज्यते) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. -रा -रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्याद्वसार्भंगो हि सारभं- नमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (पर्शद). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worth- lessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिनिर्मां देहधृतामसारतां R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness,

असिः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते ; अस्-इत् Up. 4. 139] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. -3 [अस्यति सेवनेन वापानि] N. of a river to the south of Benares. -4 Breath (वास). -सि ind. The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'स्वम्' thou; as in कृतवानसि विभियं न मे Ku. 4. 7. (where however असि may be taken as a verb). -Comp. -असि ind. sword against sword. -गंडः a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्तो गंडो यत्र Tv.). -जीविन् a. one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. -दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्ट्रकः the marine monster makara or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kānadava). -दंतः a crocodile. -धारा the edge of a sword; सुरगज इव दंतैर्भ्रमद्वैत्यासिधाराः R. 10. 86, 41. -धाराव्रतं [अविधारायां स्थितिरिव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयनस्थायि प्रमदा नोपमुञ्चते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदति मुनिपुंगवाः ॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसौ यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतन्वतः; or युवा युवत्या साथं यन्मुखमर्तुवदाचरोत् ॥ अंतर्नि-वृत्तसंगः स्वादसिधाराव्रतं ति तत् Yādava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सर्ता केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64; असिधाराव्रतमिदं यदतिरा सह संवासः Pt. 3. -धावः, -धावकः an armoured, furbiar. -धेनुः, -धेनुका [असिधेनुविर यस्याः, वा कर्] a knife; Vir. 4. 69. -पत्र a. having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमामन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. °वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रकः a sugar-cane. -पयः, -यं the course of the breath. -पुच्छः, पुच्छका the Gangetic porpoise. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a knife (असिः पुत्रीव). -पेटिका [असिरिव त्रीणो भेदो निर्यासो यस्य] the fetid Khadira (विद्वक्षिर). -हृष्य a. to be killed with a sword. (-रयं) fighting with knives or swords -हेतिः [असिर्हेतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिकनी [सिता केशादौ युष्मा जरती, तद्विवा अद्भुता, सितं अग्निः क्रीप् च P. IV. 1. 39. VArt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the liio इमं मे गंगे यदुने &c.

असिक्रिका A young woman-servant; गंतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्रिकानां Kāsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित a. 1 Unbound (Ved.). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी Śānti. 3. 4; Y. 3. 166; लोचना, °नयना &c. -तः 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल. -6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. -ता 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair are not whitened by age); see असिकनी. -3 The river Yamunā. -4 N. of a daughter of Virāṇa and wife of Dakṣha. -5 N. of the river Akesias in the Punjab. -Comp. -अंबुज, -उत्पल the blue lotus. -अविद्य m. fire. -अस्म m., -उपलः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. -केशा a woman having black hair. -केशांत a. having black locks of hair. -गिरिः, -नगः 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. -ग्रीव a. having a black neck. (-वः) fire. -जु a. (for °जातु) having black knees. -नयनं a. black-eyed; Me. 112. -पक्षः the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -भ्रू a. having black eye-lids. -सुगः the black antelope. -यवन = कालयवन q. v.; Si. 15. 55.

असिद्ध a. 1 Not accomplished -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. -द्दः A fallacious hetu, one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयसिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as ' गगनारविंदं हरमि अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो युगः चाक्षुषत्वात्; and (3) व्याख्यासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमात् क चनमयधुमात्.

असिद्धिः f. 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व a. Ved. Insatiable. असिर [अस् ह्ये किरच्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt. असी N. of a river; see असि. असु [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उत् Up. 1. 10; cf. Nir. ; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र

नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Broath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्थास्तु यशश्चिचीषतः Ki. 2. 19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानस्तु प्रापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2 110; (b) wisdom (वज्ञा Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a pala, q. v. -n. (-सु) 1 reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief. -Comp. -धारण-या austenance of life, life, existence. -नीतः the lord of spirits. (-तं) the world of spirits. -नीतिः f. the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). -भंगः 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमस्तुभंगेयसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. -भृत् m. a living being, a creature. -सम a. as dear as life, dearly loved. (-सः) a husband, lover; सुहृत्सुसमं भावती नितान्तं Si. 7. 17.

असुम्त a. Living, breathing. -m. 1 A living being; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः Si. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख a. 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult; Ki. 5. 49. -खं Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं दुर्ज्ञितं विकारेण M. 4. -Comp. -आवह a. pained with grief. -आविष्ट a. afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. -उद्व a. causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. -उदर्क a. productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् a. Unhappy, sorrowful. असुत a. 1 Childless. -2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [स अभिषेवे वा° श. न. त.] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुतुप् a. Insatiable. -पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त a. Not asleep; °दृश् नोत् closing the eyes in sleep.

असुन्न a. Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर a. [असुर Up. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Va, ruṇa. -3 Incorporeal, superhuman-divine. -रः [According to Nir. असुरताः स्थानेषु न सुदृताः स्थानेषु चपला इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रच्यायिता देवैः स्थानेभ्यः; or from असु; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वृत्तौ भवति रो मत्वर्थः; or सोर्देवान्मृतं तद्वराणां सुखं, अतोः असुरान्मृतं तद्वराणांमसुखं; सोः = प्रज्ञास्तादात्मनः प्रदेहात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, the Rām. Thus accounts for the name: -सुरप्राति-ग्रहदेवाः मुरा इत्यभिधुताः । अत्रतिग्रहणाचस्य देवेषुप्रासुरास्तया [In the oldest parts of the Rigveda the term asura is used

for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine': it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Panchamas state that Prajapati created *asuras* with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The *Vayu P.* says that *Asuras* were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also *Nir.* above. -2 A general name for the enemies of gods, *Daiityas* and *Dānavas*, distinguished from *Rākshasas* descended from *Paśasta*. -3 A ghost or spectre. -4 The sun (said to be from *असु* to shine). -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of *Rāhu*. -7 A cloud. -8 N. of a warrior tribe. -रा 1 Night. -2 A zodiacal sign. -3 A prostitute. -री 1 A female demon, wife of an *Asura*. -2 N. of the plant *Sisupis Racemosa Roxb.* -Comp. -अधिपः, -राजः, -जः 1. the lord of the *Asuras*. -2. an epithet of *Bali*, grandson of *Prahāda*. -अर्चायः, -गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the *Asuras*, *Sukrābhārya*. -2. the planet *Venus*. -आहं bell-metal. -क्षपण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the *Asuras*. -द्विष *m.* an enemy of the *Asuras*. *i. e.* a god. -माया demoniacal magic. -रक्षस् *n.* (pl.) the *Asuras* and *Rākshasas*. (-सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. -रिपुः, -सूदनः 'destroyer of *Asuras*', an epithet of *Vishnu*. -हन *m.* 1. one who destroys the *Asuras*, an epithet of *Agni*, *Indra* &c. -2. N. of *Vishnu*.

असुर्य *a.* [असुराय हित, गवां यत्] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. -2 Demoniacal, belonging to the *Asuras* or sprung from them (*असुरस्य स्वं P. IV. 4. 123*). -र्यं 1 The water of the clouds. -2 Spirituality, divine nature. -3 The colleolive body of spiritual beings.

असुररत्नं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुररसा [न वृष्टु रसो यस्याः] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलेषु सुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि *a.* [सुनां कि द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv.]; Not pressing out the *Soma* juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुसूः [असुं प्राणान् सुवति ह्-क्वि] An arrow; स सासिः सासुसूः सासो वेपार्येषा यथायथा Ki. 15. 5.

असुस्थ *a.* Unwell, indisposed; *ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy | S. 2. 117.

असू *a.* Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः *f.* 1 Not-production, barrenness. -2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्षणं [संक्ष-आदेरे ह्युट् अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense असूक्षणं, असूक्षणं, अस्तूक्षणं.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27)

1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगतो भर्ता मयाऽसूयितः M. 4. -2 To detract from; murmur, grumbl at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असूयति सच्चिबोधदेशाय K. 108; असूयति मह्यं प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यसनाय मसौरभस्य कस्तकसूनस्य शिरस्यसूयति Si. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयति हि राजानो जनानवृत्तवादिनः Mb. -Caus. To cause to murmur at.

असूयक *a.* [असूय-ण्युल् P. III. 2. 146]

1 Envious, detracting, calumnious.

-2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. -2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others)

; क्रुधदुर्दुष्ट्यासाधानो ये प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. -2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया परगुणेषु दोषाविकरणं Sk. (= दोषारोपे गुणेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. -3 Anger, indignation; बधूरसूयाकुटिलं दुर्वा R. 6. 82; सासूयसुका सखी S. 2. 2.

असूयितु *a.* Envious, detracting.

असूयुः 1 Envious, jealous. -2 Displeased

असूर *a.* Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्रहित). -रं Ved. Absence of a person to extract the *Soma* juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूर्त *a.* Not moving (अचेरित).

असूर्य *a.* Sunless. -Comp. -न *a.* not entering into the sun, *i. e.* not yet; R. 3. 13; (रविगास्तमयो योगो वियोग-सूदुर्यो भवेत्).

असूर्यपद्म *a.* (सूर्यमपि न पश्यति दृग्-खड्ग युग्म P. III. 2. 36) Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपद्मा राजद्वाराः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife

असूज् *n.* [न सृज्यते, इतररागवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सृज्-किं Tv.] 1 Blood. -2 The planet Mars. -3 Saffron. -*m.* N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas;

धनीकुरूपः कुमतीः दुःखामा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः । महाप्रलेभि पुरुषो बलीयानसृक्प्रसूती किल यस्य जतोः ॥ Sābdak. -Comp. -करः [असूयं शोणितं करोति कृ-ट] the essence of the body; lymph, serum, (the process of र्मु turning into blood &c., is thus described by *Susr.* : -रसाद्रक्तं ततो मसि मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते । मेदसोस्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). -दरः an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. -दोहः shedding blood. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1. a stream of blood. -2. the skin. -पा, -पाती 'a blood-drinker', a *Rākshasa*. -पातः the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. -पावन् *a.* Ved. drinking blood. -वह्ना a blood-vessel; phlee. -विनीक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding. -धा(चा)वः bleeding.

असूपाटः -टी [असृजः पाटी परिपाटी पृ.] A stream of blood.

असूणि *a.* Unrestrained (as by a goad).

असूष्ट *a.* 1 Uncreated. -2 Continued.

-3 Unpresented or undistributed. -Comp. -अज *a.* one who does not distribute food.

असेचन, -नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगासेचनकं मानसदृश्यापि दुष्पापम् S. D.

असेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. -2 Not striking.

असेवन *a.* 1 Not serving, disregarding. -2 Not following or practising, shunning. -ने Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित *a.* Neglected; djansed, abstained from. -Comp. -ईश्वर or °द्वार *a.* not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् *a.* Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य *a.* Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; °स्वर *a.* having a bad or croaking voice.

असौष्टव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीर-मसौष्टवं MāI. 1. 17. -2 Ugly, deformed. -वं 1 Worthlessness, absence of merit. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्न *a.* 1 Not split. -2 Not poured out or effused. -3 Not sprinkled, not covered. -4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कंदित *a.* Not split; not gone; not attacked; °व्रत true to one's vow.

अस्कंधायु *a.* Not short or deficient; abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छिन्न Sky.); Rv. 7. 53. 3; 6. 67. 11.

अस्खलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm; permanent. -2 Un-

hort, sound and safe ; °आवृशतः Vv. 5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful ; स मे चिरायस्त्वलितोपचारी R. 5. 2. ; °प्रयाण a. with unflinching steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. See under अश्.

अस्तकथ a. Not firm or self-possessed, confused ; °स्त्वं want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तदर्शनं = असुक्षणं q. v.

अस्ताद्य a. Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तुत a. Ved. Not overcome, invincible ; °यञ्च a. Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यान् Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-भृन् Up. 4. 158] 1 A missile ; a weapon in general ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृषा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; प्रयाहताञ्चो गिरिशभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58 ; अक्षिप्तस्त्रं पितृदेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. -2 An arrow ; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut (made by a weapon). -आहत a. struck, wounded, killed -कटकः [अस्त्रं कटक इव] an arrow. -कारा, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -क्षेपक a. shooting arrows. -चिकित्सक a. surgeon. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जित् m. N. of a plant. -जीवः, -जीविन् m., -धारिन् m. a soldier, professional warrior. -धारणं the bearing of arms. -निवारणे the warding of a weapon. -मन्त्रा a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile ; R. 5. 57, 59. -मार्जः -जंका a furber. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -नाकं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. -शिक्षा military exercise. -सत्यका 1. an iron arrow. -2. the नासक missile. -हीन a. unarmed.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer ; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन क्तः किल स्त्री Udb. (a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. -2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders ; चलकं चलकलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक a. Having no wife ; without a woman.

अस्त्रेण a. Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन्ते n. (The base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after: acc.) A bone.

अस्थो Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थ्याग a. Very deep.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place ; अस्थाने पततामतिव महतामेतादृशी स्यादितिः S. D. -2 An improper place or object or occasion ; °वर्षीः Dk. 81 (= अपात्रदाविन्) ; अस्थानं परिभूतेः K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object ; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्ना Mn. 2 ; अस्थानं महानर्थोत्सर्गः कियते Mu. 3 ; अस्थाने कोपा M. 4.

अस्थायिन् a. Not permanent, transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधु-वृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थायर a. 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. -2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (= जंगम).

अस्थि n. [अस्यते अस्-कथिन् Up. 3. 154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds ; cf. अनस्थ, गुष्पास्थ). -2 The kernel or stone of a fruit ; व कर्पासास्थि नटुषान् Ms. 4. 78. [of. L. os, Gr. osteon, Zend. asta ; Pers. astah]. -Comp. -कृत्, -तेजस्, -संभवः, -सारा, -स्नेहः marrow ; Mal. 5. 18. -छलितं a particular fracture of the bone ; (पार्श्वोरस्थिहीनोद्गतं) -जा 1. marrow. -2. thunderbolt. -तुंडः [अस्थिव कठिनं तुंडमस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. ' a bird. -तोदाः pain in the bones. -त्वक् f. periosteum. -घम्बन् m. N. of Siva. -यज्ञरः ' a cage of bones ', a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -सुक् ' an eater of bones ', a dog. -भंगा fracture of the bones. -भूयस् a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. -भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. -2. a sort of bone. -भेदकः a bone-breaker. -माला 1. a string or wreath of bones. -2. a row of bones. -मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -युज् m. [अस्थि युज्कि] a kind of tree (हस्तिशुंढावृक्ष). -योगः the joining of a broken limb. -विद्यह a. reduced to a skeleton. (-हः) N. of भृंगिन्, Siva's attendant. -शूलला, -संहारः, -संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (श्रेयमतीवृक्ष). -शेष a. [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. -शोषः dryness and decay of the bones. -संहारक 1. bone-seizer. -2. the adjunct bird. -संचया 1. collect-

ing the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2. a heap of bones. -संधिः 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. uniting a broken bone. -समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपः ' having the Bones for its pillars ', the body. -स्रंस a. Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्त्, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय a. Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित a. Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति a. 1 Not firm. -2 Having no settled boundary or limit. -तिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). -2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य a. Unsteady. -ई Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थुरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थुरिं तद्विपरीतं).

अस्नाविर a. 1 Without slings or bands. -2 Without the gross body.

अस्तिनय a. 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. -2 Unkind. -Comp. -द्वाद n. a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह a. Unkind, cruel. -हः Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पंद a. Not trembling or moving, motionless ; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श a. Not touching, not in contact. -र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पर्शन Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything) ; पक्षालनाद्धि पंक्तस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; of. ' Prevention is better than cure '.

अस्पृश्य a. 1 Not to be touched. -2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Untouched. -Comp. -रजस्, -तमस्क a. perfectly pure. -बाह्नि a. unshathed by fire.

अस्पृष्टिः f. Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पृष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. -2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful ; अस्पृष्टब्रह्मालिगानि वेदात्तत्रयस्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत् a. Irresistible, invincible.

अस्पृष्ट a. Indistinct, obscure. -इ An indistinct speech. -Comp. -कलं indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् prom. [अस्-मदिह् Up. 1. 136] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived ; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul ; सूर्यं वयं वयं धूमित्यासीन्मतिरावयोः किं

जातमधुना येन यूयं यूयं वयं वयं ॥ Bb. 3 65 (quite estranged from each other). -Comp. -ब्रुह् a. Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. -विध, -अस्मादृश a. similar or like us.

अस्मत्प्र ind. To us, with or among us.

अस्मद्वृत्ति a. [अस्मद्-छ] Our, ours; यवस्मदीयं न हि तत्परैर्वा Pt. 2. 105; सहास्मदीयेरपि योधमुखैः Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्वृत्त् a. [अस्मानं वृत्ति P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Turned towards us. -रू ind. Towards us.

अस्मयु a. Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक a. Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मत्तं = अस्मत्तं q. v.

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मर्ता a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. -2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. -3 Not belonging to the Smartha sect.

अस्मृतिः f. 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. -2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. -ति ind. Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसंक्षतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; वसिसे कृतागसि भवस्तुचितः प्रभृणां यावत्प्रहार इति सुवृत्तिरिति नास्मि इयं ॥ quoted by Malli; स्वामस्मि न वस्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D.; अस्मत्प्र यूयं कुतुम्भावचायं कुर्वध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि मरुतः K. P. 3.

अस्मिन्ना Egotism; दृग्दर्शनशक्त्योरेकास्मिन्नेवास्मिन्ना Pat. Sūtra.

अस्मेर a. Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्म्यवामीदं [अस्म्यवामिति शब्दोऽस्म्यवामीदं मन्त्रेण छ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्म्यवाम् (Rv. 1. 164.).

अस्म्युत a. = उपतासि with the sword raised.

अङ्गः [अङ्ग-त्] 1 A corner, an angle. -2 Hair of the head. -अङ्गं 1 Tear; अङ्गोत्तमीक्षितामिमां Ku. 5. 61. -2 Blood. -Comp. -अर्जक a. producing blood. (-कः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. -2. the humour producing blood. -कण्डः [अङ्गः कोणः इव कण्डोऽस्त्र] an arrow. -खट्विरः the red Mimosa -अङ्गं flesh. -जित् = अजित् q. v. -यः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshaas or goblin; वरुणोऽस्त्रयुगवाः Mv. 6. 24. -2. the Nakshatra वृषा. -या 1. a leech. -2. a Dākinī or female imp. -वक्रक N. of a plant (भिद्रवृक्ष). -विच्छं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils -कला, -ली N. of a plant (सहजकी).

-मातृका chyle, chyme. -रोषिनी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pudica. -विंदुच्छ-द्र N. of a tuberous plant (लक्षणावृक्ष). अस्त्रायते Den A. To shed tears.

अङ्गिः 1 An angle. -2 Ten millions; see अङ्गि.

अङ्गिध, अङ्गिधत् a. Ved. Devout, faithful.

अङ्गु = अङ्गु q. v.

अङ्गमन् a. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Undecaying, immortal.

अङ्ग a. 1 Indigent, poor (नास्ति स्वं धनं यस्य). -2 Not one's own.

अङ्गक, -अङ्गकीय, अङ्गिक a. Not one's own, belonging to another. -Comp. -ग a. Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; ता Ved. homelessness. -जातिः a. of a different caste or kind.

अङ्गस्व-त्ता Absence of ownership. अङ्गच्छद् a. 1 Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अङ्गत्तं a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अङ्गत्तं श्री-युरुक्षप्रधाना Vasishṭa. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अङ्गंत a. Ending, ill. -तः Death. -तं Fire-place (अस्मत्प्र q. v.).

अङ्गम a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अङ्गमज्ज a. Sleepless.

अङ्गभाव a. Of a different nature. -वः Different or unnatural character.

अङ्गवर a. 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). -रा 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अङ्गरूप a. Essentially different unlike.

अङ्गर्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अङ्गर्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरन्तु Y. 1. 156.

अङ्गदेश a. Expelled from home.

अङ्गाध्यायः [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनस्य] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.)

अङ्गस्थ a. Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अङ्गस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed; शरीरा *ibid.*, K. 159, 211; ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अङ्गास्थं 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort

trouble, anxiety; य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहं विवं दिशः Si. 1. 51.

अस्वामिक a. Unowned; unclaimed -कं (Unclaimed) Treasure &c. अस्वामिन् a. 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -Comp. -वि-क्रयः a sale without ownership; नि-क्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं नहं लब्ध्वाऽप्यहृत्य वा । वि-क्रोयतेऽसमक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्वामिविक्रयः ॥ अस्वाम्य a. 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. -यं Absence of right to property.

अह् I. 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = अहं q. v. -II 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. III. 5 P. (अङ्गीति, आहीत्, आह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms आह्य, आहृष्टः, आह, आहृत्, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह् ind. A particle implying (a) praise (पूजा), (b) separation; (c) resolution, ascertainment, certainty; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yea,' 'well'; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom, impropriety; स्वमहं ग्रामं गच्छ, स्वमहं रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk.; स्वयमहं रथेन याति 3, उपाध्यायं पवार्ति गमयति Sk.

अहत a 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). -तं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अपहत.

अहति, अहंतिः f. Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहंत्स्य, अहंत्स, अहंत्स्यः a. Ved. Indestructible, inviolable.

अहम् m. [न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वया पशितेन, न, हा-कनिन् Uq. 1. 55] (Nom. अहः; अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहो-म्यां &c.; अहरिति हंति पाचमानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night); अघाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day time, सव्यापारामहानि न तथा पीडये-भ्राह्मिणोः Me. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समाह्वे च मध्यमहः सवितरि K. 99; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Viehṇu -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. -नी (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहम् is changed to अहः, -इ or to अहः, see P. V. 4. 88-91; VI. 3. 110, VII. 4. 7. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अह or अहृ, e. g. सवाहा, पकाहा

दुर्गाहः, दुर्गाहः, दुर्गाहः, अहः—पतिः or अहर्-
तिः &c. &c.) .—Comp. —आगमा (अहर्)°
the approach of day. —आदिः dawn ;
Si. 11. 62. —अहः (°हर्)° or °हर्ः) 1 the
sun ; अहोचकारस्य बहुवचनः Si. 1.
58 ; (P. III. 2. 21.) . —2. A kind of
tree. —गणः (°हर्)° 1. a series of asorifi-
cal days. —2. a month. —3. a day
calculated term (Wilson) —जरा [अहोभिः
परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जयति जु-पि च-अच, अहानि
वा अमिरम् जीयति आधरि अर्-वा Tv.] Ved.
the year as making days old. —जात
a. Ved. born in the day or from day,
not belonging to night. —दिव a.
(°हर्दि°) existing every day. (-च)
ind. [अहश्च दिवा च समां हं] daily,
every day, day by day ; य इत्यमस्वा-
स्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51. —दिवि ind.
day by day, every day, constantly.
—द्वय a. Ved. belonging to the day ;
living. —नायः 1. The sun, the lord
of the day. —2. a kind of tree. —निशं
[अहश्च निशा च समां हं] a day and night,
a whole day ; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-शं)
ind. day and night, during the
whole day, continually. —पतिः [अहः-
पतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहर्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70.
Vart.] 1. the sun ; ननु राक्षसमहर्षतिं
तमः Si. 16. 57 ; R. 10. 54. —2. an
epithet of Siva. —3. A kind of tree.
—4. swallow wort. —वाधवा the sun.
—भात्र, —लोक a. Ved. partaking of
the day. —मणिः the sun. —मुखं com-
mencement of the day, morning,
dawn. —रथंत्तरं (P. VIII. 2. 63 Vart.)
a portion of Sāma to be chanted at
day. —रात्रः (-त्रं also) 1. a day and
night (P. II. 4. 29) ; श्रीनहोरात्रान्
Nala. 12. 44 ; त्रिशरकला सुहर्तः स्याद्दो-
षं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65 ; Ms. 11.
84 ; Y. 1. 147. —2. a day of the
Pitris, a month of the gods and a
year of Brahmā. —विद् a. Ved. 1
existing many days. —2. known long
ago. —3. one who knows the fit time
or season of a sacrifice. —शेषः, —शं
(°हः शेष) 1. evening. —2. the last day
of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Say).

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अ-
स्मद्). I. [cf. Zend *azem* ; L. *ego* ; Germ.
ich]. —Comp. —अधिक a contest
for superiority, rivalry. —अहमिका
[अहमं ज्ञानोपसर्ग वीर्याया दिवं उन् न
दिलेपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation,
competition, assertion of superiority
; अहमहमिका तु सा स्यात्परस्परं यो भ-
व बहुकारः Ak. ; अहमहमिकया प्रणाम-
लाक्षणानां K. 14, 81 ; अहमहमिकया
सुहृत्कुलेरनुभवमानं 139. Mv. 6. 54.
—2. egotism. —3. military vaun-
t. —कर्तव्य a. to be referred to
self. (-शं) the object of. अहंकार-
कारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-

love considered as an अहिया or spi-
ritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.
Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4 ; Ms. 1. 14 ; Y. 3.
177. —2. pride, self-consciousness,
self-conceit, haughtiness. —3. (in
Sān. phil.) the third of the eight pro-
ducers or elements of creation, i. e.,
the conceit or conception of indivi-
duality, one of the 25 elements ; Sān.
K. 22, 24, 25 ; °वत् a. selfish, proud.
—कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited.
—कार्यं that which is to be done by
oneself, personal business or object.
—कृत a. 1 egotism ; Bg. 18. 17.
—2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. —कृतिः
f. egotism, high opinion of one-
self, pride. —पुत्र a. desirous of be-
ing first. —पुर्विका, —प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वोऽ-
हं पूरं इत्यभिधानं यत्] 1. the running
forward of soldiers with emula-
tion ; (hence) emulation, competi-
tion ; जवाहं पूर्विका यियात्तुभिः Ki. 14.
32. —2. bragging, vaunting —प्रययः
[अहमित्यकारकः प्रययः] self conceit.
—भद्रं [अहमेव भद्रं इति निगद्यो यत्] self-
conceit, high opinions of one's own
superiority. —भावः 1. pride, egotism ;
अहंभावाद्भूतो निष्पत्तः Bv. 4. 10. —2°मति
q. v. —मतिः f. 1. self-love or self-
illusion regarded as spiritual ignor-
ance (in Vedānta phil.) . —2. conceit,
pride, egotism. —वादिन् a. speak-
ing only of oneself, proud, han-
gthy ; Bg. 18. 26. —अयम् or °सं n.
claiming superiority for oneself ;
अहंअयमे विवदमानः Sat Br. —सन a.
Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु a. [अहं अहंकरोऽयस्य, अहं यु
P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, han-
gthy ; Bk. 1. 20. —युः A warrior.

अहर a. Not taking away ; so
अहारिन्-रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be
stolen, removed, or taken away ;
अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्वयं राज्ञो नित्यमिति स्थितिः
Ms. 9. 189. —2 Not to be won
over (by fraud), devoted, loyal ;
Ms. 7. 217. —3 Firm, unflinching,
inexorable ; °निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5.
8. —शैः A mountain ; °ता, —स्वं not
being liable to be taken away, se-
curity ; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि a. Unploughed, unfur-
rowed.

अहल्य a. 1 Unploughed. —2 Not
arabic. —ह्यः N. of a country. —ह्यया
N. of the wife of Gautama. [Ac-
cording to the Ramayana she was
the first woman created by Brahmā,
who gave her to Gantama. She was
seduced by Indra who assumed the
form of her husband and so deceiv-
ed her, or, according to another
version, she knew the god and was
battered by the great god's condo-

scension. There is another story
which states that Indra secured the
assistance of the moon who, assum-
ing the form of a cook, croued at
mid-night This roused Gantama
to his morning devotions, and Indra
went in and took his place. Gau-
tama, when he knew of her seduc-
tion, expelled her from his her-
mitage and cursed her to be a stone
and become inviolable till she should
be touched by the feet of Dasarathi
Rama which would restore her to her
former shape. Rama afterwards de-
livered her from her wretched state
and she was reconciled to her hus-
band. Ahalya is one of the five very
chaste and pure women whose names
every one is recommended to repeat
in the morning ; अहल्या द्रोपदी सीता तारा
मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्तोत्रं त्रिव्यं महापातकनाशि-
नीः ।। Kumarila Bhatta explains the
seduction of Ahalya as Indra's (the
sun's) carrying away the shades of
night, Ahalya signifying night].
For a very succinct account, see also
Mv. 1. —2 N. of a sea. —Comp. —जरा
Indra. —नन्दः the sage Satānanda,
son of Ahalyā. —इयः N. of a Tir-
tha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनि लीयते, ली-ड, विपातः
संज्ञाय किन् Tv.] 1 A dead body. —2
Ved. A talker.

अह्वि a. Without oblations or
sacrifices.

अह्वन a 1 Handless. —2 One
whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जहति, हा-क प्रयो०] A
particle or interj-ction implying (a)
Sorrow or regret (' alaa, ' ahh ; अहह
कथं पश्चिन्ना विधे Bn. 2. 92 3 21 ;
अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विषयः Mu. 2. (b)
Wonder or surprise ; अहह महतां
निस्समानश्चरित्रविभूयः Bn. 2. 35, 36.
(c) Pity ; भुवं ते जितोत्पद्यह युक्तका
मंदमयः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling ; अ-
हहारे स्या युद्ध Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

आहं a. Killing ; pervaded, per-
vading. —दिः [आहति, आ-हन्-इण् स च
डि आहो इत्यत्र Up. 4. 137] 1 A ser-
pent, snake ; अहहः सन्निधाः सर्वे निर्विवा
हं हुनाः स्युयाः Ka. 14. 84. —2 The
sun. —3 The planet Rāhu. —4 A
traveller. —5 The demon Vritra. —6
A wicked man. —7 A cheat, rogue.
—8 The Aśvāh Nākahatra. —9 Wa-
ter. —10 Earth. —11 A milch cow.
—12 Lead. —13 The navel. —14 A
cloud. —ही (ही) Heaven and earth.
[cf. L. *anguis*, *Grechis*]. —Comp. —अर्धु,
a. gliding away like a snake, not
facing the enemy. —कतिः air, wind.
—कोयः the slough of a snake. —सत्रः,
—श्रेत्रः N. of a country in the east.
—गोप a. Ved. guarded by a serpent.
—शं the slaying of the serpent or

demon Vritra. -श्री m. killing snakes. -उग्रः 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Droṇa. -2. a kind of vegetable poison. (-त्र) 1. sugar. -2. the plant मेषशृंगी. -3. N. of the city अहिउग्र. -उग्रकं a mushroom. -जित् m. 1. N. of Kṛishṇa. (the alayer of the serpent Kāliya). -2. N. of Indra. -जिह्वा N. of a plant (वायजिह्वलता). -तुंबिकः [अहेस्तुंडं मुक्तं तेन दिव्यानि उरु, उग्र वा] a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -विष्, -दुह, -मार, -रिपु, -विद्रिष्ट m. 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. an ichneumon. -3. a peacock. -4. Indra. -5. Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27, Si. 1. 41. -नकुल snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयोर्वैष्यं वृत् P. 11. 4. 9.] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -नामघ्न m. N. of Baladeva. -निर्मोकः, -निःलघनी the slough of a snake. -पताका a kind of snake (not venomous). -पति 1. 'the lord of snakes', Vāsuki. -2. any large serpent. -पुत्रका a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -पुनर्न, -नर a kind of disease. -फेनाः नं 'the saliva or venom of a snake'; opium. -डुष्टिभनः, -तनः, -अहिडुष्टनः -रुद्र्यः 1. one of the Rudras. -2. Siva. -3. Uttarābhādrapadā Nakṣatra. -4. a name of a Mūhūrta वेदात्ता the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. -भय 1. the fear of a lurking snake. -2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from the one's own allies; *वा [अहिं भयं घति संघयति लोक] N. of the plant मृग्यामडकी. -भाउ a. Ved. 1. shining like serpents. -2. causing the motion of the sun (मृग्यं गतिरुत्) as the wind; an epithet of the Maruts. -भुज् m. 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock -3. ichneumon -4 N. of a plant. -भृत् m. Siva. -भृत् a. 1. having destructive anger, or with unimpaired knowledge. -2. enraged like serpents, epithet of the Maruts. (-भृत्) the anger of a serpent. -भर्तृन् N. of a plant (मंथनाकुली). -माय a. having multifarious or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. -मारकः, -मेवका 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). -2. = द्विष्ट q. v. -रता 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. N. of a plant (मंथनाकुली). -शुभन a. having all pervading strength; सरवन् Ved. one whose men hiss like serpents. -सक्य a. having a long thigh like a serpent. (-क्यः) N. of a country. -हरं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. -हन् a killing serpents or Vritra, Garuḍa, Indra.

दशाहिक. -का The silk-cotton tree (शास्मली). अहिसक a. Not hurting or injuring, harmless. अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining, from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed, as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ma. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. -2 Security. अहिंसान a. Ved. Not hurting, harmless. अहिंस a Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. -आ, -चा N. of a plant (कुलिक). -अं Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29. अहिङ्गका A kind of small poisonous animal. अहित 1 a. Not placed, put or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. -3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile. -नः An enemy; अहिताननिलोद्भूतेस्तजं पक्षिणं केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तदहितयुक्तेरेभीष्टमहजोः Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5, 77. -सं 1 Damage. -2 Food. -Comp. -इच्छु a. not wishing well, malevolent. -कारिन् a. inimical, acting unkindly. -नामन् a. having as yet no name assigned. -मन्त्र a. not friendly minded, hating, inimical. -हितं good and evil; विचारयुक्त्युद्भि H. 2. 45. अहित a. Not cold, hot. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्, -युतिः, -वसि the sun. अहीन a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुद्विषिणः शशास R. 18. 14; 9. 5. -3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. -4 Not outcast or vile. -5 (अहोभिः साधते, अहन्-त् P. VI. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; दृश्यहीन, ज्ञहीन &c. -नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also); Ms. 11. 198. -2 A large snake. -3 The lord of serpents, Vāsuki (अहि-नः). -Comp. -गुः N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. -वादिन् m. a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence. अहीरः A cowherd. अहीराणिः [अहीन् ईस्यति दूराकरोति ईर-अनि] A snake having two heads. अहीश्रुवः [अहित्ति भ्रूते, श्रु-कषा* दीर्घः] An enemy. अह्व a. [अह-व्याधो-उत्] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading. अहृत a. 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation. -ता Religious meditation, prayer,

and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहृतं च हृतं वैच तथा अहृत मेव च । ब्राह्मं हृतं प्राशितं च पंच यज्ञान् प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. -Oomp. -अव्व a. 1. not eating of a sacrifice. -2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice. अह्वपान a. Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2. अह्वणीयमान a. Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing. अह्वय a. 1. Heartless. -2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमह्वयवा न नाम पूर्व Ki. 10. 47. अह्वय a. Not desired or agreeable unpleasent; *ह्वत् a. causing disgust. अहे ind. [अ-ए] A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret (c) Separation. अहेतु a. Causeless, spontaneous involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5, 17. -तुः Absence of cause and reason. अहे (हे) तुक a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22. अहेच्छ (ह)त्, -हेहमान a. Ved. Not unwilling. भङ्गेरुः N. of the plant शनघ्नी Asparagus Racemosus. अहो ind. 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी रस्ता पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुतोतासां दर्शनं S. 1; अहो बकुलावलिता m. 1 Oh, it is B. -[meaning 'I did not expect to see you here']; अहो रामः पञ्चचिन्तयुक्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सख्यमहो छति-Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.) (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनरं K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regret in general, ('alas', 'ah'); अहो दुष्टतस्य संशयमारुडाः पित्रभाजा S. 6; विधिर्हो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -3 Praise ('bravo', 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. -4 Reproach ('fie', 'shame'); अहो भो विरवलं क्षात्रं Mb. -5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्वाद्योसि H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy; कटमहो करिष्यसि P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. -7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue. -9 Doubt (probably for आहो q. v.). -10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो च्चनि. (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु अतु (भो) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खरनीदुशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5;

अहिका 1 The polar star श्रु. -2 A blind snake. -3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days;

अहृत a. 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation. -ता Religious meditation, prayer,

अहो इ खलु भोस्तदेतकाकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5. अहो वत showa-(a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो वत महत्पार्यं कर्तुं श्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो वतासि सुहृणीयशीर्या Ku. 3. 20. (Oh, how enviable is your prowess; Malli. here takes अहो वत in the sense of संतोषन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. (अहो विगर्थे शोकं च करुणार्थविषादयोः। संतोषने प्रशंसाया विस्मये पादुप्ये ॥ अस्वसाया वितर्के च प्रायशोही प्रयुज्यते। अहो वतासुर्कपाय

सेदामन्त्रणयोस्तथा ॥). -Comp. —पुरविका = आहोपुरविका ५. ५.

अहः (The last member of a comp.) See under अहन्.

अह्वारय a. Ved. 1 Not concealing. -2 Not to be denied or set aside.

अह्वाय ind. Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्वाय सा नियमजं क्लमसुरससर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्वाय तावद्वरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अह्वय, अह्वयाण a. Shameless, proud presumptuously bold.

अहि a. [इ-क्ति] 1 Luxurious, fat, -2 Wise, learned (कवि).

अहिक a. Shameless, impudent. —कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अह्वुत a. Ved. 1 Not fluctuating or trembling. -2 Not crooked (अकृदिल); °सु a. Ved. of straight or upright appearance.

अह्वल a. Not fluctuating, firm, steady. —ला N. of a tree (मद्गतक).

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or interjection showing (a) Assent; 'yes', 'verily'. (b) Compassion (अनुकंपा) 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आह् or आः q. v.) 'alas'. (d) Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एषं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) But (used as a disjunctive conjunction). (f) And (used as a cumulative conjunction). (g) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ एषं मन्यसे. In all these senses आ is treated as a Pragrahya vowel (does not form any Sandhi with a following vowel) P. 1. 1. 14. -2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of 'near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around' (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as गम् to go, आगम to come; दा to give; आदा to take; नी to carry, आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable preposition with abl.) it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among आम्नात् औत्तुमिच्छति S. 1; बहुभ्य आ from out of many; आ जन्मना S. 5. 25 ever since (her) birth; आ मनोः U. 6. 18. Or, (b) it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आह मर्यादाभिविधयोः P. II. 1. 13; see अभिविधि; आ परितोषोद्दिष्टुषां S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied;

आ कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa; ओदकातात् S. 4; U. 1. 37; V. 2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes governs the acc.; जन्मा जातीः npto a hundred births. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayibhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आबालं (or आ बालेभ्यः) हरिभक्तिः commencing with or including children; आमुक्ति (or आ मुक्तेः) संसारः Sk. till final emancipation; आनेखलं Ku. 1: 5 as far as &c.; आमरणं Pt. 1 till death; आगे पालं नन्दतुः R. 70 down to the cowherd; आगोपाला द्विजातयः including the cowherds. Sometimes the compound so formed stands the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्ममुद्धा नामाफलोदयकर्मणा । आतमुद्वितीजानामानाकरयवर्तना R. 1. 5; आर्गविलेभि S. 6. 17; आकर्णलेभि M. 5. 10 S. (d) Used with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at' (mostly Ved.); गावो न यवसेवरा Rv. 1. 91 13. -4 With adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; अपाङ्गुरा a little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 slightly visible; आकृतः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable adverb) आ chiefly occurs in the Vedas and means 'near, near to, or towards, thereto, further; and also, even'; in many cases it emphasizes the word which precedes it, and when placed after prepositions it strengthens their sense.

आं = आम् q. v.

आः 1 = आम् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi (आ).

आकस्थने Boasting, swaggering. आकम्प 1 A. To shake, tremble; to tremble with fear; S. 4. -Caus. To shake, put in motion (fig. also) अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; (some take आकंपित = ईवर्कंपन); Re. 6. 22. आकम्प 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shaking, trembling; अनाकम्पयेर्वे V. 5. 22 v. 1.

आकम्पन a. Slightly shaking. —ने Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकम्प a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकर्ष्य [अ-क्त-व्यञ् P. V. 1. 121] Making any thing impure.

आकर्ष्य 10 P. (properly a Dem. form) To hear, give ear to, listen; सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्षयन्ति S. 1.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening

आकल 10 P. 1 To take hold of, seize, take; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृदया K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard; स्वर्णमपि पावनमाकलयति K. 108, 23; 5 सिद्धमस्यया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3 -3 To observe, notice, take into consideration; भयहेतुमाकलयति H. 1. -4 (a) To bind, fasten, tie; स्वच्छदुकूलपल्लवाकलितमौलेः K. 99, 84; (b) To confine, to restrain, tie up; स्वर्णसूत्राकलितार्त्तव्रतं Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; Ku. 20. 52. -5 To shake, agitate; मास्तकाकलितास्तत्र दूमाः Mb.; Bh. 1. 42. -6 To oast, throw Si. 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender,

transfer. -8 To measure; आकलयंत-
निव त्रियुचनं K. 73 to count, reckon
आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing;
मेखलाकलनं K. 183; binding; Si. 5 42
confinement -2 Counting, reckoning.
-3 Wish, desire, -4 Inquiry. -5 Com-
prehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decora-
tion; आकल्पसारी रूपाजीबाजना Dk. 63,
K. 313, 365; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2
Dress (in general), accoutrement.
-3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to,
increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with
regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of
sense or perception. -3 Joy or deli-
ght. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or
joint.

आकस्यं Sickness, disease.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आकषक a. Cutting, rubbing, or
testing with a touch-stone; (आकषं
कुशलः, तत्र नियुक्तो वा); testing.

आकषिक a. [आकषणं चरति ङल्] Test-
ing, tonohing.

आकस्मिक a. (की f.) (विनायादिणः,
अकस्मात् ङल् ङितोः) 1 Accidental,
unforeseen, unexpected, sudden;
त्रासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Cause-
less, groundless; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्वै-
चित्र्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांक्ष 1 U. 1 To desire, long
or wish for, expect; प्रत्याश्वसंतं त्रिरुरा-
चकांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162,
10. 121; Y. 1. 153; Me. 91. -2
To try to reach a place, turn to; Me.
3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In
gram.) To require some word or
words to be applied for the com-
pletion of the sense; see आकांक्ष
below.

आकांक्ष a. 1 Desiring, wishing. -2
(In gram.) Requiring some words
to complete the sense; अंगयुक्तं तिङ्-
कांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. -क्ष 1
Desire, wish; अक्ष° Susr., Amaru.
41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence
of a word necessary to complete the
sense, one of the three elements
necessary to convey a complete
sense or thought (the other two be-
ing योग्यता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीति-
पूर्वमानविरः S. D. 2 the absence of the
completion of a sense; see Bhāṣhā
P. 82, 84 and T. S. 43; in the ex.
गीर्षः दृष्टो हस्ती there is आकांक्षा. -3
Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose,
intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The signi-
ficancy of a word.

आकांक्षित p. p. Desired, wished,
inquired; looked at, wanted,
necessary.

आकांक्षिन् a. 1 Wishing, desiring,
expecting; Bg. 17. 11; R. 19. 57.
-2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य a. Desirable. -क्ष्यं Need
of supplying a word or words for
the completion of sense; P. III.
4. 23.

आकाशः [आ-चि-कर्मणि षच् चितौ कृत्वम्]
1 The fire on the funeral pile; आ-
काशमग्निं चिञ्चीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk.
-2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode,
residence.

आकाश्य a. Ved. 1 Desirable. -2
Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2
Wrong time.

आकालिक a. [अकाले भवः ङल्] (की
f.) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4.
103, 105; आकालिकः स्तनयिस्तुः, आका-
लिकी नियुक्त, उत्पश्यन्तरे विनाशिनीत्यर्थः
P. V. 1. 114. -2 Unseasonable, pre-
mature, untimely; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य
मधुमत्सिम् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. -की
Lightning.

आकाश 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To
view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [समेतादाकाशेते सूर्यादयोऽत्र
Tv.] 1 The sky; आकाशभवा सरस्वती
Ku. 4. 39; °ग, °चारित्रि &c. -2 Ether
(considered as the fifth element).
-3 The subtle and ethereal fluid
pervading the whole universe; one
of the 9 dravyas or substance re-
cognized by the Vaisesikas. It is
the substratum of the quality 'sound';
इन्द्रद्युममाकाशं, cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणा या
द्विधा व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दशुणं
गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः
R. 13. 1 -4 Free space or vacuity;
यश्चायमंतरात्पञ्चाकाशः Bṛi. Up -5
Space, place in general; सपर्वतवना-
काशां पृथिवीं Mb.; भवनाकाशमजायतां
राशिः Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as
identical with ether); आकाशस्तद्धि-
गात् Br. Sūt.; यावानयमाकाशस्तथावानय-
मंतर्हृदयाकाशः Ob. Up. -7 Light, clear-
ness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (In
Math). आकाशे in the air; आकाशे
लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा fixing the look on some
object out of sight. आकाशे in the
sense of 'in the air' is used in dra-
mas as a stage-direction when a
character on the stage asks ques-
tions to some one not on the stage,
and listens to an imaginary speech
supposed to be a reply, which is
usually introduced by the words
किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; द्रव्यमाषणं
यस्यादाशरीरनिवेदनं । परोक्षतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे
जिग्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशमाश्लि-
षन् युगलवन्ति च तलनीपत्राणि नयन्ते । (श्रुतिम-
भिनय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is
a contrivance used by poets to avoid
the introduction of a fresh character,
and it is largely used in the species
of dramatic composition called भाष

where only one character conducts
the whole play by a copious use of
आकाशमाश्लिषन्. -Comp. -अनंतर्यायतनं the
abode of infinity or of infinite
space; N. of a world with the Bod-
dhists. -अस्तिकाया N. of a category
with the Jains. -ईशः 1. an epithet
of Indra. -2. (in law) any helpless
person (such as a child, a woman, a
pauper) who has no other posses-
sion than the air. -कक्षा 'the girdle
of the sky,' horizon -कक्षा, Brahma-
गः a moving through the atmosphere
(-गः) a bird. (-गा) the heavenly
Ganges. -गंगा [आकाशयथाहिनी गंगा]
the celestial Ganges; नक्षत्राकाशमणयाः
क्षोतस्युहामदेगजे R. 1. 78. -चमसः
the moon. -ज a. produced in the
sky. -जननित्र m. a casement, loop-
hole, an embrasure (loft in castle-
walls). -दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1. a lamp
lighted in honour of Lakshmi or
Vishnu and raised on a pole in the
air at the Divāli festival in the
month of Kārttika. -2. a beacon-
light, a lantern on a pole. -भाषितं 1.
speaking off the stage, a supposed
speech to which a reply is made as
if it had been actually spoken and
heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यथाटवे विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते ।
श्रुतिवाचकमप्यर्थं तस्यादाकाशमाश्लिषन् S. D. 425.
-2. a sound or voice in the air. -मंडलं
the celestial sphere. -मांसी [आकाशमवा
मांसी] N. of a plant (सुदजन्तामांसी).
-यूली the aquatic plant (कुम्भिका)
Pistia Stratiotes. -यानं 1. a heavenly
car, a balloon -2. moving or travel-
ling through the sky; आकाशयानेन
प्रविशति enters passing through the
sky (frequently occurring in
dramas). -3. one who moves through
the air. -रक्षिन् m. a watchman on
the outer battlements of a castle
(आकाश इव अशुच्यन्नाचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति).
-वचनं = भाषितं q. v. -वर्मन् n. 1.
the firmament. -2. the atmosphere,
air. -वल्ली a sort of creeper, a
parasitical plant (अमरवेल). -वाणी a
voice from heaven, an incorporeal
speech (अशीरिणी वाणी). -सलिलं rain,
dew. -स्थ a. abiding in the sky,
aerial: -स्फटिकः a kind of crystal
supposed to be formed in the at-
mosphere, hail (कर्का).

आकाशवत् a. 1 Filling a certain
vacuum or space. -2 Going through
the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य a. [आकाशशब्दे,
ङ-यत्] Atmospheric, aerial.

आकिंचनं, आकिंचन्यं Poverty,
want of any possession.

आकीम् ind. Ved. From (withabl.);
leaving, excluding.

आकुञ्च 1 A., 6 P. To bend. -Caus.
1 To draw together, contract,

bend inward, curve, compress; आकुञ्चितस्यपादं Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुञ्चनं 1 Bending contraction, compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmanas* q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4 Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल a. 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलदुर्मिमालाकुले (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4; सुगणक्षिणाकुले Rām.; बाष्पाकुली वाचं Nala. 4.18; आलापकुतुहलाकुलतरं श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81. -2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, स्नेहं &c. -3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; S. 4.18. -4 Confounded, agitated, flurried, distracted; अनिश्चयं प्रतिष्ठासुरासित्कार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1.; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. *आकुल very much agitated, K. 10. 28; Ki. 14. 32. -5 Diebevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकान् K. 60, 243; Ratn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. -6 Wild, dreary; S. 2. -7 Taken out of one's natural condition. -8 Incoherent, contradictory. -9 An inhabited place; रतिद्वेषाकुलेषु च Rām. -ado. In bewilderment. Si. 1. 2.

आकुलता, -त्वं 1 A multitude. -2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion, Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित a. 1 Distressed, overfound, agitated; मार्गचलितयतिकराकुलिनेव सिधु Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K. 83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूमं दृष्टेः S. 4. -4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विपासां &c. -5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Ra. 6. 17. -6 Tilled.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. -2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To overcome; कुतुहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो लक्षिमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain; S. 2.

आकुलीय 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूपित a. [आ-कूप्] Con. racted, a little; मदनशरशरपवदनाकूपितात्रिभागेन R. 166, 81.

आकृतं [आ-कृ-भावे-क्] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकृतमनिलचञ्जिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं तरलयस्याकृतजो वेपथु U. 5. 36; भास्वाकृतं Amaru. 4; Śān. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकृत U. 6. 35; साकृतं feelingly, meaningly (oft occurring in plays as a stage-direction). -3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वं *करं U. 4. -4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः f. [आ-कृ-भावे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकृतीनां च चितीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. परा. accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U. 5. P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together.

-2 To bring down; or form wholly (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To invite, call, summon; रत्निकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; Si. 16. 52. -2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतुहलेनाकारित एषः S. 6. -3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2 -4 To cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-प्] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा* of two forms or sorts, Pt. 3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशपद्मः R. 1. 15, 16. 7; S. 1. -3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य यदाकारेणितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमस्तां V. 2; S. 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निःसूहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts. reserved; K. 233; Mv. 6, Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. -4 Hint, sign, token. -5 Identity, oneness. -6 Recognition of identity (in Śān. phil.). -7 The letter आ. -Comp. -गुप्तिः, -गोपन, -गूहनं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, -जा 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A challenge.

आकारवत् a. 1 Embodied. -2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित a. 1 Called. -2 Agreed upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत p. p. Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृतिः f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरस्वकारि Si. 3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिदं हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृतांकृति Me. 11. 53; चोरं, सौम्यं &c. -3 Appearance; oft a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Subhāsh. ; आकृतिमधुरकृति गुणा Vb. 2. -4 Specimen, obaraacter. -5 Tribe, species. -Comp. -गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapāṭha); e. g. अर्थ आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. -शब्दा the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृतिवत् a. 1 Embodied. -2 Self-formed.

आकृष 1 P., 6 U. 1 To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वकृष्य युवति H. 1. 109; दूरमसुना सारंगेण वयमाकृष्टः S. 1; (मनः) शंभार्यतुषः माकृष्टुमयस्कृतिन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषये; R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लोमाकृष्टः H 1; Śānti. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति S. 1. 33, Amaru. 2. 72. -2 To draw or bend (asa bow); Si. 9. 40; S. 3. 5. -3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1. -4 To extract, borrow (from another source). H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2. -6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. -7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. -Caus. To draw near to oneself, pull together; वज्रमाकर्षयंती Ra. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. -2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3 Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction, fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्तेष्वारुफलः Mb. -7 A die or dice. -8 A board for a game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक a. Attracting, attractive. -का A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण a. Attracting, carrying to another place. -ण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -ण 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudra (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक a. (की f.) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षणं चरति).

आकर्षित a. Attractive (as a smell at a distance). -णी 1 A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः f. 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तथा यत् स्वस्यं यद् स्वामिमुखं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्यते तत्पततीव भाति समे समंतात् कृ पतितियं ले । Golārdh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow ज्यां Amaru. 1. -Comp. -मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टिमंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in p. p. q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकारः [By P. III. 3. 118 आकृष्यस्व-स्मिन् ; कृ-अर्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवति R. 3. 18; आकारं पद्मरागाणां जन्म काश्चमणेः कुता H. Pr. 44; Ma. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich source

of anything (उत्पत्तिस्यन्तः); मासो च पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषयुगाकरं Bh. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचिकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29; Mā. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahābhāshya.

आकारिकः [आकरे नियुक्तः उच्] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकारिन् a. [आकर-इति] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; दधत्माकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतेः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये दृढबहुरीरं सुहृदिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्णसुषिपरनीनासुदज्जहारोधिभिः R. 1. 50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. -3 A crowd; V. 2.

आके ind. Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर a. Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलयाकेकरलोचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Mā. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिकेक। किंचित्कुटायागि प्रसारिता। मीलितार्थपुटाकोके ताराभ्यावर्तेनोचरा ॥

आकेनिप a. Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रिन् 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तुणाग्रल-ग्रेस्तुहिनेः पतन्निराक्रुदतीशोषसि शीतकालः R. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रिन्दीप्तिमसेन वै Mb. --Caus. 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एहोशीति शिखिदिवा पदुवरेः केकाभिराक्रिता Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रिन् 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रुदसि दुराक्रिन् Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रिन् उर्वृत्तभ Ka. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; पाणिग्राहं च संमेधय तथाक्रिन् च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रिन् 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रिन् a. [आक्रिन् वापति-उच् P. IV. 4. 38] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रिन् p. p. 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -3 I A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping; V. 1.

आक्रिन् a. Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; युज्यपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुतः Mk. 9. 12. covering; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितं प्रवृत्ता 5. 2; छायामप्याक्रमितं Ve. 3; Si. 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; V. 1. 152; पद्मा मस्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; जंबूद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हृदयतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां सहस्राणि बहूनाकम्प तिष्ठति Ka. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिज्ञावकाराक्रम्य H. 1; पौरस्त्यानिवमाक्रामंस्तास्ता-उज्ज्वलपदाश्रयो R. 4. 34. H. 4; तं न...ने-कुत्राक्रमितमन्यपाधिवाः R. 19. 48; Bh. 1. 70; Si. 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence. -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); यावत्पतापनिधिवाक्रमते न भातः R. 5. 71; आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c.); दिवमाक्रममाणेच Bk. 2. 23; Si. 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, शयलीकं, इज्ज &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load) (For further illustrations of the several senses see आक्रांत below). -Caus. (क-क्रा-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into: स तैराक्रमयामास युद्धांतं Kn. 6. 52.

आक्रामा, -मर्ण 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking, an attack; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, overing, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत p. p. 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमग्निं R. 13. 37 reaching upto; इजा° Pt. 5. 52; दिदृक्षा° हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रांतोयसुदृशः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव युजेयं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with, full of, occupied, covered, over-spread; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रांतं मंगलायतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2. 118; वलिभिर्-सुखमाक्रांतं Bh. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; Si. 1. 76; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; *मति having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19; Mā. 9. 48; so मत्तुनं, भयं, शोकं &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); चाराक्रांता बहुधरा Mk. 8. 9; K. 118;

Amaru. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, overpowered; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; यस्मिन्-तराक्रांतपयोधराय R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः f. 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंभावितापुष्टिं Kn. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; Si. 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader. आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy. आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड a. Playing, sporting. -इति, -इं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आ-क्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेषु नेत्रमसु Ku. 2. 43; कमप्यक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रामयिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडन् Sporting, playing. आक्रीडिन् a. Playing.

आक्रुत् 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर संभो त्रिनयन । पसीनेत्याक्रोशश्च Bb. 3. 123; call out loudly to; पतिमाक्रुक्षुः Rām. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; परस्य हेतोर्मांसाक्रोशसि Dk. 58. 97; इतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुक्ष्य क्षत्रियो दृढ-मर्हति Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुष्ट p. p. 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c., Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. -इं 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (रुधभाषणं); मा जीरमृषिकास्यशं आक्रुष्टे क्रोधसेमवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः, -शन् 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रो-शमादे परिहासमाकलयन्ति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; *गर्भनेत्रयुक्तं K. 291. 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशकः, -क्रोष्ट a. 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्री ind. An indeclinable joined to the roots कृ, भू and अम्; see Gāṇ. on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्रेद्दः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षयतिक a. (की f.) [अक्षयन्तं निष्कम् उक्] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षयणं Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षेपटिकः [अक्षपट-उक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपटिक.

आक्षेपपाद a. (दी. f.) [अक्षपाद-अण्] Taught by Akshapāda or Gautama. -कः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician. -वं The Nyāya system of philosophy.

आक्षर 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; यस्त्वन-क्षारितः पूर्वं Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -ण Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); तत्र स्वाक्षारणा यः श्यादाक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak. आक्षारित p. p. 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षि 2, 6 P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षित a. Abiding, dwelling.

आक्षिक a. (की. f.) [अक्षेण दीप्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-उक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (मारदानक्षानाहरति व-हति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं क्षणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक q. v.). -कः 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -0omp. -णः a stake, a wager.

आक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; फले तरंगक्षिप्तं Pt. 4; शिलाचामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादि-नो वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off; अक्षपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; वासो बलादाक्षिप्य Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतानाक्षिपद्वाहृत Mb.; आक्षिपताधिकारयोः Mn. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षि-प्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अश्वाद्यश्च आ-क्षिप्यन्ते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amarn. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; अरे राधागर्भभारधृते किमेवमाक्षि-पसि Ve. 3; to blame; Sānti. 1. 18.

-13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिपन्ती-मिव प्रभां जनिनः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances). -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time); Si. 14. 45.

आक्षिप p. p. 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; -Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौतुकं, कुतूहलं U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered, भ्रमि-मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

आक्षिपिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing; pulling off, snatching away; अंशुका-क्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, abaking; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure; प्रचंडतरा U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षे-प-वचस्तिरिति Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; क्यारसस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्ये K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allurements; विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तदुद्धः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गौरोचनाक्षे-प-निर्मातारोः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech (of Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचारणात् । चंद्र सदेशंयास्मानमथवास्ति प्रियामुखम् ॥ Knyal. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and Akshepaparakarava in R. G.

आक्षेपक a. 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. -कः 1 A thrower. -2 A detector, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter -4 (In medio.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपित्व a. 1 Drawing or snatching up; Māl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यंतराविषय-क्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sūt. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीव a. 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. -चः = अक्षीव q. v.

आक्षेत्रज्ञं [अक्षेत्र-ज्] Spiritual ignorance.

आक्षोटः-वः A walnut; see अक्षोट. **आक्षोदनं** Hunting (for अच्छोदनं). **आक्षयत् a. (fr. अक्ष or अक्ष्)** Leading to completion (as days), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the Adityas and Angirases is finished. **आखण a.** Hard (to dig up) (as a stone).

आखंडलः [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंड-डलच् इत्यनेत्त्वम् Tv.] ludia; **आखंडलः** कामनिर्द्धं बभूवि Ku. 3. 11, तनी-डलः कामरूपणामरपाखंडलविकसत् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

आखः, आखनः [खन्-ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

आखनिकः [आ-खन्-डिक्त् U. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आखनिकवक्त्रा [आ-खन्-करणे कर्त्तरि वा इकवक् P. III. 3. 125 Vārt.] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person -2 = आखनिक q. v. above (= खनिक् Sk.).

आखरः 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

आखातः-तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः [आ-खन्-वच्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

आखण्डः [आखन्-डु उप-1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अक्षे वाच्छ्रुतिज्ञानभो गणपतेराखुं धुधार्तः कर्पी Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser; विभवे सति नै-वात्त न ददाति जहोति न तमाहुराखुं. -6 The grass Lipe.cercis Serrata (देव-ताड). -0omp. -उत्कः a mole-hill. -उत्थ a. produced from a mouse. (त्यः) [आखण्डमुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vārt.] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -करीषं a mole-hill. -कणपर्णिका, -पर्णिका, -कर्णी, -पर्णी the plant Salvinia Oculata Roxb. -गः, -पत्रः, -रथः, -बाहनः epithets of Gapeas (whose vehicle is a rat); तमाखुपत्रं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh -घातः a Śūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -दावाणः 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. -धुज, -धुजः a cat. -विषहा a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवतालीलन) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आखेटः [आखिर्व्येते प्रारभते प्राणिनेश्च, आ-खिद्-वच् Tv.] Honting, chase. -0omp. -शीर्षकं 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुदिमन्द्). -2. a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). —**कः** A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —**कं** Hunting.

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः टक्] 1 Skillful in chase. —2 Terrible, frightful. —**कः** 1 A hunter. —2 A hound.

आखेटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (a) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय बधोपायमाचख्खुचिबुधाद्विषः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12, 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; Ma. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे मियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाह तत्राख्याः Mu. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. —2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्णविदुस्त्रियाख्यायते Mā. 9; R. 10. 21, Ma. 4. 6. —3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.) —**Caus.** (ख्यायति) | To cause to tell or narrate. —2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्यायते अनेन; आख्या-अङ्] A name, appellation; किं वा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. 7. 33; पश्चाद्गुमाख्यां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्याया मुनिपश्ये R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाखरपय राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. —2 Counted, recited. —3 Made known. —4 Inflected or conjugated. —**n** A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यायते Nir.; वाच्येन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बोधने । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दो वाख्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). —2 Fame. —3 A name.

आख्यातु *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. —2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्यंभूताख्याने P. I. 4. 30; रामसंदेशं Rām. —2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तिका S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमस्ति शोभितजलेऽस्मिन्नुद्वाः प्रिताः V. 3. 31). —3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; मत्स्यराः पुस्तकसं चकम इत्याख्यानविद् आचरते Mā. 2; Ma. 3. 232. —4 A legendary work such as the Mahābhārata. —5 A reply; पद्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3. 110. —6 A differentiating property (भेदकर्म). —7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्यायिकेतिसहासपुराणार्कणने K. 7; P. IV. 2. 63 Vart. —**की** N. of a metre

which is a combination of Iudravajrā and Upendravajrā.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. —**कः** 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकैश्चः श्रुतसुसुवृत्तिः Bk. 2. 44. —2 A herald; U. 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथायत् स्यात् कथैर्वशादिर्नीते । अस्यामन्वकीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कश्चित् कश्चिन् । कथाज्ञानो व्यवच्छेद् आश्वास इति बभूवे । आर्योक्त्वायवक्त्राय उदसा येन केनचित् । अस्यापदेशोनाश्रयमुल्लेखं मायर्थसूचनं । S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's हर्षवर्त as an आख्यायिका and कदंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kā. V. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तद्व्याख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकृता । —2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, in forms, or communicates; रक्ष्याख्यायिष स्वनसि सुदु कर्णातिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. —2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आचूष्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, श्दानं &c. —3 To have recourse to. —**Caus.** (—गमति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. —2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितापि विदुर् Git. 12. —3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजगमनमाचष्टे Sk. —4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञामेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. —5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगागमिता विद्या प्रथोपविनयाविव R. 10. 71; तदप्यागमिते मया Mb. ; आगमय वृद्धनीतिं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. —6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयश्च तावत् = क्षमश्च Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °त्वं accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Obtained, got; श्यायागमनं Y. 3. 205; °साधनमाश्रयः; °क्षोभ perplexed; अन्वय° hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. —4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचदशं, संवेदं, विस्मयं &c. —5 Living or residing in. —**n** 1 Coming, arrival. —2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोकस्यास्य गतागतिं Rām.; इति निश्चितपितृनमागतयः Si. 9. 48. —2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. —3 Return. —4 Origin. —5 Accident, chance.

आगतस्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगतु *a.* [आ-ग-तु] 1 Coming, arriving. —2 Stray. —3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). —4 Adventitious, accidental, casual; निप्रमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमगतुसाधन Ak. —**तु**: A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. —**Comp.** —**ज** *a.* arising accidentally or caually; आगतुजे रोगे Susr.

आगतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वयं Dhūrtas. —2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. —3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागतुका विकारः Aśval. —4 Interpolated; spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधर्वद्वयमावृत्तमित्यागतुकः पाठा Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —**कः** 1 An intruder, interloper. —2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4. 6. —3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रवृत्त्ययागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अग्यकाङ् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे । रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48; Ma. 8. 401; so व्यसन°, अंधकार° &c. —2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या सुद्राया आगमाः Mu. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. —3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तास्ति-तिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमा काष्ठावृत्तसामां K. 5. —4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थ°, धन° &c. —5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ma. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्त°, केण°. —6 A voucher or written testimony; see आगम. —7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेश्यागमाः Bb. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदुद्गागमाः आगमैः सदु-शारभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकारो M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. —8 Supply of money, income, revenue. —9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपि बलं नैव शक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र जो Y. 2. 27, 28. —10 Increase of property. —11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Śāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षताः Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. —12 The study of Śāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. —13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यगमनेन प्रधानपुरुषवैतन K. 51; बहुधाऽप्यागमैर्भि-क्षाः यानां सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. —14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture;

न्यायनिर्णीतसारस्वजिपेक्षत्रिभागने Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आग्नेय, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णान्माद्वंसः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमः. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः, -मं) A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचकत्रातु गतं च गित्जिज्ञाने । मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -Comp. -आवर्त N. of the plant *Targia involucreta* Lin. (वृश्चिकाली). -निरपेक्ष a. independent of a voucher. -नीत a. studied, read, examined. -रहित a. 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Śāstras. -वृद्ध a. advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रती-प इत्यागमवृद्धत्वेच R. 6. 41. -वेद्वि a. 1. knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in Śāstras. (-म.) an epithet of Saṅkarāchārya's preceptor Gaudapāda. -साक्षेप a. supported by a voucher. आगमवत् a. 1. Having an augment or addition. -2. Having approached for sexual intercourse. आगमनं 1. Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2. Return, returning. -3. Acquisition, getting into; एत-से सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत् Rām. -4. Arising, birth. -5. Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse. आगमिन्, आगामिन् a. [आ-गम् गिति वा वृत्तः] 1. Coming, future; कथयस्यामा-सिनमर्थे K. 46. -2. Impending, arriving. -3. Learned, versed in theory; द्वापद्या-गमिने M. 3. -4. An intruder. -5. Having an augment. आगमिन् a. Coming very quickly, or gladly. आगामिक a. (की f.) 1. Relating to the future time; मतिरागामिका ज्ञेया बु-द्धिस्तस्मिन्काले हिमा Haima. -2. Impending, arriving. आगामिक a. [आ-गम्-उक्त P. III. 2. 154] 1. Coming, arriving. -2. Future. आगरः [आ-गृ-अ] The day of new moon (अमावास्या). आगलित a. Drooping, languid, dejected, sad. आगवन् a. [गोः प्रत्ययपर्यन्तं यः कर्म करोति स आगवन् P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ल] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows. आगस्त n. [इ-अभृत्-आगदशः Uṇ. 4. 211] 1. Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये जतमागांसि सुनोस्त इति यश्चया Si. 2. 108. 1. 61 ; हो रिपु मम मतो स-मागतौ R. 11. 74 ; कृतागतः Mu. 3. 11 ; N. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 41. 43. -2. Sin. -3

Punishment. -Comp. -कृत् a. committing an offence, offender, criminal; अभ्यर्गमागस्तकृतमशुशुद्धिः R. 2. 32. आगस्ती [अगत्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south. आगस्तीय a. [अगत्ये हितः, यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति. आगस्थ a. [आगस्थस्येद्म् यश्च यलोपः] 1. Southern (दिग्भाग). -2. Pertaining to Agastya; आख्यानं सरः Mb. -3. Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्तयी 1. The descendants of Agasti. -2. Persons of their race (गोत्र). आगस्थायन a. Connected with Agasti; U. 2. आगध a. [आगध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1. Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2. Difficult to obtain. आगार [आगमच्छति कृ-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -Comp. -नोथिका a small lizard. -दाहः setting a house on fire. -दाहिन a. an incendiary. -धूमः 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant. आगृ 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आगृ, see below. आगृ f. [आ-गृ-क्ति] 1. Assent, agreement, promise. -2. N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formulae used by the priests in sacrificial rites; येरे यजामह इत्यागृः Asval. आगृ (गृ) र्ण 1. Recitation of the Agur. -2. A secret suggestion. आगृण-र्त्त p. p. Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). -र्ण-र्त्त Exertion, resolution. आगृर्त्त a. [आगृ-र्त्त] 1. Performing or pronouncing the Agur; आगृर्त्त वा एव, भवति यो दर्शयिष्यमासायं यजते Sat. Br. -2. Resolute, industrious. आयुश्च a. (ची f.) Belonging to agallochum (अयृ); Si. 4. 52. आगृः (f.) An agreement, promise. आगे 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing. आगतृ a. Obtaining by singing. आगन्तु Obtaining by singing. आग्नापौष्प a. [अग्नापौष्पो देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pūshan (as an oblation). आग्नावेष्य a. 1. Referring to Agni and Vishnu. -2. Containing the word अग्निष्णु (as a chapter अथाय, or section अनुवाक). आग्नि a. (की f.) [अग्नेर्दि वा० ट्] Belonging to fire, belonging to be sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद a. [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा मृशा० अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place. आग्निमारुत a. [अग्निमारुतौ देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut offerings &c. ; so आग्निवारुण belonging to Agni and Varuṇa. आग्निष्टोमिक a. (की f.) [अग्निष्टोम-ट्] 1. Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; °कं भक्तं °की वृक्षिणः. -2. One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्नि-ष्टोममधीने वेद् वा). आग्नीध्र a. Belonging to the आग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). -ध्रं [अग्निध्रिदे अग्नीत् तस्य शरणं, एण भस्माच्च जज्ञ Tv.] 1. The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2. The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -3. Care of the sacred fire. -4. The priest who kindles the sacred fire. आग्नीध्रीय a. Being within the आग्नीध्र. -यः 1. The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2. The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र. आग्नीध्र्य a. Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्र्या The place for the fire. आग्नेर a. [अग्निश्च इन्द्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra. आग्नेय a. (ची f.) [अग्नेर्दि अग्निर्देवता वास्य ट्] 1. Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2. Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3. Similar to fire (as an insect). -4. Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5. Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.). -6. Belonging to Agnāyt. -यः 1. An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of a country. -4. A worshipper of Agni. -5. An offering or oblation to Svāhā. -ची 1. N. of the wife of Agni. -2. The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3. The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिदि which is presided over by Agni). -यं 1. The lunar mansion called Krittikā. -2. Gold. -3. Blood. -4. Lac, the red animal dye. -5. Ghee. -6. A missile presided over by Agni. -7. A Mantra used in the worship of Agni. -8. A descendant of Agni. -9. Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (भस्मर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10. A kind of worm. -Comp. -कीटः, a kind of insect which flies into the fire. -पुराणं = अग्निपुराण q. v. आग्न्याधानिकी [अग्न्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिण ट्] The Dakṣiṇā or a gift of money given to Brāhmaṇas. आग्नेयजैनिकः [अग्नेयजैनियतं दीयते] असौ ट् P. IV. 4. 66] A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आप्रयण । अण् अयनं भोजनं शस्त्रोद्येन कर्मणा, पू० इत्यर्थः व्यायः । 1 The first-Soma libation at the Agniśabdoma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni -3 The time of the sacrifice. -कः An oblation consisting of first-fruits: see आपयणं. -णः An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season (आश्विनी पूर्णिमा); आपयणं त्रिविधं इयामकं, व्रीहिं, यवं, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु गरदि वसन्तेषु तत्करणोपदेशान् Aitya. S.; आपयणनेष्टु नवाक्षं प्राचीन्यात् Ait. Br.; आपयणं व्रीहिस्यामाकयवामां Aeval.

आग्रह 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the reins) S. 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Attack. -3 Determination, strong attachment, persistence, insisting (निह, अभिनिवेश); चलेषि काकस्य पदार्थः नाग्रहः Naisahadha; Dk. 176; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, patronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting. -6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहायण Favour, patronage, help. **आग्रहायणः** [= अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -णी 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष; कार्तिक्या आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular kind of Pāka-yajna -3 N. of a constellation called युगाक्षरम्.

आग्रहायणी (नि) क अ [आग्रहायण्यां देय-युजं वृत् दृष्ट, वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्गशीर्ष (as debt) -क (-निकः) [आग्रहायणी पूर्णिमास्यदिनेन मासे दृष्ट P. IV. 2. 22] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिका " (की f.) [अग्रहार दृष्ट; see आग्रभोजनिक] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas).

आघट्ट 10 P. 1 To strike against, touch; आघट्टयामास गतागतार्यां Ki. 17. 38. -2 To move.

आघट्टक a. Moving. -कः The red Apāmārga.

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराघट्टनया नभस्वत Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः, -र्षणं Rubbing, friction, striking against; नन्दस्थलाघर्षणलम्ब-बोधकम्बुद्रुमस्कंधनितायिनोलयः Si. 12. 64. -णी A brush, rubber.

आघाटः [आ-हृत् वञ्च निपाता] 1 Killing, striking (sometimes used as an adj.). -2 A musical instrument -3 A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग).

अघादिः m. f. Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहृत्.

आघुक् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -2 To praise. -3 To

listen. -4 To make oneself audible. 10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise, to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

आवोषः Calling out, invocation. **आवोषणं-णः** A proclamation, public announcement; एवमावोषणायं कृतार्यां Pt. 5.

आवृण 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about; आवृणती-वालिः (अंर) Mk. 5. 27; एवमावृ-णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To swim, roll (as eyes); Ku. 3. 38.

आवृणं Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आवृ 10 P. or Caus. To pour down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general). -2 Especially sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघृणि a. [आगतो घृणिर्द्वीतिस्य] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. -णिः The sun.

आघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at; गंधमाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch (with the nose) as the head; Bk. 14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, devour, seize upon; मामाघ्रातुमगतत्वात् Dk. 6; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116, smitten, affected; Mā. 5, 29; Bh. 3. 104

आघ्राण a. 1 Smelt (as flowers). -2 Satisfied. -णं 1 Smelling. -2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आघ्रात p. p. 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

आंक्षी A musical instrument, a tabor.

आंक्षिकः [अंक्षुश-ठक्] One who strikes with the goad.

आंग a. (नी f.) [अंग-स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In 'gram.) Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. -गः A prince of the Anga country. -री A delicate body.

आंगक a. (की f.) [अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः वृत्] Produced in the अंग country; ruler of that country. -कः 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविया a [अंगवियां वेद् अण्] Occurring in or being familiar with-आंगविया (chiromancy or the know, ledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). -द्या A work or अंगविया.

आंगिक v. (की f.) [अंग-निर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated expressed by bodily actions; आंगि, कोऽभिनयः, act अभिनय. -कः A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [अंगारानां सङ्घः अण्] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस a. (नी f.) Descended from or referring to Angiraa. -सः 1 N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiraa; Ms. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiraa (pl.). -3 A particular Śūkta or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of Brahmā and by profession.

आंगूषः [अंगूष स्वार्थे-अण्] Praise, hymn.

आचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); गुरवे...प्राप्तुत्माच-क्षते R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ms. 4. 59, 81; M. 5; इत्युत्पत्त्यामिदं आचक्षते Mā. 2; sometimes with acc.; तस्यां किमाचक्षन्हे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address. -2 To name, call, say; गर्भ इति प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, bespeak; यथा मे हृदयमाचक्षे M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् m. [Up. 2. 120] A learned man.

आचक्षुरं ind. [चक्षुःपर्यन्तं अञ् समा०] Till the fourth generation; आचक्षुरं हीने पञ्चमे हृदं मिथुनायन्ते P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk.

आचक्ष् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap, drink (a small quantity); नाचक्षे हिममपि चरि चारणेन Ki. 7. 34; पर्वात्त-माचक्षामति U. 4. 1; Bv. 4. 38; Ms. 2. 60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing); Ms. 2. 61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचक्षामति स्वेदलपाक् मुखे ते R 13. 20. -Caus. To cause to sip water; Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचक्ष् Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचक्षमं 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; यथावाचक्षमं सता Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

आचक्षमकं [स्वार्थे आधारे वा क्व] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot (Mar. पिक्दणी).

आचक्षनीय pot. p. Used for rinsing the mouth; -रं Water used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

आचात p. p. 1 Sipped and ejected as water. -2 (Actively used) One

who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [चम् मने-वच्] 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. वेज् ;) Y. 3. 322.

आचामक a. Rinsing the mouth.

आचामनकं A spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed. -स्य water used for rinsing

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering.

-2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक a. Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचये कुशलः).

आचर् 1 P. 1 To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise ; तपस्विकन्यास्वर्चिनयमाचरति S. 1. 25 *practising rudeness*; स्थिति R. 1 89, 12. 22 ; एवं च तस्येष्टमाचरो V. 5. 20, 1. 17 . नाचरोत्किंचिद्विप्रं Ms. 5. 156 ; Y. 3. 65 ; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैर्ये धर्मः Mb. ; सो सेवां, विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं. -2 To act or behave towards (with loc.) ; तस्यां एवं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 79 ; विष्णोविवाचरति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.) ; जडबल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat ; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chāṅ. 11 ; पुत्रविवाचरति शिव्यं Sk. ; Ms. 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality ; S. 7. -6 To come near, approach (Ved.) ; आ वां चरन्तु इत्येव Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about : frequent, resort to, follow ; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Rām. ; व्यापदाचरिते वने Mb. : अगस्ताचरितामाशं R. 4. 44 ; परेताचरितां दिशं Rām. ; अधिद्वज्जनाचरति एष मार्गः K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with ; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into ; हस्तेनाचरति Kāty. (हस्तेन प्रेषयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing ; धर्मः, मंगलं &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour ; अधीतिशोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept) ; अधर्मः, दुर्य &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute ; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, आचरितव्य, आचर्य *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c. ; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. -तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt ; Ms. 8. 49 ; see also Brihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचरः [आचर्-मने वच्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or

of conducting oneself ; सदाचारः good conduct ; नीचं &c. ; लोकाचारविधाजिता Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour ; Bg. 16 7 ; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice ; तस्मिन्देसे य आचरः पारंपर्यकमावतः Ms. 2. 18 ; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law) ; आचार्य आचारणं K. 56 ; Ms. 1. 109 ; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary' 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form' 'as a formality' ; पुष्यग्रहणार्थं M. 4 ; see 'धूम', 'लाज below ; 'परिकर्म' च S. 1. -5 (a) Any customary observance or duty ; मयतः V. 3. 2 ; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन U. 3. (b) A form, formality ; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3 ; Mv. 3. 26. (c) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality ; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; V. 2 ; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य Mv. 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct). -Comp. -अंगं title of the first twelve sacred books of the jainas. -तंत्रं one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). -दीपः [आचारार्थः नरिजनाशेर्दीपः] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony) ; R. 7. 27 ; Ku. 7. 82 -पूत a. purified by customary observances, of pure conduct ; R. 2 13. -भेदः difference by the customary law. -ब्रह्म, -पतिन a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाज (*m. pl.*) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital) ; R. 1. 10. -वज्रित, -हीन a. 1. irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. -वेदी [आचारस्य वेदी] 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् a. Well-conducted, virtuous ; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक a. [आचार-वच्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. -कं Rules for the preservation of health ; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारितिक a. [आचर्-गिति, आचार-मि वा] Following established customs.

आचारि N. of a plant (हिलमोचिका .

आचार्यः [आचर्-व्यत् P. VI. 2. 35] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in

general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.) ; उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यासयेत् दिज्ञः । सकर्यं मरुक्ष्यं च तमाचारं प्रवक्षते Ms. 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who pronounces a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droṇa. -यां A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -Comp. -उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -करणं acting as a teacher ; P. I. 3. 36. -देवः one whose preceptor is his god. -भोगिन a. [आचार्यभोग्य हितं ख] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor ; delighting the preceptor. -मिश्र a. venerable, honourable.

आचार्य a. Originating from a spiritual preceptor ; P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt. -कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.) ; लंकाश्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78 ; आचार्यकं विजयि मात्मथयविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26 ; Bv. 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-द्वियां आनुक्] P. VI. 1. 49 Vārt. The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor ; शत्रुमूलमन्त्रस्त्राय न पुनर्दुष्टसुखे । स्वयं च देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च चार्थी Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति Dan. P. To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U, 1 P. 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over, spread ; शैलेरिवाचिनीशूर्मि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with ; कचाचितो विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36 ; कुसुमाचित, वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा घां &c. -2 Tied, strung, woven ; अर्धाचित्त मस्त्रसुधिताय R. 7. 10 (v. l. for अधीचिता) ; Ku. 7. 61 ; inlaid, set (as with gems).

-3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. -4 Spread, diffused. -तः 1 A cart-load. -2 (*n.* also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas) ; आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शकटो भार आचितः.

-3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

आचितिक (की. f.), आचितीन a. [आचित वच् ख वा P. V. 1. 3. 53-4.

Holding, or being equal to, or cooking a quantity equal to an *Achita* ;

e. g. न्याचितिक.

आचूषण 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general), नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. -2 To hide; भानोराच्छादयत्यभा Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes; Me. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छदः Mb.; वस्त्रं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c. आच्छद् f. Ved. 1 A cover, covering. -2 A sheath; विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः (उच्छ्र्) Cloth, clothea. **आच्छादक** a. Covering, concealing. **आच्छादन** 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes; युष्णाच्छादनाज्ञानैः Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादित्व a. Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

आच्छा(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; घन्तुः, उषां &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदोऽमुखन्माथी मित्यतामाच्छिन्नसिन् Ku. 2. 46; Mā. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99. -3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मम वच आच्छिद्य in spite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude; भर्तारमाच्छेत्स्यसि कामिनीस्य; Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः, -दने 1 Cutting off, exclusion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. -4 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं). -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोटनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः f. Ved. A stick for driving.

आज a. (जी f.) [अजस्वेद-अण्] Coming from, belonging to or produced by goats. -जः A vulture. -जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजकं [अजानां समूहः बुद्ध्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर a. (रो f.) [अजगर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa; a chapter in the *Mshābhāra*.

आजगव 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A strong bow like that of Siva.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. -ind. From birth.

आजन्म -न्म ind. From or ever since birth. -3omp. -सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजातः f. Birth, origin.

आजान [आजन्-वृत्] 1 Birth, origin. -2 Generating cause (said to be n. also in these two senses). -नं 1 Birth-place. -2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.). -ind. From the time of the creation. -3omp. -ज्ज a. born since the creation (as gods &c.). -देवा a god from the very creation.

आजानेः f. 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sāy.). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय a. (यी f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृद्द्वयस्त्वलोपि पदे पदे। आजानंति यतः संज्ञामाजानेयास्ततः स्युताः ॥ Sabdak.

आजानेय a. Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ a. Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). -ढाः (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजयनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजातु ind. Up to the knees; विलिचिवाद् R. 18. 26, 16. 84.

आजिः m. f. [अजत्यस्वा, अज्-इण् P. III. 3. 108 Vārt.] 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च वृद्धो स तैः R. 12. 45. -2 A fighting or running match; आजि धाव् or इ, अज् or स्यु to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राभ्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं सुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way (m.). -6 An instant (m.). -7 A abuse, invective. -3omp. -अंता the goal in a race-course. -कृत् a. Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. -क्रिया fighting. -दुर a. Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering. -2 A battle.

आजिगीषु a. Ambitions, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह a. One who takes, seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य a. Liable to be investigated. -न्यः (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntāpa hymns in the *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*.

आजिरि a. [अजि-इण्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय a. Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीवः, -वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, ह्यजाजीव &c.; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; विशुद्ध इवानामाजीवः S. 6. -वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीवित्व a. 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एकदंष्ट्रि).

आजीव्य pot. p. 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

आजुर f., आजू f. 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -Caus. (ज्ञापयति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञातिः f. An order, injunction, command; हर a. bearing a message, messenger; S. 2.

आज्ञा [आज्ञा-अह्] 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषामिष भर्तुराज्ञा Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -3omp. -अनुग, -अनुगामिन्, -अनुयायिन्, -अनुवर्तिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -संपादक, -बह a. obedient, submissive. -कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant; करस्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नरदत्त्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -चक्रं a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. -पत्रं an edict, written order. -प्रतिघातः, -अंघः 1. disobedience, insubordination; नाज्ञाभंगं सहते

घृतरु वृषत्यस्तबाहुज्ञा साधर्म्योमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2. rebellion, disloyalty. —विधेय a. obedient to commands.

आज्ञातृ a. Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञाविः ईश्वरमायः Sankara.)

आज्ञापक a. Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञाचिन् a. Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते, आ-अङ्-अज्य] 1 Clarified butter, ghee ; आज्यधूमोद्भूतेन S. 1. 15 ; (it is often distinguished from घृत ; सर्षपिलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत्.) -2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter ; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा क्षिप्वाचकं । आज्यस्थाने नियुक्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते ॥ -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमहेतुः) ; आजिगिद्युस्तस्मादाज्यनामाज्यत्वं Nir. -4 Turpentine. -Comp. —द्वोह्वा a hymn to be recited by a Sāmavedin. —व a. drinking ghee. (पा. pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulaatya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order ; पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपा पुत्राः Mb. ; Ms. 3. 197-8. —पात्रं, -स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. —भास्त्र m. 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2. a god, deity. —वारिः sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

आञ्चनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आञ्च 1 P. (आञ्चति, आञ्च, आञ्चि) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position ; set (as a bone or leg) ; चक्र-योगेनाञ्चैर्बन्धस्थि निर्गतं Suar.

आञ्चनं Setting (a bone or leg) ; bringing into the right position by stretching, bending or drawing.

आञ्जन a. (नी. f.) [अञ्जनस्येदं-अण] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —नं 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —नः N. of Māruti or Hanūmat ; दशरथिबलेरिवाञ्जननीलमल-परिगतमालैः K. 58.

आञ्जनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. -Comp. —कारी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आञ्जनिचक्रं [पुरोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आञ्जनेयः [अञ्जनायाः अपत्यं ढङ्] N. of Māruti.

आञ्जलिचक्रं [of. आञ्जलिकम्] Folding the hands in supplication.

आञ्जिनेयः [अञ्जिन्या भवः ढङ्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूप [अटरूप एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूप.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भवे वा ढङ्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः मञ्जिकुटा पुः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-इण्] 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आटिः). -2 A sort of fish. -Comp. —सुखः, -खं a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटिः).

आटिक, आटिक्य a. [आटाय गमनाय प्र-वृत्तः टण्, षञ्च् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —की A woman fit to go out (अटुपजातयौषध-दिक्षीत्यंजना Sankara).

आटिकनं [आटिक्-त्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf ; also आटिलकं.

आटिकरः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-टुप-वञ्च पुषोऽटलं Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance ; साटोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing ; Prov. कटाटोपो भयंकरः ; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साटोपो मेवा दूरयन्ते Pt. 1 ; Si. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आडंबरः [आ-डम्-क्षेपे, अल्] 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Show ; means, external appendage ; विरचितनारसिंहरूप(डं-चरं K. 5. 309 ; निर्युगः शोभते नैव विपुला-डंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion ; दंतिनासाडंबररवेण K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The rearing of clouds and of elephants ; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments the din or uproar of the battle. —रं Rubbing and kneading the body. -Comp. —आघातः one who beats a drum.

आडंबरित a. Arrogant, proud.

आडिः = आटि q. v.

आडूः [अल्-ऊ, लस्य डः नि- वृद्धिः Tv.] A raft, a float.

आढकः, -कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona = 64 Praasthas = 16 Kūdavaa = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 oza. avoird.) ; अट्टुट्टिमिदं कुञ्चि कुञ्चोऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं । पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आढकः परिकीर्तितः ॥ —की 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आढकिक, आढकीन a. [cf. आचिक] Holding an Adhaka, sown with an

Adhaka of seed ; cooking an Adhaka (of rice &c.)

आढ्य a. [आ-ध-क-पुषो° Tv.] 1 Rich wealthy ; आढ्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोन्योस्ति सदृशो मया Bg. 16. 15 ; Pt. 5. 8 ; Ms. 8. 169. — (a) Rich in, abounding in possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp. : सख्य° Pt. 3. 9 very truthful ; वंशसंपुत्रावण्यादद्याय Dk. 18 ; एवमा सुषेराद्वयः Vet. ; समुद्रनिवरत्नाढ्यं Rām. (b) Mixed with, watered with ; नृ-चाद्वयः वज्रसुचमगंधाद्वयः Mb. ; मृत्वाढ्यैः करजफलसर्षपैः Suar. -3 Abundant, copious. -Comp. —आडु a. striving to get wealth. —कुलीन a. [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family. —चर a. (री. f.) [मृतपूर्वं आढ्यः चट्] once opulent. —घातः [आढ्यो वती यत्र] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आढ्यकरण a. (जी. f.) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching. —ण् The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यमधिष्णु-भाटुक a. [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यत्तार Opulence, wealth.

आणक a. [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile. —कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position ; आणकं सुरतं नाम रूपयोः पार्ष्वसंस्थयोः ।

आणव a. (ची. f.) Exceedingly small. —ञ् Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

भाणवीन a. [अणुवाण्यानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा खञ्] Bearing or fit to bear Anu (Panic Miliaceum).

आणिः m. f. [अण्-इण् खियां वा ङीप्] 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee (जालुज ऊर्ध्वसुमन-तन्त्रयुल्लमाणिनाम Suar.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

आंड a. [अंडे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird). —डः An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmā. —डं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. -2 Scrotum. —डौ (Ved.) The testicles. -Comp. —ज a. born from eggs. (-जः) a bird or a serpent. (-जं) the body of a bird.

आंडौ Ved. A testicle.

आंडीक a. Bearing eggs.

आंडीर a. [आंडमस्यस्य ईर्द्ध] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आत् The letter आ. —ind. Ved. 1 Afterwards, then ; generally used antithetically to यद्, यदा, यदि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, यद् &c. -2 Then, farther, also, and (अचिच.) -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an

interrogative pronoun like उ, अंग, उ added to किं (possibly, at all).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. — *तः* Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. — 2 A scaffold. — 3 The frame of a door.

आतच् 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतकः [आ-तञ्-क्त्वं] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; वैवेकीनामयग्रस्तं ब्रह्मणं गमयापि वा । वृष्ट्या पथि निरातकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245. — 2 Fever. — 3 Pain, affliction (of the mind); diaquitude; anguish, agony; किञ्चित्तोयमातकः; आतकरुदितकठोर-गर्भसुवी U. 1. 49; S. 3, V. 3. — 4 Doubt, uncertainty. — 5 Fear, apprehension; पुत्रबाधुषजीविन्यो निरातका निरियतः R. 1. 63; fright, terror; Rata. 2. 2. — 6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतचनं 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. — 2 Causing to contract in general. — 3 Curdled milk. — 4 That which causes coagulation, a runnet. — 5 A sort of whey. — 6 Conveying. — 7 Gratifying, satisfying. — 8 Casting away, destroying. — 9 Danger, calamity. — 10 Speed, velocity. — 11 Caloining, adding flux to metals infusion. — 12 The flux so used. — 13 Making fat.

आतञ् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overpread, cover; निषादिवशा-स्थलमातनोति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. — 2 To spread, diffuse. — 3 To cause, produce; आ-नन्दनेन जडतां पुनरातनोति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mā. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. — 4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुतमातवान् K. 57; सपर्या 64. — 5 to illuminate. — 6 To take hold of; seek to attain. — 7 To assume a hostile attitude. — 8 To stretch (as a bow.)

आतत p. p. 1 Spread, extended. — 2 stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1. 19; °ज्य stretched out on the bow; 11. 45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a.* or *s.* (आततेन विस्तर्तिनेन शब्दादिना अतिष्ठे शीलमस्य Tv.) 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill some one; & a desperado; युक्ं वा बाल-चप्रे वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुधुते । आततायिन-मायातं ह्यथावेवाविचारयन् ॥ Me. 8. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. — 2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो गतश्चैव शत्रोन्मोतो व-गापहः । श्रेयदाहरश्चैतात् पद्म विद्यादातवाचिनः ॥ Sukra N. १२. — त्वं murdering, steal- ing, destroying &c.

आतसायिन् *a.* Ved. One whose bow is stretched.

आतनं 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. — 2 Sight, view.

आतानि *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

आतान [तन्-ञ्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). — 2 Long extension.

आतप 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow. — *pass.* To suffer pain, be afflicted; to indict (anaterities) upon one-self.

आतप *a.* Ved. Heating (आतयिन्). — *f.* Heat.

आतप *a.* Ved. Causing pain or affliction. — *y.* 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोद्भितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपकृतं R. 2. 13; शीतातपाभिघातात् Ma. 12. 77; प्रचंडं Ru. 1. 11. 10; सूर्यं Me. 108; बालातपः Ma. 4. 69 the morning sun; °आकांत- exposed to heat. — 2 Light; छायातपो ब्रह्मविदो चक्षुति Kath. — *Comp.* — अस्वयः passing of the sun's heat, sunset; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवासासु R. 1. 52. — अभावः non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. — उदकं mirage. — उत्रं, — उत्रकं [आतपात् वायते, वैक] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol); तमातपकृतमनांतपत्रं R. 2. 13, 47; पत्रं 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तधृत-बृद्धनिघातपत्रं S. 5. 6. लघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थशरीरा शकुंतला S. 3. — चर्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. — चरणं [आतपं वायति] an umbrella, parasol; द्रुपतिककुटं द्रुष्या यूने सितान्तपचरणे R. 3. 70, 9. 15. — शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपना N. of Siva.

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sun- shine.

आतमात् *ind.* Very near.

आतापिः [आतप-इण्] N. of a demon; आतापिर्भक्षितो येन वातापिश्च महा-सुरः । सधुवः शोषितो येन स मेऽगस्त्यः पसीवतु ॥

आतापि (यि)न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अम्, भू and कृ; P. 1. 4. 61.

आतिः A kind of bird.

आतिः = आटि q. v. (of. P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यो *f.*) [अतिथिदु साधुः इन्; अतिथये इदं दृक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्यु-क्त्वामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25.

तमातिथेयी बहुषानपूर्वया Ku. 5. 31. — 2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः S. 1. — चं Hospitality; आतिथेयमनि-वारितातिथिः; Si. 14. 38; Ms. 3. 18; सजातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. — यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथिर्दं व्यञ्] Hospi- table, proper for a guest &c. (= आ तिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c. — द्यः A guest. — द्यं 1 Hospitable reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रिया शतरथसोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. — 2 A particular rite, the reception of Soma when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः). — *Comp.* — रूप *a.* being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice. — सत्कारः, — सत्क्रिया the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) (Ingram.) Connected with अतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे (रै) च्यं [अतिरेक व्यञ्] Super- fluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.* [अतिवाहे निधुक्तः उक्] Employed to convey to the other world; अगतिवाहिकास्तद्धिनात् Br. Sāt. — कं An epithet of the Śākshma Śarira (in Śān. phil.) from its sur- passing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशयं [अतिशय स्वार्थं व्यञ्] Ex- cess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठस्य भावः अण्] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

भातुः [आ-उण्] A raft, float.

आतप्य *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुञ् *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इन्] 1 Rush- ing on, hastening towards. — 2 Car- rying off (आदात्). — 3 Injuring, de- structive (हिंसक).

आतुइ 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

आतोद्यं — द्यकं A musical instrument; आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः V. 1. सज- मातोद्यशिरोनिबोशिता R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उरच्] 1 Hurt, injured. — 2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; रावणावरजा सत्र राचवं मनुष्यातुरा R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; so कामं, भयं, व्याधिं &c. — 3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased; आक्रोशोशास्तु विजया बालवृद्धकशातुराः Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. — 4 Eager, over- anxious; M. 2. — 5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything. — रः 1 A patient, one suf- fering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5. 41. — 2 Illness, disease. — *Comp.* — शाला an hospital. — संघासाः a kind of

संवास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुर्यं [आतुरस्य भावः च्] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.

आतुर् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.

आतुर्वन् Pushing open, opening.

आतुष्ण p. p. [आतुर्-क] Pierced, cut. -न् 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आतुप् 4, 5, 6 P. To be satisfied. -Caus. To satisfy.

आतुर्पणं 1 Satisfaction, gratification. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (अमला-लेपनं) -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतुप्यः A kind of tree, the cus- tard apple tree. -क्यं The fruit of the tree.

आहु 1 P. To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overcome. -4 To enlarge, increase.

आतरा, आताराः [आतरति अनेन आतु अर् वच्चा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य a. 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore { (Ved.).

आत्त See under आत्.

आत्मन् m. [अन्-मनिष् उप. 4. 154, said to be from अन् to breathe also] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1 ; आत्मानं रथिनें विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kath. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a rivoer). -2 Self, oneself ; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, maculius gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers ; अनया श्रितयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Bān. 1 ; आश्रमदर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; युसं वृद्धुश्चरत्मानं सर्वाः स्वमेषु वामनेः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57 ; Ku. 6. 20 ; देवी...प्रतिभस्यवत्मानं गंगादेव्यां विद्ध्युचति U. 7. 2 ; गोपायंति कुलत्रिय आत्मनात्मना Mb. ; K. 107 ; sometimes used in pl. also ; Si. 17. 19 ; Māl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma ; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan. ; U. 1. 1 ; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essences, nature ; कल्पस्यात्मन इति S. D. see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate members of it) ; स्थितः सर्वोत्तेजोर्वा कात्या मेरुतिषात्मना R. 1. 14 ; पोस्यात्मना कारयिता Ms. 12. 12 ;

Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect ; संवत्स्रन्, महात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंनय, आत्मवत् &c. -10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form ; 2. 61 ; संरोपितेष्वत्माने S. 6. 23 -myself being implanted in her. -13 A son; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मम् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक. The form रत्न is also found to be used ; कुतार्थे मयते त्मानं Mb. [cf. Gr. *atmos, aitmen*]. -Comp. -अधीन a. 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. (-नः) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother. -3 the jester or विद्-वक् (in dramatic literature). -अनुरूप a. worthy of oneself; Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 33. -अनुपमं personal attendance ; R. 1. 88. -अपहाराः concealing oneself ; कथं वा आत्मपहारं करोमि S. 1. -अपहारका one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. -आदिष्ट a. self-counselled. (-ष्ट) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself ; H. 4. 121. -अराम a. 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्मारामा विदितरतयो निरिक्कये समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self; Bb. 3. 93; cf. Bg 5. 24. -आश्लिन् m. a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species ; cf. मस्या इव जना विद्ये मक्षयंति परस्परं Rām. -आश्रय a. dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (-य) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. -ईश्वर a. self-possessed, master of self ; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिमेवमभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. -उद्वयः self-exaltation or elevation ; Si. 2. 30. -उद्भव a. born or produced from oneself. (-व) 1. a son ; R. 18. 12. -2. Cnpid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-व) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant (मयवर्णी). -उपजीविन् m. 1. one who lives by his own labour ; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). -4. an actor, public performer. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. -उपम a. like oneself. (-मः) a son. -काम a. 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. -2. loving Brahma on the Supreme spirit only. -कार्य one's own business, private affair. -कृत

a. 1. self-executed, done by oneself -2. done against one's own self. -यत् a. produced in one's mind ; 'तो मनोरथः S. 1. (-त्) ind. aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. प्रकाशं aloud) ; frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas ; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined ; अत्राद्यं खलु यदस्य तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. -गतिः f. 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. a. one's own course. °गत्या by one's own act. -गुप्तिः f. a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. -ग्राहिन् a. selfish, greedily. -घातः 1. suicide. -2. heresy. -घातका, -घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer ; K. 174 ; व्यापादेत् व्यात्मानं स्वयं योऽ-म्युदकादिभिः । अवेदेनैव मर्त्येण आत्मघाती स उच्यते ॥ -2. a heretic. -घोषः 1. a cack (calling out to himself). -2. crow. -जा, -जन्मन् m., -जातः, -प्रभवः, -संभवः 1. a son ; तस्मात्सजन्मानमजं चकार R. 5. 39 ; तस्यामात्मानुरूपामयात्मात्मज-नमसस्तुकार R. 1. 33 ; Māl. 1 ; Kn. 6. 28. -2. Cnpid. -3. a descendant. -जा 1. a daughter; वधं युगं चरणयोर्जन्कात्मजायाः R. 13. 78 ; cf. गगत्सजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding -जयः 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. -ज्ञा, विद् m. a sage, one who knows himself. -ज्ञानं 1. self knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit ; Ms. 12. 85, -92. -3. true wisdom. -तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. °ज्ञाः a sage versed in the Vedānta doctrine. -तुष्टि a. self-satisfied. (-ष्टिः f.) self-satisfaction. -त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide. -त्यागिन् m. 1. a suicide ; आत्मत्यागिन्धो नाशोचोद्वक्भाजनाः Y. 3. 6. -2. a heretic, an unbeliever. -त्राणं 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. -वृक्षः a mirror ; प्रसादात्मो-पनिवारमवृक्षः R. 7. 68. -वृक्षेण 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom ; Y. 3. 157; cf. Ms. 12. 91. -वृा a. Ved. granting one's existence or life. -वान् self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. -द्वि a. Ved. corrupting the soul ; self-destroying. -देवता a tutelary deity. -द्वेष्टिन् a. 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. -निरय a. being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. -निन्द self-reproach. -निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). -निष्ठ a. one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. -परजित a. one who has lost himself (Ved.). -ष्ट-राजं N. of a work elucidating the

Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. —2. title of an उपनिषद्. —प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —पुत्रः; —पौत्रः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा। आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विद्वेषा इत्यमरः। Sabdak., i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. —2. the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. —2. knowledge of self. —भावः 1. existence of the soul. —2. the self proper, peculiar nature. —3. the body. —भू *a.* self-born, self-existent. (—भूः) —योगिनः 1. N. of Brahmā; वचस्पवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्जे निरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16. 5. 81. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva; S. 7. 35. —4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. —5. a son. (—भूः *f.*) 1. a daughter. —2. talent, understanding. —भूत *a.* 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. —2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull = आत्मतुल्य). (—भूः) 1. a son. —2. Cupid. (—भूः) 1. a daughter. —2. talent. —भूय 1. peculiarity, own nature. —2. Brahma. —भ्रात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिन् 1. self-respecting, respectable. —2. arrogant; proud. —भ्रातृः 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वमूर्तिरात्मनः —2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूर्त्ता N. of a plant (दुरालभा). —मूर्त्ति *n.* the universe. —मार्जित् sacrificing of oneself or himself. (—मः) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चामार्ये सर्वभूतानि चामरि । समे परस्परभययाजी शास्त्रमणिवचउति; Ms. 12. 91. —योगिनः = °यु (*m.*) q v. Ku. 3. 70. —रक्षा *t.* N. of a plant (इक्षारुणीवृक्ष). —2. self-protection. —लाभः birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलाभस्तथा लब्धा Mu. 3. 1. 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. —2. the beard. —बचक *a.* self-deceiver. —बचना self-delusion; self-deception. —बधः, —बध्या, —हत्या suicide. —वश *a.* depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160. (—शः) 1. self-control, self-government. —2. one's control, subjection; 'शं नी, 'वशीकृतुं to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. —विक्रया sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् *m.* 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमारविद्. —2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. —3. N. of Siva. —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms.

7. 43. —विद्यादिः—वृद्धिः *f.* self-exaltation. —वीर *a.* 1. mighty, powerful, strong. —2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). —3. existent, sentient. (—रः) 1. a son. —2. wife's brother —3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्तं, —वृत्तता account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति *a.* dwelling in Atman or soul. (—रतिः *f.*) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 2. 76. —2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्मययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्ते R. 2. 33. —3. practising one's own duties or occupation —शक्तिः *f.* 1 one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; द्वैवं निहृदय कुञ्च पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. —2. illusion. —शरणा N. of a plant (शतावरी). —श्लाघा; स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging. —संयमः self-restraint. —सद् *a.* Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट *a.* self-sufficient. —सनि *a.* Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम *a.* worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. —2. risk of life, personal risk. —संभवः, —समुद्भवः 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. —2. Cupid, god of love. —3. epithet of Brahmā, Vlahnu, or Siva. —4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्) (—वा) 1. a daughter. —2. understanding intellect. —संपन्न *a.* 1 self-possessed. —2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. —सिद्धिः *f.* self-aggrandizement. —सुख *a.* self-delighted. (—खं) the highest bliss. —हन् *a.* 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). —2. a suicide, self-destroyer. —3. a heretic, unbeliever. —4. a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हन्नं, —हत्या suicide. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पञ्च° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; सो दुःख° sorry, grieved; दहन° hot; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सः कात्मस्मीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वात्मिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 81 shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वति subject K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मवर्कः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, —स्य Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. or आत्मन् Used reflexively; अथ चात्मनो स्वमात्मना R. 8 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुकनासमावाय K. 293. It is oft compounded with ordinal numerals; ६. १. द्वितीयः second including himself, i. e. himself and one more; १० तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन *a.* [आत्मने हितः ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्वेष आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose side is he? —2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). —3 Existing, sentient. —नः 1 A son. —2 A wife's brother. —3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपद् [आत्मने आत्मार्थकलनोपनाय पद् अलुक् स०] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. —2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि *a.* [आत्मनं विभर्ति, भू लि मुक् च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्त्वं पितृशितैर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मवत्, आत्मन्वित् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् *a.* [आत्म्ये मनुष्य मस्य वः] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mn. 5. —2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. —*ind* Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु च पश्यति स पंडितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिवत्तात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कु or भू; कु to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; सो भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. —2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्यंत मवायं रत्न] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, overlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mn. 4; विष्णुगुणतत्कस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. —2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. —3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वस्मिन्वृत्तिः Mit. —Comp. —द्वःस्मिन्वृत्तिः *f.* absolution.

—**वलयः** the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की. f.) [अवयवः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य इक्] Destructive, disastrous. —**2** Painful, unpropitious, ill omened, distressing. —**3** Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्सूहः A gallinule

आत्रेय *a.* (की. f.) [अत्रेयत्वं इक्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from Atri. —**1** A descendant of Atri. —**2** The head of the descendants of Atri. —**3** A priest closely related to the Sadasya. —**4** An epithet of Siva. —**5** An essential humour or juice of the body, lymph. —**6** A female descendant of Atri. —**2** The wife of Atri. —**3** A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. —**4** Any woman of the Brahmanical order. —**5** N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistā.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयो स्वर्थे कन्] A woman in her courses.

आथर्वण *a.* (की. f.) [अथर्वणा मुनिना इहः वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमपाने वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. —**1** A Brāhmana knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. —**2** A descendant of Atharvan. —**3** A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. —**4** The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणा सग्रहः). —**5** A house-priest. —**6** A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brāhmana.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmana who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदर्श 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदर्शः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. —**2** A tooth.

आदृञ् *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth (आस् + दृञ्).

आदृदि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदृ, आदर्श &c. See under आदृ, आदर्श.

आदहनं 1 Burning. —**2** Injuring, killing. —**3** Reviling, despising. —**4** A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदहतेस्मिन्निति).

आदा 3 A. (आदत्ते) 1 To receive, accept, take. (to oneself), resort to; अथर्वश्रावणमादत्ते युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामादत्ते न पदति R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणादिहिरण्यिरादत्ते 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. —**2** (With words expressing speech) To

begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदात्ते to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमादत्ते Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवैर्यात्तवचसः Bb. 3. 42. v. 1. —**3** To seize, take hold of; शिथिलरातिक्रमामाददानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1 : स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आदत्ते R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. —**4** To put on (as clothes &c.); यदृच्छरीरमादत्ते Svet. Up. —**5** To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रद्वीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दक्षायम्यनरस्यार S. 2. 85. —**6** To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अग्रचुराददे मोर्ध R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, शुल्कं, वृद्धं &c. —**7** To pluck, lop off, separate; S. 4. 8. —**8** To carry, take, bear; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशामादाय S. 3; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; काश्यपसंदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. —**9** To perceive, comprehend; प्राणेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व च शुभा श्रोत्रेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mo. —**10** To agree to, undertake, begin. —**11** To imprison, make captive. —**Caus.** To cause to take. —**Desid.** (—दित्सते). To wish to take, carry off &c.

आदा *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving; as in द्यादा.

आदत्त, आत्त *p. p.* [आ-दा-क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्शुभा स्वविद्यया M. 2; एवमात्तरतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. —**2** Agreed to, undertaken, begun. —**3** Attracted. —**4** Drawn out, extracted; नामात्तसारां रघुरत्येवह्य R. 5. 26; बलं 11. 76 taken away. —**Comp.** —**गन्ध** *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पञ्चविंशदा गोजामितात्तगंधाः R. 13. 7; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः S. 6. —**2**, already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ° has sense 1 also). —**गर्व** *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. —**दृढ** *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; S. 5. 8. —**मनस्क** *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). —**लक्ष्मी** *a.* stripped of wealth. —**वचस्** *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. —**2**. having commenced speaking.

आदातु *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशान्कुशानपरिक्षतां गुलिः Kn. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिषुचामिह R. 4. 86. —**2** Earning, getting. —**3** A symptom (of a disease). —**4** Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). —**5** A horse's trappings. —**नी** N. of a plant हस्ति-वोषा.

आदापनं Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft with a prepositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. —**Comp.** —**वर** *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्तं परस्व° &c.

आदित्सु *a.* (Fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Kn. 1. 34.

आदये *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, i. e. to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वादिकारणं Ak. —**2** Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. —**3** First in time, existing before. —**दिः** 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत) ; अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बोजमवास्तुजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनदि &c.; जगदादिरनादित्स्व Ku. 2. 9; oft at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with', 'et cætera', 'and others', 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इंद्राद्यो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इंद्रः आदित्येवाते); एवमादि this and the like; श्यायणे धातुः शू and others, or words beginning with शू, are called roots; oft used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिषादि, स्वादि &c. —**2** First part or portion. —**3** A firstling, first fruits. —**4** Prime cause. —**5** Nearness. —**Comp.** —**अंत** *a.* 1. having beginning and end. —**2**. first and last. (—**नं**) beginning and end. —**वत्** having beginning and end, finite. —**अंतर्गत** *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. —**उदात्त** *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. —**उपान्त** *ind.* from first to last. —**कर्तृ**, —**कृत** *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahmā; Bg. 11. 37. —**कर्मन्** *n.* the beginning of an action. —**कविः** 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā and of Vāluṅki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकमापद्यत वल्लभः शोकः); he was subsequently told

by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyana; cf. U. 2 Viṣhkambhaka. —**काँ** the first book of the Rāmāyana. —**कारण** 1. the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahma; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. —2. analysis. —3. algebra. —**काँ** the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि. —**तालः** a sort of musical time or taal; एक वर सुपूर्व आदितालः स कल्पते. —**देवः** 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं ज्ञान्यं दिव्यं आदिवेवमजं विभुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. —2. Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. —3. Siva. —4. the sun. —**देव्या** an epithet of Hiranyakāśipu. —**दर्शन** n. 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. —**पुराण** the first Purāna, N. of the Brahma Purāna. —**पुरु** (पुरु) 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. —2. Viṣṇu, Kṛiṣṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च प्रापुष्वन्तं बुद्धे चादिपुरुषाः R. 10. 6; तमस्यमवर्णादिकयादिपुरुषाः Si. 1. 14. —**बल** generative power, first vigour. —**बुद्ध** a. perceived in the beginning. —**बुद्धा** the primitive Buddha. —**भव**, —**भूत** a. produced at first. —**बर्जा**, —**तः** 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. —2. also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलावादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. —3. an elder brother. —**मूल** first foundation, primeval cause. —**पोगार्वार्य** 'the first teacher of devotion,' an epithet of Siva. —**रसः** the first of the 8 Rasas, i. e. गुणार or love. —**राजा** the first inḡṡṡ; an epithet of Menu. —**वंश** primeval race, primitive family. —**वराहः** 'the first boar,' an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation. —**ब्रह्मन्** the first learned man, अविज्ञ. —**शक्तिः** f. 1. the power of maya or illusion. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —**शरीर** 1. the primitive body. —2. ignorance. —3. the subtle body. —**सर्गः** the first creation.

आदिक a. (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तद्वैवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम a. [आदी मवः आदि-दिमर्] First, primitive, original.

आदित, —त्वं Priority, precedence. आदिमत् a. Having a beginning.

आद्य a. [आदी मवः यत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. —2 Being at the head, excellent, unparal-

leled, pre-eminent, foremost; आसी ष्वहीजितामाद्यः प्रणवश्चंद्रसावित्र R. 1. 11. —3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि.—4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं Srut. 27 immediately before the 11th, i. e. 10th; so संयुक्ताद्यं 2. —5 Eatable (अर्-प्यत्). —**द्याः** (m. pl.) A class of deities. —**द्या** 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 The first day (तिस्रि) of a month. —**द्यं** 1 The beginning.—2 Grain, food.—3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (विन्याद्यभेदः). —**द्यम्**. —**कविः** 'the first poet' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. —**बीजं** the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle. —**मायकः** a measure of five gunjes (about 17½ grains troy).

आदित्येय [आदित्येयस्य] 1 Son of Aditi. —2 A god, divinity in general. —3 The sun.

आदित्य a. अदितेरपत्येय] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in the solar line; U. 6. 18. —2 Devoted to, or originating from Aditi. —3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. —**स्यः** 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of Adityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varṇa is the head, and the name Aditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brāhmanas, however, the number of Adityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; याता मित्रोऽर्षमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव च । भगो विश्वान् पृथा च सविता दशमः स्युतः ॥ एकादशस्तथा स्वर्ग विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।) ; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दस्युं विश्वं दहनकिरणोद्दिता द्वादशार्काः). —2 The sun. —3 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation; स्वयंभूः शंभुरादित्यः V. Sah. —4 N. of the Arka plant. —**स्यो** (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. —**द्यम्**. —**केतुः** 1. N. of a son of Dhritarāshtra. —2. the charioteer of the sun. —**द्यौ** (dual) the sun and moon. —**पत्र**: N. of a plant. —**पत्रं** the leaf of the Arka tree. —**पत्रिणी** a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —**पुष्पिका** red swallow wort. —**मन्का** [आदित्यं मन्का] N. of a plant; see अर्धमन्का. —**मंडलं** the disc or orb of the sun. —**मत्तं** worship of the sun. —**सुतः** 'the son of the sun' N. of Sogriva, Yama, Satara and Karṇa.

आदिन् a [अचति अद् भिति] Eating (in comp.); परस्परदिनः Ma. 12. 59.

जादि (दी) नवः, —व 1 Misfortune, distress. —2 Hindrance; want of luck (in dice). —3 Fault; see अनादीनव. —**द्यम्**. —**दुर्ज्ञ** a. having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्ग आदिश (oft in dramaa) lead the way; S. 5. —2 To order, direct, command; वेदोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुच्यते Kn. 4. 16; तेषामप्येतदादिशेत् Ms. 11. 193; आदिशवस्यभिषगं चनाम Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; to appoint; चसुमित्रं गोतारमादिश M. 5. —3 To aim at; assign; आदिशस्त्रिद्वामनं तस्य Bk. 3. 3; इतिबीरणामादिशद्विजिणं दिशं Rām. —4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 480; बुद्धिमादिश R. 12. 68. —5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260. —6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिश Ratn. 4, Bri S. 5. 96; आदिशः सुरासुरसंगरो भाभी V. 5. —7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्माजमादिश Mb. —8 To provoke, challenge. —9 To profess as one's own duty. —**Caus.** To indicate, show, point out, announce, &c. (same as आदिश).

आदिश f. Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. —2 A project, proposition. —3 A proposal, declaration. —4 A region, quarter. —5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिश p. p. 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. —2 Said, foretold. —3 Substituted. —**द्यं** 1 Command order.—2 Advice.—3 Loavings of a meal (उच्छिद्य).

आदिष्टिन a. One who gives orders.—**मः** (अस्यर्थे इति) 1 A Brāhmana in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारिन्). —2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88

आदेशः 1 An order, command; ब्राह्मराषिसमावाय Rām.; आदेशं देवकालज्ञः पतिजगह R. 1. 92; राजादिष्टादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. —2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो बहोऽस्यादेशः Ch. Ud. —3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. —4 A prediction, prophecy; विवाश्रिकादेशश्चनानि K. 64; see शि-ज्जादेश also. —5 (Gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुप्रियं संश्लेषेणयत् R. 12. 58. —6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. —**द्यम्**. —**कारिन्** a. obedient.

आदेशन The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन a. 1 Ordering, commanding. —2 Causing, producing. —3 Ex-

oting, instigating ; कपोलपाटलादेशि
बभूव (युद्धेति) R. 4. 68. —m. 1 A
commander, director. —2 An astro-
loger, fortune-teller.

आदेहृ a. One who orders. —m
1 An adviser, commander, director.
—2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनदः 1 Distress, pain, un-
easiness. —2 Fault, transgression ;
Si. 2. 22. —3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप Caus. To kindle, set on
fire ; to illuminate.

आदीपन् 1 Setting on fire, inflam-
ing. —2 Exciting, stimulating ; em-
ballishing. —3 Whitening the walls,
floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त p p. Set on fire,
blazing up.

आदृ 6 A (—द्विष्ये) 1 To respect,
honour, reverence ; सीतां रघुसमभव-
स्थितिमाद्विष्यन् Mv. 7. 3 receive re-
spectfully ; द्वितीयाद्विष्येत् सदा H. Pr.
7 ; सर्वं तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्थे त्रय आदृताः
Ma. 2. 234 ; Bk. 6. 55. —2 To heed
or care for, mind, take notice of ;
usually with न ; न त्यागमाद्विष्येत् K.
104, 167 ; वाक्यं नादृष्येत् च वांधवजनः
Bh. 3. 111 ; अनादृष्य disregarding ;
मम वचनमनादृष्य in spite of or not-
withstanding my words. —3 To feel
timid from a feeling of respect, be
awed. —4 To apply or devote one-
self closely to, have regard for ;
युरि श्रुतं ज्ञान्धतमाद्विष्येत् Mā. 1. 5. —5
To desire, be eager for ; Mv. 6.
3. —6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आ-दृ-कृ] 1 Respect, re-
verence, honour ; निर्माणमेव हि तदावर-
लालनीय Mā. 1. 49 ; न जातहावेन न
विदिवादरः Ki. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 20. —2
Attention, care, notice, close appli-
cation ; आदरप्रयत्न Mā. 7. careful
efforts ; तां प्रणामादरसज्जांशुनद्वत्स-
का Ku. 6. 91. —3 (a) Eagerness,
desire, regard ; भूयान्दाराधमादरः Ku.
6. 13 ; आदरादुपसर्पिततुरंगः K. 119
eagerly ; यत्किञ्चनकारितायामादरः 120 ;
अग्नेहुमात्रमकरनं 152 made up my
mind ; Ki. 8. 41, 26 ; 13. 58. (b)
Earnest desire, request ; S. 6. —4
Effort, endeavour ; गृह्यंत्रयताकाश्री-
पोरादरानेमित Ku. 6. 41. —5 Com-
mencement, beginning. —6 Love
attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदरव्य pot. p. Vene-
rable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attrac-
tion, an instigator (Sāy.). —2 N of
a plant used instead of Soma (when
it is not available).

आदारिन् a. Ved. 1 Attracting. —2
Destroying.

आदुरि a. Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत p. p. 1 Honoured, respected.
—2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous,
diligent, earnest ; आदृतनरमदोचत् K.
211, 170 ; Ku. 7. 30. (b) Attentive,
careful ; वृद्धनीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽधूरु Dk.
154. (c) Respectful (सादर) ; इत्यादृ-
तेन कथितो R. 13. 72 ; इति स्म वृद्धस्य-
द्वेवलायुजः 3. 5 respectfully or ear-
nestly ; Ma. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, be-
hold. —Caus. To show, indicate, ex-
hibit ; उत्कलादशितयः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदृश्येत्, दृश् आधारे षच्] 1
A mirror, a looking-glass ; आत्मान-
मलोकाय च शोभमानमादर्शनिचे स्तिमित-
यताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. —2 The original
manuscript from which a copy is
taken ; (fig.) a pattern, model, type ;
आदर्शः शिक्षितानं Mk. 1. 48 ; आदर्शः
सर्वज्ञास्त्राणां K. 5 ; सो गुणानां &c. —3 A
copy of a work. —4 A commentary,
gloss. —5 A particular boundary of a
country. —6 N. of a country. —Comp.
—बदलः 1. a globular mirror. —2. the
surface of a mirror (—लं). —3. a
kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making ap-
parent, displaying. —2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः f. Looking at, power of
looking.

आदृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split
open. —2 To make accessible, bring
to light, manifest.

आदृद्विर a. Ved. Crushing, split-
ting open.

आदारिन्, आदुरि a. Crushing, de-
stroying.

आदिषक a. [दिष्-पृश्] One who
sports or plays.

आदिषन् 1 Gambling. —2 A die used
in gambling. —3 A board for gambl-
ing ; place for playing.

आय See under आदि.

आद्यन् a. [आ-दिव्-क्त, ऊर्दन् च P.
V. 2. 67 ; perhaps derived from अद्
to eat] Shamelessly voracious, glut-
tonous, hungry ; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्यिसार a. Made of iron.

आद्यमनं 1 A deposit, pledge ; एको
दानीतः सर्वत्र दानाद्यमनविक्रये ; Kāty. ;
योगाद्यमनविक्रितं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ma. 8.
165. —2 Fraudulent puffing of goods
at a sale.

आद्यमण्यं [अवमण्य भावः कर्म वा षच्]
The state of being indebted.

आद्यमिक a. [अद्यमं चरति दृच् P.
IV. 4. 41 Vārt.] Unjust, unright-
eous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, de-
posit, implant, lodge ; जनपदे न यदः

पदमाद्यो R. 9. 4 ; Bg. 5. 10 ; कुर्वन्ते-
काहितं तेजः S. 4. 4 ; आहितो जयविप-
र्येयोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me ;
19. 26 ; सभुवे सिखिनि गृहमाद्युः 19.
54 consigned to the flames, burnt ;
धैर्यं चाधिपताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked
up greater courage. —2 To apply,
propose, fix upon, direct towards ;
प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यतः S. 1 ; मध्येव मन
आधस्व Bg. 12. 8 ; गमने मदिमाधत्
Rām. ; S. 2. 3 ; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मं च
धोः K. 63 direct ; सर्वकार्येष्वहितमतिः
K. 56. —3 To appropriate to oneself,
hold, possess, take, carry, have,
bear ; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमाद्यधाना Ku. 7.
26 ; आधते कनकमयातपत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5.
29 takes or assumes ; गर्भमाधत् राक्षी
R. 2. 75. 5. 57 ; आहितकोषा Amaru.
18. —4 To bear up, uphold, support ;
शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. —5 To
cause, produce, create, raise, excite
(fear, wonder &c) ; द्यायाश्चरति बहुधा
भयमाद्यधानाः S. 3. 17 ; K. 4. 12, 6. 19,
8. 46, 57 ; Ku. 2. 20 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; विस्मयं
M. 5. 17 ; K. 246 ; नभरंसचरित्री निमि-
तिमाद्यधती भारती K. P. 1 ; to put in,
infuse ; Si. 2, 76. —6 To supply, give,
impart (with dat., gen. or loc.),
शुद्धिमाद्यधान R. 1. 85 ; इंद्रे त्रेलोक्य-
माधाय Mb. —7 To appoint ; तमेव चाधाय
विवाहसाध्ये R. 7. 20. —8 To consecrate
(as fire) ; तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्सामिद्धं
Ku. 1. 57. —9 To perform, practice
(as a vow &c.).

आधातु a. One that puts in, de-
posits, imparts &c. ; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon ;
समिदाधानं, तुलाधानं &c. —2 (a) tak-
ing, having. (b) Receiving, recover-
ing. (c) Containing or being in
possession of anything or consecrat-
ing. —3 Keeping the sacred fire (अन्ना-
धान), a ceremony performed with the
sacred fire ; पुनर्द्वारिक्यां कुर्वेत् पुनराधा-
नमेव च Ma. 5. 168. —4 Doing, exe-
cuting, performing. —5 Infusing,
putting in, inspiring, imparting ; गुणो
विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2 ;
निश्चयाधानं K. 262 ; प्रजायां विनयाधानाद्-
क्षणान्तरगाद्यपि R. 1. 24 imparting or
providing moral instruction. —6 (a)
Engendering, producing, कौटुकाधान-
हेतोः Mo. 3 ; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9.
(b) Assigning, attributing, em-
ploying. —7 Effort, exertion, appli-
cation ; Mv. 3. 13. —8 A pledge,
deposit ; Y. 2. 238, 247. —9 A place
where anything is deposited, a recep-
tacle, as in पक्षानं, पुरुषाधानं. —10 A
surety. —11 Enclosure, circuit. —12
A ceremony performed previous to
conception ; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधात-उच्] A cere-
mony performed after cohabitation
to cause or favour conception.

आधापः One who has placed anything.

आधापक a. Putting, placing; assigning.

आधिः [आधीयते स्थाप्यते प्रतीकाराय मनोऽनेन, आ-धा कि P. III. 3. 92; connected with अधे in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Māl. 4; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; व्यथे-र्यं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23, Mv. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (घसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिन्ता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुम्बमापत). -Comp. -ज्ञ a. 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged) -मन्त्रुः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -स्तेनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिषं, -ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीक 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging; a pledge.

आधेय pot. p. 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. -यं=आधानं.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed; set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीयमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -Comp. -अग्नि a. 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Brāhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक a. marked, spotted. -औत्सुक्य a. one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73. -कृम a. exhausted, tired -लक्षण a. bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽसूत R. 6. 71: (according to Malli. =प्रख्यातयुगं noted or well-known for good qualities). -स्वय a. pained, grieved. -स्वन a. making a sound, noisy.

आहितः f. Ved. Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकारणिकः [अधिकरणे निदुक्तः ट्] A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location. **आधिकारिक** a. (की f.) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [अधिकस्य भावः व्यञ्] 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदेविक a. (की f.) [अधिदेव-ट्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधिपज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदेविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds: आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदेविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यत्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्र प्रकुरुवाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक a. (की f.) [अधिभूत-ट्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिपराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ भूयः कुमारवाधाधिपराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30; Mn. 2.

आधिदेविकं [अधिदेवताय हितं ट् तथ कलि दत्तं ट् वा] Property, gifts &c. maid to a first wife upon marrying a second; यत् द्वितीयक्याहार्यना पूर्वस्त्रिये पारितोषिकं यत् दत्तं तदाधिदेविकं Vāhpa.; cf. Y. 2. 143., 148 also.

भाधु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleaned.

आधवः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक a. (की f.) [अधुना भवः ट्] Now, modern, of recent origin.

आधु 1, 10 P. 1 (a) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् इदि Ks. 2. 37. (b) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आधु-वञ् ; आधिषंहेऽसिम्क्रियाः इति Kāsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mn. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; त्वमेव चातकाधारः Bb. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir; रितंडत्याय इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचराणां भूतानां कुम्भिराधारतां नतः Ku. 6. 67; अपानिवाधारमनुत्तरं Ku. 3. 48; तोषाधारपथाश्च बल्क-

शिलाविषंभरेकाकिताः S. 1. 14.; आधारः क्षमाभरां K. 44; V. 3. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधवसुधैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकरणं; (आधार is of 3 kinds: - अल्पकैरिक्त, वैषयिक, and अविश्यापक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). -10 Relation -Comp. -आधेय-भावः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -ज्ञानिकः f. 1. Māyā or illusion. -2. the supreme goddess.

आधारकः A foundation.

आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य pot. p. To be supported. -Comp. -आधारसंबन्धः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधुव a. Ved. Contained, supported

आधु 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To defy, challenge; assault, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित p. p. 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधु p. p. Checked, overcome.

आधुति f. Assailing, attacking.

आधिनवं [अवेतु-व्यञ्] Want of cows.

आधारणः [आधार गतिवातुर्न ल्युट्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधारणां गजसन्निवाते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c.). -pass. To be elated or inflated, be filled; V. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात p. p. 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled; with (lit. or fig.), charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्धया K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12, अनुत् U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भरं हृद्यः U. 1. 29; र्वर्णं filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -नः 1 Flatulence; swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle

आध्मानं [आ-ध्मा-ल्युट्] 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth, increase, Me. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्यात्मं [अध्यात्-भ्यञ्] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

आध्यात्मिक a. (की. f.) [आध्मानं अधि-कृत्य मवाः टञ्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit, -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदेविक.

आध्यात्मिकः [अध्यात्-कं एव स्वार्थे ञ्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यात्मिक a. (की. f.) [अध्यात् टञ्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतेद्).

आध्यात्मिक a. (की. f.) [अध्यात्तेन कृतितः टञ्] Caused by *adhyaśa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्याये 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under अधा.

आधी f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत p. p. Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. -ने The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्यायानं 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र a. Ved. [आ-ध्र-क] Poor, indigent, weak. -ध्रः Support.

आध्वनिक a. (की. f.) [अध्वनि व्याप्तः कुशलो वा टञ्] Being on a journey, wayfaring; कातारिष्वति विआमो जन-स्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वरिक a. (की. f.) [अध्वर-टञ्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. -का [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ग्रन्थः] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव a. (बी. f.) [अध्वर्योः इद् अञ्] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). -वे 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an *Adhvaryu* priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sāy.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः [आनयति उरुहोवतः रूपेति अन्-गिच्-ञ्चुल् Tv.] 1 A large military

drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabour in general; एव-वानकगोमुखाः सहसैवाम्यहम्यंत Bg. 1. 13.

-2 The thunder-cloud -Comp. -दुन्दुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुन्दुभिः । जज्ञे यस्य प्रसूतस्य दुन्दुभ्यः प्राण-दुन्दुभि ॥ आनकानां च सैन्हादः सुमहानमवादि वि । -भिः, -भी f.) a large drum or *dhol*, kettledrum (beaten at one end). -स्थली N. of a country.

आनकुह a. (ही. f.) [अनकुह इद् अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; वृषस्य कांनं विरतः सुताननं 17. -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *Ananas* of *Rsaagangādbara*).

आनन्तर्यं [अनन्तर-भ्यञ्] 1 Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनन्त्यं [अनन्त-भ्यञ्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्त्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Immortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानन्त्यं द्विवः प्राप्तिः एवमौन्न-प्रपौत्रके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कुनमतिर्भवेमिवाभिपश्यते । अशोकमानः कल्याणि सोऽसुखानन्त्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनन्द 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनन्दितारस्त्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Gtt. 11. -Caus. 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनन्दः [आनन्द-भञ्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान्जि विभिति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनन्दं एवास्वय विज्ञानमात्मानं-दात्मानो हेवं सर्वदेवाः Sat. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be n. also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 N. of Balarāma (according to Jaina doctrines). 7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha *Sākyamuni*, compiler of the *Sūtras*. -8 A variety of the *Dandaku* metre. -दा, -दी N. of two plants. -दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -Comp. -अर्णवः the delight of Brahma. -काननं, -कनं N. of Kāsi. -गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on *Sankarābhārya*. -ज a. caused by joy (as tears). -द्व, -कर a. exhilarating, delighting. -वृत्तः [आनन्दो दृको येन] the *membrum virile*. -वस्त्रः [आनन्दोजनको पटः] a bridal garment. -पूर्ण a. delighted supremely, full of bliss.

(-र्णः) the Supreme spirit. -प्रभवः semen. -भैरव a. causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of Siva. -लहरिः, -रो f. 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by *Sankarābhārya* addressed to *Pārvatī*.

आनन्दक a. Delighting, gladdening blessing.

आनन्दता Joyfulness, joy.

आनन्द्यु a. [आ-नन्द-अयुञ्] Happy; joyful. -युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन a. Pleasing, delighting; न चेतसः H. 1. 210. -ने 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनन्दमय a. Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुसुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञाघन एवाऽनन्दमयो ह्यानन्दसुक् Mand. Up. -यः The Supreme spirit. -य A form of *Durgā*. °कोषः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enstraining the soul; see कोश.

आनन्दयितव्यं The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनन्दयितु a. One who gives joy or delight.

आनन्दिः [आ-नन्द-इर्] 1 Joy, happiness; कोसल्यानन्दिर्वधनः Rām. -2 Curiosity.

आनन्दिन् a. [आ-नन्द-णिनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

आनपस्यं Childlessness.

आनस 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमाननाम K. 59. -3 To humble. -Caus. (-नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योजितः Bh. 3. 27; विदुर्भयतिमानमितं बलेश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत p. p. 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानताः (सरः) Ki. 5. 25; R. 6. 3; पादानतः Ku. 3. 8; सोऽप्रभय°, फलभार°. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); युगवन्निवृत्तिवानन्ति प्रयेदे Ki. 13. 15; खरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 44; किं वञ्छश्चरणानतिव्यतिकर-व्याजेन गोपाच्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिमट्टुर्की किलानन्ति Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आनतः Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. युगपत्.

आनत a. A little bent, bowing, stooping.

आनतः [आनुषङ्ग आचारे षञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurashtra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dvārakā was its capital, which is called Anartanagari. There was also an important town called Valabhi, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tirtha called Prabhāsa also stood in the same peninsula.) -5 Water. -Comp. -पुरं-नगरी the capital of the Anarta country.

आनतक a. 1 Belonging to Anarta. -2 Dancing about.

आनतश्च a. [आनत-ञ्] Belonging to or coming from Anarta.

आनर्थक्यं [अनर्थस्य भावः षञ्] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; सुखान्-धर्मकमिति चेत् Katy. ; आनर्थस्य क्रिया-धर्मादानर्थक्यमतद्वयानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आनव a. [आनुः प्राणी तसेद् अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. -वः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

आनस a. (की f.) [आनसः शकटस्य पितृर्वा इदं अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A.) To be stopped.

आनद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Coative (as stomach). -द्ः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -Comp. -वस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

आनाहः 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistaxis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनाहिक a. [आनाह-ठक्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाथ्यं [आनाथस्य भावः षञ्] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिहंत a. Ved. Of inextractible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahābhāra). -तः A class of principal deities.

आनिल a. (ली f.) [अनिलस्येदं अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vāyu (as an oblation &c.). -लः, -आमिहः N. of Hanumat or Bhīma.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; भुवनं अत्याश्वमीचते S. 7. 8; वेवाहृदक-मानी Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाथ सुवाः कर्ष B. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To

reduce or lead to any condition; वनं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. -Caus. To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयाः, **आनयनं** 1 Bringing. -2 Inveiture with the sacred thread (cf. उपनय).

आनायः [आनीयते नस्त्योऽनेन नी-करणे षञ्] A net; जालमानायः P. III. 3. 124.

आनायिन् m. [आनाय इति] A fisherman, fiaber; आनायिभिस्तामपकुट्टनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य a. To be brought near. -ठक्: [आनी-ण्यत् आयादेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाग्नि); दक्षिणाग्निशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानयिते अ-नित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलन्तः Sk.

आनीतिः f. [आनी-क्तिञ्] Leading near; चंक्रमित्वा मियानीति रामो रक्षोवधे स्थितः । Mgudha.

आनेतव्य a. To be brought. **आनेच** a. To be fetched.

आनेतु a. Bringer, bringing. **आनील** a. Darkish, slightly blue.

-लः A black horse.

आनुकल्पिक a. [अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उच्यते ठक्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

आनुकूलीक a. (की f.) [अनुकूल-ठक्] Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं [अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitability; यत्रानुकूल्यं वृत्त्योऽभिवर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-ष्यञ्] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक a. (की f.) Relating to a follower.

आनुयुष्यं [अनुयुष्यस्य भावः कर्म वा षञ्] Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

आनुशामिक a. (की f.) [अनुशामं भावः ठक्] Rural, roatic.

आनुजावर a. Ved. Posthumooa.

आनुनासिक्यं [अनुनासिकस्य भावः षञ्] Nasality.

आनुपादिक a. (की f.) [अनुपदं वाचति ठक् वेदं अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

आनुपूर्वी, -व्यै-वी [अनुपूर्व-व भावः षञ्] ततो वा कीचि बलोपः] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes, वदाहपूर्व्या विप्रस्य ब्रह्मस्य चतुर्वेदवारम् Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

आनुपूर्वै-व्यै-ण, **आनुपूर्वा** ind. One after another, in due order; **आनुपूर्वोन्नीतिवराजलोकः** K. 85.

आनुमानिक a. (की f.) [अनुमाना-द्गतः ठक्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred -कं The Prabhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; **आनुमानिकमल्पेऽकामिति** चेन्न Br. Sūt.; **अनुमाने** the state of being inferable.

आनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; Māl. 6; U. 4.

आनुरक्तिः f. Passion, affection.

आनुलेपिक a. [अनुलेपिकायाः स्त्रिया ष-स्यम्] forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

आनुलोमिक a. (की f.) [अनुलोम-वर्तते अनुलोम ठक्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

आनुलोम्य a. ' In the direction of the hair, ' produced in natural or direct order. -स्यम् [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा ब्राह्मं षञ्] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; **आनुलोम्येन संभूता** जास्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's fight place.

आनुविधिस्ता Ingratitude.

आनुवेश्यः [अनुपेक्षं वर्तते] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; **प्रातिवेश्यानुवेश्यौ च कल्पाने** विज्ञातिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says; निरंतरग्रहव्याप्ती प्रातिवेश्या, तदन्तरग्रहव्याप्त्यानुवेश्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेश्य.

आनुवासनिक a. (की f.) [अनुशासनस्य हित ठक्] Relating to or treating or inattention.

आनुशक a. (की f.) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्रु (भा) विक a. (की f.) [श्रु-पाठानश्रुयते अनुश्रुते वेदस्तव विहितः ठक्] According to hearing, resting on tradition. -कः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

आनुषक् ind. Ved. In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुषंगिक a. (की f.) [अनुषंगत् आगतः ठक् स्त्रिया कीर्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अङ्गानिः स्यास्तु रङ्ग-अङ्गीकारः ननु लक्ष्मीः कः आनुषंगिकं Ki. 2. 19; अङ्गतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाच यः Sk.; **आनुषङ्ग**. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र° Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

आनुषङ्ग ind. In order, successively.

आनुपूर्क a. Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुष्टुभ a. (मी. f.) [अनुष्टुप् ईशोऽस्य उरसाः अञ्] 1 Consisting of Anu-
shṭubhs. -2 Relating to Anuṣṭubh,
formed like the metre. -अञ् The
Anuṣṭubh metre.

आनुसूय a. (वी. f.) [अनुसूयया अभिरप्ल्या
दञ् अञ्] Coming from or given by
Anusūyā; R. 14. 14.

आनुक ind. Ved. In abundance,
greatly.

आनुप a. (पी. f.) [अनुपदेशे भवः
अञ्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2
Produced in a marshy place. -पः
Any animal frequenting marshy or
watery places (as a buffalo); *मंसं
the flesh of such animals.

आनुपक a. Living in marshy places.
आनुपय [अनुपयस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्]
Aequittance of debt or obligation;
see अनुपता.

आनुत a. (ती. f.) [अनुत शीलस्य
अञ्] Always telling lies, untruth-
ful.

आनुशंस-स्य a. Mild, kind; merciful.
-सं, -स्यं 1 Mildness. -2 kind-
ness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Com-
passion, pity, mercy.

**अनिपुणं, -पयं [अनिपुणस्य भावः अञ्,
अञ् वा]** Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनिश्वर्यं [अनीश्वरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Ab-
sence of power or supremacy.

आंत a. (ती. f.) [अंत-अञ्] Final,
terminal. -तं ind. Completely, to
the end.

आंत्यः Ved. One who finishes.

आंतर a. [अंतरं मध्ये भवः अञ्] 1
Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12;
Mā. 1. 24. -2 Inmost, inward;
U. 2. -अं Inmost nature. -0omp.
-ञ् Knowing the hidden secret (of
things &c.); Mā. 1. 8.

आंतरतम्यं, आंतर्यं Nearest or closest
relationship (as of letters).

आंतरागारिक a. Belonging to the
duties of a store-keeper or chamber-
lain.

आंतराल a. [अंतरालं बोधि अञ्]
One conversant with the inner na-
ture.

आंतरिक्ष (री)क्ष a. (की. f.) [अंतरिक्षे
भवः अञ्] 1 Atmospheric, heav-
enly, celestial. -2 Produced in the
atmosphere -अं The firmament,
the intermediate region between
the earth and sky.

आंतगणिक a. (की. f.) [अंतगणं भवः
उञ्] Inclosed, comprised (as in a
class, troop &c.).

आंतर्गणिक a. (की. f.) [अंतर्गं
वेदमनि भवः उञ्] Being or produced in-
side a house.

आंतिका [अंतिकेव अण् टाप्] An
elder sister.

आंत्र a. (त्री. f.) [अंत्र-अण्] Re-
lating to the bowels. -अंत्रं Ved. B. w
els, entrails.

आंत्रिक a. (की. f.) Visceral, being
within or relating to the bowels.

आंदोल 10 P. [-दोलयति, दोलित] 1
To swing, rock or move to and fro
-2 To shka, tremble (fig. also)
Mā. 4; मंदमापतादोलिता लतेव Dk.
17, 21.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. -2
Trembling.

आंदोलनं [आंदोलं भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging,
a swing. -2 Moving to and fro, shak-
ing, rocking; किंत्वासातरविंदुसुद्वरदुशं
द्राकृचामरादोलनात् Udb -3 Trembling;
oscillation.

आंधसः The soup of boiled rice.
आंधसिकः [अंधो यक्तं शिष्यमस्य उक्] A
cook.

आंध्यं [अंधस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Blind-
ness.

आंध्र a. Belonging to Andhra (as
language). -अंध्रः (pl.) The Telo-
gu cuntry, modern Telangana; see
अंध्र.

आण्ड a. (की. f.) [अणं लभ्या अण-ण
P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. -2
Relating to, derived from food.

आन्यभाष्यं Another form.

आन्वयिक a. (की. f.) [अन्वये प्रश-
स्तकुले भवः उञ्] 1 Of a good family,
well-born, of noble birth. -2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक a. (की. f.) [अन्वह-उञ्]
Daily occurring or to be performed
every day; पारिकं चान्वाहिकं Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्ष्यं योजनमस्याः उञ्]
1 Logic, logical philosophy. -2
Metaphysics (आत्मविषया q. v.); आन्वी-
क्षिक्यात्मविषया स्वादीक्षणालुब्धुः स्वयोः ईक्षमाणस्त-
या तस्यै इर्विशोको युद्धस्यति ॥ Kām. 2. 11;
आन्वीक्षिकीअवयवाच Mā. 1; Ms. 7. 43;
(न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पंचाध्यायी गौतमेन प्रणीता
Madhusūdana).

आन्वीपिक a. (की. f.) [आन्वीपं वर्तते
उञ्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P, rarely 1 P: (आप्तेति
or आपति, आप, आपत्, आपयति, आपु-
आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्र-
मेचंयुणोपतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12;
अनुद्योगेन तैलाग्नि तिलेभ्यो नासुमहति H.
Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपविचनमाप सः R.
3. 8; so कलं, कीर्तिं, सुखं &c. -2 To
reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in
with; श्वधीमापतुर्बने Bk. 6. 59. -3 To
pervade, occupy, enter into. -4 To

ndergo, suffer, meet with; द्विष्टांत-
माप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188.
-5 To equal. -pass. (अप्यते) 1 To
be reached, found, met with, obtain-
ed &c. -2 To arrive at one's end
or aim. -3 To become filled. -Caus.
(आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or
obtain. -2 To cause any one to feel
or perceive. -3 To hit.

आपः [आप् ष्] 1 N. of one of
the 8 demigods called Vasus. -2
(At the end of comp.) दुराप diffi-
cult to be obtained. -पं [अपि सद्गुः] 1
A flood or stream of water, water.
-2 Sky (Nir.),

आपक a. [आप्-पुल्ल] Getting, ob-
taining.

आपनं [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtain-
ing, reaching &c. -2 Pepper.

आपयित् a. [आप्-णिच्-ल्युट्] One who
gets or procures, procuring.

आपिः [आप्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Obtaining
wealth &c. -2 A friend, acquaintance,
ally (बंधु); *लं friendship, alliance.

आप्त p. p. [आप्-क] 1 Got, obtain-
ed, gained; कामः, ज्ञापः &c. 2 Reach-
ed, overtaken, equalled. -3 Reach-
ing to, extending as far as. -4 Trust-
worthy, reliable, credible (as news
&c.). -5 Trusty, confidential, faithful
(person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8.
63. -6 (a) Clever, skilful; प्राजक-
श्चेद्भवेदातः Ms. 8. 294. (b) Apt, fit.
-7 Full, complete, abundant; यजेत
राजा क्रतुभिर्यैविषेरासदाभिसि Ms. 7. 79. 8
True, exact. -9 Intimate, closely re-
lated, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयेति
पितरो जामतुरासं जने U. 4. 17 rela-
tives; Ms. 5. 101. -10 Appointed. -11
Generally received, commonly used,
authentic. -12 Accused, prosecuted.
-13 Reasonable, sensible. -तः 1 A
trustworthy, reliable, or fit person,
credible person or source, guaranteee
आप्तः यथायथक्ता T. S. -2 A relative,
friend; निग्रहार्थस्त्वहुराज्ञानं यथाश्च धन-
दातुजः R. 12. 52; कथमाप्तवर्गोऽयं भवत्यसि
Ms. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms.
2. 109, 8. 64. -3 An Arhat. -तः 1
A twisted lock of hair. -तं 1 A
quotient. -2 (In Math.) Equation
of a degree. -0omp. -उक्तिः f. 1. an
augment. -2. an affix. -3. a word
of received acception and esta-
blished by usage only; see आप-
यश्च also. -काम a. 1 one who has
obtained his desire. -2 one who has
renounced all worldly desires and
attachments. (-सः) the supreme soul.

-कारिन् a. doing things in a fit or
confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12 (-m.)
a trusty agent or confidential servant.
-वर्मा a pregnant woman. -दक्षिण a.
having proper or abundant gifts.
-वचनं 1. received text or authority;

revelation. -2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. -वाक्यं a true or correct sentence. = वचनं above. -वाच् a. worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते वैविद्येति ते संतु किल्लासवाचाः S. 5. 25. (-f.) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. -2. the Vedaa or Srnti, a word of authority (said to apply to Smritis, Itihâsas and Purânaa also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आसधाननुमानाभ्यां सार्यं त्वां प्रति का कथ R. 10. 28 -श्रुतिः f. 1. the Vedas. -2. Smritis &c.

आतिः f. [आ-क्त्वि] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्रं, कामं &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union; especially with a woman. (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्याति जगतां मतिष्ठौ Kath. -7 Future time. (-pl.) N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with Apaye.

आप्य a. [अपां इद् भाण स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable (आ-प्यत्). -त्यः A class of gods. -त्वं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

भापकर a. (री f.) [अपकरे भवः अण्] मन् च [Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक a. Crude, raw, half-baked. -कं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां समूहः अपं; तेन गच्छति गन्-च्] A river, stream; केनाचमानं पत्तिमापगानां Si. 3. 72.

आपनेया [आपगायां गंगायां भवः टक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhisma or Krishna.

आपणः [आपण्-पञ्] A market; shop.

आपणिक a. [आपणादागतः टक्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c. mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). -कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 a tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपाद् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुधानापततः R. 12, 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतस्यायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महज्जेज्जमपतितं Pt. 1; आपतति हि संसारपुण्यमशीर्षान्मिते दुष्कांताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव रक्षितमपतति 291; H. 1. 30, 175. -5 (a) To occur to, cross

(the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतराप्यापतति मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. -Caus. (-पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining. -5 Knowledge; क्वचित् प्राकरभिकाद्वीदमाकरणिकस्यार्थस्पापतनं S. D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. -तिः The wind (always blowing (सतयगतितयः)).

आपतिक a. (की f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित a. 1 Fallen to the lot of. -2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. -3 Alighted, descended.

आपात a. Rushing upon, attacking. -नः 1 Rushing or falling upon, at task, descending, alighting; तदापातभयास्यि Ku. 2. 45; मरुदापातविक्षिप्तनेघनादासंधनः R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापततेः Me. 48. -4 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरम्या निषयाः पयैतपरितापिनः Kl. 11. 12; आपातसुरने भोगे निमग्नः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Mā. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. -5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. -Comp. -दुःसह a. unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. -दुःसह a. unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपाततः ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिन् a. Falling on, attacking; descending, happening.

आपत्य a. (त्पी f.) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपाथि a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. -थिः, -थीः, -थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपाद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एष रावणिरापाद्वि वानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. -2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); बन्धमापद्य मारुतः Sik. 9; निवेदमापद्यते becomia disgusted, Mk. 1. 14; आपेदिरेऽवरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यते यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिन्तामापदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; सो विस्वासं, निर्वृतिं, संशयं, वक्रं, पंचत्वं, &c. -3 To get intouble, tofall into misfortune;

अर्धधर्मो परिवर्त्ययः काममदुवचते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दुःशरथो यथा ॥ Rām. : see अपाव below. -4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is. -Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect, कुजद्विरापद्यितवंशकुसुरं R. 2. 12; Sānti. 3. 19. -2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. -3 To cause to produce, bring on; रुहिमानमापाद्यति K. 105, 109; वीपनपि युगमापाद्यति makes the best of a bad matter. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news). -6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापाद्येम Dk 156.

आपत्तिः f. [आ-पद्-क्त्वि] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. -2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्व्येषु धर्मलाभः Kāty. -3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. -4 A fault, transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टसंग).

आपद् f. [आ-पद्-क्त्वि] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; वैवीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अश्विकेका परमापदां पद्य Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो मच्छति यत्र भारवः रहितस्त्रैवे वायापदाः Bh. 2. 90; आपद्विस्था, आपदे प्राप् to fall into difficulty. -Comp. -कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. -काल days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अमाहाणादुपयममापत्काले विधीयते Ms. 2. 241. -कालिक a. (का-की f.) occurring in time of difficulty. -गत, -ग्रस्त-पात a. 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. -धर्मः [आपदि कर्मथो धर्मः] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. :130. (-र्त्वि) N. of a पर्व in Bharata.

आपदा f. Misfortune, calamity. आपन्न p. p. 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जैत्रिकापन्नः for आपन्नजीविकः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टो दुःखमापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखं. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु वीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; पत्तिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापांडुराविषः R. 10. 59.

आपादाः [आ-पद्-पञ्] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आषाढं *Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; दृश्यस्य संस्पर्शात्-पादने Sk.*

आपानिकः [आपन्-इकन् Up-2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A *Kirata* or barbarian.

आपमित्यक *a.* [अपमित्य परिचयं विद्युम् कच्] Received by barter or exchange. —क Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूणे गति या-क] *N.* of a river near the Sarasvati.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की.फ.) Being in the afternoon.

आपस्तुक *a.* (की.फ.) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishtha.

आपवस्य *a.* Conforming final beatude.

आपसू *n.* [आप्-असृन्] 1 Water; अपोभिर्मांजनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आषरकारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आषा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); बहाननपतिपयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपितस्यै नमः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; विवाकरापीतरसा महौषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; न राघवं वृषिभिरापिबन्धः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भयवत्कथासुधामापीष कर्णाजलिभिः Bhāg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलितं देवेनाभिषणोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (‘‘शुभि’); तंबूलीनां वृत्तेस्तत्र राषितापानसूचयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकसूचयः K. 32.

आपविष *a.* Drinking, fond of drinking.

आषाकः [संमत्तं परिशेष पच्यतेऽत्र] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आषांग्यं [अपाने देवं ज्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आषालिः A louse.

आषिजर *a.* Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. —रं Gold.

आषिशलिः *N.* of an old grammarian.

आषिशल *a.* Originating from आषिशलिः. —लः pupil of आषिशलि.

आषी, **आषीन** See आषे.

आषीद्वि 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीद्वितः Gtt. 12; हुजाम्यां तमापीद्वच्च clasping him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड *a.* 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 (*m*) A chaplet (laid on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीड-कपालसंकुलगलमन्दाकिमोवारयः Mā. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडानिभे विपदिं R. 18. 29; Mā. 1, 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित *p. p.* 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with obaplets.

आपीत *a.* 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). —तः Yellowish colour. —तं A pyritic mineral (मासिकधातु).

आपृषिक *a.* (की.फ.) [अपृष् टक्] 1 A good maker of अपृष् (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गृह). —कः A baker; confectioner. —कं A multitude of cakes (अपृषानां समूहः).

आपृष्यः [अपृषय साधुः कं य] Flour.

आपृषं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आपृष् 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (*A.*) To satiate oneself.

आपृष् *a.* [पृष्-ङिप्] Connected, blended. —*ind.* In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आपृ 9 U. or *Caus.* To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भृष्टैरापृष्यते द्रुपः H. 2. 74. —*pass.* To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपृष्यमाणानां स्नानज्ञानानां K. 16.

आपृ *a.* Becoming full. —रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरी युवतिसरितां व्याप गडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरारूपीडनोक्तुल्लया हुजा Ka. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपृण *a.* Becoming full. —नं Filling, making full; नतं कृतं Pt. 1.

आपृर्ण *p. p.* Filled &c.; आपृर्णश्च कलाभिर्भिरुदरमलः Mā. 9. 39.

आपृर्णः *f.* 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपृर्णमाण *a.* Becoming full, being filled; पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

भाषेक्षिक *a.* (की.फ.) [अपेक्षा-टक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं *N.* of the 3rd, 6th, 9th or 12th position; तृतीयं पठनवममस्यं चापोक्लिमं विदुः [cf. Gr. *apoklima*].

आपोमय *a.* (की.फ.) [आपस्-विकरि प्राडुर्षे वा मयद्] Consisting of water.

आपोमत्रा The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोषानः *N.* of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formula being respectively असूतोपस्तरणमग्निं स्वाहा and अशुतापिधानमग्निं स्वाहा); आपोषानक्रियापूर्वं सङ्क-तराक्षमकुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, **आप्य** See आप्.

आप्तयुः Ved. *N.* of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्य 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2 To make full, strengthen, enlarge. —*Caus.* (—प्यायति) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तच्च तेजश्च विषण्णप्यायपिप्यति Mb.; सेव कर्तितेऽग्निमथाप्यायिता षुतिः S. D.; वायुनिराप्यायितज्ञारारः Pt. 1; Me. 44; Ma. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी *a.* Fat, stout. —पी. *f.* The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन *p. p.* [प्ये क] Stout, fat, strong. —यः A well; आपीनोऽसुः Sk. —नं An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्बह्वन-प्रयसनात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Beooming full or fat.

आप्याय *a.* Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —नं, -न [प्याय-ल्यट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. -4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. -6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. —*Comp.* —शील *a.* satisfying.

आप्यायित *a.* 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्य *a.* Ved. [आ-पृ-श्ल-क] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Sāy.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आप्रच्छस्व प्रियसखमसुं तुगमालिन्त्य शैले Me. 12; R. 8. 49, 12. 108; Mā. 7.; Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute on

receiving, put particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यमि इति वचनं). -3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ-अच्] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छन् *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praise-worthy, commedable. -3 Beautiful. आपृच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming, hailing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* Secret, hidden. आपृच्छन् *ind.* For ever.

आपृच्छन् [प्रच्छं पदार्थं तत्पर्यन्तं अय्ययं ०] A dress reaching to the feet. -*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आपृच्छन् *a.* [आपृच्छन् आनाति स] Reaching to the feet (as dress); K. 130 ; (आपृच्छन्कं also).

आपृच्छन् *f.* [अपृच्छान्त्यनाया-प्री-इ गौरा-लीच्] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 (Pl. ' Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice : some take the *Apri* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apri* verses. The objects invoked are 12—Susamidha, Tanti-napāt, Nārāmasa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the door of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses *Īā*, *Sarasvatī*, and *Mahī*, *Tvaṣṭri*, *Vanaspati* and *Svāhā*, (all these being regarded by *Sāyana* to be different forms of *Agni*); स वा आधीत्ययथाभिर्दे स सुषत अपृच्छान्माश्रीणीत; cf. also Max Muller's *Hist. Anc. Lit.* pp. 463-466.

आपृच्छन्, -या: *N.* of *Vishṇu* (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आपृच्छन् 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आपृच्छन् पदार्थम् Mb. ; (त्वं) आपृच्छन्ने सिद्ध इवाचलायम्. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रवासे आपृच्छन् गात्राणि Mb.; आपृच्छन्काश-गन्वायां *ibid.*; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. -*Caus.* (-पृच्छयति) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आपृच्छयन् गात्राणि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अन्न-गात्राण्य वासिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion. -5 (*Atm.*) To bathe.

आपृच्छन्, -द्वयं 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water. (on

all sides). -*Comp.* -व्रतित्त्वि or आपृच्छ-व्रतित्त्वि *m.* a house holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्म-वर्ध) and is admitted into the second (माहुर्य्य), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आपृच्छन् 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आपृच्छन् *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवधुथादुतो सुनि; R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled; R. 17. 37 -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; वायुं, वृषसनं, रुधिरं &c. -तः, *व्रती An initiated house-holder, see आपृच्छव्रतित्त्वि. -तं Bathing.

आपृच्छन् *m.* [आपृच्छन् Up. 1. 152] Wind, air (आपृच्छन् according to Uj-jval).

आपृच्छन् The neck.

आपृच्छन् Opium. आपृच्छन् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समधानमावचनात् अवष्टम्भः K. 290; न कञ्चिन्निर्भरमावचना-ति पदं 104 places; तदपि पौष्टिताः पौष्टि-तरि स्नेहमावष्टन्ति 289. -2 To make, form; आचष्टान्जलिः, see आचष्ट below. 3 To hold fast, cling to.

आपृच्छन् *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed; स्थदुनाचष्टदृष्टिषु R. 1. 40. -3 Formed, made; आचष्टमंडला तापस-परिवत् K. 49 sitting in a circle; आचष्टरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभिः Gt. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered. -ञ् (ङः also) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. -*Comp.* -माला *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row; Ms. 9.

आपृच्छन् Ved. Binding.

आपृच्छन्, -यन् 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); येनान्धविचरित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affec-tion.

आपृच्छन् *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. -ई, -ईण [-आ-वृच्छ-ईणायाम् वृच्छ् लृट् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* [आपृच्छन्-इति] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्वाचष्टि P. IV. 4. 88.

आपृच्छन् [अवलस्य भावः] Weakness.

आपृच्छन् 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आपृच्छन् 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणापायमाचष्टेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hindrance. -3 Attack

(Ved.). -या 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Seg-ment of the base of a triangle.

आपृच्छन् Age ending with child-hood.

आपृच्छन् *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (= वा विल q. v.). -2 Closing, breaking.

आपृच्छन् = आचष्ट q. v.

आपृच्छन् 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आपृच्छन् 1 Knowledge, under-standing. -2 Instructing, informing.

आपृच्छन् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [अच्-अच्] Belonging to, or produced from a cloud.

आपृच्छन् *a.* (की *f.*) [अच्-उच्] Annual, yearly; आपृच्छन्का कतः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आपृच्छन् Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Śāy.).

आपृच्छन् See under आपृच्छन्.

आपृच्छन् 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरां रत्नमाभाति चामीकरिणोऽपि सु-भक्षः; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितसिद्धिः B. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आपृच्छन् [भा-अच्] 1 Light, splen-dour, lustre; दीपामां श्लभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रजातमिह सुखदामं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Like-ness, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in these two senses; रत्नमां ap-pearling or shining like gold; यमदुत्त-मं Pt. 1. 58; मन्वसन्नामं R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आपृच्छन् *f.* [आ-भा-किञ्] 1 Reflec-tion. -2 Splendour, light.

आपृच्छन्कः A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाषकः as the proverb goes.

आपृच्छन् 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; येनंपावयन्-द्विपिहमावभावे K. 117; कुर्वते नालापमा-भाषिता Nāg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आभा-वि रामेण यथा कनीयात् Bk. 3. 51 -3 To say or speak; सर्वा वेदप्रभुदानभावे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, about.

आपृच्छन् [भा-वच्] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

आपृच्छन् 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation; संब-धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आपृच्छन् *pot. p.* To be address-ed, worthy of being spoken to; ज-नमाभाषयन्मिं न मन्वसे R. 8. 48. -ञ् What is to be said by way of ad-dress; Ms. 101.

आपृच्छन् 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze -2 To be bright. -3 To appear

seem, look like ; स्थानान्तर स्वर्गं इ-
वाचभासे Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 7. 43, 63 ;
14. 12. -4 To appear, untruly,
have an appearance ; युक्तिः रजतवदा-
भासते ; Ki. 17. 21. —Caus. To illu-
minate.

आभास्य f. Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [भास-अच्] 1 Splendour,
light, lustre. -2 A reflection ; तत्रा-
ज्ञानं धिया नश्येद्वामाभासु घटः स्फुरेत्
Vedāta. -3 (a) Resemblance,
likeness ; oft at the end of comp. ;
नमश्च दधिराभासं Rām. &c. ; चिदाभास.
(b) Semblance, phantom ; युक्तिवा-
क्यत्वाभाससमाश्रयः S. B. : असाहस्यभासं
Mā. 2 looks like wantonness. -4
Any unreal or fallacious appearance
(as in देवाभास) ; पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S. D.
-5 A fallacy, fallacious reason-
ing, semblance of a reason, an
erroneous but plausible argument ;
see देवाभास ; S. D. 270. -6 An in-
tention, purpose.

आभासने Making apparent or
clear ; illuminating.

आभासु (स्व) र a. Splendid,
bright, shining. —रः 1 A collective
name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an
attendant Gana.

आभिचरणिक, आभिचारिक a.
(की f) [अभिचरण-चार-उच्] 1 Ma-
gical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory.
—कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन a. (की f.) [अभिजन-अण्]
Relating to birth (अभिजन), pa-
tronymic (as a name) ; at पार-
दीत्याभिजनेन चात्मा Ku. 1. 26. —नं
Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजार्य [अभिजातस्य भावः स्वच्]
1 Nobility of birth ; शंसिनी च न-
ज्ञता Dk. 137 ; Ratn. 3. 18 ; Mv. 2.
18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

आभिजित a. [अभिजितं नक्षत्रे जात
अच्] Born under the constellation
Abhijit.

आभिधा [अभिधेय स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A
sound, word. -2 A name ; menticu-
ing ; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक a. (की f.) Contain-
ed in a dictionary. —कः A lexi-
cographer.

आभिधानीयक a. Relating to a
word or name. —कं The property
of a name.

आभिमुख्य a. (की f.) [अ-
भिमुख-उच्] Relating to the religious
ceremony called अभिमुख्य v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः स्वच्]
1 Direction towards ; कथं याति
goes to meet or encounter. -2 Be-
ing in front of or face to face ;

नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Fa-
vourableness.

आभिरामिक a. (की f.) Good,
agreeable ; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपक, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूप इच्
अच्] Beauty.

आभिवेचनिक a. (की f.) [अ-
भिवेचन-उच्] Relating to the inaugu-
ration of a king ; आभिवेचनिकं पते
रामाभिषेककल्पितं Rām. ; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक a. (की f.) [अभि-
हार इच्] 1 To be offered as a pre-
sent. -2 Taken by force, or fraud.
—कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीक [आभीकेन वृष्टं साम अच्] N.
of a Sāma melody.

आभीक्षुर्द [अभीक्षुण्णस्य भावः स्वच्]
Continued repetition ; बहुलमामीक्षुर्द
P. III. 2. 81, 4 22.

आभीय a. Contained in a chap-
ter of Pāṇini which ends with
bha (भ).

आभीरः [आसंभत्तु मिय राति, रा-क Tv.]
1 A cowherd ; आभीरवामनयनाहुतमा-
नस्य वृक्षं मनो वदुपतेतादिदेव्युदाण Udb. ;
according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is
the offspring of a Brāhmana and a
female of the Ambastha tribe. -2
(pl.) N. of a country or its inhabi-
tants ; श्रीकण्ठादयोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे ।
आभीरदेशो देवेशि विष्वक्त्रे व्यवस्थितः ॥ -री 1
A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of
the Abhira tribe. -3 The language of
the Abhiras ; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (पयोकव्या)
S. D. 432. -Comp. -पल्लिः, -ल्ली f.,
-पल्लिका a station or abode of herd-
men, a village inhabited by
cowherds.

आभील a. [आभियं जाति ददाति ला-क]
1 Fearful, terrible ; Si. 18. 78.
-2 Suffering from. —लं Injury,
physical pain.

आभु a. [आ-भ-उच्] Pervading,
reaching (Sāy.) ; empty ; stingy,
empty-handed.

आभुक a. Ved. Empty, powerless.
आभुग्र a. A little curvud or
bent.

आभु 1 P. Ved. To be present,
continue one's existence.

आभु a. Ved. 1 Approaching (as a
praiser). -2 Strong, sufficient, effi-
cacious. -3 Applied according to
rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosper-
ous. —m. A prison, a place of con-
finement.

आभुतिः f. 1 Pervasion. -2 Over-
powering strength. -3 Capability,
efficiency.

आभुषेण्य a. Ved. Praiseworthy.
आभु 1 P. 1 To bring ; आ नो अग्रे
एवं भर Rv. 1. 79. 8 ; कदपत्याभुतं दुःखं
Bhāg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill
with. -4 To bear, support

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration
(fig. 'alac) ; किमित्यप्याभरणानि चो-
चने धृतं तथा वादकशोभि वृत्कलं Ku. 5.
44 ; प्रज्ञामाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आ-
भरण occurs in the names of works ;
e. g. सरस्वतीकंडाभरण). -2 The act of
nourishing.

आभरित p. p. -1 Filled. -2 Decorat-
ed.

आभेरी One of the modes of music
(रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आ-भुज-उच्] 1 Curving,
winding. -2 A curve ; आभोगकुटिला
(गंगा) Mb. ; crumpling. -3 Circuit,
circumference, expanse, extension,
precincts, environs ; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञा-
यत एव यथायमाभोगस्तमोचनरथेति S. 1 ;
गवनाभोगः the expanse of heaven,
wide firmaments of the sky ; Bh. 3.
57 ; Mv. 6. 30 ; Mā. 9. 16. -4
Magnitude, fulness, extent, expan-
sive form ; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from
the broad cheek ; प्रतिरदाभोग Mā. 3.
8. 4. 10. 5. 11 ; मतिभवा भोगः धृक्काचिदे
Mv. 6. 24. bodily form or stature ;
U. 2. 14 ; भवाभोगाद्विज्ञा Bh. 3.
42. 86 ; Mv. 2 ; K. 305, 333. -5
Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a
cobra (used by Varuna as his
umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety,
completion ; विषयाभोगेषु नैवा दूरः Sān
tilakabāna. -8 A serpent.

आभोग्य a. [आभोगं जाति या-क] To
be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —वं
Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगि Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2
Living, supporting lif.

आभ्यंतर a. (री f.) [अभ्यंतरे भवं
अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward ; as
आभ्यंतरो भृत्यवर्ग. -2 One of the two
kinds of prayer or effort giving rise to
the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक a. (की f.) Living
in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक a. (की f.) [अभ्यवहा-
रय हितं टक्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादायिकं [अभ्यादान-उच्] A kind
of जीवन or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक a. (की f.) [अभ्यास-
उच्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2
Practising, repeating. -3 Being near,
neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

आभ्युदयिक a. (की f.) [अभ्युद-
उच्] 1 Tending to good, granting
prosperity ; अनभ्युदयिकं अमजकदर्शनं
Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or be-
gining of anything ; सुख° Ms. 12.
88. -3 High, exalted, important.
—कं A Srāddha or offering to an-
cestors ; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रिक a. (की f.) [अत्रया खनति
उच्] One who digs with a spade.

आञ्च *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yee'; अं कुर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; अं तस्मिन्नुद्यते वचनं स्वहितमसीत् V. 3; अं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily', अं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिबुद्धोऽसि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* [आम्यते इत्य् पठ्यते; आ-अम् कर्मणि घञ् Tv.] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft applied to the cow in the Veds.); आमाम् Ms 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. -अं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. -मः 1 Disease; sickness.

-2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यौन पक्वोऽप्येलाद्यथात् । आत्मसंज्ञां स लभते महाभ्याधि समाश्रयः न ह्यार. -**Comp.** -**अतिसारः** dysentery or diarrhoea caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). -**अद्** *a.* eating raw flesh or food. -**अन्नं** undressed rice. -**आज्ञायः** [आमस्यायक-प्रत्याशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. -**कुम्भः** a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. -**गन्धि** *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. -**गन्धिकं** the smell of raw meat. -**ज्वरः** a kind of fever; cf. स्वे-

यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौशभसा परिबिधति Si 2. 54 -**रक्ष** *a.* of tender skin. -**पाका** a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. -**पात्रं** an unannealed vessel; विनाशं द्रजति क्षिपन्नामपात्रमिवा-भस्म Ms. 3. 179. -**पीनसं** running at the nose, defluxion. -**मांसाशिन** *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. -**रक्तं** dysentery. -**रसः** imperfect chyme. -**दातः** constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. -**दूलः** pain of indigestion, colic. -**आद्धं** a Srādhā performed with uncooked food;

आपचनघ्नो तीर्थे च चंद्रसूर्ययुगे तथा । आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शुद्धेण च तदेव हि ॥ Prāchetasa. आमक *a.* Raw.

आमता, -त्वं Rawness, unreadiness. **आमंशु** *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

आमंशु *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

आमंशुः The castor-oil plant.

आमनं Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

आम्र (मा) *n.* [अमनस्यञ्च] Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्र 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S 3; अन्तर्गमिनी S. 4; Ko. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तन्नामंत्रयामि K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say,

speak; परजिनोप्येवमामंत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रेषु ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं—**णा** 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अवेति वै योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अन्विद्यामंत्रणादुते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं दत्स्याज्जनाते तज्जनान्तिकं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

आमंत्रयितु *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. -**मः** (-ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brāhmanas.

आमंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to to unnecessary things. -तं 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. -3 The vocative case; संबोधने यां प्रथमा सामंत्रितज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

आमंत्र्य *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. -**स्यं** A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant.

आमंशु *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमंशुणां फलमपि कलं लप्ससे भजितानां Me. 34. -**शु** A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी करणे अच्; Tv.; said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; वर्षामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरामसंभवः R. 19. 48; समी हि शिष्टैराग्मनाते वस्वर्थावामयः स च । Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. -**यं** N. of the medical plant Coelus Speciosus.

आमयविन्द *a.* [आमय-विन्-निपातः P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; विश्वं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत—**तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life, आशरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तस्क्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 118; अन्योन्यस्वस्थाश्चभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितु *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्षः—**र्वणं** Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः—**की** 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblicia Officinalis Gaertn (Mar. आमलक). -2 N. of another tree (वासक). -**कं** Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बदरामलकाम्रद्विमानां Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया *f. N.* of a particular Rik or verse of the Rig-veda; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

आमात्यः [अमात्य स्व स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general; see अमात्य.

आमानस्यं [अमानस-भ्यञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमावास्य *a.* (स्वी *f.*) [अमावास्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. -2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. -**स्यं** The new moon oblation.

आमिक्षा [आमिष्यते सिष्यते, मिष्-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तस्ते पयसि दृक्ष्यानयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

आमिक्ष्यं, **आमिक्षीयं** [आमिक्षा यत् छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of Amikshā; so आमिक्षीयं in the same sense.

आमित्र *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical; odious, **आमित्रि** *m. f.* T. o child of an enemy.

आमिश्र-श्लु *a.* Readily mixing.

आमिष् *n.* [आ-मिष्-क्विप्] Flesh.

आमिष [अम् टिषञ् दीर्घश्च ऽण्. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59; यद्यामिषं जले मस्त्वैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदेर्दुर्वि।

आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान्. -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रक्षान्नेषणदक्षणां द्विषामानिषतां यवो R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food, bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust; as निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. -6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of the Jambira tree. -**Comp.** -**आग्नि** *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. -**मिया**, -**युक्** 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

आमिष्ठ *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

आमिषी N. of a plant (जटामर्षी).

आमिक्षा = आमिक्षा *q. v.*

आमील 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेव Kāv. 2. 11; to abnt; चेतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धाराक-दंशरजोद्विष्टु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

आमीलतु *a.* Ved. Attacking.

आमुखं 1 Commencement. -2 (In drama) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नदी विदुषको वापि पारिषर्षक एव वा । एवधारणे साहेताः सेलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रवाक्यैः स्वकार्यैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिमिष्यः । आमुखं तपु विनेषं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -**कं** *ind.* To the face.

आमुच 6 U. 1 To loosen, to go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.); account with; करोऽयमासुकिवाहकीतुकः. Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आमुचतवाभरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15; आमुचवहमं रत्नादहं Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge; आमोच्यते ष्यथि कदाज्ञान Me. 35. -4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.)

आमुच p. p. 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c.; see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आमुक्तिः f. 1 Liberation, being let loose. -2 Final beatitude. -3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). -**क्ति ind.** Till final beatitude is obtained.

आमोचनं 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on.

आमुह, -**रि a.** Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आमुष्मिक a. (की f.) [अमुष्मिन् परलोके भवः उक्] Belonging to the next or other world; आमुष्मिकं श्रेयः Susr.; नैबालोच्य गतीयसीरपि चिरादामुष्मिकीयान्तनाः S. D.

आमुष्पायण a. or -णः (पी f.) [अमुष्प्य स्यात्स्वायत्वं नडां फञ् अलुङ्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्पायणो वै स्वमसि Sat. Br.; तदामुष्पायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुयुधीतनाम्नो भङ्गोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आमुष्ण a. Vulnerable.

आमुद् 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -3 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling; अर्धवीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दं क्लिष्ट-केशरं S. 7. 14. -3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

आमर्दिन् a. Crushing, pressing.

आमुञ्ज 6 P. 1 To touch; handle (roughly), lay hands upon; नवातप-सुष्टसरोजचाशभिः Ki. 4. 14; (अ) सुहृत्सुशामुगधराऽमकरैः Si. 9. 34; मरासन्नज्यां सुहृत्सामर्शं Ku. 3. 64; K. 163; Dk. 71; S. 7. 2. -2 (a) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. (b) To attack, assail; आमुष्टं नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः, -**र्शनं** 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

आमुच p. p. 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c. -2 Sweetened, rubbed, made delicious; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, rubbed against; S. 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य a. To be measured from all sides; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोद a. Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. -**दः** 1 Joy, pleasure; delight; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Rām. -2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिघ्रसो स्वनिःश्वासासुकारिणं R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभवं सुदेव धत्ते सुदुंधं न हि कुसुमानि धारयति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन a. Delighting, pleasing. -**नं** 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2 Making fragrant.

आमोदित p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन् a. 1 Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed with; oft. at the end of comp.; नः कुदजकद्वं आमोदिनो गंधवाहाः Bh. 1. 35. -**m.** (दी) A perfume for the mouth (made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष a. Robbing, stealing. -**वः** Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् m. A thief.

आमोहनिक्ता A kind of fragrant odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (a) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts; भवत्वणीतमाचारमामनंति हि साधवाः Ku. 6. 31; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनंति Māl. 7. (b) (Hence) To regard, consider, mention, lay down; स्वामामनंति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M. 1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kām. 8. 24; U. 5; Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat; आमनन्मंत्रमुच्यते Bk. 17. 30; यद् ब्रह्म तस्यगाम्नाते Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, hail,

आम्नात p. p. 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समौ हि क्षित्तिराम्नातो वक्ष्यतावामयः स (शङुः) च Si. 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. -**तं** Study.

आम्नातिन् a. [आम्नात-इति] One who has studied the Vedas.

आम्नानं [आ-म्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. -2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्नाया [आ-म्ना-चञ्] 1 (a) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmanas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अधीतो चतुर्वर्णा-ग्रायेषु Dk. 122; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्र-सुताः सर्वतोयुक्ताः Mb. -2 A sacred text or precept in general; U. 4. -3 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -4 Received doctrine.

-5 Advice or instruction (in past and present usage). -6 A Tantra. -7 A series of families. -**Comp.** -**सारिन् a.** 1. pious, observing the traditional usages -2. containing the essence of the Veda.

आम्नायवत् a. Attended with, or learnt by, traditional instruction; U. 6.

आंबरीषपुत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarishapatras

आंबशः An inhabitant of Ambashtha.

आंबिकेयः [अंबिकाया अपत्यं उक्] An epithet of (a) Dhritarashtra; (b) Kārttikeya.

आंबस a. (सी f.) [अंभस्-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आंबसिक a. (की f.) [अंभसा वर्तते उक्] Aquatic. -**कः** A fish.

आम्बः [अयं गत्यादिश्च लृट् इषिञ्च U. 2. 16] The mango-tree. -**म्बं** The fruit of the mango-tree. -**Comp.** -**आवर्तः** 1. N. of a tree (आत्रातक). -2. inspissated mango juice. (-**वै**) the fruit of आत्रातक. -**कूटः** the name of a mountain; साङ्गमानाम्बकूटः Me. 17. -**मंधकः** N. of a plant (समलिङ्गवृक्ष). -**वेष्टी** [आम्बस्य पेक्षीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. -**वणं** [आम्बस्य वनं of. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango-trees; सोहमात्रवणं छित्त्वा Rām.

आम्नातः [आम्ब आत्रातसं अतति अत्-अच् Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango). -**तं** The fruit of this tree.

आम्नातकः 1 The hog-plum. -2 Inappiated mango juice (Mar. सतः); आम्बस्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः । वर्मशुक्रो यद्गुदं च आत्रातक इति स्वतः Mb. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आम्बिन m. Acid taste; see Gāya to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्बेद् Caus. To repeat; एवदेव यदा वाक्यमाम्बेदपति वेष्टराद् Mb.

आम्बेदनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्बेदित p. p. Reiterated, repeated (as words). -**तं** 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 (In gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication; द्वितीयाम्बेदितोऽपि Sk.

आम्बलः, -**म्बला** The tamarind tree. -**म्बलं** Sourness, acidity.

आम्बलि (ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अच्, अय-चञ् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय); आये द्वास्तं व्यये दुःखं Pt. 1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिनाद्यो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयहाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income; आयव्ययो च

नियताकारान् कोषमथ च Ma. 8. 419, आयविकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -Oomp. -द्वयो (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. -स्थानं a place where revenues are collected.

आयत् *a.* Ved. Coming, approaching; °वसु one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयतीगवत् *ind.* At the time when cows return home; प्रकृतात्मायतीगवत् Bk. 4. 14.

आयत् *Ved.* Coming.

आयिन् *a.* Ved. Coming or driving near.

आयःशुलिक *n.* (की *f.*) [अयःशुलिक P. V. 2. 73] Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तिल्लोपयति योजयिच्छेत्स आयःशुलिको जनः) cf. K. P. 10; अयःशुलिन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थात्) इत्यायःशुलिकः.

आयश्च 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि *a.* Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिह *a.* Sacrificing or procuring boat.

आयज्यु *a.* Inclined to sacrifice.

आयगः A gift given at a sacrifice; °भूत *a.* obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (withloc.); वयं स्वद्वयवतान् हे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतन [आयतेज, वत् आयते स्तु] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतना; Mu. 7 haugmen, स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was celebrated in her; R. 3. 36; मर्यादिनायतनमेकैकामरेद्वेषामावतन K. 103 °द्वयेन 130 domestic deer; Chāp. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanatorium, sacred place; as in द्वायतनं, मयावतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner-seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with *manas* as the six *Ayatana*). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनस्य State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् *a.* Having a certain seat or home. -*m.* N. of the fourth foot of Brahma.

आयत् *p. p.* [आयत्-क्त] 1 Dependence, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); देवायत् कुले जन्म मयावत् वृ पी-रुषं Ve. 3. 33; भाग्यायत्ततः परं S. 4. 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried; °ता, -रुषं dependence, humility, docility.

आयत्तिः *f.* [आयत्-क्ति] 1 Dependence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 An expedient remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, continuance in the right path. -9 Length. -10 Future time. (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v.)

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयस् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out; वरुणं-पाणि-आयच्छेत् Sk.; स्वर्गमायच्छमाना S. 4. v. 1; आयच्छति कृपाद्वज्जं Sk. draws up; बाणमुद्यममायसीत् Bk. 6. 119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.); Ms. 3. 217; 11. 100; Y. 1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Akm.); P. 1. 3. 28. -4 To grasp, possess; Bk 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -*Caus.* 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत् *p. p.* 1 Long; दक्षाङ्गुलमायत्तयतिः a stick ten fingers long; शतमध्ययं (योजनं) आयत्त Mb.; °स्वमावर्ति च दृक्कानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Diffuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. -*सः* An oblong (in geometry). -*तं ind.* Deeply, long; as in आयतं निश्चय. -*०००००*. -*अञ्ज* *a.* (की *f.*), -ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* (a woman) with large eyes. -*अपाय* *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -*अर्थः* half an oblong. -*आयतिः f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -*च्छदा* a plantain tree. -*हेल* *a.* long curved; Ku. 1. 47. -*स्तुः m.* [आयतं स्तोति, निः दीर्घः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयतिः *f.* 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time; the future; °भ्रंज K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; भूयसी त्वयदावतायतिः Si. 14. 5; रहस्यथापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 169; अनायति क्षमं वचः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, no good for the future; °रुहानिभूतः Mu. 4. 12; स्थिर° Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result; आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदावत् च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्म); यथा मित्रं भुवं लब्ध्वा कुरामप्यायतिक्षमं

Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kult.). -7 Connection, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent; तदायतिः Dk. 164 descended from him. -10 Restraint (of mind).

आयतिवत् *a.* 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

आयत् *m.* Ved. One who approaches, one who fastens or raises.

आयमत् 1 Length, extension. -2 Restraint, corbing. -3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयामः [आयम्-वत्] 1 Length; तिर्गगायामशोभी Me. 57. -2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restrain, control, stopping; पाणाशमवरायणाः Bg. 4. 29. पाणायामः परं तपः Ma. 2. 83.

आयामवत् *a.* Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयामित *a.* Stretched out, extended.

आयामिन् *a.* 1 One who restrains. -2 Long (in space or time); K. 25, 55; °यामाह Ki. 11. 48.

आयलुकः Impatience, longing.

आयवन् *Ved.* A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवसः, °स Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयत् 4 P. 1 To exert oneself; विहार्यामायत्ततः Mu. 3. 14. -2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; नायस्यति तपस्वी Bk. 6. 69, 14. 104, 15. 54. -*Caus.* 1 To trouble, afflict; आवासायति नां जलामिलावः K. 35; Mu. 7. 8; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; lessen, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow); अनायासितकारुका Pt. 1. 385.

आयसत् *p. p.* [यस-क्त] 1 Fained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 (Actively used) Toiling, labouring, exerting oneself.

आयासः [आयस-वत्] 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; बहुदायास Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहयूलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भयानि च ॥ शोकहर्षा तथायामः सर्वे स्नेहात् प्रदत्ते ॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयासक *m.* [आयस-प्बुत्] Causing fatigue, wearisome, troublesome; Bb. 3. 58.

आयासिन् *a.* [आयस-जि] 1 Exhausted, fatigued. -2 Making exertions, striving; मनस्तु तज्जावदशनायासि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस *a.* (की *f.*) [अयसो विकारः कृत्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic;

आयस इवमेव वा Mc. 8. 316; सस्त्रि मा जल्पः तवापसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. -स्त्री A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron; मूढं बुद्धनिवात्मानं हैमीभूत-मिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चर्कं परस्माच्चय-स्कात् इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); सयं, वज्ञं, वचनं, तुलां &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात a. Come, approached. -तं Excess, superabundance (उद्वेक); Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः f. [आ-या-क्तिच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयातं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting. आयचित्त a. Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु a. [इ-उच् Up. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. -युः 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Purūravā and Urvasī. -Comp. -बद्ध a. attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 A. or Caus. 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards; आयोजितस्तप-स्वारात् K. 173. -Caus. 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकार्यको मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलोऽ-न्वेषणश्चायुक्तो हूतकर्मणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. -क्तः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting, one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union; स देशो भ्रमरायोगः पक्षीप इव लक्ष्यते Rām. -6 Obstruction (रौच).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत a. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. -तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. -Caus. To oppose, attack,

fight with; रथिनः पाव्चारनायोधयति U. 5.

आयुधः, -धं [आयुध् धनर्थे क्] 1 A weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, e. g. a sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त, e. g. a diac; (3) यंत्रयुक्त, e. g. an arrow; न मे त्वद्वन्येन विसौहृदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). -धं 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -Comp. (-अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमदयायुधगारं परिव्रयायुध-सहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -जीविन् a. living by one's weapon. (-म.) a warrior, soldier. -धमिणी (the tree called जयंती (रोमाञ्जने तस्या आयुधमन्त्रात्). -पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक a. Relating to arms. -कः [आयुधेन जीवति दृच्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय a. [आयुध-इति-ञ्] Bearing or using weapons. -धी, -धीय 1 A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णामातिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतां स्वयि वीर चाते 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; मययो तूर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुस् n. [इ-असि-णिच् Up. 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life; दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तन्नकेणापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मेमणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; आयुर्धे-ज्ञतं वृणा परिमितं Bh. 3. 107; ज्ञातयुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; मार्गो हि भूतानामायुः तस्मात्सर्वायुधश्चते। सर्वमेव ते आयुर्गतिं Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final s of this word is changed to व् before hard consonants, and to र् before soft ones).

-Comp. -कर a. (री f.) promoting long life; K. 351. -काम a. wishing for long life or health. -कृत् a. giving or producing life. -द्वयं 1. a medicament. -2. ghee. -योगः N. of a योग in astronomy. -वृद्धिः f. long life, longevity. -वेदः [आयुर्विदम् विद्येने-नेन वा आयुर्विद्वीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different departments: (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs; (3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind supposed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभूयं treatment of children; (6) अमृतं doctrine of antidotes, (7) रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs; and (8) वाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of remedies to increase

generative power). -वेदवृद्धः, -वेदमय, -वेदिक, -वेदिन् a. 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medical science, medical. (-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1. remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1; जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. -स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मत् a. [आयुष् मत्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मन्तं सुते स्ते Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; e. g. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting; of. Ms. 2. 125; आयुष्मन् भव सोम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवाद्ने). -3 Lasting. -4 Old. -म. 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृत्तिका; the third lunar mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few comps.) Life; e. g. पुरुषायुषजीविष्या R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, के-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jainas) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य a. [आयुः प्रयोजनमस्य, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इषुं यज्ञस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रयसं परं Ms. 1. 103, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. 1; Dk. 158. -वर् 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. -2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आयि ind. An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव, स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a Śūdra by a Vaiśya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms. 10. 48); इन्द्रायोगवः इक्ष्वा वाजास्रध्रिषो वृणात्। वैश्यराज्यविश्रास्तु जायते वर्णसंकरात्। -वो A woman of this tribe.

आरः, -र [आ-र-वच्] 1 Brass. -2 Oxide of iron. -3 An angle, corner. -4 N. of a tree (मयुराश्रकल). -रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 Going. -4 Distance. -5 Nearness, as in आरान् q. v. -6 Extremity (प्रतभाग). -र (आ-र-अच्) 1 A shoemaker'sawl. -2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. -3 A spoke; of. अर. -4 A goad, or whip; उद्यम्पारामय-कापोस्थितस्य Si. 18. 7. -Comp. -अग्र 1 the point of an awl. -2 the iron thong at the end of a whip. -आवलिः N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. -ब्रुदः, -रं brass; U. 5. 14.

आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.
आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. -**क्षः**, -**क्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guard ; **आरक्षे मयमे स्थितान्** Rām. ; Śānti. 3. 5 ; Ms. 3. 204. -2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (**कुंमसंघि**). -3 The part of the forehead below this junction. -4 An army.

आरक्ष (**क्षि**) **कः** 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. -2 A village or police magistrate.

आरक्षवृक्षः The tree Cassia Fiatola (**Mar.** बाहवा) largely used in medicinal recipes. -**घं** Its fruit.

आरक्षित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c. ; **अरक्षित**.

आरक्षः [**आ र्क्ष्**] An actor.

आरक्षुः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses ; (the people of Guzzerath in Rāvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airatessa) ; the inhabitants of this country (**pl.**). -2 A horse from this country.

आरक्षं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. -2 A precipice.

आरक्षि [**आ र्क्ष्-अनि**] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (**यी** *f.*) [**अरण्य-टक्**] Relating to or sprung from Arāṇi q. v. -**यः** N. of Suka. -**घं** or **एर्वन्** Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahābhārata.

आरण्य *a.* (**व्या**, -**व्यो** *f.*) [**अरण्ये भवः**] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (**opp.** **ग्राम्य**) ; **पशुः** Ms. 10. 48 ; (**आरण्यपशु** is of 7 kinds : - **सरीसृपेण रुक्षेत्रे महिषो वानरस्तथा** । **पुष्यतर्क्षी सुश्वेव पशुर्वे सवधा मत्स्ये ॥**). -**व्यः**, -**व्ये** 1 A forest. -2 A kind of oorn growing without sowing seed. -3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (**see** **राशि** below). -4 Cow-dung (-**व्यः** only). -5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahābhārata. -6 N. of a Kāṇḍa in the Rāmāyana. -**Comp.** -**कुक्षटा** a wild cock. -**गानं** one of the four Gānas or psalmbooks of the Sāma veda. -**पर्वन्** *n.* N. of the third book of the Mahābhārata, usually called Vana-Parvan. -**पशुः** a wild beast. -**सुद्धा** a kind of bean. -**राशिः** (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. -2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [**अरण्ये भवः** **वृक्ष्**] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words **अध्याय**, **पशुव्य**, **श्याय**, **पथिन्**, **विहार** and **हासन्** P. IV. 2 129 Vārt.). -**कः** 1 A forester, an inhabitant of the woods ; **तपाःवृद्धभागः प्रसक्तं दृष्ट्यारण्यका हि ना** S. 2. 13 ; R. 6. 15. -**क** An Aranyaka ; it is one of a class of religious and philosophi-

cal writings (connected with the Brāhmaṇas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there ; *a. g.* **वेतेत्यारण्यकं**, **बृहदारण्यकं** and **तैत्तिरीयाण्यकं**, **अरण्येऽनुष्मानतस्वात्** **आरण्यकं** Bri Ar. Up. ; (**अरण्येऽव्यनादेव** **आरण्यकमुदाहृतं**). -**Comp.** -**क** the title of the third book of the Rāmāyana.

आरथः [**ईषत्स्वलो रथः**] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरभ् 1 A 1 To begin, commence, undertake ; **आरभेऽरुमेवाज्ञाः** Subhāsh. ; **आरभ्या बलिबिद्युदं** Bk. 5. 38. -2 To be active or energetic, be busy ; **अत्पनारभमाणस्य** Si. 2. 91. -3 To rely on. -4 To reach or attain to, obtain. -5 To seize, grasp. -6 To form, make ; **यूतैः** **यंचभिरारभ्ये वेहे** Bhāg.

आरभ्य *p. p.* Begun, commenced. -**घं** Beginning.

आरभ्या *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [**आरभ्-अटि**] An enterprising or courageous man. -**टः**, -**टी** Boldness, confidence. -**टी** 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural horrible events on the stage ; **मायेदजालसंश्रामक्रीषेद्वृत्तानांदिचेष्टितैः** । **संयक्ता** **व्यवस्थाधैरुद्धतामयी मया ॥** (said to be of four kinds, **see** S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). -2 A kind of literary style (**वृत्ति**). -3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with **abl.**) : **मालत्याः** **प्रथमावलोकविषयादारभ्य** Māl. 6. 3 ; S. 3 ; R. 102, 134. 196 ; sometimes with **acc.** also ; **मतिपह्लिनमारभ्य** Bhāg.

आरंभः [**आरभ्-वृक्ष्** **सुम्**] 1 Beginning, commencement ; **उपयः** plan of commencement ; **दृष्ट्यारंभे** **हर** **पशुपतेराईना** **गांजिनेच्छा** Me. 99. -2 An introduction. -3 (*a*) An act, undertaking, deed, work ; **आरंभैः** **सङ्गारंभः** R. 1. 15 ; Ku. 7. 71 ; V. 3 ; Bh. 2. 69 ; R. 7. 31 ; Bg. 12. 16. (*b*) Preparation ; U. 4 (*c*) A thing begun ; U. 4. -4 Haste, speed, velocity ; **चंद्रारंभः** **समीरा** **Vo.** 2. 18. -5 Effort, exertion ; Bg. 14. 12. -6 Scene, action ; **चित्रारंभितारंभ** **द्वयावस्थे** R. 2. 31. -7 Prides. -8 Killing, slaughter.

आरंभक *a.* [**आरभ्-वृक्ष्** **सुम्**] Undertaking, beginning.

आरंभणं [**आ र्भ् ल्युट् सुम्**] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरंभिन् *a* Enterprising ; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport ; **आरम् परं स्मरे** Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. -2 To cease, stop (to speak) ; leave off ; **विरामोऽस्तिवति चारमेत्** Me. 2. 73. -3 To rest, take rest.

आरत् *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased ; Ki 5. 6 ; **see** **अनारत्** also. -2 Quiet, gentle. **आरतिः** *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (**Mar.** **आरती**).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [**रप्-वृ**] Pleasing, delightful ; **रामभद्र युगाराम** **Mv.** 7. 40. -**मः** 1 Delight, pleasure ; **इन्द्रियारामः** **Bg.** 3. 16 ; **आरमारामा** **Ve.** 1. 31 ; **एकाराम** **Y.** 3. 58. -2 A garden, grove ; **प्रियारामा हि वेदेष्वासीत्** **U.** 2 ; **आरामाधिपतिर्विकेकविकलः** **Bv.** 1. 31. [*cf.* **Pers.** **Arām**]. -**Comp.** -**जातिता** *N.* of a fragrant plant (**आनंदी**).

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरंबणं (**Vedio** for **आलंबनं**) Support.

आरव &c. **See** under **आरु**.

आरस्यं [**अरस्य माषः** **पृश्**] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा **See** under **आर**.

आरात् *ind.* [**आ-रा-आ** **आति** **Tv.** ; **abl.** of **आर** *q. v.*] 1 Near, in the vicinity of ; (with **abl.** or by itself) ; **तमर्च्यमारारुद्विभर्त्मानं** **R.** 2. 10 ; 5. 9. -2 Far from ; with **acc.** also in both these senses ; **Si.** 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28 ; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance ; **U.** 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [**आरात्-छ** ; **P.** IV. 2. 104 Vārt.] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [**आ-रा-किच्**] An enemy.

आरात्रिकं [**आरात्रावपि निर्वृत्तं वृश्**] 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (**Mar.** **आरती** **औषाळें**) ; **सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सप्तवारारु** **आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्**. -2 The light so waved ; **शिरासि निहितभारं पात्र-** **मारारत्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भ्रूयस्ते कृपाई** **कटाक्षः** **Sankara**.

आराध 5, 10 P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of ; **परेषां चेतांसि मतिद्वेषसमा-** **राधय बहुधा** **Bh.** 3. 34, 2. 4-5 ; **R.** 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23 ; **Me.** 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification ; **येनामार-** **धनाय** **U.** 1 ; **वदि वा जानकीमपि आराध-** **नाय लोकानां मुंचतो मास्ति मे वय्या** 1. 12.

41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रचे। Mb. -3 A means of pleasing; इवं तु ते भक्ति-नम्रं कृतमाराधनं वयुः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. —ना Service. —नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity)

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; नम्यमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; वितरमाराधयिता भव V. 5.

आराध्ययिष्यु *a.* Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिकः [आरालं इटिलं चरति टङ्] One who deals crookedly, a conk; (चनलीमेन परोरस्ताहतेः पाचको विषादिंसमृष्टं पचतीति तस्य तथास्यं).

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरुः [आ-रिच् वच्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contract. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरोचित *a.* [आ-रिच्-यिच् क] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरोचितधृचतुरीः कदाचैः Ku. 3. 5.

आरित्रिक *a.* [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर (रा)वा [आ-र-अप् पक्षे वज्र] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चकारावँ Bām -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् *a.* Sounding, noisy; न्युरारावाण Ku. 3. 16.

आरुः [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. —का *f.* A pitcher.

आरुकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himalayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, choose, like; वारुं नारोचयेऽरुष्ये Bām.

आरोका. 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन *a.* Shining.

आरुज्, -ज *a.* [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्तु *a.* Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि [अरुण्य आपत्ये ण्] Belonging to, or sprung from Aruna. q. v. —णि 1 N. of Uddālaka. -2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vlnatā (वैनेत्ये.)

आरुणी *f.* Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; वंधुना सुच-मारुणत्वं Bk. 17. 49 -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. —*Caus.* To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Mann and the mother of अंबे.

आरुक्करं The fruit of the tree called महतक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, beatride, get upon (with acc. sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुहोह K. 111; आरुह् रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरुह-कुडालचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potte's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल धृतमिष नामारुह्मिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारुहे दुनरि चलेष चरणः Mn 3. 30. 27; so यौवनारुह, योगारुह. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौंदर्यस्य पारमारुहा न वा Dk. 88; K. 2. 13; तुलां यद्यारुहेति दंतधामना Ku. 5. 34; आरुहोह कुमुदाकरोपमां R. 19. 34. The senses of this root are modified according to the noun with which is joined; आरुह-रथा Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तद्भागमारुहशुभहर्षः R. 5. 61; मंत्रि-पद्मारुहः Mu. 6; सर्कारुहा 6. 19 engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिम रोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदधीमारुहः attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारुहा M. 8; संजयं पुनराह H. 1. 7. running a risk; सज्ञयमारुहोह शैलाः Ki. 13. 16. —*Caus.* (-रोह-प-यति) 1 To cease to go up or ascend. raise up, elevate; अमारयोऽस्मान्पुरातनीमवस्थामारोपयिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; सूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनीषिष्यमात्मना Ku. 6. 17. -2 To cease to mount or sit (on one self) (Atm.); कपोलारोहयेते निषादिनं Sl. 12. 5. -3 To cease to grow, plant (lit.). -4 To establish, instal, seat (fig.); राज्ये आरोपिता वयं Mn. 7. 18; इत्यारोपित-पुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. -5 To osuse, produce, bring out; उस्मानं K. 105; व-णयं 134, 142; आरापिनमोतरभूत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. -6 To place, fix, direct; अंकमारोच्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आज्ञावाङ्मारोप-यंतः Kl. 18. 46 conferring or pronouncing; आभरणभारमणेषु नारोपयंति K. 203 pot or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कु

S. 6 commit to paper; आरोपयते शिल्ल H. 2. 47. -7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्य-भारमारोच्य K. 57; अमात्यपदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. -8 To osuse to go to or attain a particular state; कतरुं कर्णपुरतामा-रोपितं K. 60; आरोच्य गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118 -9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; अत्रम-न्यारोपिताभिमानाः K. 108. 185; हाथ हि भूमेः अग्निने मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14 40. -10 To string (as a bow); धनुसारोपयत् U. 4; तं देवमा-रोपितवृष्यचपि Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8. आरुह्यु *a.* Wishing to ascend, mount or roach; कैलासगिरं वृषमारुह-सोः R. 2. 35; वयं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुह् *a.* Ved. Ascending. —*f.* 1 Excrescence. -2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह् *a.* [आ-रुह-क] Ascending, mounting &c. —*ह* Ascend.

आरुह् *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरुहो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft used actively; आरुह्मदीन् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; S. 4; so वृक्षं. नावं. हयं, रथं &c.; चक्रं, दौलां. -2 Raised up, elevated on high. -3 Arisen produced. —*ह* Ascending. mounting; See अरुह्युह.

आरुहिः *f.* Ascend. mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अरुह्युहिर्भवाते महतामप्यपञ्चजनित्रा S. 4. v. 1.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुस्थवस्त्रारोपेऽद्यथापः Vedānta 8.; attributing or assigning to, imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेऽपि Ak. -2 Considering as equal; identification (as in सारोप लक्षण). -3 Super-imposition. -4 Imposing (as a burden) burdening or charging with. -5 Placing in or upon. -6 Relating to. -7 Superior position.

आरोपक *a.* Placing, fixing, plant-ing.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आर्द्रासतारोपणमवभूतं R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) estab-lishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Mn. 3. -2 Causing to mount or ascend, raising (to heaven). -3 Planting. -4 The stringing of a bow. -5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. -2 Fixed, placed, made. -3 Strung (as a bow). -4 Deposited, entrusted. -5 Consecrated, hallowed. -6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह-वच्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अम्बारोह, हयं-नारोह; सारोहणां च वाजिनं Bām.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 Ascend, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, eleva-

tion, altitude, height; नगाधारोह उ-
च्छ्राय Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride. -5
A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's
waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न चरा-
रोहा Udh. ; आरोहेतिचिह्नहृत्तित्थिः
St. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of
measure. -9 A mine. -10 Descend-
ing.

आरोहक a. 1 Ascending, mount-
ing, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating.
-3 Rising. -कः 1 A rider, driver; इ-
स्परारोहकः Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

आरोहणं 1 The act of rising, as-
cending, mounting; आरोहणार्थं नवी-
बन्धेन कामस्य सोपावसिष्य प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1.
39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c.). -3
A stair-case, ladder. -4 The rising or
growing of new shoots, growing (of
plants) -5 A raised stage for danc-
ing. -6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक a. Relating to mount-
ing or ascending.

आरोहिन a. Ascending, mounting.

आरु a. Of a tawny colour. -क
m. 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog;
a crab; see आरु. -3 N. of a medici-
nal plant on the Himalaya.

आरे ind. Ved. 1 Far, far from
(with abl.). -2 Near. -Comp. -अथ
a. Ved. having evil far removed.
-अथ a. one from whom blame is
far removed. -अथु a. one whose ene-
mies are driven far away.

आरेवतः N. of a tree (आरवश्च
q. v.). -ते The fruit of this tree.

आरोहणं Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं [अरोगस्य भावा अर्थ] Free-
dom from disease, good health.
-Comp. -शाला an hospital.

आर्किः [अकस्य अपत्यं इत्] A son of
अक, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the
planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Su-
griva, (5) वेपथ्वतमनु.

आक्ष (कीर्ति.) [कृत्स्नस्येदं अण्] Stel-
lar, regulated by stars or pertaining
to them. -क्षी A son or descendant
of Rishka. -Comp. -वर्षः a stellar
year or revolution of a constella-
tion.

आर्क्षोद् [कृक्षोद्-अण्] Inhabiting
the mountain Rikshoda.

आगलः -ली [अगलमेव स्वार्थं अण्] A
bolt or bar; see अगलं.

आग्बंध = आग्बंध q. v.

आधा [आ अध-अच्] A kind of
yellow bee.

आधर्ष a. Relating to this bee. -धर्ष
Wild honey.

आर्ध्व a. (की. f.) [अर्धा अस्त्यस्य ण
P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worship-
ping, pious. -2 Relating to the Rik
or Rigveda.

आर्चीक a. (की. f.) [ऋषि मया, ऋ-
चो व्याख्यातो ग्रंथो वा उच्] Relating to the
Rigveda, or explaining it. -कं An
epithet of the Sama-Veda.

आर्चीक a. [ऋचिके पथे मया अण्]
Belonging to the ऋचीक mountain.
-कः The mountain ऋचीक.

आर्जवं [ऋचोर्भावं अण्] 1 Straight-
ness; दूरं यात्युदरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्ज-
वं धावति S. D. -2 Straightforward-
ness, rectitude of conduct, upright-
ness, honesty, sincerity, open-heart-
edness; अहिंसा क्षांतरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7;
क्षेत्रमार्जवश्च K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. -3
Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13;
Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जीक a. [ऋजीकस्येदं अण्] Be-
longing to the ऋजीक country, or
a vessel called ऋजीक. -कः A lake
in the ऋजीक country; (according to
others) perhaps a milk-vessel or
celestial vessel in which the heav-
enly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय = आर्जीक a. -या 1 A
terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river
(विपाशा).

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इत्] The son
of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त a. [आ-क-क] 1 Afflicted with-
struck by, suffering from, pained
by; usually in comp., कामार्ते, क्षुभार्ते,
दुर्भारं &c. -2 Sick, diseased; आर्तस्य
दुर्भारं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. -3
Distressed, afflicted, struck by calam-
ity, oppressed, unhappy; आ-
र्तत्राणां चः शब्दं न प्रहृष्टमनागति S. 1.
11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32.
-4 Perishable (विनाशित्). -Comp.
-नादा, -वचन, -स्वरा, a cry of distress.
-बंधु, -साधुः a friend of the dis-
tressed.

आर्ति f. [आ-क-क्ति] 1 Distress,
affliction, suffering, pain, injury
(bodily or mental). -आर्ति न पृथसि
पुस्तकमस्तत्त्वं V. 2 16; अर्जुनिमश-
मनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Ms. 53. -2
Mental agony, anguish; उत्कंठार्ति
Amarn. 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4
Sickness, disease. -5 The end of
a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् a. Suffering from pain,
afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिदी.

आर्तन Ved. 1 A mortal com-
bat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव a. (वा-की. f.) [ऋतुस्य प्रायः,
अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to
the season; seasonal; अभिर्ष्य वि-
तिमार्तवी R. 8. 36; स्वयमेणु ममेदमार्तवं
Ku. 4. 68; V. 1. 13; vernal; R.
9. 26 48. -2 Menstrual, relating
to or produced by this discharge.

-वः A section of the year, a com-
bination of several seasons (Ved).
-वी A mare. -वं 1 The menstrual
discharge (of women); नोपपच्छे-
त्यस्योऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवद्वयं Ms. 4. 40,
3. 48. -2 Certain days after men-
strual discharge, favourable to
conception. -3 A flower.

आर्तवेची A woman during her
courses.

आर्तिः The end of a bow.

आर्तिजीन a. (नी. f.) [ऋत्विजं तस्म-
मिति वच्] Fit for the office of a
sacificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्तिज्य [ऋत्विजो भावः कर्म वाच्यश्च]
The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ a. (की. f.) [अर्थोदायतः अण्]
1 Relating to a thing or object.
-2 Relating to, dependent on, sense
(opp. शब्द); आर्थी उपमा &c. -3
Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing,
possession of a thing.

आर्थिक a. (की. f.) [अर्थं गृह्णाति उक्]
1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich. -4
Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र a. [आ-अर्द्-क् दीर्घश्च Up. 2.
18] 1 Wet, moist, damp; तंभीमादर्द्रा
नयनसलिलैः Ms. 86, 43; आर्द्राक्षता-
रोपणमन्वभूता R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent,
living, not dry, green, juicy; अर्द्रि
द्वयं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. -3
Fresh, new; कामीबाह्वीपराधः Amarn.
2; कांतमादर्द्रापराधं M. 3. 12; R. 14. 4.
-4 Soft, tender; oft used with
words like स्नेह, दया, कृपा in the
sense of ' flowing with, ' moved, '
' melted ' ; स्नेहाद्वि द्वयं a heart wet or
melted with pity; कर्णा, द्या, प्रेम-
दर्द्राः वेष्टाः Mál. 5. 7. -5 Full of feel-
ing, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. -द्रा N.
of a constellation or the sixth lunar
mansion so called (consisting
of one star). [of. Gr. ardo]. -Comp.
-काष्ठं green wood. -दातु a. Ved.
giving moisture. -नयन a. weeping.
-पदी a woman with wet feet.
-पवित्र a. Ved. having a wet strain-
er, epithet of the Soma. -पृथ a.
watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्टाः क्रियंती
वाजिनः S. 1. -माषा a leguminous
shrub (माषपर्णी). -शाकं fresh ginger.
-तुण्डकः (°द्रा) the dragon's tail or
descending node, N. of Ketu.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, fresh-
ness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक a. (की. f.) Born under
the constellation Ardra; cf. P. IV.
3. 28. -कं Ginger in its undried
state, wet ginger (Mar आले).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten;
Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध्व a. (Only used at the be-
ginning of comp.) Half. -Comp.

—पाठक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सार्धपाठक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4. 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —परिचक, —कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) bought with half a Praatha or Kamsa. —मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —रात्रिका: (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्धमहति उक्] Sharing half, relating to a half. —क: One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brahmana; see the quotation under अर्थिक.

आर्थुक *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial profitable.

आर्षयित् *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आभव *a.* (के *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the Ribhus.

आर्य *a.* [ऋषवत्] 1 Aryan. —2 Worthy of an Arya. —3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; पदार्थमस्यामभिलाषे मे मनः S. 1. 22; so आर्यवेशः, respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचाणक्या, आर्य अंघ्रिणी &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:— (1) वाच्यो नदीस्ववाराचार्यानां परस्परः । (2) वयं स्वेषुचनेवाच्यो मधुरैरासीति चाग्रजः । (3) (व-कृषो) अमास्य आर्येति चेत्रेः । (4) स्वैरुष्या नामभिर्विभैर्वि आर्येति चेत्रेः । S. D. 431. —4 Noble, fine, excellent. —र्षः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, द्रुप, and दास; विजानीनाचार्यान्पे च द्रुपया; Rv. 1. 51. 8. —2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति प्रकृताशरे स वा आर्य इति स्वतः n. —3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to सूद्र). —4 A respectable or honorable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भव-रथार्यो न वनेन न विद्यया Mb. —5 A man of noble birth. —6 A man of noble character. —7 A master, owner. —8 A preceptor. —9 A friend. —10 A Vaisya. —11 A father-in-law (as

in जार्षयुव) —12 A Buddha. —13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. —14 A son of Manu Sāvārpa. —र्षो 1 N. of Pārvaṭi. —2 A mother-in-law. —3 A respectable woman. —4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —अष्टशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. —आवर्तः [आर्या आवर्तते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himālaya and Vindhya respectively; of. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्राद्यु वे पूर्ववासमुद्राच्च पश्चिमात् । तयोरेवातरं गिर्योः (हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोः) आर्यवर्तं वि-दुर्बुधाः ; also 10. 34. —युद्ध *a.* [आर्यस्य गृहः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble. —2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृहं निगृहीतपक्षेः R. 2. 33. —3. respectable, right, decorous. —देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्रः 1. son of an honourable man. —2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. —3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. —4. the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). —ग्राय *a.* 1. inhabited by the Aryas. —2. abounding with respectable people. —महः N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. —भावः honourable character or behaviour. —मार्गः the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. —मिश्र *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. — (—अः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रात् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. —2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वाश्रमिभ्यः प्रथममेव आज्ञतं S. 1.; आर्यमिश्रा प्रमाणं M. 1. —युवन् *m.* an Aryan youth. —रूप *a.* having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite, impostor. —लिम्बित् *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. —वृत्त *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (—त्तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. —वेश *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress, fine. —व्रत *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noblemen. (—त्तं) the duty of an Aryan. —श्रेतः a noble or honourable man. —संघः the whole body of the Aryans.

—सत्यः a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). —हलं *ind.* [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. —दुष्ट *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [आर्य-स्वार्थ-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. —2 A grand-father. —3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. —कं A ceremony performed to the Manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the Manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. —2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् *ind.* After, afterwards; behind.

आर्शा *a.* Belonging to the antelope.

आर्ष *a.* (र्षी *f.*) [ऋषिर्दि अण्] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्यः प्रयोमः संयुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावनार्थे Sk; आर्षो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्षः प्रत्ययः P. II. 4. 58. —2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. —र्षः A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bridegroom; आर्षाचार्यस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्गाह; आर्षोदाता a wife married according to this form. —र्षी A class of Vedic metres. —र्षि 1 The holy text, the Vedas. —2 Sacred descent. —3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author.

आर्षेय *a.* (र्षी *f.*) [ऋषि-उक्] 1 Relating to a Rishi. —2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. —र्ष 1 Sacred descent. —2 A collection of Rishis (ऋषिसङ्घः).

आर्षभ *a.* (र्षी *f.*) [ऋषभ-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्षवः [ऋषभ-ञ्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अर्हत्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —त्तं The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्हत्स्य The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती—त्ये [P. V. 1. 124 VArt.] Fitness.

आल *a.* [आ-अल् पर्यायी अल्] Large, extensive. —लः, —लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; अकृ अन्तित with poison as an arrow. —2 Trick,

fraud ; रेषां श्रुतमालजालाय K. 288 ; जालानि चित्तवती 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष् 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्षि a. [लक्ष् इत्] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent ; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible ; दंत-मुकुलात् S. 7. 17.

आलक्ष्यण्य [अलक्षयस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Misfortune, crime.

आलगदः [अलगदं एव स्वार्थे अण्] A water cobra.

आलय 1 P. To address, speak to, converse; व गालयामि K. 164; तस्या नामधेयेन भर्त्रा देव्यालपिता V. 2 addressed. -*Caus.* To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question ; यदा कश्चिन्नामालाययिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387 ; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation; अपे दक्षिणन वृक्ष बाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; प्रवसनालप Amar. 97 ; ललितालापे Srut. 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical lesson. -5 A question.

आलापन a. Causing to speak or converse with. -नं 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्ति-वाचनं).

आलाप्य, -लापनीय *pot. p.* To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापित् a. Speaking to, conversing with. -नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch ; नामाल-न्याकंभीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5:87, 4. 117 ; Bk. 14. 91 ; सत्येनायधमालभे ; सत्येन (सत्यं) आत्मानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to ; अतिवरां कतिमालप्स्यते ते (बधुः) Me. 15 v. 1. ; K&M. 9. 63. -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices) ; मातर्वै पशूनालभन्ते Sat. Br. ; गर्दभं पशु-मालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. -*Caus.* 1 To touch. -2 To commence.

आलभ्य *p. p.* 1 Touched ; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलभ्यिः f. 1 Touching. -2 Killing ; immolation.

आलभन् 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल(लं)भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed ; to be touched or rubbed.

आलभः, -भनं [आलभ् वच् श्चुट् मुच्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching ; Y. 3. 157 ; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing

off, uprooting (of plants) ; Ms. 11 145. -3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice) ; अश्वालंभं गवालंभं Adiparāna.

आलभिन a. Touching, seizing.

आलम्ब i A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on ; आश्रामाल-व्य Rām. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take ; अथालंब्य वच् रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up ; अधोरपालंबिते R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome ; तस्य कवि-ता मन्विचत्तमालंबिते Dhrtas. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume ; अहमेवार्थमांशं चय Ms. 2. 20 ; स्वा-तंत्र्यमालंब्य K. 181 ; 13. 14 ; यज्ञ-शरीरं नवमालंबिते Mr. 7. 18 obtained ; Ki. 17. 34 ; so इयानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदा-स्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended ; मुखालंबितहेमसूत्रं V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon ; तमालंब्य रसोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth ; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलम्ब a. Hanging down. -बः 1 Depending on or from. -2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay ; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. -3 Support, protection ; तवालंबाहं व स्फुरदलघुगर्वण सहसा Jag. ; सीतां शूर्ये यथासुखं निरालंबं इच्छियामि Rām. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. -बत् N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलम्बनं 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay ; Ki. 2. 13 ; Pt. 1. 32 : sustaining, supporting ; Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode ; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason, cause. -5 Base -6 (In Rhet.) That on which a ras or sentiment, as it were, hangs ; person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:—आलम्बन and उद्दीपन ; s. g. in the Bbhata's sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलम्बन of the *Rasa* and the attendant circumstance which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters) ; for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-233. -7 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -8 Silent repetition of a prayer. -9 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, i. e. रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -10 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas*.

आलंबित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended. -2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7 ; Y. 5. 2.

आलंबित् a. 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon ; दशालंबी शटका Pt. 1. 144 ; depending on ; R. 12. 85. -2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding ; कुलालंबी पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. -3 Wearing ; गजाजिनालंबि Ku. 5. 78.

आलर्क a. [अलर्कस्येदं अण्] Relating to or caused by a mad dog ; आलर्कं विषामिव सर्वतः प्रसृते U. 1. 40.

आलवण्यं [अलवण्यस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवालं [आसमंतात् लवं जललवं आला-ति, आ-ला क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree) ; पूरणे निष्कृता Si. 1 ; विश्वाताय विहंगा-नामालवालांशुपायिना R. 1. 51.

आलस a. (सी f.) [आलसानि इषत् व्यप्रियते अच्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य a. Idle, slothful, apathetic. -स्यं [अलसस्य भावः, व्यञ्ज] Idleness, sloth, want of energy ; शक्तस्य चाप्य-दुस्मादः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Sutr. ; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभि-चारिभाव) ; for example:—न तथा भूषय-त्वं न तथा भाषते सर्वा । जुभते सुहृतासी-ना बाला गर्भभालासा S. D. 183.

आलातं [अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A fire-brand.

आलानं [आलीयतेऽव, आली-श्चुर] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied ; tying post, also the rope that ties him ; अस्तुत्तुम्बिवालाजानमनिर्वाणस्य दं-तिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81 ; आरुते युहते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक a. (की f.) [आलान-उक्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied ; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव दिपे-द्दः R. 14. 38.

आलाबुः (ह्) f. A pumpkin gourd ; see अलाबु.

आलावर्तं A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [आल पर्याप्तमास्यं अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि a. 1 Useless, idle, unmean- ing. -2 Honest, sincere (विशदस्य). -लिः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -ली, -ली f. 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman) ; निवार्यतामाले किमप्ययं वच् Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68 ; Ama- ra. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous line ; (cf. आलि) ; तापांतमोरस्ररलीष रेजे सुनिपरेपर Kā. 6. 49 ; रथपाले Amar. 89 ; खद्योतालि Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A ridge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.

आलिख 6 P. 1 To write, delineate; draw lines; मनो निष्ठाशुच्यं धमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mā. 1. 31; Mk. 2. -2 To paint, draw in a picture: आलिखित इव सर्षतो रंगः S. 1; V. 2; नामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितं Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. -3 To portray, write, sketob. -4 To scratch, scrape, tonoh; as in विष्णुमालिखंतमिवांबरं.
आलेखः 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

आलेखन a. Scratching, painting. -नी A brush, pencil. -नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.
आलेख्य pol. p. To be written, painted &c. -रुचं 1 A painting, picture; इति संसंभेणो बाणो बलस्यालेखयदेवताः Si. 2 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. -2 A writing. -Comp. -लेखा a. painting. -शेष a. having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलिङ्ग 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, grasp, encircle.
आलिङ्गा 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.

आलिङ्गन Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स पाप); आलिङ्गननिर्घृतिः R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds: आमोद°, सुदित°, वेमन°, मानस°, रुचि°, मदन and विनोद°).

आलिङ्गित p. p. Embraced, clasped. -सः A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. -तं An embrace.

आलिङ्गित् a. Embracing &c. -m (नी), आलिङ्ग्याः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (श्व); चतुरंगुल-हीनोत्रयान्मुले चैकांगुलेन यः 1 यथाकृतिः स आलिङ्ग्य आलिङ्ग्य स हि वाद्यते ॥ Sub-
 ८ Arpava.

आलिङ्गर: [अलिङ्गर एव स्वार्थे अण्] A large earthen water-jar.

आलिङ्गः, -दकः [अलिङ्ग एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिम् m. A scorpion.
आलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आलिपकमुचमयेरिच प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चन्दनमंगनाभिः Bs. 6. 12.

आलिप a. Anointing,
आलिपन [लिप्-त्युद्-भृत्] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलेप a. To be anointed. -वः, -वमं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liment.

आली = आलि. q. v.
आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भयोपरि कणिकारकुमुमाग्यालीयते वृ-
 पद् 1 V. 2. 23. -2 To faint; हृद्ग्रहली-
 यते भीत Mb. -3 To melt.

आलयः, -यं [आलीयतेऽस्मिन्, आ ली-अच्]
 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवशङ्करां सुधोरे खाडवं वनं Mb.; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्थं निवर्तन्त्यालये चिरं Rām.; सर्वाञ्जनस्थानकुतालयात् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janaatbāna.
 -2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमाल-
 यो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so देवा-
 लयं, विद्यालयं &c.; fig. also; दुःख°
 Bg. 8. 51; गुण°. -3 Contact. -4
 ind. Till destruction.

आलीन p. p. 1 Embraced. -2 Stick-
 ing or clinging to; आलीनचन्दनौ R. 4. 51; so °अनरे पदे. -3 Melted, fused
 -नं, -नकं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 Contact.
आलीढ p. p. [आलिङ्क] 1 Lick-
 ed, eaten, lapped, scraped. -2
 Wounded, hurt; भनान्यमालीढमिवासु-
 राब्धेः R. 2. 37. -3 Closed (as in
 sleep) Dk. 117. -४ A particular atti-
 tude in shooting, the right knee be-
 ing advanced and the left leg retracted;
 अतिष्ठदालीढविशेषाशोभिना R. 3. 52;
 see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलीढकं The frolicking of a calf.
आलुः 1 An owl. -2 An esculent
 root (not applied to potato &c.). -3
 Ebony; black ebony. -लुः f. A pit-
 cher, water-jar. -लु (n.) A raft,
 float.

आलुकः 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु).
 -2 An epithet of Sessa. -कं An
 esculent root.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to
 pieces; इत्येनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20.

आलुइ 1 P. or Caus. To stir up,
 agitate, shake, disturb; कौरवचनमा-
 लुइयते Ve. 3. 4; विषमालोइच पास्यामि
 Mb.; (fig.) to dive into; Pt. 1; to
 examine scrutinizingly; भरतादिमतं
 सर्वमालोइचातिप्रयत्नतः 1.

आलुइने 1 Stirring, shaking, agi-
 tating. -2 Mixing, blending.

आलुइत p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated.
 -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered.
आलुइतनं Plundering, taking away
 by force.

आलुल a. Shaking, unsteady.
आलु See आलु
आलून p. p. Cot, cut off. Ku.
 2. 41.

आलोक 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, per-
 ceive, behold; स्वमार्गमालोके S. D.;
 अयालुलोके तपोवनं Bk. 2. 24; used in
 an astrological sense also. -2 To
 consider, regard, contemplate; तुष-
 मिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bb. 3. 66.
 -3 To express congratulations,
 greet; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितं मवृचः
 Vo. 4.

आलोका, -कनं 1 Seeing, beholding.
 -2 Sight, aspect, appearance; पद्मालो-
 के चूर्सनं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; सुख°
 V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; R. 1. 84; Me. 3,

37. -3 Range of sight; आलोके ते नि-
 पतति पुरा सा बालिष्याकुला वा Me. 85;
 R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. -4 Light, lustre,
 splendour; आलोकमार्गं सहसा व्रजन्त्या
 R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window; निरालोकं
 लोकं Mā. 5. 30; 9. 37; 10. 4. 11;
 Ve. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. -5
 Panegyric, praise, complimentary
 language; especially, a word of
 praise uttered by a bard (such as Jay,
 आलोक्य); यगावुर्वीरालोकः R. 17. 27,
 2. 9; K. 14. -6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित p. p. Seen, beheld &c.
 -तं A look, glance; Mā. 1. 27.

आलोकित् a. Seeing, beholding.

आलोच 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, per-
 ceive. -2 To consider, reflect, think,
 ponder over, study; K. 7; आलोच-
 यंतो विस्तारमभ्यां दाक्षिणोद्ये Bk. 7. 40;
 इति-एव-आलोच्य सो thinking.

आलोचक a. 1 Seeing, beholding.
 -2 Causing to see. -कं The faculty
 of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचन, -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving,
 survey, view. -2 Considering,
 reflecting.

आलोल a. 1 Slightly, trembling,
 rolling (as eyes); आलोलपतलोचनौ
 Bh. 3. 48. -2 Shaken, agitated; आ-
 लोलामलकावलीं Amaru. 3; क्रीडालोलाः
 Me. 61. -लुः Trembling, agitation.

आलोलित a. Shaken, agitated.
आवक a. [अवृच्य] Protecting.
आवत् f. Ved. Proximity.

आवनेयः [अवन्त्या उपत्ये बृक्] 'Son of
 the earth', an epithet of the planet
 Mars.

आवंतः [अवन्तेरयं राजा अण्] A king
 of Avanti.

आवन्तिक a. (की f.) Coming from
 or belonging to Avanti.

आवन्त्य a. [अवन्तिषु भवः ज्य] Coming
 from or belonging to Avanti. -रुचः
 1 A prince or an inhabitant of
 Avanti. -2 The offspring of a
 degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Me. 10. 21.

आवप् 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw
 about; योन्यश्वावेषेभुवि Mb.; so अज्ञान
 throws. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To
 fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or
 forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice),
 perform (as a Śrāddha). -Caus.
 -1 To have, cut off. -2 To trim.
 -3 To mix with.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, throw-
 ing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3
 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel,
 jar, ewer. -6 Inerting, inserting.
 -नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपतिक a. Ved. Scattering.

आवाप a. [आवृच्य] Throwing,
 scattering; (as in अज्ञावाप q. v.).
 -वः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering,
 throwing in general; casting, direct-

ing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक a. [आवापाय साधु टक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवायः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. -यः, -य Water (Ved). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवायञ्च m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sāy.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आव्.

आवरसमक a. (की f.) [अवरसमे देय-एणं बुक्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)हित a. Eradicated, uprooted.

आवालिः, -ली f. [आबल्-इन् वा कीर्] 1 A line, row, range; आबली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित a. [वल्-क] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आबलित a. Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

आबल्यज a. Produced from the plant अबल्यज.

आवश्यं [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक a. (की f.) [अवश्य-बुक्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वभावश्यक-स्त्वसौ Bhāshā. P. 22, 20. -कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. -कृ to do what nature compels one do, Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवह 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमावसते सतां क्रियावे V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमाभावसत् Rām.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon; गृहस्थाश्रमं Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; co-habit. -4 To pass, spend (as night). -Ca. 1. 5. 1

1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसति f. Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथक् Un. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुरादहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसथिक a. (की f.) [आवसथे गृहे वसति ट् Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य a. [आवसथ ज्य] Being in a house. -थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. -थ्यं-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः (a) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षीन्मुखबहिष्पानानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान a. [अवसानमपिजनोऽस्य अच्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित a. [आ-अव सो-क] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, fullgrown. -तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवस्थिक a. (की f.) [अवस्थायां भव-ट्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्ने परन्ती-रिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; व्रीहमावहति मे स संयति R. 11. 73 abases me; मनोरुजमावहत् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगमं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंहनमावहतीं Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ; या रेवीर्येयमावह Mārka. P. -Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; क्लेशा-वहा भर्तुरलसनाइह R. 14. 5; -so दुःखं, दुः, श्व° &c. -इः 1 N. of one of the

seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the स्थूलोक् or atmospheric region between the स्थूलोक् and सूक्ष्मोक्. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहनं Bringing near, producing. आचममान a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जनं); आवाहने विनि-योगः; आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि त्वार्चनं Pūjā Mantra. -3 Offering, oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. -नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity; इत्याद्या-मंजलिं बद्ध्वाऽनामिकाशुल्यवर्षोः । अंगुष्ठौ निक्षिपे-त्येवं पुनरावाहनीं सूता ॥ Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-बल्-णिच् अच् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree; see आलवालं.

आवािक a. (की f.) [अविना तद्गो-त्रा निर्मितं ट्क्] 1 Relating to a sheep, आविकं कौरं Ms. 5. 8. 2. 41. -2 Woollen. -कं A woollen cloth, blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -Comp. -सौ-त्रिक a. made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविद्य a. distressed, troubled. -ग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (अविद्य).

आविद् Caus. 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; किमिति ना-वेद्यासि-अथवा किमावेदितेन Ve. 1; राज्ञ आवेद्यस्त्वं मां संयतं Rām.; आयुषः प्रमा-णनावेद्यति K. 46, 47; आवेद्यंति यत्प्र-सङ्गमानदं...मिमिषानि 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 6. 21; R. 5. 23; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म त्रणे-रावेद्य R. 12. 55; K. 158. -2 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् a. Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविष् and आविच.

आविद्भू a. Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक a. Making known, reporting, communicating. -कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -2 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्याद् पूर्वमावेदनं यः Nārada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय, -वेद्य pot. p. : 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित p. p. Made known, communicated &c. -ग्रः The person to whom something is made known. -दं That which is communicated.

आवेदिष *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.

आवेदिष्य [आवेदिष्य मावः षञ्] Proximity.

आवेदिष्य, आवेदिष See under आव्यप्. आवेदिष्य &c. See आवेदिष्य.

आवेदिष्य *a.* [आवेदिष्य इति स्तुनाति विद् स्तोत्रक Tv.] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, maddy; पंकच्छिद्रः फलस्यैव निकषणाविले पयः M. 2. 8; तस्वाविलोभः परिशुद्धिहेतोः R. 13. 36. -2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also; स्वदीपैश्चरितैरनाविले Ku. 5. 37. -3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V. 5. 8. -4 Dim, obscure; आवेदिष्यमलका R. 8. 42.

आवेदिष्यति Den. P. To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; S. 5. 21.

आवेदिष्य 6 P. 1 To enter; गौरो-हरीगैर्हरमावेदिष्य R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2 To take possession of, possess, affect; मृगमावेदिष्यति न पण्डितं H. 1. 3; so भयं, क्रोधः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain to a particular state; सुखं, मन्वुं &c. -5 To arise. -Caus. 1 To cause to enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आवेदिष्य *p. p.* 1 Entered. -2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भयं, क्रोधं, निद्रां; कृपावेदिष्य Bg. 2. 1; भोगिनः कञ्चुकावेदिष्यः Pt. 1. 55 covered with, clad in. -4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तस्मिन्, उपरुक्ते). -Comp. -लिंग *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिंग); 6-g. रूपानं, अर्थां, उपसर्गं

आवेदिष्य 1 Entering into, entrance; आवेदिष्य कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into. -2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. 5. 19; so मदनं, क्रोधं, भयं &c. -3 Intentness, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; K. 291. -6 Demoniacal possession. -7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेदिष्य 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेदिष्य *a.* (की *f.*) [आवेदिष्य] 1 Peculiar, one's own (अतावराण). -2 Inherent. -कः A guest, visitor. -कं 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.

आवेदिष्य *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the

roots अस, सू and कृ); आचार्यकं चिञ्चि मान्मथमावेदिष्यतीत् Māl. 1. 26.

आवेदिष्य 1 P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; तमस्तपति धर्मोऽसौ कथमावेदिष्यति S. 5. 14; तेषामावेदिष्यद् ब्रह्म परि-म्लानसुखीश्रयं Ku. 2. 2; आवेदिष्यद् कुशमसुखं मृगाणां युष्मं R. 9. 55.

आवेदिष्य 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. -2 An incarnation. -3 Nature or property of things.

आवेदिष्य 8 U. To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (याति) आवेदिष्यतावणपुरस्तर एकतोः S. 5. 1; Si. 20. 76.

आवेदिष्यकरणं, -कारः 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; अक्षया यु-गेषु दोषावेदिष्यकरणां Sk. -2 The means of making visible.

आवेदिष्य *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आवेदिष्यत् *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवेदिष्य *f.* [अवेदिष्य स्वयं अण्] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of childbirth.

आवेदिष्य *a.* [आ-धे-क] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. -तं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवेदिष्य *m.* [आवेदिष्य-इति] A Brahmana who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवेदिष्यः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवेदिष्यः A father (in theatrical language).

आवेदिष्यः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवेदिष्य 5, 9, 10 U. 1 To cover, hide, conceal; आवेदिष्यतामानो इन्द्र R. 17. 61; K. 199; आवेदिष्यतामानो Bk. 9. 24; भूमेनावेदिष्यते बद्धिः Bg. 3. 38 -2 To fill, persuade; सर्वमावेष्य तिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13; Ms. 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire. -4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवेदिष्य पंचानमजस्य तस्थौ R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off; Bk. 14. 109. -Caus. 1 To cover or conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवेदिष्य *a.* Covering, concealing. -कं A cover, veil.

आवेदिष्य *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, abstracting; नेत्रावरणमश्नु R. 14. 71. -जं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; सूर्यं तस्मात्तरणाप हृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तस्मिन् R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. -2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. -3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; हस्तो स्वौ नयति स्तनावरणतः M. 4. 14;

S. 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलमावरणं शिवाः Rām.; चरित्रावरणाः शिवाः Chāp. 76. -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.); कालेनावरणायपात् U. 1. 39. -5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लघ्वतरा सावरणेपि मेहे R. 16. 7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. -Comp. -ज्ञानिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवेदिष्य (री) *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवेदिष्यः Enclosing, keeping off, as in दुतावरण q. v.

आवेदिष्यः [आवृत्ताङ्ग इण्] A shop, a stall (n. according to some).

आवेदिष्य *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, overspread, overcast; आवेदिष्य नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. -तः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brahmana by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवेदिष्य *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवेदिष्य 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. -Caus. 1 To bend, bend down; incline; गौरवेणावजितः Pt. 4.; आवर्ज्यं ज्ञात्वाः सद्यं च यासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14. 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनानि Nāg. 1; मनीषिमावर्जितवतीव श्लाघते Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अयि त्वदावर्जितवर्तिसं-सृते Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तस्मात्तवर्जित-पिंडकाग्निः 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4; K. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nāg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमवर्जयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवेदिष्य 1 Bending down &c. 2 Giving. -3 Winding over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवेदिष्य 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुवावृत्ते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Māl. 1. 41. -Caus. 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अक्षचलयमावर्तयत् K. 42 telling the beads. 2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृत्त). -5 To repeat, recite.

आवेदिष्य 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रदक्षिणावर्तसिद्धः Rām. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy whirl; सूर्यं त-

मावर्तमनोज्ञानाभिः R. 6. 52 ; वृशितावर्त-
नाभेः Me. 28 ; Dk. 2 ; आवर्तः संशयानं
Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving
(in the mind), anxiety. -4 A
lock of hair curling backwards,
especially on a horse. -5 The two de-
pressions of the forehead above the
eye-brows. -6 A crowded place
(where many men live closely to-
gether). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N.
of a form of cloud personified ; आव-
र्तौ निर्जला मेघः. -9 Melting (of metals).
-10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence
(संसार). -12 A mineral substance,
pyrite (मासिकधातु).

आवर्तक a. [आवर्तं एव स्वार्थि कर्] Re-
volving again and again. -1 N.
of a form of cloud personified ; जारं
दग्ने मुखनावर्तिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6 ;
Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the
eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. 4 Re-
volution. -5 Revolution of the mind
from the influence of the senses. -6
A curl of hair -7 A sort of poison-
ous insect. -8 N. of a creeping
plant.

आवर्तन a. 1 Turning round or to-
wards -2 Revolving. -3 1 Turning
round, returning, revolution. -2 Cir-
cular motion, gyration. -3 Churning
or stirring up anything in fusion. -4
Melting together, fusion, alligation
(said of metals). -5 Mid-day,
the time when shadows are cast in an
opposite direction. -6 Repeating, do-
ing over and over again. -7 Study,
practising. -8 Vishva. -9 1 A
crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तित्व a. 1 Whirling or turning
upon itself, returning ; आवर्तित्वमुवना-
होका पुनरावर्तितोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16 ; का-
लभारवर्ति H. 1. 207. -2 Melting,
mixing &c. -m. (-नी) A horse hav-
ing curls of hair on various parts of
the body (considered as a sign of
anxiousness). -नी 1 A whirlpool.
-2 N. of a plant (अजगृगी).

आवृत् f. 1 Causing to turn towards.
-2 Turning towards or round ; enter-
ing. -3 Order, succession, method,
mode, manner ; अवर्तवृत्ता कार्यं विद-
निर्षरणं सुतेः Ms. 3 248 ; Y. 3. 2. -4
Progress of an action ; occurrence. -5
Turn of a path, course, direction. -6
A purificatory rite ; Ms. 2. 66.
आवृत्त p. 1 Turned round, whirled,
returned ; MAl. 1. 29. -2 Re-
peated ; शिवावृत्ता वृत्त द्विवशाः Sk. -3
Learnt (by heart), studied ; U. 6. -4
Reverted, returned. -5 Averred. -6
Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः f. 1 Turning towards ; re-
turn, coming back ; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R.
2. 18 ; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, re-
turn, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling,
going round ; MAl. 5. 4. -4 Recur-

rence to the same point or place (of
the sun) ; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8.
33. -5 Repetition of birth and death,
worldly existence ; अनावृत्तिभयः Kn.
6. 77. -6 Repetition in general ; an
edition (modern use) ; सप्तमोपमंका-
वृत्ति seventh edition -7 Repeated
reading, study ; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां
बोधार्थाय गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, em-
ployment, application. -9 Turn of a
way, course or direction. -10 Occur-
rence. -Oomp -द्वीपकं a rhetorical
figure : त्रिविधं द्वीपकावृत्तौ मध्येदावृत्तिश्चैकम् ।
("द्वयार्थस्थोभयानां आवृत्तिः) क्रमणोदाहरण-
वर्षाद्युदमालये वर्षायेषा च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मलितं क-
दंबानि स्फुटंति कृत्तजैद्रमाः । मयाति चातकास्तृषा
मायति च शिखावलाः ॥ Kuval.

आवृष्टिः f. Raining, a shower of
rain

आवेगः 1 Uneasiness, anxiety,
excitement, agitation, flurry ; अलग-
वेग S. 3, 7 ; Amarn. 83. शोक°, दुःख°,
साधवत्° &c. -2 Hurry, haste ; S. 4.
-3 Agitation, regarded as one of the
33 subordinate feelings. -गं N. of a
tree (वृद्धशरकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट 10 P. To surround ; तुने-
रावेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of
straw ; Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an enclo-
sure.

आवेष्टनं 1 Wrapping round, tying,
binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope.
-3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य a. (चो f.) [अव्येमेस्य विकारः
व्यञ्] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2
Woollen.

आव्यध 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce ; see
अनाविद्ध -2 To wound. -3 To break or
pierce through. -4 To put on ; Bk.
20. 11. -5 To about at, throw or cast
towards. -6 To throw away, cast off.
-7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin
on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up.
-10 To drive away, expel ; निर्धमामि-
धयति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, rent,
splintered, broken down ; उत्पत्ताविद्ध-
मूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted ;
R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, un-
even ; V. 4. 28 ; हर्षाविद्धमभ्युत्थितः
Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force ; दूरनिक्षेप°
MAl. 8 cast forth in taking long
strides ; Mv. 2 ; Ms. 9. 40 ; thrown,
put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5
Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish.
-Oomp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका N. of a plant
(पाटा).

आविधः [आ-व्यध् घञयक्] An awl ;
drill.

आव्याधित्व a. [आ-व्यध्-णिनि] Giving
pain, wounding, attacking. -नी A
gang of robbers (Ved.).

आवृश्च 6 P. To tear off, cut off,
tear in pieces, interrupt.

आवृश्चनं 1 Cutting or tearing off.
-2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).
आवृश्चः Being torn off or tearing
itself off (Ved.).

आवृष्टिकः [अवृष्टिनां विषयो देशः] A
country of the shameless.

आश a. One who eats, eater (most-
ly as the last member of comp.) ;
e. g. हुताश, आशयाश &c. &c. -शः [अशी-
पञ्च] Eating (as in व्रताराश).

आशकं Eating.
आशयितु a. 1 Feeding, a feeder.
-2 Protecting.

आशितः f. The act of eating food.
आशित a. 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2
Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious,
gluttonous. -तं Eating.

आशितंशीन a [आशिता अशनेन वृषा
गावो यत्र. लक्ष्णं यम्] Formerly grazed
by cattle.

आशितभय a [आशितोऽशनेन वृषो भयत्पनेन
P. III. 2. 45] Satiating, satisfying
(as food). -व 1 Food, victuals. -2
Satisfaction, satiety (m. also) ;
फलयेष्वशाशितभय Bk. 4. 11.

आशितु a. Voracious, gluttonous.
आशित a. Eating (in comp.) ;
फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (Rarely P.) 1 To
hope for, expect, desire, wish or
long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसे Ku.
3. 57 ; Bk. 14. 70, 90 ; S. 2. 15 ; M.
1 ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -2 To
bless, wish well to : एवं ते वृषा आशंसेतु
Mk. 1 ; इत्याशंसे करणैरावाही R. 14.
50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell ;
Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To
praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To
fear, be afraid of. -Caus. To
render famous or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing ; इषा-
शंसनमाशीः Sk. -2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation,
hope ; निदुषे विजयाशंसो चापे सतिता च
लक्षणे R. 12. 44 ; Bk. 19. 5. -2
Speech, declaration. -3 Indication,
reference ; शरत्समयवर्णनशांसेषा Ve. 1.

4 Imagination ; आशंसापारिकल्पितास्व-
पि भवत्यानंदसादो लयः MAl. 5. 7.

आशंसित a. 1 Wished, hoped, ex-
pected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Consi-
dered, said to be.

आशंसितु, आशंसित्व a. 1 Wishing,
desiring, expecting ; V. 2. -2 An-
nouncing, declaring.

आशंसु a. [आ-शंस-उ] Desirous,
hopeful.

आशंसु a. Ved. [आ-शंस-किर्] Hoping.
-f. 1 Praise. -2 Desira.

आशक 5 P. Ved. To make one
capable or a master or possessor (of
a thing).

आशक a. Able, powerful.
आशक्तिः f. Power, ability.

आशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; वृथितां सार्थी स्वमाशंकिष्यथाः ऊर्ध्व Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशंकते यद्वाग्निं S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरताममनमाशंक्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; वृत्तपूर्वैर्याशंकयते Mā. 4. -5 To start a doubt or objection.

आशंकनीय *pot p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टाशंका हरिणाशिशो मंदमंदं चरति S. 1. 16; आशंकया युक्तं Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadādhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; अश्वि-त a. apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकि *p. p.* Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशंकितं युवजनेनारि U. 3; doubted, unsuspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकिन् a. Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन a. [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -नः 1 F. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शू-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्ष्). -3 Wind.

आशरिक्: Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशालः A tree; see जीवक.

आशवं [आशोर्भावः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आसव q. v.

आशतनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसतंतात् अशुने आ-अञ्-अच्] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12 96; आशा हि परमं सुखं नैराशं परमं सुखं Subhāsh. ; स्वमाशे मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; so भय°, इत°, भिराज्ञ &c. (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामाशान-नाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -**Comp.** -अशित, -अनन a. hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. -कृत a. attended with the hope of success. -भजा a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अश्रिगज. -संतुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mā. 4. 3, 9 26. -पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अश्रिक्पाल. -विशाशिका deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. -पुरयुग्मलुः or -संभवः a kind of Baellium. -मास a. successful (= प्रायज्ञ). -बंधः 1. the tie or bond

of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; सुर्षपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः माहयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; Y. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3 a spider's web. -भंगः disappointment. -बह a. inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of heaven. -विभिन्न a. disappointed in expectation. -हीन a. despairing, despondent.

आशावत् a. Having hopes, trusting.

आशाहः See अ(आ)षाह.

आशारः Shelter; °लभिन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; ऋकृच्छ-दसा आशास्ते S. 4; किमन्यद्वाशास्महे केश-लं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्य भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वम-स्मिन्नयमाशास्महे S. 7; शक्तिं Bk. 17 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13 -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4 44 (who had not to wish for victory, to whom victory came unthought). -स्य 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संप्रदास्ते सर्वशिषः Mo. 7; M. 5. 20 -2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यचि-तास्त्रिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; आशास्य-मन्यत् पुनरुक्तयूतं R. 5. 34.

आशाश् f (°शी, °शीर्ष्या &c.) [आशाश्-कि, अत इत्थम्] 1 A blessing, benediction (It is thus defined:—वास्त-न्यायत्र मान्येन कनिष्ठस्याभिषेचने । इष्टावधारकं वा-क्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता ॥). आशिम is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf वरः हल्लेख नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो युवजन्वितोर्णा वरतामापयते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णतावर्षाणुपवृत्ताशिषः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing up n others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5: 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी) -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (वृद्धि) -**Comp** -वाद्, -वचन (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्चन-संयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ma. 2. 33. -दिषः (आशीर्दिषः) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशीजित a. Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिन &c. See under आश.

आशिन a. Ved. Aged.

आशीर् f. [आशीर्यते पच्यते आ-शी-रिप् Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (हरिदिक् अपणमृष्यं शय.) ; the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशिर a. Vorseious. —: 1 Fire.

-2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीर्यतेऽप्या, आ-शू, क्त्विप् °]

1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction. -**Comp.** -विषः [आश्या विषमस्य] 1. a snake; गदरमदाशीविषभीमदुर्दानेः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिने प्रशमिते Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To belie or sleep on; कुतुमान्याशिरते वृषपदा V. 2. 23 v. 1. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः[आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat वायु-गैधानिवाशयत् Bg. 15 8, अयुष्मन् U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir; विरमोपे विमा-द्यते नयाः कुततीर्यः पयमाभिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, अमा-शय, रक्षाशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or vicus of the body the *Asat* as are 7:—बात° पित्°, श्लेष्मन्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयाग्निर्वातिः Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कथेताशयः (oft used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). -8 The seat of feeling, mind, heart; अहमात्मा युष्मन्नेज सर्व-भूताशयस्थिता Bg. 10 20; Mv. 2. 37 -9 Disposition of mind -10 Pr sperity. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आशे परमसंततो नूनं निहृद्वाशये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पतञ्ज). -**Comp** -आशः fire.

आशु a. [अशु-भ्यातो उण्] Fast, quick -शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). -शु *ind* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्त्म भामोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [cf L. acu Gr. okus]. -**Comp.** -आपच् a. obtaining quickly. -कारिन्, -कृत a. 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine) -कौपिन् a. irascible, irritable. -क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. -न a. swift, quick. (-ण) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an

arrow; वषावनास्वादिप्रथमाद्युगा R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91. —नामिन् *a* going quickly (-*m.*) the sun. —तोषः *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (-*वा*) an epithet of Siva. —पञ्जी a tree which yields frankincense (शङ्खकीलता). —प-त्वन *a.* flying quickly. —बोध *a.* teaching quickly, N or a grammar. —वा *a.* going quickly. (-*ind.*) quickly. —व्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season —वेण *a* Ved. having swift arrows. —हेमन् *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. —हेषत् *a.* Ved quickly neighing; having quick horse, quickly praised; (श्री-हृष्यायमन).

आशुत्व, ता Quickness, speed. आशुत्वं *m.* [आशुत्वः इति] Quickness.

आशुशुभाणि *a.* [आशुत्वं सन् अदि Up. 2. 102.] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sāy). —2 Shining forth —वा; 1 Wind, air. —2 Fire; मंत्रपूजानि इर्ष्यादि प्रतिशुद्धायेन तृतीयाशुशुभाणि: K 44

आशु *a.* Quick, fast (-*ed.*)

आशुवटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोक्ये *a.* (यो. *f.*) [अशोक-वृत्] (A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशोचं [अशुषेमीव: अण्; P. VII. 3. 30.] Impurely, see अशोचं; वज्ञाहं शाकमाशोचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* [आश्चर्य्यत् ह्र् P. VI. 1. 147.] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious; आश्चर्यं गवां बोधोऽगोपेन Sk.; तदहं वपुषुः पुण्याश्चर्यमेवाः R. 16. 87; वज्ञानो महत्पलोकः S. 7. —र्ष 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel: किमाश्चर्यं शारदेको प्राणता यमदृष्टिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6. 2. 29. —2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; मय Bg. 11. 11. —3 A strange appearance, prodigy. —4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्यं परिपठितो-स्मिरमते यज्ञात्कस्तुण्या Chāt. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत्र or यदि with a following potential or futre. —Comp. —यत् *a.* wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता, -त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आशुओ-शुचो-तन *a.* Sprinkling. —नं 1 Aspersions, sprinkling. —2 Ap- plying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आशुम *a.* (स्मी. *f.*) [अश्मन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. —श्मः Any- thing made of stone. —Comp. —भारिक

a. having a mass of stones. —रयः; N. of a teacher of ritual.

आश्मन *a.* (मी. *f.*) [अश्मने विकारः अण्] Stony: made of stones. —नः 1 anything made of stone. —2 N. of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मरिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [अश्मर्येण स्वार्थे वा० ढञ्] Suffering from stone in the bladder. —कः N. of a disease (अश्मरि: q. v.).

आदिमक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Made of stone. —2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आद्ये 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; याचजा- द्यायते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आद्यप *p. p.* 1 Congealed, conso- lidated; पकैरिवाद्यानयनेस्तदानी Ki. 16. 10. —2 Partially dried; पयश्चा- द्यानकर्षमान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण्] Tear.

आश्रयणं [आ-या-णिच् षट्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, -मं [आ-श्रम आचारे वच् वृद्धय- मात्रः] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. —2 A stage, order, or period of the (religi- ous) life of a Brāhmana. [These are four:— ब्रह्मचर्यं the life of a student; गृहस्थ्य the life of a house-holder; वानप्रस्थ्य the life of an anchorite or hermit; and संन्यास्य the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three *Asramas*; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 6; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स किलाश्रमसंन्यासमाश्रितः R. 8. 14)]; पूर्वाश्रमः Kn. 5. 50. —3 A college, school. —4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —5 N of Vishnu. —Comp. —गुरुः the head of ar- cilligious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1. the special duties of each order of life. —2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इहमाश्रम- धर्मं निरुक्ते S. 1. —पर्वः, —मंडलं, —स्थानं 1. a hermitage (including the sur- rounding grounds), a penance forest (तपोवनं); शान्तिविद्वामश्रमपर्वं S. 1. 16 —2. a period in the religious life of a Brāhmana. —घ्रत *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासः residence in a hermitage. —वासिक *a.* relating to residence in a hermit- age; ०कं पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. —वासिन्, —आलयः, —सद् *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* [आश्रम-उन्- इति] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. —2 Be- longing to a hermitage.

आश्रयः 1 Stream, river. —2 Fault, transgression; see आश्रय and under आश्रु also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or be- take oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action); विचरितमृगयूषान्वाश्रियिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17; Rs. 1. 17 v. 1.; वृषिणी नृतिमाश्रिय K. 128, 132; न वचं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mu. 4; आश्रिआय च मृतलं Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्ति- माश्रिय चैतसी R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; 80 पृथे, शोकं, बलं, मित्रभार्यं, संरक्षताश्रित्य &c.; आश्रिआय having re- course or reference; तामाश्रित्य M. 4. 1; कृतमत्यकरणमाश्रिय गीयतां S. 1. (b) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c.); शरण्यामेनमाश्रयते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वतते सर्व आश्रमाः Ms. 3. 77; सर्वं गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयते. —2 To go through, experience; एको रसः... पुण्यं पुण्यनिवाश्रयते विचरति U. 3. 47. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेद्दस्मान Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur sin. —5 To choose, prefer. —6 To assist, help.

आश्रयाः [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting- place, seat, substratum; सौहृदाद्यु- याश्रयानि U. 1. 45 v. 1.; ० आश्रया- सिद्धं q. v. below. —2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely con- nected. —3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quali- ty is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्पसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. —4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter; भतां च द्वाश्रयः क्षीणां Vet.; तद्दहमाश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव स्वामकामां करोमि Mu. 2. (b) A dwelling, house. —5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft in comp. सामूद्रामाश्रया द्युः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. —6 Fol- lowing, practising; Ms. 2. 11. —7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. —8 Dependence on; oft in comp.: मम सर्वं विषयास्तद्वाश्रयाः R. 8. 69. —9 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति वृद्धिता वनिता लताः Udb. —10 A prop, support, assistance, protection. —11 Help, as- sistance, protection. —12 A quiver; वाणमाश्रयमुखात् सहस्ररन् R. 11. 26. —13 Authority, sanction, warrant. —14 Connection, relation, associa- tion. —15 Union, attachment. —16 A plea, an excuse. —17 Contiguity, vicinity. —18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय) , one of the six *guṇas*, q. v. —19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. —20 Source, origin. —21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. —22 (With Buddhists) The five

organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. -Comp. -असिद्धा, -ज्ञिः *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; that whose substratum is false or fictitious; *e. g.* गगनारविंदं सुरभिः अरविंदत्वासरोजारविन्दवत्. -आश्रा, -शुक्ल *a.* 1. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (—ज्ञः, -ज्ञ) 1. fire; दुर्बलः कियते धूमः श्रीमानात्मविद्वद्धये । किं नाम खलसंसर्गो कुर्वते नाश्रयणज्ञवत् ॥ Udb. -2. a forfeiter of asylum. -3. the constellation दृषिका. -स्त *a.* one who is the refuge or support (of another person). -लिंगं *an* adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (नी *f.*) 1. Resorting to, seeking refuge with; Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. -णं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -2 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning; तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. -3 Resorting to; R. 6. 4; Rata. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to; स किलाश्रममंत्समाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः = कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मांशुर्षी तं Bg. 9. 11; R. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on; इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवामि M. 4; so वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति; दृष्ट्वाश्रितो गुणः Ak. -3 R. 12. 21, 1. 75; दार°, दुर्ग° &c. -3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing; माध्वरथं, धर्मं, प्रव्रज्यां; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on; राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ma. 9. 255. -7 Referring to, regarding; भीष्माश्रितः कथाः Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c.; चतुर्काश्रिता शाला Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. -ai A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1; प्रपूर्णां प्रायश्चित्तं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1. -त (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword

आश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise (with dat. of person); cf. P. 1. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. -Caus. 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas; ओमित्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk.

12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रय *a.* [आ-श्र-अच्] Obedient, compliant; भिद्यजामनाश्रयः R. 19. 49; N. 3. 84. -नः 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgression. -3 One of the categories according to the Jainas; see आश्रय.

आश्रावणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen -2 N. of the certain short words uttered at ceremonies; ओं स्वधेरयाश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं Asval.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. -तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

आश्रुकर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.)

आश्रुष्ण 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; आश्रुष्टो लक्ष्मी Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्परश्रुष्टशालेः पादपैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; अवनितलाश्रुष्टललाटेस्त्वया K. 67; अंगव° युज R. 6. 53; Si. 3. 72; मेघमांशुष्टसांजु Me. 2. -4 Joining what adhe or attaches to. -5 Invested; spread. -6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्रुषा 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्रुषालोपयधूलनकार्कश्यसाक्षिः; Si. 2. 17; Amarn. 15. 72, 94; कंठाश्रुषमणयिनि जने Me. 3, 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection; relation; सामीप्यश्रुषविविधैर्ष्याप्त्वाधारश्चतुर्दिधः Mugdha. -3 The site of an act. -वा *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्रव *a.* (श्री *f.*) [अश्रवसेद् अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian; आश्रवं ककहरं मूत्रं कृमिद्वेषु शस्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). -श्वं 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अश्रवस्य भावः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्रवत्थ *a.* (स्थी *f.*), आश्रवत्थिक *a.* की *f.* [अश्रवत्थसेद् अण् टक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a सुहृत्. -त्था The night having the अश्रवत्थ Nakshatra. -त्थं The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्रवभारिक *a.* (की *f.*) = अश्रवभारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्रवमेधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्रवमेधाय श्रिते टण्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. -कं N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahābhārata.

आश्रवयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अश्रवयुज्-अण्] 1 Belonging to the month *Asvina*. -2 Born under the constellation अश्रवयुज्. -जः The month अश्विन; भाद्रपदाश्रवयुजो वर्षः Susr.; Ms. 6. 15; Y. 3. 47. जी The day of the full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्रवयुजक *a.* (की *f.*) Sown at the day of full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्रवथ *a.* (थी *f.*) [अश्रवथ-अच्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्रवलक्षणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्रवलक्षण-टक्] Knowing the marks of horses. -कः A farrier, groom.

आश्रविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्रव-टक्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian; cavalier. -कः 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omens preauging acquisition of horses.

आश्र्विन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the *Asvina* (आश्र्विनैः देवैरेतस्य). -2 Pervading. -नः 1. N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation *Asvini*). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the *Asvina*. -3 (du.) The *Asvina*. -नी 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चित्तिभेदाः). -नं A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्र्विनयेय *m.* [अश्र्विन्याः अण्ये टक्] The two *Asvina* (physicians of gods). -नः 1 N. of *Nakula* and *Sahadeva*, the last two of the five *Pāṇḍava* princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्र्वीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्र्व लृच्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); नोद्वेष Sk. -नः -नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day; सहस्राश्र्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकाः Ait. Br.

आश्र्वीयं A number of horses.

आश्र्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Asvalāyana Sūtras*.

आश्र्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe; सुखमाश्र्वसंति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्रस्थयादाश्र्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. -Caus. 1 To encourage, comfort, console, cheer up; तदा संकीर्तयेनाश्र्वसयाभ्यास्मानं V. 3; R. 12. 5, 14. 58, 15. 45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. -2 To refresh, gratify; द्वापाश्र्वसितपाथिकजनसर्षः Pt. 2. -3 To conciliate.

आश्र्वसः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. -2 Consolation, cheering up.

Inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वत्थक a. Consolatory, comforting. -कः Clothing.

आश्वत्थसन् Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तादृशं द्वितीयं इदं आश्वत्थसन् S. 7; देवस्याश्वत्थसन् भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वत्थसिन् a. [आश्वत्थ-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; S. 2. 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीशुभिमा अस्मिन्मासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथमद्विचसे Me. 2; श्वेतविष्णुः सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रतिबोधयते V. P. -2 A staff of the Palāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अधाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. -द्र The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -द्दी The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha. -Comp. -भव, -चू a. produced in the month of Ashāḍha. (-वः, -चूः) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ. आषाढिन् a. Bearing a Palāsa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय a. [आषाढा-ङ] Born under the constellation Ashāḍhā.

आप्तमः [अप्तो मागः, अप्तम-ञ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आप्तं [अद्युःप्राप्ति-च्च् Uṇ. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आप्ती 1 An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आसू, आः ind. An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् धूर्जयप्रश्नं V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमद्यापि राजसत्रासः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mā. 8. (c) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण). आः क एव मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृषामन्मलपाठक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; विद्यमातरमाः प्रदृश्यं वृषयश्च भिक्षामहे निज्जया Udb.; (आः स्मरणेऽप्राकरणे कोपवृत्तापरोक्षया Med.).

आसू 1. 2 A. (आसे, आसांके, आसिते; आसिते, आसिते) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतद्वासनमास्पत्ता V. 5; आस्पत्तामिति चोक्तः मन्वासांतामिभुक्तं पुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live, dwell; तावद्द्वर्षोण्यासते देवलोके. Mb.; चत्रासिमे तोचते तत्रायमास्ता K. 196; कुहवासते Sk.; चत्रायुतास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Sk. 4. 6, 8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle, आसांनं स्वाधुत्थापयति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; अर्धति पर्यं सविज्ञानमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing any-

thing, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्प्रयर्जन् आसते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तृष्णी &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुन्नेनासते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्तां मानसतुष्टये सुकुतिनां नीतिर्नोदोदो वः H. 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. -Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वी Sk. -Desid. आसिष्यते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [आस्यति, आसितुं] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आसा [आस-वञ्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-सं also); स सासिः सासुः सासा Ki. 14. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस-स्युट्] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool; स वासेनासनसज्जितं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं सुचू to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; of. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, चक्र°, &c. -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such āsanas are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a feat against an enemy (opp. वानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are; संधिर्न विद्रोहो यानमासनं दैवमाश्रयः Ak; प्रतिबद्धशक्तयोः कालप्रतीक्षया तृष्णीभवस्यानमासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यविधातादासं स्तुतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw). -10 N. of two trees (असन and जीवक). -ना A seat, stool, stay. -नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall. -Comp. -बंधवीर a. resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; भिषेद्युषीमासनबंधवीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित p. p. [आसू-क्] Seated, at rest; आसिताः साः आसितं तेन Sk. -तं 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat; इदमेवामासितं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन pres. p. Sitting, seated; *वचलायितं nodding when seated, falling asleep.

अस्पृश्वत्थ sitting, abode, state of rest. आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आसू) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally, in close vicinity.

आसंसार, -संयुति a. Liable to progress or alteration. -रं, -ति ind. 1

Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Māli. वयसंसारं)

आसंगत्यं Detachment, disunion.

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, attach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासञ्च क्रेतु Ku. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसञ्चते Sk.; आसञ्चमानेक्षणः S. 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also); सुजे...स सूक्ष्मे रमाससंज R. 2. 74; सोपने राजवं; जने नोषं &c.; आससंज भवं तेषां Bk. 14. 104 fear overlook them. -2 To confer upon, condescend to; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. -4 To take up. -Caus. 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on. -2 To place, put, throw round; आसंजयामास यथापदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. -pass. (-सञ्चते) To adhere, stick, be attached; वद्वि नेष्टस्मनः पीढा मांसजि वचता जने Ki. 11. 29; of. " Do unto others as you would be done by."

आसक्त p. p. 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); एत°, सुगया°. -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing -3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined attached to, placed or resting on; मन्मुखसकट्टुष्टिः K. 158; यदासक्तं सत्तुं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिखरासक्तमेघाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; *पाङ्गुलता 8. -4 Sorro unded, encircled. -5 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Trusting to, confiding in. -क्तं ind. Eternally, perpetually. -Comp -धित, -चेतत्, -मनस् a. having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness, application. -2 Waylaying (Ved.). -क्ति ind. Ved. Purposefully.

आसंग a. Uninterrupted, perpetual. -नः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); तुष्य° लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application. -3 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पंक्तं) सञ्जोडलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46; त्रततिंगलयासंगमंजातपाशाः S. 1. 33; Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of consolation; Mā. 2. -4 Association, connection, union; स्पृश्वत्था कर्मकलासं Bg. 4. 20; अकांतासंग &c. -5 Fixing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृत्वाभिमान). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरासंग. -8 Waylaying (?). -मं A kind

of fragrant earth ; (सौमद्रुचिका) . -
 ind. Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमाः [आसंगे भवः डिभच्] (In
 surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, put-
 ting on the body (as dress, armour
 &c.) . -2 Getting entangled, cling-
 ing ; मततिलयसांसंजनात् S. 1. 33 v. 1.
 -3 Attachment, devotion. -4 Contact,
 proximity -5 A handle, hook.

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near
 (with acc. or loc.) . -2 To watch or
 lie in wait for. -3 To approach
 reach, to go to or towards (a place
 &c.) ; हिमालयस्यालभ्यमासदात् Ku. 7.
 69 ; Bk. 7. 31 ; Si. 2. 2 ; आसनं R. 6.
 4. 53 ; 11. 23 -4 To meet with, find,
 form ; सख्यं R. 5. 60 ; 14 25 ; अपायं
 Bk. 3 26 suffering : 4. 43 -5 To en-
 counter, attack. -6 To commence, or
 undertake. -7 To place. -10 P. or
 Caus. 1 (a) To meet with, find ; सू-
 त्प्रथममासङ्गितः Bhāg (b) To get, ob-
 tain ; अमरवर्णनालेख्यमासाद्य R. 8. 95 ;
 Ms. 4. 227 ; पत्नं, सुखं &c. -2 To ap-
 proach, go to, reach ; नक्रः स्वस्थानमा-
 साद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति ; तं पुण्यमासाद्य सु-
 रैर्ब्रह्मलोकं Bg 9. 20 ; Me 34 ; Bk 8 37.
 -3 To overtake, come up with ; अनेन
 स्वधेनेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वेनेतेयमप्यसादाद्येयं V.
 1, Ve. 3. 7. -4 To encounter, attack ;
 आसादितो कथं व्रतं न गजैः कूलमुदुजैः Bk.
 6 95. -5 To effect, occasion, accom-
 plish. -6 To make one sit down
 (Ved.).

आसक्तिः f. [आसद्-क्तिन्] 1 Meeting,
 junction. -2 Intimate union, near-
 ness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मं-
 दं भ्रामसासक्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. -3 Gain,
 profit, acquirement. -4 (In Logic)
 Proximity, the absence of interrup-
 tion in the apprehension of what is
 said ; relation between two or more
 proximate terms and the sense con-
 veyed by them ; कारणं सन्नियानं तु पदस्या-
 सक्तिरुच्यते Bhāhā. P. 83 ; वाच्यं स्याद्योग्य-
 ताकाशासक्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 2.

आसद्धं 1 Gain, profit. -2 Con-
 tact, union. -3 Nearness, proximity.
 -4 The act of sitting down. -5 A
 seat.

आसक्त्यः p. 1 Drawn near, ap-
 proached, near (in time, place or num-
 ber) ; आसक्त्यविशान् nearly or about
 20 ; at hand, close by, impending,
 imminent ; आसक्त्यपत्तने कुले S. B. ; स-
 रणं, कालं q. v. -2 Adjacent, adjoining.
 -3 Well-placed. -4 About to
 die. -5 The setting sun. -Comp.
 -कालः 1. the hour of death. -2 one
 whose death is near. -परिचारकः, -चा-
 रिणः personal attendant, body-guard ;
 U. 1 ; S. 6. -प्रसक्त्यः a. about to be
 confined or delivered ; about to bring

forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.) .
 -सूत्यु -शरीरपात a. one whose death
 has drawn near ; Ku. 3. 44.

आसादाः Ved Cushion.

आसादानं 1 Putting or laying down.
 -2 Attacking. -3 Overtaking, meet-
 ing with, going towards. -4 Obtain-
 ing, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादायितव्य, आसाद्य pot. p. Attain-
 able, to be attained &c.

आसादित p. p. 1 Obtained, got. -2
 Reached, gone to. -3 Spread, extend-
 ed. -4 Effected, completed. -5 Met
 with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन्न n. Mouth ; (a word option-
 ally substituted for आस्य in all cases
 after acc. dual).

आसन्नम् a. Ved. Having a mouth.

आसन्प्य a. Ved. Being in the
 mouth.

आसन्दः [आसीद्व्यास्मिन् प्रलब्धकाले निपा-
 तः] Vāspn or Vāudeva. -द्वी [आस-
 त्तेस्याम्] A small couch or oblong
 chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94 ; ह्यं वा
 आसन्दी अस्यां हीदं सर्वमासक्तं Sat. Br.
 -2 A raised seat in a hall or assem-
 bly.

आसन्दिवा [स्वर्णार्थे क्व] A small
 chair ; K. 219.

आसन्बाधा a. Blocked up, obstruct-
 ed, confined (on all sides) ; आसन्बाधा
 भविष्यति पंथानः शरद्विभिः Rām.

आसव See under आश.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness ;
 आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attain-
 ment.

आसारः [आ-स-घञ्] 1 A hard or
 sharp-driving shower (of anything) ;
 आसारासिकासितिवाप्ययोगात् R. 13. 29 ;
 Me. 17 ; पुष्पासारी 43 ; so तुहिनं, वधि-
 र् &c. ; वायुसासारा M. 3. 20 flooded
 or suffused with tears ; वासासारीर्दृष्टि-
 बंधूश्च H. 3 it rained in torrents. -2
 Surrounding an enemy. -3 Attack,
 incursion. -4 The army of an ally
 or king (whose dominions are
 separated by other intervening
 states). -5 Provisions, food ; Pt. 3.
 41, 51.

आसिकः [अतिः प्रहरणमस्य उक्] A
 swordsmen.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसनं, आस-
 न्बुल]
 Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [असिधारा इव अस्यप्य अण्]
 N. of a particular vow ; अयस्यस्तीच
 व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; for explana-
 tion see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in
 or on, wet, water, sprinkle. -2 To
 fill with. -Caus. To have any-
 thing poured in.

आसिच् f. An oblation which is
 poured out ; a diab, vessel (?).

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pour-
 ing in.

आसेक्यः A kind of ennuoh or
 nenter man ; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यकीर्णवादासे-
 क्यः प्रवचो भवेत् ।

आसेचन a. (नी f.) Charming,
 beloved ; so आसेचनक. -नं 1 Pouring
 into, wetting, sprinkling. -2 A
 vessel for fluids (Ved) ; °वत् hollow,
 concave. -नी A small vessel.

आसिष् 1 P. To arrest,, keep in
 custody (only in p. p.).

आसेच्च् m. One who arrests another.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal re-
 straint ; it is of four kinds :— स्थाना-
 सेधः कालकृतः प्रमाणात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada ;
 i. e. confinement to a place, limita-
 tion of time, prohibition against
 departure, and restriction from do-
 ing anything.

आसेधक a. Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma
 juice, distil (mostly Ved.) . -2
 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

आसवः [आ स-अण्] 1 Distilla-
 tion. -2 Decoction. -3 Any spirituo-
 us liquor (distilled from sugar,
 molasses &c.) ; अनासावाक्यं कारणं मद्रस्य
 Ku. 1. 31 ; कुमारी°, दाका° &c. ; यत्र
 पक्षीचतुर्ग्यां सिद्धं मयं स आसवः Bhāva P.
 -4 A vessel for liquor. -5 Exciting.
 -Comp. -वृक्षः [आसवस्य कारणं वृक्षः शाका-
 तः] N. of the Palmyra tree (the
 juice of which, on fermenting, forms
 a spirituous liquor).

आसावः A Praiser, or one who ex-
 tracts Soma juice.

आसृतिः f. 1 Distilling, distillation.
 -2 Decoction. -3 A draught so
 prepared. -4 Birth, production (वसवः).
 -5 Exciting, enlivening (Ved.).

आसृतीचलः [आसृतिरस्यस्य बलच् वीर्यं
 P. V. 2. 112] 1 A sacrificing
 priest (who extracts Soma juice).
 -2 A sacrificer at the full and
 change of the moon. -3 A distiller.
 -4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसुर a. (री f.) [असुरस्येदं अण्
 opp. देव] 1 Belonging to Asuras.
 -2 Belonging to evil spirits आसुरी
 माया, आसुरी राशिः &c. -3 Infernal,
 demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7.
 15 (for a full exposition of what
 constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg.
 16. 7-24). -4 Not performing sac-
 rifices. -5 Divine, a spiritual. -रः 1
 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्]. -2 One of the
 eight forms of marriage, in which
 the bridegroom purchases the
 bride from her father or other pater-
 nal kinsmen ; (see उदाह.) ; आसुरो मृदि-

गावाम् Y. 1. 61; Ma. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. -रि 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoneess; सन्नमादासुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. मोहरी; रुई). -रि 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.
आसुरीय a. Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

आसूत्रित a. 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेध् 1 A. 1 To carry out, practice, perform zealously; धर्म, व्रतं &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अग्रवातमानेधमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेधा, -चनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेधनं पौनःपुन्य Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेधित p. p. 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. -ने Perform a nce.

आसेधित् a. Performing assiduously, indulging in

आस्कंद 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कृपाविदानीसुम्नादोपरागो माधवेदुमास्कंदति M. 1. 9; आस्कंदल्लहमणं बाणैः Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedāngas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदा, -चनं 1 An attack, assaunt; assailing, outraging; परानिता ० गल्हस्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदित् a. 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्कृ a. 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-वच्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक a. (की. f.) [आस्ति परलोकः इति मतिरस्य, टच्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यज्ञास्थेयं चक्षति चक्षितिं सुधा जल्पद्विरेवास्तिके. Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिका अद्धानन्ध Y. 1. 268. -कः or आस्तिका N. of a Manu.

आस्तिकता, -रत्नं, आस्तिक्य 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्य-सुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्मं धर्मं Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं अद्धानता परमाद्यं वागमाद्यं Sankara.

आस्तिक a. Relating to, or treating of, the sage आर्त्तिक. -कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru; (at whose intercession king Janamejay spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्यामवत्कृतं लोके-धास्तिक इत्युत् । अस्तोरुद्धता गता यस्यापिता गर्मस्यमव तम् ॥ -कः A section (पर्य) of the first book of the Mahābhārata.

आस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; सुभाजिस्तुति, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तु-अच्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; चासो चलकलास्तरः किसलयानि Sānti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण a. 1 Spreading, covering. -णं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुटुम्बं a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुटुम्बं strowa with flowers S. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणानु रुद्रं R. 6. 64. -3 A onshion, quilt, bed-clothes; गतं without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक a. (की. f.) [आस्तरणं प्रयोगमस्य टच्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तारः [आ-स्तु-वच्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -0omp. -यक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र a. [अन्नस्येदं अच्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्वयं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practice, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्गुणमातिष्ठत्यनस्यकाः Ms. 10. 128, 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वस्व्यं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तदुं Mu. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कुर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मातरथुवा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Vb. 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादविषयः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविह्वलः R. 15. 79; सुदुर्वास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7.

29; विषमार्द्रं जलं रज्जुमास्थारथे तत्र कारणात् Mb. use; चिंतामोहननिवास्थित V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave -Caus. 1 To cease to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; पवित्र्य स्वापकस्तद्वत्काश्यना-स्थायसतः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अच्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc); मर्त्येष्वस्थापराङ्मुखा R. 10. 43; मद्यप्यास्था न ते वेत्तु Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्यां वचं धारयां Rāj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थान a. Standing, mounting.
आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14. -6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -0omp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंडपः an assembly-room; तद्वीथ्यामास्थाननिकेतनानि R. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An ointment of oil or ghee.

आस्थापिका An audience.

आस्थित p. p. (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्यापि Si. 2. 80, 9. 84; सो नियतं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); R. 9. 53; वानवास्थितः शैलः Rām. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (प्लव); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः f. Condition.

आस्थानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्थेय a. Bloody (fr. अस्तु); being in the mood (fr. आस्तु).

आस्पदं [आ-स्प-वच्] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रोत्रिवराज-संज्ञितं R. 3. 36; ध्यानास्पदं भूतवर्तविषयं Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राज-स्थास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode,

subject, receptacle ; निधनता सवधिदा-
मास्पदं Mk. 1. 14 ; करिष्यः कारुण्यास्पदं
Bv. 1. 2 ; आस्पदं त्वमस्मि सर्वसंपदां Ki.
13. 39 ; अदोषः, उपहासः &c. -3 Rank,
position, station ; काव्यार्थाभावेनायमपि
सव्यपदास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity,
authority, office ; लघ्यास्पदोऽस्मीति
चित्रादभीरो; M. 1. 17. -5 Business,
affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth
place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्धा Emulation, rivalry.
आस्पर्धिन् a. Emulous, striving
after.

आस्फल, -रकुल 10 P. or Cous. 1
To cause to flap, rock or shake ;
to strike or press against; आस्फालितं
यत्पमदाकरायै R. 16. 13 ; पयोराज्ञोपः
प्रलयपवनास्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed,
stirred ; Nāg. 1 ; शिलायामास्फालिता;
Pt. 1. -2 To twang ; घन्तुरास्फालयन्
U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a
lute), strike ; वीणामास्फालयन्ती K.
131 ; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder,
tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, caus-
ing to move gently. -2 Flapping.
-3 Particularly, the flapping motion
of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or
pressing against, stirring (as water
&c.) ; flapping ; अनवरतघञ्जुस्फालन-
कूपूर्व S. 2. 4 ; आसां जलास्फालनतत्प-
रानां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73 ; Amaru.
54 ; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57 ; ऐरावत°
कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking
against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् m. N. of the planet
Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2
The sound made by striking on the
arms (Mar. छड्डू टोकणं) ; कर° मिश्रेण
K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4
Striking or rubbing against, blow ;
पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63 ; लांगुलास्फोटज्ञदाच्च
चलितः स महागिति; Mb. -टा 'the नव-
मल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmīn.
आस्फोटक a. Making a sound by
striking on the arms. -कः = पर्वतज-
पीलुभेद.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to
and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3
Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting,
closing. -5 Slapping or clapping
the arms, or the sound produced
by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting.
-7 Winning, thrashing. -नी A
gimlet.

आस्फोटः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृषो°
टस्य तर्ध] N. of several trees ; अर्कः,
कोषिदार, मृगलाश. -ता, -तका N. of sev-
eral plants ; मल्लिका, अपराजिता, सरिवा.

आस्माक a. (की f.), आस्माकीन
a. [असम्-अण्-लञ् अस्माकदेशः] Our,
31

ours ; आस्माकदांतिसाक्षिष्यात् Si. 2. 63,
8. 50.

आस्य a. Belonging to the mouth
or face. -स्य [अस्यते यस्मिन्, अम-पयत्]
1 The mouth, jaws ; आस्यकुहरे, विद्यु-
तास्यः. -2 Face ; आस्यकमलं. -3 A
part of the mouth used in pronounc-
ing letters ; तुल्यसास्ययस्मिन् सवर्णं P. I.
1. 9 ; आस्ये भवमास्यं तास्वाविस्थानं Sk. ;
षडास्यानि Pt 5. 55 ; (the six parts
being the throat, head or brain, palate,
tooth, lip, and nose -4 Mouth,
opening ; वृणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -Comp.
-आसवः a spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a loing.
-लांगलः l. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन्
n. beard.

आस्यंघय [a. आस्य घयति वे-ल्ल सुम्]
Kissing.

आस्येदंनं Flowing, oozing.
आस्या See under आम्.

आस्रं [अस्रत् स्वार्थेऽण्] Blood.
-Comp. -पः 1. 'blood drinker', dem-
on. -2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रावः [आ-स्र् अच्] 1 Pain, afflic-
tion, distress. -2 Flowing, running.
-3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault,
transgression. -5 The foam on boil-
ing rice. -6 (With Jaina) The im-
pulse called योग or attention which
the soul participates in the movement
of its various bodies ; it is defined
as the 'action of the senses which
impels the soul towards external
objects' ; it is good or evil accord-
ing as it is directed towards god or
evil objects.

आस्राव a. Flowing, running. -वः
1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, dis-
charge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain,
affliction. -5 A disease of the body.
-Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medi-
cine.

आस्राविन् a. Flowing, emitting
fluid or humour ; an epithet of the
elephant when ichur is issuing from
its temples.

आस्वाद 1 A. To taste. -Caus. To
taste, enjoy ; संभोगं Mo. 87 ; R. 3.
54 ; (fig.) to plunder, defraud ; नः-
स्वाद्यमे भुजोः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. -दः 1
Tasting, eating ; चूतांकुरास्वादकषाय-
कंठः Ku. 3. 32 ; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः
H. 1. 152 ; सुखरास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kiss-
ing. -2 Relish, flav or, taste ; ज्ञाता-
स्वादो विद्वत्तज्जयनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me.
41 ; सुखरास्वादः H. 4. 76 ; चित्रास्वा-
दकथंभूतेः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, ex-
periencing ; वत् a. coliculous in fla-
vour, palatable ; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलेरुह-
णानां R. 2. 5

आस्वाद्क a. Tasting, enjoying.
आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य pot. p. To be tasted, deli-
cious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित् or आस्वात् [आ-स्वन्-क्]
Sounded.

आह ind. 1 An interjection show-
ing (a) reproof ; (b) severity ;
(c) command ; (d) casting, send-
ing. -2 An irregular verbal form of
the 3rd pers. sing. Pra. of a de-
fective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to
speak' (supposed by Indian gram-
marians to be derived from ह् and
by European scholars from अह् the
only forms of the root existing in
the language are :—आह. अ इयुः आह,
आहहः, and आहुः) .

आहकः [आ हन्-क्] A peculiar
disease of the man ; तदना रक्तमायेन
युक्तो नामपुटति । गात्रशूलद्वरकरा श्लेष्मणा
प्राहको ज्वरः ॥

आहं सयं Conceitedness.

आहन 2 P. 1 To atrike, hit, beat ;
कुट्टिममाजधान K. 10 ; परस्य गिर आहति
Sk. ; Si. 7. 17 ; दुर्जयान कारणः...आह-
स्यात् Rām. 19 60 ; said to be Atm.
when the object is some limb of
one's own body ; आहने शितिः ; but cf.
आजप्रे विषमविलाचनस्य वक्ताः Ki. 17. 63 ;
१० आहध्वं मा रघूतम ; Bk. 8. 15, 5.
102 ; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also).
-2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell,
drum &c) Bk 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66 ;
R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten (as
a drum &c.) ; Ku. 4. 25, 30 ; R. 4.
23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden ; पादाहतं यदु-
स्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46 ; गजह-
ताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed.
-4 Diapelled, destroyed, removed.
-5 Multiplied (in Math.) ; सूर्याधि-
संख्यया द्वित्रिसागरैर्युताहतेः Sūrya S. ;
एकैकमन्वेषु नवाहतेषु Bri. 8. 8. 22. -6
Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as
dice). -8 Uttered falsely. -ता
A drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment.
-2 An old garment. -3 A non-
sensical or meaningless speech, an
assertion of impossibility ; e. g. एष
वेद्यासुतो याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -ल-
क्षण a. = अहितलक्षण q. v. under आघा.

आहतिः f. 1 Killing. -2 A blow,
hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगतं).
-4 Multiplication ; अशाहतिच्छेदवधेन
भक्ता Līlā.

आहनन 1 Striking at, beating. -2
A stick.

आहननीय a. Making oneself known
by beating a drum.

आहनच्छ a. [आ हन् अहर्] To be
beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आ-हन्-क्] 1 Striking,
striking against ; अस्पर्शंति तदाघातं
Ku. 2. 50 ; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow,
stroke ; तत्रिधाघातप्रतिहततरुसंघल्लग्नैर्कदंतः
S. 1. 33 ; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55 ;
पवनं, पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4
Killing ; प्राणघातासिद्धात्तेः Bb 2. 26 ;
Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or
strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.

-7 Retention of urine (घृणाघान). -8 A slaughter-house; आघात नयमानस्य वधस्यैव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

भाह्व, आहाव, आहवन &c. See under आह् and आह्.

आहिकः [अहिरिच, कन् स्मार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pāpini.

आहिङ् 1 A. To roam; about, wander; आहिङ्गते अटस्या अटनी S. 2.

आहिङ्गिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Valdehi mother; आहिङ्गिको निषादेन वेदेष्टामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37; (according to Kull. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिङ्गिक).

आहितुङ्गिकः [अहितुङ्गन दोग्यति ङ्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अर्धं खलवाहितुङ्गिको जीर्णविधौ नाम Mu. 2.

आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र माभवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रुमाहवनम-प्रजम्भनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पितृ वा षोडशीनां यदक्षिणः पुत्रो गृहपत्यः षोड आहवनीयः Aśval.; see also आहवना under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक *a.* Fit for a burnt offering. -कः A consecrated fire.

आहावः [आ-ह् आपरे ष्] Fire; see under आह् also.

आहुत *p. p.* Offered to the gods, sacrificed -तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ) or मनुष्ययज्ञ, regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पञ्चयज्ञ.

आहुतिः *f.* 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; हेतुग्राह्यतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Krishna. -काः N. of a people.

आहुल्यं N. of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आह् 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव चरे तदप्यवाह्वं R. 3. 6; पुष्यं फलं चा-

तवमाह्वर्यः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्तां bring news.

-2 To bring near, give; चंद्रयुगाय मे दिनीं Kām. 1. 5; अवाञ्छिताह्व Y. 1. 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4

To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97.

-5 To have, assume; आजह्वतस्तच्चरणं ... अत्रयं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to: बलोपचयं K. 105; प्रीति.

क्रोधं &c.; जनकानां कुलेः कोतिमाह्वर्यति मे सुता Rām. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki.

1. 25. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजित्-माजन्हे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To separate, remove, draw off from. -12

To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call.

-*Caus.* 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आह्व *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समिक्कुञ्जफलाह्वैः R. 1. 49. -*r.* 1

Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice. -4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5

The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration, breath inspired. -*Comp.* -करटा,

-बेला, -निषपा, -निष्किरा, -वसना, -वितना, -सेना compounds of the class called मयूर्यसंकाराः.

आहरण *a.* Taking away, robbing; as in अग्रताहरण. -णं 1 Fetching, bringing (near); समिदाहरणाय परिष्ठातव्यं S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75. -3

Removing, extracting. -4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरस्य चकाराहरणे मतिं Mb.

-5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वाव्युत्पाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6

Causing, inducing.

आहर्तु *a.* 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Performing; आहर्ता कर्तृन् K. 5. -4 Causing, bringing on; आरामनो महावनं कर्तौ विद्युत्करः V. 5. 1. -*m.* (-ता) A copy holder (in law).

आहार *a.* (रा or र्त्.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Śāv. 4. 23. -*r.* 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. -2 Employing, using. -3

Taking food. -4 Food; (आहरंति रसम-रमादित्याहारः Sk.); वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहारः वृत्तिः means of livelihood; भेषाहारः living on

alms; पचाहार, निराहार &c. -*Comp.* -अग्रिन् *a.* begging or seeking for food. -निःस्रणमार्गः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements.

-पाका 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of food). -चिरहः want of food, privation, starvation. -संभवः the jaleo of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक *a.* Going to fetch or bring; पचानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jains) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (अप्य). -5 Artifi-

cial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessory; आहार्योभारहितैरमर्याः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपभते गुण Ki. 4. 23; निसर्गसुभवास्य किमाहार्यकाबंधरेग Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चंद्रो मुखमित्यादौ चंद्रमित्ते सुखे चंद्राभेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. -7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). -*यै* 1 A kind of bandage (बन्ध). -*यै* 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting

-2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamental part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आहिय *a.* [अहिरिं ङ्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो *ind.* An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतं निषेवितव्यं... आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणां गजाभिः S. 1. 27; दास्यामी भवाभ्याहो परकीस्पर्शां सुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation -*Comp.* -पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुष बुश् P. III. 1. 72] 1. a great self-conceit or pride; आहो-पुरुषिका बर्षाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्गन्धकांतभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own prowess; निजमुजबलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. -स्विन्त् *ind.* a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं). आहोस्वित्पत्सो ममापचरितैर्विधिभितो चिकथाम S. 5. 9. किं द्वित्रः पचति आहोस्विद् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह्न *a.* (ही *f.*) Daily, performed in a day. -ह्नं [अहो महहः अश्] A series of days, many days.

आह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अह्नि मवः, अह्न निर्वृतः साध्यः टञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अत्राह्निकं सुरभेद्यो जयते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृतः V. 4; सध्वे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लाद्वचनं Pt. 4; *दुष्य *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. -नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन् *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह् 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वय *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आह्वत *p. p.* Injured; *भेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आहरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial

food for himself); अनमपहतार आहरका भवति अह्नि सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आहारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आहृति *a.* Making crooked.

आह्वि 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्वाप्सूनाह्वयते Sk.; आह्वत चेदिराण्डुरारिं Si. 20 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28 42, 89. —Caus. 1 To send for, call; कविमाहायया मास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आह्वः [आह्वयते अयतेऽत्र, आह्वे-अर्] 1 Battle, war, night; एवाविधेनाह्वचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; इत्या स्वजनमाह्वे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आह्वतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आह्वः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आह्वत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; यियक्षमाणेनाह्वतः पार्थेनाय द्विपद्भु-रर् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —नं Calling. -Comp. —प्रलायिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. —संश्रुतः the time of universal destruction.

आह्वतिः *f.* [आह्वे-क्तिर्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आह्वे-इ] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. -ह्व [आह्वे-अह्] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp.; असृताह्वः, ज्ञाताह्व &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काश्यं रामायणाह्वयं Rām.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयाः, वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वक-पक्षिमादियोग्यं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. -नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. -Comp. —दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानचति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1 A commons. -2 A name;

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. -क A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोषया Bk. 2. 43.

अ.

इ The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

इः [अ-इ-ञ्] N. of Kāmadeva. -ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ 1. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इण्) (इति, इय, य, अणत्, एत्, इत्) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; इजिन् पुनरोति शर्षरी R. 8. 56; इयुर्भर-हाजघ्नेनिकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, सूततां &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To

spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सन्नमायन् Vāj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कृषंतो इ स्म वै वपंतो यति Sat. Br.; गवामयनेनेतुः Kāty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11 1 U. = अर्क. -III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. —Caus. To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एति].

इत् *a.* [इ-क्तिर्] Going (at the end of a few comp.); as अर्थः).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क] 1 Gone to; इच्चिर-कामनीयत रागभिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Return-

ed. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगेः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10. -तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving.

इश्य *a.* To be gone to yards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण मुञ्चत्. —त्या 1 Going; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

इश्चन *a.* [इ-क्चिन्] Going;

इश्चर *a.* (रि. *f.*) [इ-कश्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. -6 A ennuch. -रि 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisārikā *q. v.*

इष्यत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1, 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or atom of a reed.
इकटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इकवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbal*].

इक्षुः [इक्षुतेऽसौ मधुर्वायुः, इक्षुः Uṇ. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिला. -3 Wish, desire. -Comp. -कांडा, -ह N. of two different species of sugar-cane. (काश and सुजवण). -कुट्टका a gatherer of sugar-cane.

-गंधः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -वृंहः, -पट्टिः f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -वर्षा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2 the eye of sugar-cane.

-पत्रा a kind of grain. -राकः molasses. -गः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -वालिका a kind of grass (काश).

-भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिणी a woman who eats a sugar cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालयी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane.

-मेहः diabetes or diabetes mellitus (cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिन a. diabeto.

-यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनिः [इक्षोरिव येनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinarium (पुङ्खसु). -रसः 1. the juice of (uga)-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3 a kind of काश grass, °काशः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses

-वर्णं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्ली, -वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारि ग, -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -वालिका [इक्षोरिव बलति बल-पुत्रे] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिभवाना). -2 the काश grass. -वाटिका, -वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुङ्ख.) -2. a garden of sugar-canes -विकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetineat.

-शाकटं, -शाकितं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -मरा, molas-sea, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरा 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्षुवाकुकः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyā; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (of. Bhāg. सुवतस्तु मनोजन्त इक्षुवाकुकान्तः सुतः); इक्षुवाकुकेशास्त्रमन्तः प्रजापतौ U. 1. 41. -2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; मलितवयसामिक्षुवाकुकानामिदं हि कुलवतं R. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

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नगने Bar. 6. 19, 14. 23; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विश्वं यज्ञं यच्च नेगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -Caus. 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इय below.

इंग a. 1 Moveable; स्वया सुप्रसिद्धं विश्वं यज्ञं यच्च नेगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -ग A kind of counting.

इंगन [इंग-स्युट] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another as by an *Avagraha*.

इंगित p. p. Moved, shaken. -त [मावेक] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; °आकारिवदितिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अग्रह-सद्भावमितीगितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृत-मंत्रस्य गृहकारिगितस्य च R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 39. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारिवदितिर्गया... गृहतेऽतर्म-तं मनः Ma. 8. 26. -Comp. -कोषवद्, -ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इंग्य pot. p. 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prātiśākhya) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada-Pāṭha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

इंग्युः A ciccaea.

इंगुदः, -वी, इंगुला N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. दिगणेठ); इंगुदीपाक्षः सोऽयं U 1 21; परिमग्धाः क्वचिद्विद्युदीकलाभिदः सूच्यत ए-षोपलाः S. 1. 14. -वृ The nut of the tree.

इचिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छुकः, इच्छा See under इष.

इच्छुकः N. of a tree, the oitron.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (दिज्जल).

इज्य pot. p. (of यञ्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प-काशं तद्व्योपनिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1. 63, 15. 2 Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A

lawd or procureess. -7 A cow. -Comp. -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इंचाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).
इत् 1 P. [एदति, इदति] 1 To go, go, to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make hasto (Ved.).

इतः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूने a mat (Ved.).

इदचरः [इया कामिन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इद्व. (also witten इत् in Veda). [इत् कियुः वा लस्य इः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayāgas* (इदो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवता a deity of libation.

इद (ल)स्पतिः N. of Viṣṇu or of Pūshan.

इदः An epithet of Agni.

इडा—ला [इल-अत्र, वा लस्य इदं] 1 The earth; प्रवृष्यते नूनमिडातलस्य Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (-She is the wife of Badha and mother of Parāsvas; she is also called त्रेत्राक्षणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgā. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीभिद) (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् a. 1 Possessed of asorificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिकः A wild goat.

इद्वरा see इद्वर.

इद्वरः, -ई (इद्वं) (Doal) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अपेनमिद्वर्या परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उत्ता यस्यां गृह्यते तौ इद्वी Karka).

इतर pron. c. (रा. f., -रत्. n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दहने स्वकर्माणौ R. 8. 20 v. 1. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरताप ज्ञतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणादेव राघवाद्युचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; अयमानितराभि

इतरा see इद्वर.

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इतरा see इद्वर.

च Rām. ; विजयधरतराय वा Mb. ; सुल-
भेतरसंयोगां M. 5. 3 opposite of,
other than easy, difficult ; so दक्षि-
ण^० left ; दाम^० right &c. -5 Low,
mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परि-
भूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडोक्तः K. 154,
160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the
other, this-that. -Comp. -इतर pron.
a. respective, reciprocal, one with
another (chiefly in oblique cases or
in comp.) ; विद्युक्तावितरेतरं Ma. 9.
102 ; कामपया 3. 35 ; R. 7. 54.
*आश्रयः mutual dependence, in-
ter-connection. *योगः 1. mutual
connection or union ; Si. 10. 24. -2.
a variety of the Dvandva compound
(opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each mem-
ber of the compound is view-
ed separately ; as एषामन्ययोधौ छि-
नति. -जनाः (pl.) 1. other men.
-2. euphemistically said of certain
beings considered as spirits of dark-
ness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than,
different from, elsewhere ; see अन्यतः,
अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner,
in a contrary manner. -2 Perver-
sely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेद्युः ind. On another day, the
other day.

इतश्च ind. [इत्-त्तसिद्ध इशादेशः Tv.]
1 Hence, from here or hence. -2
From this person, from me ; इतः स
द्वैष्यः प्राप्तश्रीनेत एवाहति क्षयं Ku. 2.
55. -3 In this direction, towards
me, here ; इतो निषीद्वेति विमुह्युरिमः Ku.
3. 2 ; प्रयुक्तमप्यज्ञमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2.
34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76 ;
इतोपगतमदुरारणं V. 2 ; गतवृत्तानं न स्म-
रति S. 4 news of this place ; इत इतो
देवः this way, this way, my lord (in
dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason,
on this ground ; इतश्च परमाभेदेहात्ता
भित्तुमहति S. B. -5 From this world.
-6 From this time. इतः -इतः (a)
on the one hand-on the other
hand ; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो शुचजना-
ज्ञा S. 2 ; (b) in one place-in
another place, here-there ; K. 27 ;
इतश्चेतश्च हितर and thither ; hence
and thence, here and there, to and
fro ; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां ; now, there-
fore ; इतस्ततः here and there, hit-
her and thither, to and fro ; लुंग्ल-
विशेषणस्यसिद्धाभेरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगौरः
Ku. 1. 13.

इति ind. 1 This particle is
most generally used to report the
very words spoken or supposed to be
spoken by some one, as represented
by the quotation marks in English.
The speech reported may be
(1) a single word used merely

to express what the form of the
word is, when it is used as it is
(शब्दस्वरूपयुक्त) ; राम रामेति रामेति कू-
जंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām. ; अत एव गवित्वाह
Bhartri. ; (2) or a substantive, which
must be put in the nominative case
when its meaning is to be indicat-
ed (प्रातिपदिकार्थयुक्त) ; चयस्त्रिष्वामि-
त्यवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादसुं मारद इत्यबो-
धि सः Si. 1. 3 ; अबौमि चैनामनघेति R.
14. 40 ; दिहोप इति राजेंदुः R. 1. 12 ;
sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति यं
पाहुः Ms. 10. 34 ; Bg. 6. 2 ; (3)
or a whole sentence when इति is
merely used at the end of that
sentence ; (वाक्यार्थयुक्त) ; ज्ञास्यति
कियञ्जुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणाक इति S. 1.
13 ; तयोद्युनिकुमारयोरेण्यतरः कथयति अक्ष-
मालासुपयाचिदुमागतोस्मीति K. 151. -2
Besides this general sense, इति has
the following senses :—(a) Cause,
as expressed by 'because', 'since',
'on the ground that', in English ;
वैदेशिकोस्मीति वृच्छामि U. 1 ; पुराणमित्येव
न साधु सर्वे M. 1. 2 ; oft with किं
q. v. (b) Purpose or motive, as ex-
pressed by 'that' 'in order that'
शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मयेदुसुदुस्त्वय
समानितं K. 320 ; R. 1. 37. (c)
Thus, to mark the conclusion
(opp. अय) ; इति प्रथमोऽकः thus
or here ends the first Act. (d) It is
often used to include under one head
a number of separate objects grouped
together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं
कालो दिवागता मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S.
(e) So, thus, in this manner ; इत्यु-
क्तवत् परिरेभ्य दोष्यो Ki. 11. 80. (f)
Of this nature or description ; गौर-
श्वः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः (g) As fol-
lows, to the following effect ; रा-
माभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (h)
As for, in the capacity of, as re-
gards, showing opacity or rela-
tion ; पितेति स पुत्र्या, अध्यापक इति
निदेशः, श्रीप्रभिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चि-
तनीयं भवेत् S. 3 (i) It is often
used with the name of an author to
form an *Avyayibhāva* comp. ; इति-
पाणिनि thus according to Pāṇini.
(j) Illustration (usually with
आदि) ; इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः
Chandr. ; गोः सुकृश्वलो इत्य इत्यादौ K.
P. 2. (k) A quotation or an opin-
ion accepted ; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापि-
ज्ञाति, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (l) It is often
used by commentators after quot-
ing a rule in the sense of 'accord-
ing to such a rule' शक्ति लिङ् च (P. III.
3. 172) इति शक्यायं लिङ् Malli. Other
senses mentioned are :—(m) Mani-
festation. (n) Order. (o) Arrange-
ment. (p) Identity. (q) Proxi-
mity. (r) Visibility. (s) Ex-
cess or superiority. (t) Requiring.
(इति स्वरूपे साक्षिणे विवक्षानियमे मते। इतो

प्रकाशयत्प्रकाशोयवधारणे, एवमर्थे समातो च ॥
Hem.). -Comp. -अर्थः sum and
substance, meaning in short (of-
ten used by commentators). -अर्थ
ind. for this purpose, hence. -आदि
a. having such a thing or things at
the beginning, so forth, et cetera
(&c.). -उक्त information, report.
-कथ a. 1. not fit to be believ-
ed, untrustworthy. -2. wicked, lost.
(-या) a meaningless or non-
sensual talk. -कर्तव्य, -कर्णीय
a. proper or necessary to be done
according to certain rules. (-यं, -यं)
duty, obligation ; एवं सर्वे विधायदमि-
तिकर्तव्यमात्मनः Ms. 7. 142, Ki. 7. 17 ;
*ता, -कार्यता, -कृत्यता any proper or
necessary duty ; obligation ; इतिकर्त-
व्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do,
embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र a. of
such extent or quality. -वृत्तं 1.
occurrence, event. -2 a tale, story.

इतिथि a. Ved. Such a one, such.
इतिवत् ind. In the same manner.
इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in
conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-हास (3rd.
pers. sing. Perf. of असु to be) ; so
it has been] 1 History (legendary or
traditional) ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामुप-
देशममन्वितापूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रच-
क्षते ॥-2 Heroic history (such as the
Mahābhārata). -3 Historical evi-
dence, tradition (which is recogniz-
ed as a proof by the Paurāṇikas).
-Comp. -निबन्धनं legendary composi-
tion or narrative ; S. 3. -पुराणं
history and legendary stories. -वादः
historical story, legend ; Māl. 3. 3.

इतिकला N. of a perfume.
इत्थं ind. Thus, so, in this
manner ; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं
Ku. 4. 45 ; इत्थंगते under these cir-
cumstances, such being the case,
इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं S. 4 ; R. 9.
81. -Comp. -कारं ind. in this man-
ner. -भूत a. 1. so circumstanced,
being in this state, being thus ; आ-
रुहयाने P. I. 4. 90 ; Me. 94 ; Ku. 6.
26 ; S. 3. 5 ; कथामित्यभूता M. 5, K.
146. -2. true or faithful (as a story).
-भातः being thus endowed, having
these qualities. -विध a. 1. of such
kind. -2. endowed with such
qualities.

इत्थंशालः N. of the third Yoga.
इत्था ind. Ved. 1 In this manner,
thus -2 A particle of affirmation
used to lay stress on a following
word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. *धी
a. performing such or true works.
इत्थात् ind. Thus, in this way.
इह ind. 1 A particle of affirmation,
even, just, only ; especially in
strengthening a statement ; अथेह

इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इत्वं pron. a. [अयं m.; इयं f., इदं n.] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker (इदमस्तु संनि-
कृतं रूपं); इत्वं तत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमस्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्भिर्नुष्ठितः। Me. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.); श्रुत्वेतदिवमूचुः.

-4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदम्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कोयमाचरत्यचिनयं S. 1. 25; सेयं, सोयं, this here; so इमास्ताः अयमहं भोः S. 4. 0, here am I. -ind. Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -Comp. -प्रथम a. doing anything for the first time. -प्रकारं ind. in this manner. -युगं the present Yuga. -रूप a. of this shape. -वस्तु a. Ved. rich in this and that.

इवन्तन a. (नी f.) Of this time, present; momentary.

इवन्ता [इदमो मावः] Identity, sameness.

इवन्मय a. Made or consisting of this.

इवन्त्यु a. Wishing this.

इवा ind. Now, at this (present) moment; oft with अहत्; इवाचिद्वहः, इह ह्यः only yesterday. -Comp. -वत्सरः, ४० इदुवत्सरः or इहत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. -वत्सरीय or इहत्सरीय a. belonging to such a year.

इवानी ind. [इदं-दानी इत् च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वे-
दानी S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इवानीमभि U. 3; इवानीमहः now a-days; इवानीमेव just now; इवानीमपि now also, in this case also; तत इवानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an वर्तनं; of. कर्णव्ये-
तर्हीणि तावति पंचदशकृत्व इवानीनि Sat. Br.

इवानीतन a. (नी f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इधम, इद्द See under इर्.

इत् 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon; drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevail, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इत्त a. 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. -नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun; Si. 2 65. -3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -Comp. -कांतः sun-stone (सूर्यकांत); Bb. 2. 37. -सभं a royal court or assembly.

इत्तसति (Desid. of इत्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इत्तिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= सुयहा).

इत् 1 P. [इदति, इदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इत् q. v.).

इत्तसरे = इत्तवर q. v.

इत्तिदिरः A large bee; लोभादिदित्तिदिरुषु नियतस्तु Bv. 2. 183.

इत्तिरा [इत्-किरच] N. of Lakulmi, wife of Vishnu. -Comp. -आलयं 'abode of Iudira,' the blue lotus. -सदिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इत्ति (वी) वरं [इत्तिलक्ष्मीस्तस्या वरं वर-
ण्ये Tv.] The blue lotus; बलि तव-
सुखांभोजे कथमिद्वीवरहयं S. Til. 17.

इत्तिवत्तिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इत्तिवारा A blue lotus.

इत्तुः [उनाथे क्लेदयति चंद्रिका युवनं उद-
उ आदिरिच Uq. 1. 121] 1 The moon;

विलीय इतिराजदुरितुः क्षीरनिधाषिच R. 1. 12 (इत्तु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark; सुतास इत्तुवा Rv. 1. 16. 6).

-2 The युगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor.-(pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -Comp. -कमलं the white lotus. -कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants; अशुता, युह्वी, सोमलता. -कलि-
कर 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. -कांतः the moon-stone. (-तर) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day.

-जः, -युजः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst

other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अवि. -दलः a digit, crescent. -युगिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or जंगली). -मं 1. the sign called Cancar. -2. the Nakshatra called युगशिरस्. -भा a kind of water-lily -घृत्, -शेखरः, -मौलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of Siva. -मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. -मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले (रे) खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इत्तुक्ला. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहक, -लौह silver. -चदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. -चारः a kind of yoga. -वासर Monday. -व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month; cf. चांद्रायण.

इत्तुमत् m. An epithet of Agni.

इत्तुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इत्तरः A rat, mouse.

इत्तः [इत् -रत्; इत्तति इत्; इति
देश्ये Malli.] 1 The lord of gods.

-2 The god of rain, rain; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects),

always as the last member of comp.; नरेन्द्रः a lord of men, i. e. a king; so युगेन्द्रः a lion; गजेन्द्रः the lord or chief

of elephants; सो यामीन्द्रः, कपीन्द्रः -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant इत्तज.

-7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th Yoga.

-10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. -जा The wife of Indra, Indrāpi. [Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he

is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashtaka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Parnasha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called

Abi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.

He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruta or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indrani, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshavani or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa (though in some places Vishnu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit'. It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also ro-

presented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once wroated by Ravi, grandson of Pururava, owing to the curse of Durvasa, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon P-loman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, e. g. वृषहन्त्र, बलभित्, पाकशासन, गोत्रभिद्, पुंरुद्र, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नृपचिह्नन &c. (see Ak. I. 1 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amaravati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Airāvata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain bow and his sword, Paranja]. -Comp. -अग्निः the fire produced from the contact of clouds; 'धूमः frost, snow; 'देवता the 16th lunar mansion. -अशुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -अवसावः a desert. -अशनः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (ह्रस्वद्वय). -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इन्द्रायुधोत्तितोरणार्क R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (-यः) 1. N. of a horse in Kādambarī (i. e. Kapinjala changed into ṣ horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-यः) a kind of leech. -आसनं] the throne of Indra -2 a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -हृष्यः N. of वृहस्पति the preceptor of gods. -इश्वरः one of the forms of Śiva-linga. -उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. -ऋषभ a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. -कर्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. (performing Indra's deeds). -कौलः 1. N. of the mountain मद्र. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. -कुञ्जः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -कूट a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (-ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. -केतुः Indra's banner. -कोशाः -यः, -षकः 1 a couch, sofa. -2. a platform. -3. a projection of the foot of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नगद्वं).

-गिरिः the महेन्द्र mountain. -गुहा, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; i. e. बृहस्पति. -गोपः, -गोपकः [इंद्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षाभयवाचस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. -चंद्रनं the white sandal wood. -चाप, -धनुस् n. 1. a rain-bow; विद्युत्सर्वं लालतवनिताः सेंद्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 64; Śi. 7. 4. -2. the bow of Indra. -चंद्रम् n. [इन्द्रस्य सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रयुक्तेन छायेते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. -जननं Indra's birth. -जननीय a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). -जा a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. -जालं [इंद्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मारिच] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3. deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वमेन्द्रजालमद्रुगः खलु जीवलोकः Śānti. 2. 2; K. 105. -जालक a [इंद्रजाल-त्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakshmana. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Śiva, hound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice.] -इन्दु or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakshmana. -उरेष्ठ a. Ved led by Indra. -तापनः the thundering of clouds. -तूत्रं -तूत्रकं a flock of cotton. -वामनः the son of Bāṇasura. -वृक्षः the tree Pinus Devadāru. -वृक्षः 1. the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). -2. the plant कुटज. -द्वीपः, -द्वीपेण one of the 9 Dvīpas or divisions of the continent (of India). -ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādra. -नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion कश्यपी. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. -नीलः [इंद्र इव नीलः श्यामः] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पर्णी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. -पर्वतः 1. the महेन्द्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. -पुत्र

N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, —पुरःसर, —श्रेष्ठ a. led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. —पुरोहितः N. of इहस्पति. (—ता) the asterism Pushya. —प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) इन्द्र-प्रथमगताश्वकारि मा संतु चेद्वयः Si. 2 63. —प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger —मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. —2 the rainy season; °कायुकः a dog. —मावज्ज a. animating or delighting Indra. —भेदिन् a. Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —वं seed of the *Kutaja* tree. —लुप्तः, —सं-लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. —2. loss of beard. —लोकः India's world, Svarga or Paradise. —लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, i. e. Indra. —2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). —वंशः, —वज्र N. of two metres, see Appendix. —वल्ली N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इन्द्रवर्णी. —वस्तिः [इन्द्रस्य आत्मनः वस्तिविव] the calf (of the leg). —वाततम a. Ved. desired by Indra. —वायु (du) Indra and Vāyu. —वाङ्मणि, —वाङ्मणिका C. locynath. a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठी कवडळ). —वाहू a. carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the Devadāru tree. —वृद्धः a kind of absence. —वेदुर्वै a kind of precious stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इन्द्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra poure down rain); वाषिकीश्रुतौ मासात् यथेन्द्रोप्यभिषेचति । तथाभिषेचसं रात्रौ कामिरिन्द्रव्रतं चरन् ॥. —शक्तिः f. Indrāpi. the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. —शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रह्लाद ; R. 7. 35. —2. [इन्द्रः शत्रुः रस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vriṭra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वसव &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra ; cf. Sik. 52: मन्त्रो हीनः स्वरतो वर्णता वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वायव्यो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरतोपराधात् ॥. —शालभः a kind of insect —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —साराणि. 1. N. of Mātali. —2. an epithet of Vāyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. —सुतः, —सुतः 1. N. of (a) Jayanta ; (b) Arjuna ; (c) Vali, the king of monkeys. —2. N. of the अञ्जने tree.

—सुरसा, —सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discollient applications (निर्मुहो). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनाधीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya. —स्तुत् m., —स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. —2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवः invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament. इन्द्रकं [इन्द्रस्य रात्रः कं सुखं यव Tv.] An assembly room, a hall. इन्द्रतम a. Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong. इन्द्रता, —स्त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might. इन्द्रस्वत् a. Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power. इन्द्रयुः a. Longing to go to Indra. इन्द्राणिका The plant निर्मुहो. इन्द्राणी [इन्द्रस्य पत्नी आनुक्तं कौर्] 1 The wife of Indra. —2 N. of Durgā, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. —3 A kind of coitus. —4 Large cardamoms. —5 N. of a tree (नीलासिद्धिवार) also the plant निर्मुहो. इन्द्रिय a. Fit for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. —चं [इन्द्र-च ; इन्द्रेण दुर्जयं ; by P. V. 2. 93 इन्द्रियं = इन्द्रलिंग-मिन्द्रेष्टयमिन्द्रेष्टमिन्द्रजुष्टमिन्द्रदत्तमिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. —2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मा भूचक्षुष्यहरास्त-वेन्द्रियाश्रवाः Ki. 5. 50). There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि: —श्रोत्रं स्वचक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि: —पायूरस्य हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृना Ma. 2 90 In the Vedānta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियन्. In Nyāya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. —3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. —4 Semen. —5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' —Comp. —अगोचर a. imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense; these objects are: रूपं शब्दो गंध-रसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अमी Ak., Bg. 3. 34; Bh. 3. 58, R. 14. 25. —2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stolicism. —आत्मन् m. 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. —2. an organ of sense. —आदिः

the principle called *ahankāra* (in Śān. phil.). —आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, i. e. the body. —2. the soul. —आराम a. given to enjoying the objects of sense. —ईशः the soul. —गोचर a. perceptible to the senses. (—रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, —वर्गं the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विष्टांसमपि कर्षति Ma. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्बवार मधुर्नीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. —ज a. in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः f. perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. —बोधन a. exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (—नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —अधः insensibility. —विपरिवृत्तिः f. perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —वृत्तिः f. function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47. —सालिङ्गः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). —स्वाया insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor. इन्द्रियवत् a. 1 One who has curbed his senses. —2 One having the organs of sense. इन्द्र 7 A. [इन्द्र or इन्धे, इंधाचके, ऐष्टि-इन्द्र) To kindle, light, set on fire. —pass. (इधते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. इन्द्र p. p. [इन्द्रक] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53; कौष° Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; °राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out —2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Ki. 2. 59; Si. 1. 63; °बोधे Bk. 1. 5 (पदुबुद्धिभिः) sharp. —3 Clean, clear. —4 Wonderful. —5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order); °ज्ञासनः Ki. 1. 22. —इन्द्र 1 Sunshine, heat. —2 Rafulgence, splendour. —3 Wonder. —Comp. —अग्नि-पितिः fire; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु a. having the anger excited. इन्द्रमः [इधतेऽग्निरनेन इध-मन्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; अग्निम इन्द्रमः शरद्विः Rv. 10. 90. 6; R. 14. 70. —धमं Wood, fuel. —Comp. —जिह्वः fire. —प्रथञ्जनः a hatohet, an axe. इध्या f. Kindling, lighting. इंध a. [इंध-अच्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इंध-धच्] 1 Fuel. —2 The Supreme being. इंधन a. [इंध-निच्-ल्युट्] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling lighting. —2 Fuel wood, &c.; शोकानलंधनता K. 169. इंधनवत् a. Possessed of fuel. इधन्वन् a. Ved. Possessed of fuel. इन्व 6. P. 1 To go. —2 To pervade, surround. —3 To seize, take posses-

slon of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [इन्-क्वि उप. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भी A female elephant. [of. L. *ebur*]. -**Comp.** -**अरिः** a lion. -**आख्याः**, -**के** शरा the plant नागकेशर. -**आनना** N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. -**उषणा**, -**कणा** a kind of aromatic plant (गजपिण्डी). -**गंधा** N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). -**निमोलिका** 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (मंग). -**पालकः** the driver or keeper of an elephant. -**पोटा** [पोटा पुल्लणा इभी] a young female elephant. -**पोतः** a young elephant, a cub. -**भरा** a collection of elephants. -**युवतिः** f. a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचलयति] A lion. **इभया** N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षीरि. **इभ्य a.** [इभं गजमहति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). -**भ्यः** 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Sây.). -**भ्या** 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -**Comp.** -**तिल्वि**(वल) a. wealthy, rich. **इभ्यक a.** Wealthy, rich. **इभया ind.** Ved. As here, as now. **इभ्यु a.** Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् a. So much, so large, of this extent; **इयत्तयुः** Dk. 93; **इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोद्यं** R. 13. 67 so many years; **इयं नीतिरितीयती** Si. 2. 30 this much; **इयसो विवसादुरसव आसीत्** U. 1. **इयसा, इयसं 1 (a)** So much, fixed measure or quantity; **इयुक्तया स्वमिषसा वा** R. 13. 5; **न...यज्ञः परिच्छेद्युमिषसयालं** 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (b) Limited number, limitation; **न युगानामिषसया R. 10. 32. -2** Limit, standard.

इयसक a. So small, very small. -**का** A had limit.

इयस् a. Ved. Going. **इयसा** Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर 6 P. (इरति) To go. **इरज्य** Ved. (इरज्यति ते) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु a. Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite. **इरणं 1** A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरंमद् a. [of. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -**इः** 1 A flash of lightning,

the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; **इरंमद्वामिष मेघमालासुत** K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरसा 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इरन् उप. 2. 28; इ कामं राति सं-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, (Ved. in the last three senses). -**Comp.** -**इज्ञः** 1. N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -**क्षीर a.** Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रा) the milk ocean. -**चर a.** 1. earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Kâma or Cupid. -**वेदिका** pimples on the head.

इरावत् a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -m. (वात्) 1 Ocean. -2 A clond. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgâ, Radra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree, °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [इ-इन्-क्विद्व उप. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; यथेरिणं बीजमुत्पन्ना न वसा लभते फलं Ma. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य a. Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिण्य a. Ved. -1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिभिद् = अरिभिद् q. v.

इरिविल्ला or **इरिविल्लिका** Pimples on the head.

इरिलं, -ला = अरिल q. v.

इर्य a. Ved. 1 Instigating (रेक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pushan and of the Asvins.

इर्वाक-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (हितक). -रः m. f. A cucumber. -**Comp.** - (लु) **शुक्रिका** a kind of melon.

इर्वाकः An animal living in caves.

इल्व 6 P. (इलति, इवेल, ऐलीन्, एलितुं, इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलितुं) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इलव a. Motionless. **इलव a.** Ved. Loud, noisy. **इलविला** N. of the wife or Visrava and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल a. [इल्-क] Sleepy. -**ला 1** The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c.; see इल्व. -**Comp.** -**गोलः**, -**लं** the earth, the globe. -**सलं 1.** the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -**धरः** a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -**वृत्तं** one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चामाख्यवतः प्राच्यां गंधमादनशैलतः । इलावृत्तं नीलगिर्यांयत्यो निषपा-दुदक् ॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल्-क डीष्] A ougel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (कर्वाल).

इलीविषः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीपः, इल्लिपः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः, -ला (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (युगशिरस्).

इव ind. 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागधर्माविव संयुक्तां R. 1. 1; वैजनेय इव दिनवानन्दनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उपेक्षा); पश्चामीयं विनाकिनं S 1. 6; लिपनीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवाजनं नभः Mk 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडाया इवार्यं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपते U. 6. 30, क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Mâl. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; सुहृन्मिव but for a moment; किञ्चिदिव just a little bit; so इषादिव, नाचिरादिव &c; (इर is considered by grammarians as a forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नियतमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च) .

इष् I. 6 P. [इच्छति, इषेय, ऐषीत्, एषितुं, एष्टं इष्ट] 1 To wish, desire long for; इच्छामि संबोधितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि युञ्जीत or मंका भवात्; युञ्जीतीच्छति

Ek. -2 To choose ; सूत्रेण मौढ्यमिच्छेत्
 ए कश्चिं वृद्धे च Ms. 8. 384. -3 To
 endeavour to obtain, strive or seek
 for ; धृतमिच्छता, स्वर्न &c. -4 To be
 willing, be about to do anything,
 mean or intend (with inf.). -5 To
 ask or expect anything (acc.) from
 any one (loc. or abl.) ; देवेषु यज्ञे भाग-
 मोक्षिते Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge,
 regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be
 favourable. -9 To try to make
 favourable. -10 To assent or consent.
 -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To
 be asked or requested. -3 To be pre-
 scribed or laid down ; हस्तच्छेदनमिच्छते
 Ms. 8. 322 ; त्रिरात्र दक्षरात्र वा ज्ञावमा-
 शौचमिच्छते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be ap-
 proved, accepted, or regarded as ;
 ज्ञेभो वृतेषु चिच्छते Trik. -11 4 P. (इच्छति,
 इष्ये, रषिष्यति, रषितुं) 1 To move ;
 to cause to move. -2 To let fly,
 cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's
 voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III 9 P.
 (इच्छति) 1 To cause to move quick-
 ly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape.
 -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel,
 urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV
 1 U. (च्यति-ते, च्यत्-च्यष्ट) To go,
 move.

इच्छक a. Wishing, desiring &c.
 -का 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought.
 -2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् pres. p. Wishing, desirous,
 willing ; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his
 will.

इच्छा [इच्छावे श] 1 Wish, desire,
 inclination of mind, will ; इच्छया
 according to one's desire, at will. -2
 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A
 question or problem. -4 (In gram.)
 The form of the Desiderative.
 -Comp. -चान् fulfilment of a wish.
 -निवृत्ति f. suppression of desire,
 indifference to worldly desires.
 -कले the solution of a question or
 problem. -रत्न desired sports, fa-
 vourite pastimes ; Ms. 89. -वसु a.
 'possessing wealth according to
 wish', epithet of Kubera. -संपर् f.
 fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु a. Wishing, desirous ; anan-
 ly in comp.

इच्छुक a. Wishing &c.

इच्छु a. 1 Speedy ; going quickly.
 -2 Wishing, desirous. -f. Ved. 1 A
 draught, refreshment, food. -2
 Lilation. -3 Strength, power, sap,
 freshness. -4 Comfort ; increase. -5
 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of
 the sky. -7 Wish.

इच्छाः 1 One possessed of sap or
 strength. -2 The month आश्विन ; इच्छि-
 मन्वेदादिभिर्दक्षिणमयताः Si. 6. 49.

इच्छयते Den. A. To move, excite ;

इच्छि f. 1 Sending, despatching.
 -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इच्छयति Den. P. To excite, drive,
 urge on.

इच्छया Impulse, desire.

इच्छयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2
 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or
 active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इच्छय a. 1 (The object) of aim.
 -2 Skilled in archery.

इच्छि a. [इच्छि] Wishing, desiring.

इच्छित p. p. (fr. इच्छ 4 cl.) 1 Moved,
 driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited,
 animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इच्छिर a. Ved. [इच्छती-च्छिर्] 1
 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh.
 -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active.
 -3 Moving. -रः Fire. -रिन्द. Quickly.

इच्छ p. p. [इच्छिच्छाय कर्मणि क] 1
 Wished, desired, longed for,
 wished for ; उपयक्तो गुणैरेष्टः Nala. 1. 1.
 -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favour-
 ite, dear ; *आत्मजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of
 sons. -3 Worshipped, revered. -4
 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded
 as good. -6 Desirable ; see इच्छार्त्त-
 -7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worship-
 ped with sacrifices. -9 Supposed
 (कल्पित) and oft used in Lilāvati.
 -ष्टः 1 A lover, husband, beloved
 person ; इच्छप्रवासजनितानि S. 4. 2.
 -2 A friend ; Pt. 1. 57 ; 2. 167. -3
 N. of a tree (पंच). -4 N. of Vishnu.
 -5 A sacrifice. -ष्टा N. of a tree (शमी).
 -ष्ट 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy cere-
 mony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice ; see
 इच्छार्त्त. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp.

-अर्थः desired object. *उद्युक्त a.
 zealously engaged in gaining one's
 desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence
 of what is desired ; a statement by
 a debater which is favourable to his
 opponent also ; इच्छापत्तौ दीर्घांतरमाह
 Jag. -कर्मन् n. (In Arith.) rule of
 supposition, operation with an as-
 sumed number. -कापयः the root
 of a fragrant grass (पिरयवृक्ष).
 -कामदुह्य a. granting the desired ob-
 jects, an epithet of the cow of plen-
 ty. -गंध a. fragrant. (-धः) any
 fragrant substance. (-धं) sand. -जनः
 a beloved person (whether man
 or woman) ; U. 3. -देवा, -देवता a
 favorite god, one's tutelary deity.
 -चामन् a. going according to one's
 desire. -चत a. 1. performing de-
 sired vows. -2. obeying one's
 wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfil-
 ment of a vow. -4. that by which
 good works succeed.

इच्छार्त्त [इच्छं च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः]
 पूर्वपक्षार्थं Performance of pious
 or charitable deeds ; performing
 sacrifices, and digging wells and

doing other acts of charity
इच्छार्त्तविधेः सपरशमनात् Mv. 3. 1 ;
 बापीक्ष्यतडागादिदेवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमा-
 तामाः पूर्वमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ एकाग्रिकर्महवनं वेतायां
 रंभ्य ह्यते । अंतर्वेद्यां च यदानमिष्टं तदमिष्यते ॥

इच्छिः f. [इच्छिर्] 1 Wish,
 request, desire. -2 Seeking, striv-
 ing to get. -3 Any desired object.
 -4 A desired rule or desideratum ;
 (a term used with reference to
 Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's
 Vārtikas ; इच्छयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भा-
 ष्यकारेष्टया &c. of. उपसंख्यान). -5 Im-
 pulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order.
 -7 (यज्ञ-किन्) A sacrifice. -8 An
 oblation consisting of butter, food
 &c. -Comp. -अचन a sacrifice last-
 ing for a long time. -पचा 1. a miser.
 -2. a demon ; an Asura ; so *सुष्ट-पचा
 an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इच्छुः f. A wish, desire.

इच्छम a. [इच्छिच्छाय कर्मणि मच्] Wish-
 ing. -रमः 1 Cupid, god of love. -2
 The spring. -3 Course, going.

इच्छिमन् a. Speedy, impetuous, an
 epithet of the winds.

इच्छयः, -व्यं [इच्छि-क्यर्] The spring.

इच्छि (षी) का [इच्छि, श्क गत्यादौ कुन् अत
 इच्छं] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass ;
 कुशाकाशज्ञरेषिकाः Rām. ; *अक्षं R.
 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of
 sugar-cane ; Saccharum Spontaneum.
 -4 A small stick of wood or iron
 needed to see whether gold in a
 crucible is melted or not. -5 A
 brush. -6 The eye-ball of an ele-
 phant. -Comp. -चुल्लं the point or
 upper part of a reed.

इच्छु [इच्छ-उ ; cf. also Up. 1. 13] 1
 An arrow. -2 The number five.
 -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N.
 of a Sama ceremony. -Comp. -अर्ध-
 -अर्धकं the point of an arrow. -अ-
 सनं, -अक्षं the bow ; राममिष्यसनदर्शनो-
 षुक्तं R. 11. 37 ; *पंचसुक्तो बाणः Dk.
 9. -आस a. throwing arrows. (-सः)
 1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior ;
 Bg. 1. 4, 17. -कारः, -कृत् m.
 an arrow-maker. -धरः, -धृत् m. an
 archer. -पथः, -विक्षेपः an arrow-shot,
 the range of an arrow. -प्रवेणः
 discharging an arrow ; R. 2. 42.
 -मात्र a. having the length of an
 arrow (about 5 short spans or three
 feet). (-त्रं) 1. the length of an
 arrow. -2. an altar. (कुंड). -हस्त a.
 carrying arrows in the hand.

इच्छुत्रिकांडा 'The three-fold arrow',
 N. of a constellation.

इच्छुक a. Arrow-like. -का Ved.
 An arrow.

इच्छुधिः [इच्छोः धीर्धत्तञ्च वा-कि] A
 quiver.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इष्टुष्य Imploing, request.

इष्टुष्यु a. 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इष्टुष्यति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्टुष्यः A spiritual teacher.

इष्टु 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्टुर्त्तु a. Arranging &c.

इष्टुक्त a. Arranged &c. °आह्वन a. whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्टुक्तिः f. A mother.

इष्टुका [इष्ट-त्तकृत् टाप् Up. 3. 148] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c.

-Oomp. -गृहं a brick house. --चयन collecting fire by means of a brick. -चित a. made of bricks; Dk. 84; also इष्टकचित. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks. -राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टुका.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इष्ट ind. [इष्ट- ह इसादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परम् or अमुषम्); oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend *idha*]. -Oomp. -अमुष ind. in this

world and the next world, here and there. -आगत a. come here. -इष्ट ind. here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °मातृ a. 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere. -2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. -कालः this life. -कतुः, -चित्त a. whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. -भव or -तन a. belonging to this world. -लोकः this world or life; °के in this world. -समये ind. here, now, at such a time as this. -स्थ a. standing here. -स्थान a. one whose residence is on the earth.

इष्टस्य a. [इष्ट-स्यु] Being here, of this place or world.

इष्टलः N. of a country (वेदि).

इष्टु

इष्टु (m.) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -f. N. of Lakshmi. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

इष्टु 1 A. (इष्टते, इष्टाचके, ऐक्षित, ऐक्षितुं, ऐक्षित्वा, ऐक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्बभूतस्थमात्मानं ... इक्षते योग्युक्तारमा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विचारीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्या प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्वय 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

इष्टु 1 A. (इक्षते, इक्षाचके, ऐक्षित, ऐक्षितुं, ऐक्षित्वा, ऐक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्बभूतस्थमात्मानं ... इक्षते योग्युक्तारमा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विचारीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्या प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्वय 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

इष्टु 1 A. (इक्षते, इक्षाचके, ऐक्षित, ऐक्षितुं, ऐक्षित्वा, ऐक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्बभूतस्थमात्मानं ... इक्षते योग्युक्तारमा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विचारीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्या प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्वय 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

इष्टु 1 A. (इक्षते, इक्षाचके, ऐक्षित, ऐक्षितुं, ऐक्षित्वा, ऐक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्बभूतस्थमात्मानं ... इक्षते योग्युक्तारमा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विचारीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्या प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्वय 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

इष्टु 1 A. (इक्षते, इक्षाचके, ऐक्षित, ऐक्षितुं, ऐक्षित्वा, ऐक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्बभूतस्थमात्मानं ... इक्षते योग्युक्तारमा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विचारीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्या प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्वय 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

इष्टु 1 A. (इक्षते, इक्षाचके, ऐक्षित, ऐक्षितुं, ऐक्षित्वा, ऐक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्बभूतस्थमात्मानं ... इक्षते योग्युक्तारमा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्विचारीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तसेज ऐक्षत बहु स्या प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76— WITH आधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अन्वय 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

क्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

इक्षाणिका [इक्षण-त्] A fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258.

इक्षातिः [इक्ष-शतिप्] Looking, sight; इक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Śūti.

इक्षा [इक्ष-अटाप्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

इक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

इक्षित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded, &c. -तं 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye; अभियुक्ते मयि संवृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

इक्षितु a. [इक्ष-वृत्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

इक्षोष्य a. Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

इक्षु-इक्षु 1 P. (इक्षति, इक्षाचके, इक्षितुं, इक्षित) To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

इक्षु-इक्षु 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

इक्षान a. [यज्-नाच्छ्रित्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

इक्षु 2 A. (इष्टे, इक्षाचके, ऐक्षित, ऐक्षितुं, ऐक्षित्वा, ऐक्षित) 1 To praise; अग्निमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; झालीनतामवजद्वीहच्यमाना R. 18. 17; नेद्विषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); उपस्थाप मातर-मन्त्रमेष्ट Rv. 3. 48. 3. -Caus. 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

इक्षु f. Refreshment, libation.

इक्षुने [इक्षु-स्युट्] Praising.

इक्षु [इक्षु-अटाप्] Praise, commendation.

इक्षु(ले)न्य Ved. = इक्षु.

इक्षुय pot. p. To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable; भवतमीक्षुय भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

इक्षुमत् a. [इक्षु-अस्तस्य मतुप्] Having a lord or master.

इक्षुति a. [इक्षु-क्तिच्] Produced, effected. -तिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *tiis* are usually said to be six:—1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलमा सूचकाः शुकाः प्रयासनाश्च राजानः षडैता इत्ययः स्युता ॥ (some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च षडैता इत्ययः स्युताः ॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

इक्षुय-शा a. (क्षी-शी f.), also इक्षुयः Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -कृ n. Such a condition; such occasion

इक्षुका Quality (opp इक्षु); बिष्णो-रिषारयापवधारीणं इक्षुक्तया रूपमिषक्तया वा R. 13. 5; मामीक्षुक्तया जानाति knows me to be so.

ईत् 1 P. To bind ; cf. अत्.

ईप्सा [अभिक्षा आप्-त्-अ] 1

Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire. ईप्सित a. Desired, wished for, dear to ; अपीप्सितं शत्रुकुलगनानां R. 14. 4 ; S. 3. 14. -त् Desire, wish.

ईप्सु a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.) ; सौरभ्यमीप्सुरिव ते सुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69 ; काम°, धन° &c. -Comp. -यज्ञः a particular So as sacrifice.

ईम् ind. [ई-वां सू] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction ; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अय &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई-वां क्यप्] Pervading ; चक्षस् of pervading aigut.

ईर 2 A. (ई-इते, ईराचके, ऐरिष्ट, ईरित्ते, ईरे) ; also 1 P. (p. p. ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. -10 U. or -Caus. (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast ; Si. 8. 39 ; discharge, dart, hurl ; ऐरिश्च महाद्भुमं Bk. 15. 52 ; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge ; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat ; Māl. 1. 25 ; Si. 9. 69 ; Ki. 1. 26 ; R. 9. 8 ; इतीरयंतीव तया निरीक्षि N. 14. 21 ; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मयः Śāv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; बान्नेरिषुपुत्रां सुलिभिः S. 1 ; अपरागसनी-र्योरिवः Ki. 2. 50 ; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract ; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण a. [ई-रुत्] Agitating, driving. -णः The wind. -त् 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इण q. v.

ईरित p. p. 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c. ; आकृतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरिण a. [ई-गिणि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य a. To be excited. -यः Wandering about as a religious mendicant -Comp. -यः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, i. e. going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण a. [ई-इन्] Desert, barren. -त् A desert, barren soil ; सुद्वृतामिव निःशुद्धमामीदीरिणसन्निभं Ram.

ईर्य See ईव.

ईर्म a. [ई-रम्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Śāy.). -ind. Here, in or to this place. -र्म् The arm ; the fore-quarter of an animal. -र्म् A wound, sore (m. also).

ईर्मात a. Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्मारुः m. f. A cucumber.

ईर्मा = ईर्मा q. v.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्याचकार, ईर्ष्यित्ते, ईर्ष्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) ; हरये ईर्ष्येति Sk. ; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक a. Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या-र्षा [ईर्ष्य-अर्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु(र्षु) a. Envious, impatient.

ईलिः (ली f.) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् a. 1 Going. -2 So large, so atately or magnificent.

ईश्व 2 A. (ई-इष्टे, ईशाचके, ऐश्विष्ट, ईशिता, ईशित्ते, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.) ; नयं गात्राणामिष्टे K. 312v. 1, अर्धनामीशिवे स्वं वयमपि च गिरामीशमे ह्यवबुधे Bh. 3. 30 ; sometimes with acc. ; ईमाल्लोकानीशत ईशानीभिः Svet. Up (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power ; expressed by ' can ' ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् यद्दीतुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38 ; कमिष्यते रमयितुं न युगा Ki. 6. 24 ; U. 7. 4 ; Si. 1. 38 ; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश्व m. A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश a. [ई-शक्] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. -शः 1 A lord, master ; with gen. or in comp. ; कथंचिदीश मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds ; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -शः 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy ; a rich lady. -Comp. -कोण the north-east quarter. -पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares.

-बलं the missile पाशुपत. -सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईशान [ई-श्वत्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान a. [ई-श ताच्छीत्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंज्ञेनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56 ; K. 10. -3 The Ardrā Nakshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number ' eleven '. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sādhya. -8 N. of Vishnu. -नी N. of Durgā. -नी, -नः The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). -न् Light, splendour. -Comp. -आदिपंचमूर्तिः f. one of the five forms of Siva. -कृत् a. 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशित्वा a. [ई-शान्त्] An owner, a master, proprietor. -m. The lord of the Universe ; Si. 18. 3.

ईशित्वं Power, superiority.

ईशित्वा, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight Siddhis or attributes of Siva. See अणिमत्.

ईशिच a. [ई-शु णिणि] Commanding, reigning &c. -m. 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. -षी Supremacy.

ईश्वर a. (रा-री f.) [ई-श्वरश्च P. 111. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.) ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy ; Pt. 2. 67. -रा, 1 A lord, master ; ईश्वरं लोकोधतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14 ; so कपीश्वरः, कोकालेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler ; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं B. 12. 11 ; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तुणेन कार्ये भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71 ; R. 3. 46 ; Bh. 3. 59 ; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15 ; cf. " To carry coals to Newcastle. " -4 A husband ; नेश्वरे पृथुता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर) ; ईश एवाहमपर्ययं न च मामी-शते परे । इदामि च सर्वेश्वर्यमीश्वरस्तेन की-र्तितः II. -6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul ; the soul. -9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Śāli- vāhana era. -रा, -री N. of Durgā ; of Lakshmi ; or of any other of the Saktias ; ईश्वरी सर्वभूतानां स्वामिहोपह्वये अयं. -री N. of several plants and trees ; लिंगिनीलता, पंचाकंडी, सुत्र- जटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. -अ- धीन a. subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. -नि- देशः denial of the existence of god, atheism. -निष्ठ a. trusting in god. -पूजक a. pious, devout. -पूजा worship of god. -प्रसादा् divine favour. -भावः royal or imperial state. -विभूतिः f. the several forms of

the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सञ्चन a temple. —सभे a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, -त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष 1 U. (ईषति-ने, ऐषति, ईषितु, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. -2 To creep along. -3 To glean, collect a few grains. -4 To look, see. -5 To give. -6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष्-क] 1 The month *Asvina*; cf. इष. -2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, ईषाण a. Hastening. —ण Haate, speed.

ईषत् *ind.* [ईष्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुवितानि S. 1. 3; ईषत्च कुरुते सेवो Pt. 1. 141. 60omp. —उष्ण a. tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन a. not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदुनार्ये कल्प. —कर a. 1. doing little. -2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (-र) very little. —गुण a. of little merit. —जल shallow water, a little water. —दर्शन a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद a. slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —निषम a. exchanged for a little. —पांडु a. a little white

or pale, whitish. (-हुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान a. that of which a little is drunk. (-नं) a small draught. —पक्षः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त a. pale red. (-क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. -2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, प्रलभ a. to be got for little. —विवृत a. slightly open. —स्वाप्त a. slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट a. slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. -2 A part of a charriot. —Comp. —वृंह the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 43. —वृंत a. with projecting teeth. (-तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. -2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. -3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. -2 A painter's brush. -3 A weapon, arrow, dart. -4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. -2 An ingot-mould. -3 = इषीका q. v.

ईषमः, -त्वं See इषमः, इष्वः.

ईह 1 A. (ईहते, ईहाचक्रे, ऐहित, ईहिष्यते, ईहितु, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long

for; have in mind, think of (with acc or inf.); ईहते...अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ma. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहितं कारयितुं कृतात्मा Bk. 1. 11. -2 To endeavour to obtain. -3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; मायुर्ष मधुर्विदुना रचयितुं क्षारांजुषेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. -4 To take care of. —Caus. To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वहः.

ईहा [ईष्-अ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकरात्तरीतुमीहां Rām.; see अनोह also. -2 An undertaking, act. -3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेद्भनं भवेत् Me. 9. 205. —Comp. —आर्थेय a. aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ma. 2. 37. —युगः [ईहाप्रधानो युगः] 1. a wolf. -2. an artificial deer. -3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ईष्-क] 1 Wished, desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. -2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire. -2 Effort, exertion. -3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिदं हितं कलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62.

उ

उ I. 1 A. (अवते, ऊवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). -11. 5 P. (उतोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. -2 N. of Brahmā. -3 The orb of the moon. —*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. -2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा तपसा निविद्धा पश्चाद्ब्रह्मलया सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अय (अयो), न (नो) and किम् (किम्); see these words. उ-उ or उत on the one hand—on the other hand, partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. -2 The god Siva.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वच्.

उक्त्यं [वच्-यच्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). -2 Eulogy, praise. -3 N. of the *Sāmaveda* (Trik.); a variety of *Sāma*; (सामवेदः सामविशेषः). -4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and वजुम muttered verses). -5 The उक्त्य sacrifice. —क्या N. of a metre, see Appendix. —Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). -2. a sacrifice (यजमान). —पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. -2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्त्य. —मृत् *m.* a sage who

offers or divides *Ukthas*. —वर्द्धन a. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. —वाहस् a. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिच् a. praising, uttering the *Ukthas*. (-*m.*) a kind of priest. —शस्, —शस्त्, —शस a. Ved. uttering a verse, praising. —शुचन a. 1. whose strength is praise. -2. loudly resonant with verses. (-क्या) बी a. fond of or reciting verses.

उक्तियन् a. [उक्त्य-इति] 1 Uttering verses, praising. -2 Accompanied by praise or *Ukthas*. —*m.* Indra and others.

उक्त्य a. [उक्त्यमर्हति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. -2) Deserving praise or verses. —क्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. -2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the *यजुर्वेद* sacrifice. -3 A *Soma* sacrifice.

उक्ष 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षाचकार, वक्ष-
 क्षे Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To
 sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down
 upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभेदाः Bk. 17
 9, 3, 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 1. 5, 20; Ku.
 1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To
 scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4
 To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, be-
 come strong (Ved.)

उक्ष a. [उक्ष-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2
 Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षन् [उक्ष-न्त्वर] 1 Sprinkling. -2
 Consecrating as by sprinkling ;
 मसिष्टमंत्रोक्षणजात प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den. P. To desire one who
 sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु a. Desirous of one who
 sends down riches.

उक्षन् a. 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling.
 -m. (-क्ष) [उक्ष-कनि उप. 1. 156] 1
 An ox or bull ; Ku. 7. 70 ; (changed
 to उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः,
 &c.) -2 An epithet of Soma ; the
 Maruts ; the sun and Agni. -3 One
 of the eight chief medicaments
 (ऋषभौषधि). -Comp. -अक्ष a. one
 whose food is oxen (Ved.). -तश्च
 a small bull or ox ; Si. 12. 10 ; cf.
 वसतश्च. -वक्ष a. dependent on a bull
 (यदि वशां न विदिद्व्युद्यवश एव स्यात्) ;
 male calf (?).

उक्षाल a. Swift, terrible, high ;
 large ; excellent. -लः A monkey.

उक्षित p. p. [उक्ष-क्त] 1 Sprinkled,
 moistened. -2 Cleaned, perfumed.
 -3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उक्ष्-उक्ष 1 P. (ओक्षति, उंक्षति, उखेक्ष
 or उंक्षाचकार, ओक्षित, उंक्षित) To go,
 move. उक्षः A boiler, pot, vessel. -खा 1
 A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking
 pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A
 fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of
 the body.

उक्ष्य a. [उक्षायां संस्कृते यत्] 1 Dress-
 ed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.) ;
 उक्ष्यसुख्यं च होमवात् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Be-
 ing in a boiler (Ved.).

उक्षर्वलः, उक्षला A kind of grass
 (धृतिपत्रः वृणोदः).

उगण a. Ved. Consisting of
 troops with uplifted or ready wea-
 pons (उदायुषणोपेत).

उग्र a. [उग्र-र्त् गमनादेशः उप. 2.
 28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, sa-
 vage (as a look &c.) ; वर्जानः ha-
 ving a fierce or cruel look. -2 For-
 midable, terrific, frightful, fearful ;
 सिंहनिपातसुग्रं R. 2. 60 ; Bg. 11. 30 ;
 Ma. 6. 75, 12. 75 ; वर्तः, नासिक &c.
 -3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent,
 intense ; उग्रतर्पा वेलाः S. 3 intensely
 hot ; उग्रशोकः Me. 113 v. 1. -4 Sharp,
 pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6
 Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7
 Ready to do any work, indutrious.
 -माः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N.

of a mixed tribe, descendant of a
 Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother
 (his business being to catch or kill
 animals dwelling in holes, such as
 snakes ; cf. Ma. 10. 9, 13, 15). -3
 N. of a tree शोभाजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of
 five asterisms ; their names are :—
 पूर्वोफाल्युनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वामाद्रपदा, मया and
 मरशी. -5 N. of a country called Kera-
 lā (Modern Malabar). -6 The sen-
 timent called रोद्र. -7 Wind. -ग्र 1
 N. of different plants ; वचा, यवानी,
 वन्याक. -2 A cruel woman. -ग्री A
 kind of being belonging to the class
 of demons. -ग्रं 1 A certain deadly
 poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox
 (वसन्नामविषं). -2 Wrath, anger. -Comp.
 -ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N.
 of Siva. -कर्मन् a. fierce in action,
 cruel. -कांडः a sort of gourd (कार-
 वेले). -गंध a. strong-smelling. (-धः)
 1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of
 other trees also ; कदफल, अजैकवृक्ष. -3.
 garlic. (-धः) 1. Orris root. -2. a
 medicinal plant. -3. N. of various
 plants ; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (-धं)
 Assafœtida. -गंधिन् a. strong-smell-
 ing. -चपः a strong desire. -चारि-
 णी, -चंडा N. of Durgā. -जाति a.
 base-born. -तारा N. of a goddess.
 -तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or
 terrible energy. -दंष्ट्र a. having ter-
 rific teeth. -बुंड a. ruling with a
 rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless ;
 Pt. 3. -वर्जान्, -रूप a. frightful in
 appearance, fierce-looking, grim, terri-
 ble. -डुहित् f. the daughter of a
 powerful man. -धन्वन् a. having a
 powerful bow. (-m.) N. of Siva
 and Indra. -नासिक a. large nosed.
 -पुत्र a. born in a mighty family.
 (-त्रः) N. of Kārttikeya. -वृति a.
 horribly stinking ; Mā. 5. 16. -रेतस्
 m. a form of Rudra. -वीर a. having
 powerful men. -शासन a. strict in
 orders, severe in commands. -शेखर
 'crest of Siva', N. of the Gan-
 ges. -शोक a. sorely-grieving,
 deeply afflicted. -श्रवणवर्जान् a.
 terrible to hear and see. -सेनः 1. N.
 of a son of Dhritarāshtra. -2. N.
 of a king of Mathurā and father
 of Kamsa. He was deposed by his
 son ; but Krishna after having slain
 Kamsa restored him to the throne.
 (-ना) N. of the wife of Akūra.
 -जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and
 enemy of Krishna.

उग्रक a. Brave, powerful &c.
 उग्रता, -रथं Violence, fearfulness,
 passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.
 उग्रपश्य a. [उग्रं पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, स्वश्-
 -सुम्] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful,
 hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंकुणः A bug.

उच्च 4 P. (उच्चति, उखेच, औचि, उचि
 षति, उचिष्ठ, उचित or उग्र mostly used in

p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather to-
 gether. -2 To take pleasure in, de-
 light in, be fond of. -3 To be ac-
 customed or used to. -4 To be suit-
 able, suit, fit.

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right,
 suitable ; उचितस्तदुपालंभः U. 3 ; usu-
 ally with inf. ; उचितं ते न मंगलकाले रो-
 दितुं S. 4. -2 Uenal, customary ; उचि-
 तेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 7, 12 ; K. 64 ; M.
 3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in
 comp. ; नीवारभागधेयौचितेः R. 1. 50, 2.
 25 ; 3. 54, 60 ; 11. 9 ; चंद्रनोचितः Ki. 1.
 34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful,
 agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known,
 understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited.
 8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित)
 -9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उच्यते [उच्यते स्तुयतेनेन वच्-कथय्]
 Praised, verse (स्तोत्रं).

उच्यथ a. [उच्य-यत्] Deserving
 praise.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses),
 tall ; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68 ; elevat-
 ed, superior, exalted (family &c.).
 -2 Loud, high-sounding ; उच्चः पक्षि-
 गणाः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent,
 strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant ;
 see उच्चतंत्रय below. -उच्चः The apex of
 the orbit of a planet. -Comp. -तरुः
 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty
 tree in general. -तालः (heightened)
 music, dancing &c. at a tavern.
 -देवता time personified, chronos.
 -नीच a. 1. high and low. -2. various
 multiform. (-चं) 1. the upper or lower
 stations of planets. -2. change of
 accent. -भाषणं speaking aloud,
 vociferous. -भाषिन् a. shouting,
 bawling. -ललाटा, -टिका a woman
 with a high or projecting forehead.
 -संश्रय a. occupying a high station
 (said of a planet) ; R. 3. 13 ; see
 Malli. thereon.

उच्चता, -रथं Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः ind. 1 High, above, lofty
 (fig. also) ; अत्रोद्याद्वेभिसायमुच्चकै-
 Si. 1. 16. 16. 46. 46 ; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-
 eminently ; Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्चान् ind. High, above, upwards,
 aloft ; चक्र, बुधन.

उच्चैः ind. [cf. उप. 5. 12] 1 A/oft,
 high, on high, above, upwards (opp.
 नीचं-चैः) ; यथाउच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. 1.
 चिप्युच्चैः श्रेयं Bh. 2. 28 ; उच्चैश्चदासः
 P. 1. 2. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud
 noise ; उच्चैर्विहस्य ; R. 2. 12. 51 ; Bg.
 1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely,
 very much, greatly ; विवधति भयमुच्चै-
 र्विद्यमणो वनांताः R. 1. 22. आश्रयमप-
 य मदीपितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used
 as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a)
 high, noble ; जनोपमुच्चैः पदलंघनोऽसुका
 Ku. 5. 64 ; 6. 75 ; कुलं चात्मनः S. 4.
 19 ; किं पुनर्यैस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17 ; Batn. 4.
 16. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent.

famous; उच्चैरुच्चैः श्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. -*Comp.* -कर *a.* making sountely accented. -घुटे 1. clamour, great uproar. -2. loud proclamation. -घोष *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (घा) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. -द्विष *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. -धुञ्ज-तरु *a.* hoving tree like outstretched arms; Me. 36. -वादः high praise; जामदग्न्यत्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वादः U. 5. -शिरसू *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; सुद्रेपि नून शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्सुच्चैः शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -अवसू, -स *a.* 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (-*m.*) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैरुच्चैः श्रवास्तेन ह्यपरत्नमहारिच Ku. 2. 47. -स्वर *a.* high-sounding. (-*r.*) a loud sound or voice. उच्चैस्तम *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest. उच्चैस्तमां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. -2 Very loudly. उच्चैस्तर *a.* Higher, taller, louder. उच्चैस्तरं-रं *ind.* 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68. उच्चक्षुसू *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; मर्वा उच्चक्षुयः पश्यति V. 1. -2 With the eyes taken out, blind. उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance. उच्चद् 1 P. To go away, disappear. -*Caus.* 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7. उच्चघटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it. उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. -3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; धंजा, चूडाला, सूयामलभी, नामसुस्ता. उच्चंड *a.* 1 Fieros, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditions. -3 Loud. -4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down. उच्चंडः [उच्छिद्रः चंदो यत्र] The last watch of the night. उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाह्यमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. -2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Mál. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदो-भृति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कालाहलधनिरुच्चरत् K. 27; U. 2;

Ratn. 1. -4 To empty the body by evaonations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोहपत्रतृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरति एव मामगात् R. 11. 73. -6 (Used in the Atm.) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise upto, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to issue. -2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement. -4 To emit. उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation. उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. -तं Excrement, faeces. उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण, काम. -2 Excrement, dung, faeces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. -3 Discharge (in general). -4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism. उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद. -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. -*Comp.* -अर्थ *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. -ज्ञः a linguist. -स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue. उच्चरिण *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. -2 Having excrement. उच्चारक *a.* Pronouncing, uttering. उच्चन् 1 P. 1 To: start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चालितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलाभिसखो बली 11. 51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगराद्योच्चलं Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानाद्दुर्लभं च लज्जपि S. 1. 29; पुण्योच्चलितवत्पद्मं R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from. उच्चल *a.* Moving. -लं Mind, understanding. उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out. उच्चलित *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain). उच्चवाच [मयूरपंसादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चवाचाश्च पदार्था भवन्तीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate. उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; प-दोच्चयः S. D. 2; of. शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. -3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविषं); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nivāra rics (collected by winnowing). -5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. -6 The opposite side of a triangle. उच्चिगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. -2 A kind of crab. -3 A kind of cricket. उच्चिदं (टिं)गः A crab. उच्चित्र *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Mál. 6. 5. उच्चूडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner. उच्चूडन *a.* [उच्छिद्र-क] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सव); see उच्छिद्र. -2 Extinct (as a work). उच्छिद्र 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave. उच्छिलत् *pres. p.* 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Mál. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छिलच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth; Mál. 7. -3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* -4 Flying up or away, going up high. उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards. उच्छालित *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone. उच्छादनं 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes. उच्छासन [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, un-governable, unruly. उच्छास्त्र, वातिव *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87. उच्छिख *a.* [उद्रता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. -2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. -3 Radiant, bright. उच्छिघनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring. उच्छिद्र 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छि-द्यादासमनो मूलं परेषां चातितुष्ण्या Mb.; किं वा रिपूंस्तव गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2, 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेदुं प्रपद्यति यत्र सप्तसिद्धिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap

(thread) ; Mā. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop ; न्यायशुद्धि Mb. ; नैस्तेभवेत्तच्छेत्ता S. D. -pass. 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease ; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीषमे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient ; एतान्यपि सनां गेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन Ma. 3. 101.

उच्छितिः f. Extirpation, destruction ; कोसल^० Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off ; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकारिव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mn. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. —: Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्ता a. An extirpator, destroyer. उच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to ; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पित्ता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन a. Destroying.

उच्छिरस a. [उन्नतं शिरोस्थ] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted ; त्रैलोक्यजायि पितृशुद्धिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिर्लीध a. Full of mushrooms (abot np) ; कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीशुच्छिर्लीधमभ्याम् Me. 11. -धं A mushroom. उच्छिष् 7 P. (chiefly in pass.) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट p. p. 1 Left as a remainder. -2 Rejected, abandoned ; अन्^० R. 12. 15. -3 Stale ; *कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and (hence) considered impure ; न चोच्छिष्टं काचिद् ब्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्ट 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice) ; नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56 ; so द्विजं, यष्टं. -2 Honey. -Comp. -अन्नं leavings, offal. —चांडालिनी a form of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन, -भोजिन, -भाक्षु a. one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). -भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेदः, -वर्णं 1 Rest, remainder ; सरस्वतीमुखप्रदणोच्छेदणीकुरो वृशनच्छद एष चुविदुः Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).

तच्छीर्षक a. Having the head raised. —कं [उश्यापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. -2 The head ; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुष् Caus. To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्ण a. Dried up, withered.

उच्छोषण a. 1 Making dry, withering up ; पच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिन्द्रियानाम् Bg.

2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. —णं Drying up ; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक a. Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छुष्म Confusion.

उच्छुष्ठा = उच्छुष्ण q. v.

उच्छुन्न a. [उच्छ्वि-क] 1 Swollen ; प्रबलशक्तितोच्छुन्ननेत्रं प्रियायाः Me. 84 ; उत्तानोच्छुन्नमदुक्पाटितोदरसनिभे K. P. 7 ; अनवरतशक्तितोच्छुन्नताम्रदृष्टिं Dk. 95. -2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छुखल a. 1 Unbridled, untrained, uncurbed ; *वाचा Pt. 3 ; अन्यदुच्छुखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियतितं Si. 2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं : Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling ; Mā. 5. 16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear loudly.

उच्छ्रि [उच्छ्रि] 1 U. 1 To rise, be erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To praise, extol. —Caus. To increase ; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ्रि (च्छ्रा) यः [उच्छ्रि-अच् च्च् वा] 1 Raising (of a planet &c.) ; Y. 1. 147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height, elevation (physical and moral) ; शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदाग्निदेवोऽवितत्यस्थितः खं Me. 62 ; K. 105 ; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61 ; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, increase, intensity ; गुण^० Ki. 8. 21, 16. 10 ; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride. -6 The upright side of a triangle. —यी (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. —Comp. —उपेत a. possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छ्रायण a. Raised, erected. —णं Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन a. High, raised, lofty ; Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up ; H. 2. 164 ; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up, risen ; *सितांशुकर Si. 4, 25 ; K. 206. -3 High, tall, lofty, exalted ; Ki. 5. 1 ; Bg. 6. 11 ; R. 9. 19 ; पंचयोजनमुच्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 Increasing, growing, prosperous ; Ms. 7. 170 ; increased (in size or bulk), grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः = उच्छ्राय q. v.

उच्छ्रिय a. High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्रिकः Ved. A part of the human body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्रिकः Ved. Gaping ; cleaving open.

उच्छ्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live ; आस्तेच्छ्वान न शक्यमुच्छ्वसितुमपि K. 175 ; Ve. 5. 15 ; Ms. 3. 72 ; अदुच्छ्वस्य without breathing, in one breath. -2 To take heart or courage, cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief ; नाद्या-

द्युच्छ्वसिति U. 3. 7 ; स्वस्तक्षिपाद्युच्छ्वसि तीव्र चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted ; Si. 18. 58 ; Ratn. 4 ; *द्विगतः Ki. 9. 21. -3 To open, bloom (as a lotus) ; नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणो (कुसुमं) V. 3. 16 ; M. 2. 11 ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be loosened or relaxed. —Caus. 1 To cause to breathe. -2 To console, cheer up, delight ; Ra. 6. 8 ; U. 3 ; Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, disjoin, Me. 62.

उच्छ्वसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3 Loosening ; Mā. 2. 5.

उच्छ्वसित p. p. (Used actively) 1 Heaving, breathing ; U. 3. -2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshing) ; V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened, expanded ; Mā. 4 ; *मूर्तिः K. 92 raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4 (a) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed ; Me. 46. (b) Inspired or animated with hope ; Ku. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of relief ; M. 3. 6 ; R. 10. 73 ; K. 181. -6 Consoled ; उच्छ्वसितहृदयं Me. 106.

-7 Waving, dishevelled ; *अलकं R. 8. 55. -8 Effaced (स्म^०) Ku. 3. 38. —तं 1 Breath, the (very) life ; सा कुलपदेच्छ्वसितामिव S. 3 ; Ku. 7. 4. -2 Blowing, blowing. -3 Exhalation ; R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing ; R. 6. 68 ; V. 1. -5 Becoming loose or relaxed. -6 Sighing. -7 The vital air of the body.

उच्छ्वासा 1 Breathing, exhalation, breathing out ; सुलोच्छ्वसगंधं V. 4. 22 ; Ra. 1. 3 ; Me. 108. -2 Support of life, being alive ; U. 3. 30 ; K. 158. -3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encouragement ; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring, dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-oharita ; cf. अश्वार.

उच्छ्वासित p. p. 1 Breathless, out of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loosened, released. -4 Detached, separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

उच्छ्वातिन् a. 1 Breathing, inhaling air. -2 Heaving, throbbing ; V. 1. 6 ; Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring, dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away ; Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pausing, stopping. -7 Rising, coming forward.

उच्छ्व 6 P. (उच्छति, औच्छीत्, उच्छित्, उष्ट) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To abandon, transgress. -4 To cease, stop.

उज्जस् Caus. To kill, destroy, extirpate (with gen.) ; विद्वैजसोऽजासयितुं जगद्दृष्टं Si. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; चोर-
शोउज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय (यि) नी N. of a city, the
modern Oujain in Málvā, the capi-
tal of Vikramāditya. It is one of
the seven sacred cities of the Hin-
dus (cf. अवंति), and the first meri-
dian of their geographers from
which they calculate longitude; सौ-
भोस्तंयप्रणयविमुखा मा स्म पूरुज्जयिण्याः
Me. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the
North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by
conquest, conquer. -2 To be victo-
rious, triumph. -Caus. (-जायति) 1
To cause to conquer. -2 To help one
in winning.

उज्जितः f. Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of
certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-
Sambhitā.

उज्जेष a. Victorious. -वः Obtain-
ing prosperity.

उज्जिष्ठा a. [उद्-ज्ज-ष्ठा] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to
life. -Caus. To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life
again.

उज्जुम्भ् 1 A. 1 To gape, open.
-2 To part asunder. -3 To become
visible, come or break forth, expand,
rise, go up; वक्त्रेद्वौ तव लक्ष्यं यद्वपरा
स्मितांश्चुञ्चन्भते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290.
-4 To revive, come to sense; Mr.
6. 52. -Caus. 1 To display, show.
-2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जुम्भ a. 1 Blown, expanded;
उज्जुम्भदन्तभोजा भिनस्येयानि सांगन
S. D. -2 Gaping, open. -वः 1 Open-
ing, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping
of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder,
parting.

उज्जुम्भा, -मणं 1 The act of gaping,
opening the mouth, yawning. -2
Spreading, increase; Māl. 5. 23. -3
Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जुम्भित a. Opened, stretched, ex-
panded, blown. -तं 1 The act of
gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [उद्रता जा चस्य] Having
the bow-string loosened. -रूपं A
bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल् 1 P. To blaze up, shine.
-Caus. (-ज्वलयति) To light up, il-
luminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42;
Git. 12.

उज्ज्वल a. 1 Bright, shining, lumi-
nous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si.
9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean,
clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely,
beautiful; सर्गो निसर्गोऽज्वला N. 3.
136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk.
8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Uo-

restrained, full; Si. 5. 48. -लः
Love, passion. -ला 1 Splendour,
brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form
of the Jagati metre. -लं Guld. -Comp.
-दत्तः N. of the author of a com-
mentary on the Upādi Sūtras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2
Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4
Gold.

उज्ज्वलित p. p. Lighted, shining,
brilliant.

उज्ज् 6 P. [उज्जति, उज्ज्वाचकार,
उज्जितुं, उज्जित] 1 To abandon, leave,
quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्ज्वाचकार
R. 5. 75; तस्मिन् उज्जितवृक्षकं R. 1.
40, 51; अतपार्योऽज्जितं धान्यं Mb.
exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid,
escape from; उदये मद्वाच्यमुज्जता
R. 8. 84; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit,
give out, drop or pour down; अशि-
रतोऽज्जितवारिविपादुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si.
4. 63.

उज्ज् a. [उज्ज्-अच्] Leaving,
quitting.

उज्ज्काः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.
उज्ज्जनं [उज्ज्-ज्यद्] Abandoning, re-
moving, leaving.

उज्ज्जटित a. Perplexed, bewild-
ered, confounded.

उज्ज् 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जितुं, उज्जित) To
glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलान-
पुञ्जता; Ms. 3. 100.

उज्ज् [उज्ज्-ञच्] Gleaning or gather-
ing grains; तन्पुञ्जपत्रांकितसकेतानि R.
5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. -हं Gleaning.
-Comp. -वृषि, -शील a. one who
lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उज्ज्जनं Gleaning grains of corn in
market-places &c.

उज्ज् 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -Comp.

-जः, -जं [उज्ज्यो जायते] a hut, cottage,
the residence of hermits, or ascetics, a
hermitage (being mostly made of
grass or leaves). उज्जहारविरूढं नीवार-
बलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; सुमेवैतिरौ-
मेधमुद्रजांगनपूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उज्ज् = उज् 1 P. (ओजति, उजोत्, औजति,
ओजितुं, उजित) 1 To go. -2 To strike
or knock down.

उज्ज् f., उज्ज् n. [उज् वा कु] 1 A
lunar mansion; a star; इन्द्रमकाशत-
रितोऽज्जुत्सयाः R. 16. 65. -2 Water
(said to be n. only). -3 Comp. -चक्रं
zodiacal circle. -पः, -पं [उज्जति जले-पति]
a raft, boat; तितोर्धुर्दुस्तरं मोहावुडुवेना-
स्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोडुपेन परलोक-
नदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the
moon; Mk. 4. 23. -पति, -पत्न्य 1.
the moon; जितमुडुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5;
रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रमयः Ku. 5. 22.
-2 Varuna, regent of waters. -पथः
the sky, the firmament.

उज्ज्वरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus
Glomerata (Mar. औज्वर). -2 The
threshold of a house. -3 A

eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice.
-5 A kind of leprosy with copper
spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm
said to be produced in the blood
and to produce leprosy. -रं 1 The
fruit of the उज्ज्वर tree. -2 Copper.
-3 A Karsha, a measure of two
tolas. -Comp. -वृत्, -पर्णं the plant
Croton Polyandra.

उज्ज्वः = उज्ज्व p. v.

उज्ज्वामर a 1 Agreeable, excel-
lent, respectable. -2 Formidable,
terrific; उज्ज्वामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखं-
पर्यासितहामारम् Māl. 5. 23.

उज्ज्व 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar.
-Caus. To scare away.

उज्ज्वनं Flying up, soaring; गतो
विस्वोऽज्ज्वने निराश्रानं N. 1. 125.

उज्ज्वीन p. p. Flown up, flying up
-नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A parti-
cular flight of birds.

उज्ज्वीयन् Flying up.

उज्ज्वीशः 1 N. of a work contain-
ing charms and incantation. -2 N.
of Siva.

उज्ज् N. of a country; the modern
Oriasa; see ओद्.

उज्जक a. (की f.) Removing,
driving out.

उज्जादिः A class of terminations
beginning with उज्.

उज्जुकः 1 A species of leprosy.
-2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the
body.

उज्जेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf;
तयैवोडेरकसजः Y. 1. 288.

उत् ind. A particle of (a) doubt
(b) interrogation; (c) deliberation;
(d) intensity.

उत् ind. 1 A particle expressing
(a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or);
तास्मिन्मयातपशोपाः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि
वर्तते S. 3; स्याद्युत्सुत पुरुषः G. M.
(b) alternative; usually a correla-
tive of किं (whether, or); किमिदं
सुखमिदं पदिदुःखतु धर्मज्ञानेपु पठितसुन मोक्ष-
पातियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन सुजसि
व्यक्तसुत येन विभाषि तत् Ku. 6. 23;
the place of उत् is also taken by
आहो or आहोसिद्; sometimes आहो,
आहोसिद् or सिद् are joined to उत्;
(c) association, connection, (hav-
ing a cumulative force, 'and',
'also'); उत बलशक्तुताबलः; (d) in-
terrogation; उत वृद्धः पतिष्यति; (e)
deliberation; (f) intensity; (g)
wishing (especially at the beginning
of a sentence followed by a poten-
tial 'would that'); (h) sometimes
used as an expletive; (i) oft used
for the sake of emphasis especially
at the end of a line after हति or a
verb; तदा विद्याद्विदुर्द्धं सत्त्वमिदुत्त उद्ग-

14. 11 ; धर्म नष्टे कुलं कुस्त्रमधर्मोऽभिमत-
वस्तुत् 1. 40. -2 With a preceding
प्रति = on the contrary, on the other
hand, but ; सामवादाः मकोपस्य तस्य
प्रत्युत् वीपकाः Si. 2. 55 : न केवलं धि-
पते प्रत्युत् पर्युपास्यमानस्तिष्ठति Nāg. 5.
-3 With a preceding किं = how much
more or how much less ; see किम्
उत उत Either-or ; एकमेव वरं पुंसा-
मुतराज्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत वा Or else,
and ; वा-उत वा उताहोपि-वर either-or.

उत्तथ्यः N. of a son of Angiraa
and elder brother of Brihaspati.
-Comp. -अयुजः, -अयुजन्मन् m. Bri-
haspati, teacher of the gods ; तथासु-
तथासुतवज्जगदाद्ये गवाघञे Si. 2. 69.
-तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [उद् स्वार्थे-क्त् ; उत्कः = उ-
त्कृतिः P. V. 2. 80 Sk 1] 1 Desirous
of, longing for, anxiously wishing
for (in comp.) ; अद्विस्तुतासमागनेरुः
Kn. 6. 95 ; मानसोत्कः Mo. 11 ; some-
times with an inf. ; Si. 4. 18. -2
Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Ab-
sent-minded. -रुः 1 Desire. -2
Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or
regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant
having aromatic seeds (गजपिपली).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.
उत्कयति Den. P. to make uneasy ;
Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच a. 1 Having the hair erect ;
as in वदोत्कच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines,
each line containing eleven syllable
instants.

उत्कचुक a. 1 Without bodice or
jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कृत् 1 P. To start or burst out ;
Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कृत a. 1 Large, spacious ; U. 4.
29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordi-
ary, fierce ; Pt. 1. 103 ; Mv.
1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much ;
अत्युत्करोः पापयुषैरिदिव कलमद्भुते H.
1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, con-
spicuous ; °लाङ्घनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 A-
bounding in, richly endowed with ;
पावपाव कुसुमोत्कटाश्च Rām. -6 Drunk,
mad, furious ; मदीरुत्कटाः. -7 Superior,
high. -8 Proud haughty. -9 Un-
even. -10 Difficult. -रः 1 A fluid
(lohor) dropping from the temples
of an elephant in rut. -2 An ele-
phant in rut. -3 The plant Sacoba-
rum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication.
-वा The plant Laurus Cassia (पंढी-
दत्ता). -वे The fragrant bark of Lau-
rus Casela.

उत्कुकुकासनं Sitting on the hams,
squattling.

उत्कणिका A raised particle.

उत्कंठ a. [उन्नतः कंठो यस्य] 1 Hav-
ing the neck uplifted, ready, on the
point of (doing anything), in comp.
आज्ञापनोत्कंठा S. 2 ; रथस्वनोत्कंठयुगे
वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2 (Hence)
Anxious, eager. -ठः, -ठा A mode of,
sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठते Den. A. 1 To be anxious.
pino or be sorry for ; S. 4 ; Si-
9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly desir-
ous of (with gen. or dat.) ; स्वर्गं
य नोत्कंठते V. 3. 4 ; Mv. 6 ; उत्कंठते
च युष्मत्सन्निकर्षस्य U. 6. 6. 21 ; Māl.
4 ; Bk. 5. 72. -Caus (उत्कंठयति) To
create anxiety or longing, inspire
with tender emotions ; Bh. 1. 35 ;
Ghaṭ. 5.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general) ; यास्यपद्य शकुंतलेति हृदयं
संस्पृष्टमुत्कंठया S. 4. 5 ; अवाप्तं Māl. 2.
12 seized with fright, suddenly
startled. -2 Longing for a beloved
person or thing ; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठय-
द्भिक्षते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow,
missing anything or person ; गाढो-
त्कंठा Māl. 1. 15 ; Mo. 83.

उत्कंठित p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy.
-2 Regretting, grieving for sor-
rowful. -3 Longing for a beloved
person or thing. -ता A mistress
longing for her absent love or hus-
band, one of the eight heroines ;
she is thus defined : - आगंतुं कृतचि-
चोऽपि देवान्नायति यस्मिन् । तदनाममदुःखातां
विशोकंठिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर a. [उन्नतः कंधरोऽस्य] Hav-
ing the neck uplifted ; उत्कंधरं वाक्क-
मित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -र Bending back
the neck.

उत्कंप् 1 A. To tremble, quiver,
shake. -Caus. To cause to tremble,
shake, agitate.

उत्कंप a. Trembling ; स्वासं कुचं
Amaru. 90. -पः, -पनं Trembling,
tremor, agitation ; किमधिकत्रासोत्कंपं
दिशा समुवीक्षते Amaru. 28 ; Mo. 72.

उत्कंपित् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्करा See under उत्कृ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical in-
strument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect.
-र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous ; K.
306. -ला 1 N. of a country, the
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of
that country (pl.) ; जगन्नाथमातदेश
उत्कला परिकीर्तितः ; see भोडू ; उत्कला-
वृक्षितपथा B. 4. 38. -2 A fowler, bird-
catcher. -3 A porter (carrying a load
with him). -4 A sub division of
Brāhmanas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened.
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened,

blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising,
prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect
and expanded ; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Don. P. 1 To ask (one)
permission to go, take leave of ; Pt.
5. -2 To cause the peacock to spread
its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be
proud, produce conceit by an ac-
knowledge of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general,
uneasiness ; जातः नोत्कलिका A maru-
78 ; K. 133, 205, 210, 234 ; Dk. 17,
20. -2 Longing for, regretting,
missing anything or person. -3
Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला). -4 A
bad. -5 A wave ; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं
Si. 3. 70 ; धुभितयुत्कलिकातरलं मनः
ruffled by waves Māl. 3. 10 (where
उत्कलिका also means anxiety) ; K. 161.
-Comp. -प्रायं a variety of prose-
composition abounding in com-
pound words and hard letters ; भवेदु-
त्कलिकाप्रायं समासादयं दृढाक्षरं Chand.
M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up.
-2 Ploughing, drawing through (as
a plough) ; सद्यःसीरोत्कषणसुराभि क्षेत्र-
मावृद्य मालं Me. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.
उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः, -सनं, -उत्कासिका Hem-
ming, clearing the throat of mucus.
उत्कीलित a. Nailed up.

उत्कुचिता, -का The plant Nigella
Indica.

उत्कुटं [उन्नतः कुटो यस्य] Lying down
or sleeping with the face (or head)
upwards, stretching out on the
back.

उत्कुटक a. Stretched on the back
with the face upwards. -Comp. -आ-
सनं a posture with the face up-
wards.

उत्कुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.
उत्कुल a. [उत्क्रांतः कुलाद्] Fallen
from the family, disgracing or dis-
honouring one's family ; यदि यथा
वदति क्षितिपस्ताथा स्वमसि किं पितृवस्तु-
लया स्वया । S. 5. 67.

उत्कूजः The singing (of the
cuckoo).

उत्कूटः [उन्नतं कृतमस्य] A parasol
or umbrella.

उत्कूदनं Jumping up, springing
upwards ; °ज्ञानिनीस्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल a. [उत्क्रांतः कुलाद्] 1 Going
uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reach-
ing the bank. -3 Overflowing the
bank ; K. 303.

उत्कूलित a. Brought to the bank or
shore, reaching the bank ; प्रतिशयो-
कूलितशैबलाभाः Si. 3. 70.

उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.
उत्कृति *f.* N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.
उत्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नामज्ञारोत्कृते बले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259.
-2 To cut to pieces, out up, hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्ति Mā. 5. 16.
उत्कर्तनं 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. **-2** Rooting out, eradication.
उत्कृत् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उदकर्षि Si. 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगदकोटिलस्य मालेबहुलस्य R. 6. 14. **-2** To draw, attract; Si. 17. 42.
-3 To pull or put off. **-4** To increase, enhance (opp. अपकर्ष). **-5** To bend (as a bow). **-6** To tear asunder. **-Caus.** To elevate, raise, increase. **-pass.** 1 To be lifted, raised. **-2** To rise, be supreme or eminent.
उत्कर्ष *a.* 1 Superior, eminent. **-2** Much, abundant. **-3** Exaggerated, boastful. **-4** Attractive. **-5** 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. **-2** Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीयुः कुलस्य उत्कर्षे Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. **-3** Increase, abundance, excess; पंचानामपि पूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुणा R. 4. 11. **-4** Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षात् च धन्विना यदिषवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले 8. 2. 5. **-5** Self-conceit, boasting. **-6** Joy, pleasure.
उत्कर्षक *a.* Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.
उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. **-2** Taking or pulling off.
उत्कर्षित *a.* Drawing or pulling up.
उत्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. **-2** Extracted. **-3** Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281; बल° Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञान°, सुख° &c. **-4** Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौह्य°: Pt. 1. **-5** Tilled; ploughed. **-Comp.** —उपाधिता state of high illusion. —पूसा & good soil. —वेदनं marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.
उत्कृष्टता, -रत्नं Excellence, eminence; greatness.
उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभिस्तुषोत्कीर्णो R. 1. 42. **-2** To dig up, excavate. **-3** To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयद्दिपु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्णं also.
उत्कर *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) [कृ-अर्] That which piles or throws up or raises. **-रः** 1 A heap, multitude; बर्हिण्युत्कर

Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pilla, stack.
-3 Robblab, what is thrown up, (सुषिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.
उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.
उत्करीय *a.* Belonging to a heap.
उत्कारः [कृ-वृत् P. III. 3. 30] 1 Winnowing oorn. **-2** Piling up corn. **-3** One who sows corn.
उत्कारिका [कृ-वृत्] Pontioce.
उत्किर *a.* [कृ-कर्तिरि ज] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); पुष्परेणुत्किरः R. 1. 38; निनाय सायन्तद्वि-मोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.
उत्कीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. **-2** Engraven, carved, sculptured; Mā. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; °नामधेयं engraven with a name **-3** Bored, perforated; चण° Pt. 3. 139.
उत्कृत् 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं पदुत्कीर्य R. 10. 32.
उत्कीर्णं 1 Crying out, proclaiming. **-2** Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.
उत्कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. **-2** Praised, celebrated, renowned.
उत्कोचः [उत्कृ-वृत्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिष इती K. 232, Dk. 155; Y. 1. 338.
उत्कोचक *a.* Bribed. **-कः** 1 A bribe. **-2** The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.
उत्कोटि *a.* Pointed.
उत्क्रम 1 U, 4P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. **-2** To step beyond; उत्क्रान्तेशसो R. 15. 33 past childhood. **-3** To step out, go out or away, depart; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा हुस्तक्रान्ति Ms. 2. 120; Mv. 1. **-4** To pass away, die. **-5** To go or pass over, omit. **-6** To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्षं प्रमाणसुक्तस्य, धर्मसुक्तस्य Mb. **-7** To transgress, violate; उत्क्रान्तिसीमा Dk. 101, 97. **-Caus.** (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.
उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. **-2** Progressive increase. **-3** Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.
उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. **-2** Ascent, soaring aloft. **-3** Surpassing, exceeding. **-4** The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), i. e. death (= प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.
उत्क्रमणीय *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.
उत्क्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रान्तिसिवाद्युधि; K. 33; R.

7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 15. 17. **-3** Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. **-4** Dead. **-5** Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).
उत्कीर्ति *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. **-2** The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.
उत्क्रान्ति *a.* Passing away, gone, departed.
उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. **-2** Surpassing, excelling. **-3** Violation, transgression. **-4** Opposition, contrariety.
उत्कृत् 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. **-2** To call out to; उदक्रोशत् स पांडवान् Mb. **-3** To proclaim.
उत्कृष्ट *p. p.* Crying out, exclaiming. **-इ** 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. **-2** Loud speaking or conversation.
उत्क्रोश 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. **-2** Proclamation. **-3** An osprey (कुरी).
उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.
उत्क्रिस् 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. **-Caus.** 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. **-2** To expel, drive away.
उत्क्रान्त 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. **-2** Disorder of the humours (of the body). **-3** Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.
उत्क्रान्त *a.* Causing the disorders of the humours. **-कः** A kind of poisonous insect.
उत्क्रान्त, -गिन् *a.* Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफ° exciting phlegm.
उत्कृष्टः Becoming wet or moist.
उत्क्रोदन् *a.* 1 Wet. **-2** Making wet or moist.
उत्क्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगत्रा Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; Re. 1. 22; so बाहुं, धुं &c.; R. 6. 14. **-2** To throw away, reject, get rid of. **-3** To emit, vomit up.
उत्क्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. **-2** Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. **-3** Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मय° Ratn. 1; so लाभ°, अनुत्क्षिप्त°. **-4** Demolished, destroyed. **-5** Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. **-स** The thorn apple, the Dhatitra plant.
उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. -पः । Throwing or tossing up; पद्मोत्क्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; बिन्दुत्क्षेपान् विपाद्यः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. -कः । A stealer of clothes &c.; बन्धायुष्मिपक्षपहरतारुत्क्षेपकः Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं । Throwing upwards; lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the *Vaiśeṣika*s as one of the five *karmas* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away; despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen *Pasas*.

उत्खाचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; क्रमुमोरख-दितान् घलीभूतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खात निधिकाया स्मिन्तिलं Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; ब्रह्मसूत्राय नस्ता R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खात-खड्गा Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातपरि-भ्यागमल्लयं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.): नीला° uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं चन्द्र-गण्य Mu. 1; लवणं मधुरं चरातः प्रातः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; कलौ मंत्रधयामासुरखात-प्रतिरोपिता R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनु-त्खातस्मिन्नि नोत्तप्येत् by uneven ground; S. 7. 33. -Comp. -केला *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, snake &c.); उत्खातकोलः शृगा-वैषणिकीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिम् *a.* [उत्खान-इति] । Up- even, having up and down rugged (opp सम); उत्खातिमी घूमिरिति-मया रतिमन्तयमनादृश्य मदीकृता मेघः S. 1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खलद् 6 P. To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त See उत्.

उत्तंसः [उत्तं-अर्] । A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानरहत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंस-स्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस. -2 An ear-ring; Māl. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अञ्जलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्क्रांतः तटं] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इष नदीरयाः स्थली R. 11. 58.

उत्तन्न 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छ्रमंङ्कपादितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणि-द्वयमनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; *रश्मियु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावात्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; Māl. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -Comp. -कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. -पत्रकः a species of *Ricinus* (रिंरंड). -पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Śāy.). -पाद् *a.* with extended legs (children). (-दाः) । 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2, the Supreme Spirit. °जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. -ज्ञय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कदा उत्तानज्ञयः पुत्रकः जनयेत्यति मे हृदयार्हदावे K. 62. (-यः, -य) a little child, suckling, infant. -शीवन् *a.* lying extended; stagnant. -हस्त *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (-स्त्री) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the grounds.

उत्तानकः A species of the *Cyperus grama* (उच्छटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up lifted; K. 28, 209, 293. -2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तपनाराचलीलां Si. 11. 50; उत्तपति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चित्रौ मेघस्य पाणिसुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm. when used transitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body

for its object; उत्तपमान; आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्त-पने पाणी Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment, torture by heat; कुसुमेपुष्पपति यद्दि-शिक्षः Si. 9. 67. -3 To excite, urge on, press hard. -Caus. To warm, heat.

उत्तप *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36; U. 5. 14. -2 Bathed, washed. -3 Anxious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired; Ve. 2. -हं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. -2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3 Excitement, passion; प्रसूदः सर्ष-सिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमा किल H. 3. 45. -4 Anxiety, ardour. -5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. -2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint. -2 To be useless or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताप्य S. 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Māl. 3.

उत्तमं Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उदत्तम्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः the best of *Brāhmaṇas*; so सुर°, नर° &c.; प्रायेणाधममप्योत्तमस्युषः संसर्गते जायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, जयय). -3 Most elevated, chief, principal. -4 Greatest, first; Me. 2. 249. -माः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). -मा 1 An excellent woman. -2 A kind of pustule or pimple. -3 The plant *Aesclepias Borea Roxb.* -Comp. -अंगं 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् विषरखद्गतोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. -अधम *a.* high and low; °मत्स्य good, middling, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); of. Pt. 1. 210. -अभयम् *n.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Śān. phil. -अर्णो the plant *Asparagus Racemosus* (इंदीवरी). -अर्धः 1. the best half. -2. the last half or part. -अर्ध *a.* pertaining to the best half. -अर्धः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. -उदपद् *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent -अणः, -अणिकः (उच-सर्गः) a creditor (opp. अकर्णः) घारेह-सर्गः P. I. 4. 35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. -ओमञ्च *a.* of excellent valour. -गंधद्वय *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance. -गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. -पद् a high

office. —**वृ** (वृ) **व्य**: 1. the last person in verbal conjugation; (= first person according to English phraseology; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an excellent man. —**लाभ**: an excellent profit. —**वैश्व**: N. of Siva. —**शाखा**: a tree having excellent branches. —**श्लोक** *a.* of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —**संग्रह**: ('की') intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —**साहस**, —**स**: the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) *pāṇas*; *Ma.* 9. 240; *Y.* 1. 365; *पणानां द्वे शते सार्धं प्रथमः साहसः स्युतः*; *मध्यमः पंच द्विवेदेः सप्तसं खेष चोत्तमः* ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता -त्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाद्य *a.* Ved. Made excellent. **उत्तमीय** *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तम्य 5, 9 P. [उद्-संभ्] To stay, prop, support, hold up; *K.* 281, *Ve.* 6; *संघोचोत्तमितीर्षवारिकलशाः* *Ve.* 6; *Si.* 4. 25. —**Caus.** 1 To increase, heighten, rouse; *Ki.* 2. 48. —2 To bind up.

उत्तमः, —**भन** 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; *सुबनोत्तमनसंभान* *K.* 260; *Si.* 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* [उद्-तर] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. **अधर**); **उत्तरे-अधरे वृताः** *Sat. Br.* **अवनोत्तरकार्य** *R.* 9. 60; *P.* 11. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. **पूर्व**); **पूर्वमेघः उत्तरमेघः**, **मीमांसा**; **उत्तार्यः** &c.; **रामचरितं** later adventures of Rāma *U.* 1. 2; **पूर्वा-उत्तरा** former-latter *H.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding; **कालः** subsequent time; **फलं**; **वचनं** a reply. —4 Left (opp. **दक्षिण**). —5 Superior, chief, excellent; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond; **तकोत्तरं** *Mv.* 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); **बहुतरा विंशतिः** 26; **अटोत्तरं ज्ञतं** 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); **राजां तु चरितार्थत्वं बुद्धोत्तरैव** *S.* 5; **चरकोत्तरा** *R.* 7. 49; **बनोत्तरमीक्षिता** *Ku.* 5. 61; **उत्तरपौत्रो** *संगलादिधि* *Dk.* 39, 166; *K.*

311; *H.* 1. 150; **प्रवाल** **पुष्पज्ञाप्ये** *R.* 6. 50 **overspread with**; **चनोत्तरं** 13. 7. rich in; 18. 7; **कंप** 13. 28; 17. 12; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over. —**र** 1 Future time, futurity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva. —**रा** 1 The north; **अस्त्युत्तरस्यां विजि देवतास्ता** *Ku.* 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —**र** 1 An answer, reply; **प्रसक्तमे च प्रतिबहुमुत्तरं** *R.* 3. 47; **उत्तराद्दुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संग्रजापते** *Pt.* 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. —3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mtm.) The fourth member of an **अधिकरण** *q. v.*; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next; *U.* 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above; see above (**उत्तर** *a.* 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —**र** *ind.* 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after; **तत् उत्तरं, इत् उत्तरं** &c. —**Comp.** —**अपर** *a.* higher and lower (*fig.* also). (—**रै** *du.*) the upper and under lip, the two lips; **पुनर्दिबधुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः** *Ku.* 5. 83 (**स्फुरणमुविशोदरो यस्य Malli.). —**आधिकार**, —**रिता**, —**त्वं** right to property, heirship, inheritance. —**अधिकारिन्** *m.* an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —**अपरा** north-west. —**अयनं** (***यं**, **यं** being changed to **यं**) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); *Bg.* 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —**अराणि**, —**णी** *f.* The upper arāṇi (which by cutting becomes the **प्रमय** or churner). —**अर्थ** *a.* for the sake of what follows. —**अर्थ** 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. **पूर्वांश**). —4. the further end. —**अर्य** *a.* being on the northern side. —**अहः** the following day. —**आभासः** a falso reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. —**ता**, —**त्वं** the semblance of a reply without reality. —**आशा** the northern direction. —**अधिपतिः**, —**पति** the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kuberā. —**आवादा** the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —**आमंग**: 1. an upper garment; **कनोत्तरासंग** *K.* 43; *Si.* 2. 19; *Kn.* 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —**इतर** *a.* other than **उत्तर** i. e. southern. (—**रा**) the southern direction. —**उत्तर** *a.* [उत्तरमाद्दुत्तर] 1. more and more, higher and high-**

er, further and further. —2. successive, ever increasing; **स्येन वृष्टः** *Pt.* 1; *Y.* 2. 136 (—**र**) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply; **अलमुत्तरोत्तरं** *Mu.* 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. accession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending. (—**र**) *ind.* higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more; **उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः** *K. P.* 10; **उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते** *H.* 1. —**उत्तरिन्** *a.* 1. ever-increasing. —2. one following the other. —**ओष्ठः** the upper lip (**उत्तरो-रौ-ष्ठः**). —**काष्ठ** the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —**कायः** the upper part of the body; *R.* 9. 60. —**कालः** 1. future time. —2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —**कुरु** (*m. pl.*) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal bestitude). —**कोसलाः** (*m. pl.*) the northern Kosala; **पितुरन्तरमुत्तरकोसला** *R.* 9. 1. —**कोसला** the city of Ayodhyā; **वहः पतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गतोत्तरकोसला** ॥ *Udb.* —**क्रिया** funeral rites, obsequies. —**खंड** the last section or book. —**खंडनं** refutation. —**ग्रन्थ** supplement to a work. —**छदा** a bed-covering, covering (in general); *R.* 5. 65. 17. 21; **नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः** *Mb.* —**ज** *a.* born subsequently or afterwards; *Y.* 1. 59. —**ज्या** the versed sine of an arc (Wilson); the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —**ज्योतिषाः** (*m. pl.*) the northern Jyotishas. —**त्रं** N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —**द्वार्य** *a.* replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent; *H.* 2. 121. —**दिश** *f.* the north. —**इन्द्रः** —**पालः** 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. —**वलिन** 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —**देशः** the country towards the north. —**धेय** *a.* to be done subsequently. —**पक्षः** 1. the northern wing or side. —2. the dark half of a lunar month. —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply or *pro.* (opp. **पूर्वपक्ष**); **प्रापयन् पचनव्याधेर्गिरमुत्तरपक्षत्वात्** *Si.* 2. 15. —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —6. (in Mtm.) the fifth member of an **Adhikaraṇa** *q. v.* —**पटः** 1. an upper garment. —2. To bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —**पथा** the northern way, way leading to the north. —**पथिक** *a.* travelling in the northern country. —**पद्** 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with

another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a.* relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्ध; the north western half. —पश्चिम *a.* north-western. (-मा) the north-western country. (-मा) [उत्तरत्साः पश्चिमत्साश्च दिशोत्तरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; वर्षपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चापरः स्मृतः। क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्यात्तुयो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥ —पुरस्तात् *ind.* north-eastward (with gen.). —पुरुषः = उत्तरपुरुषः *q. v.* —पुर्ष *a.* north-eastern. (-र्षा) the north-east. —मच्छद्वाः a coverlid, quilt. —मखुत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —क(का)ल्युनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —मात्रपद्-वा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंत्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मन्त्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brāhma or Jñāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from Mīmāṃsā proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a.* without a reply. —रामचरितं-त्रं *N.* of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —रक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लाम्ब *a.* having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, -स्य *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, -वासस्य *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादित्र *m.* 1. a defendant, respondent; *Y.* 2. 17. —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. —2. *N.* of a Tirtha near the कुक्षेत्रं. —सक्यं the left thigh. —संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (-तः) hearsay-witness. —साम्नित्र *m.* 1. a witness for the defence. —2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —सार्धक *a.* 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. —2. who or what proves a reply. (-कः) an assistant, helper. —हस्तः *Ved.* the upper jaw-bone. उत्तरंगं [उत्तरमंगं शकंभा० यण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

उत्तरतः, -रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. —2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः) —3 At the top, above. —4 Behind. —5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. —2 In the second case (opp. पूर्व in the first case). —3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [उत्तर-आहि] Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); *Bk.* 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरियं, -यकं [उत्तर-उ वा-क्य] An upper garment; *R.* 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर-एण] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं *Me.* 75. v. 1., *K.* 120; निवृत्तयोत्तरेण तु *V. P., Mā.* 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; *Mn.* 6. 3. —2 With surging waves; *R.* 7. 36; *Ku.* 3. 48. —3 Bouncing; *Dk.* 1.

उत्तरंगित *a.* Heaving, panting; *Mā.* 7.

उत्तरजनं [उच्चैस्तरजनं] Violent, threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान See under उत्तर.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong; अङ्गुत्तालतालद्वन्द्वपात *K.* 251. —2 (a) Violent, loud (as sound); *Mā.* 1; *Si.* 12. 31. (b) Boaring, gusty (wind); *Mā.* 5. 4. —3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसा पुण्याः सरित्संगमा *U.* 2. 30; तुङ्गल *U.* 6; *Si.* 20. 68; *Mā.* 5. 11, 23. —4 Huge, of monstrous shape; *ताडका *Mv.* 1. 37. —5 Arduous, difficult. —6 Manifest; distinctly visible; *Si.* 18. 54. —7 Speedy, swift. —8 Best, excellent; *Si.* 12. 31. —9 Elevated, lofty, tall; *Si.* 3. 80. —लः An ape. —लं A particular number.

उत्तिञ्ज *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. —2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुब्धः कामं &c.

उत्तेजनं, -ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; *समर्थो श्लोकैः *Mn.* 4; *Mv.* 2. —2 Urging on, driving. —3 Sending, despatching. —4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); *Si.* 3. 6. —5 An exhorting speech. —6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p.* 1 Instigated, excited. —2 Animated. —3 Sent. —4 Sharpened

polished &c. —तं 1 An inducement. —2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तोजित मयवेगं वोजनं श्लुष्यलया ।

उत्तुंग *a.* 1 Lofty, high, tall; कर्पूरेष्वेवामुत्तुंगा प्रसूयति वर्षीवर्षी *Si.* 2. 89; *हेमपीठानि 2. 6. —2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुङ्गितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उन्नतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks'; fried grain.

उन्मु 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; *Si.* 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्लवोत्तीर्णं *R.* 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्वामोत्तीर्णाय *S.* 4. —2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उन्नतारिपुरंजोषि *Bk.* 15. 33, 10; श्लोकसारदुत्तीर्णं *Vo.* 3; तेनोत्तीर्षे पया *R.* 12. 71, 16. 33; *Me.* 47. —3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); स्वसनमहार्णवाद्दुत्तीर्णं *Mk.* 10. 49. —4 To descend, alight; वृद्धये उत्तीर्णं *Vet.* —5 To give up, leave, quit. —6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; *Si.* 11. 44; *Dk.* 30, 77. —2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. —3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. —4 To land, disembark. —5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Crossing over. —2 To be crossed over, as in दुषर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. —णं 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). —2 Landing, disembarking. —3 Crossing, passing over; संसारसङ्घमं.

उत्तार *a.* 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. —2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —तः 1 Transporting over, conveying. —2 Fording, crossing; सुकोत्तारत *K.* 326. —3 Landing, disembarking. —4 Delivering, rescuing. —5 Getting rid of. —6 Vomiting. —7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. —2 *N.* of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. —णान् *N.* of Vishnu. —णं 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. —2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्सारिन् *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्सार्थ *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ma. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उत्तं तोरणम्] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपर्यं षडे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all wordly attachments.

उत्थस्य 1, 4 P. To be afraid. -*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्थासा Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्थिपर्द An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उत्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्थि-देव्यमन् चारथ Me. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनसामाहुत्ति-प्रति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); क्राभिषातोत्थितकंदुकैर् R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; धामाच्छतस्रसिद्धिर्ति Mbh.; यदुत्थितं वर्ण-स्यो घुषार्णं क्षयि तत्फलं S. 2. 13; अथद्वय-तादुत्थितश्च K. 136; उद्विहितं पर्जासावाचः Dk. 49 shoots of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्थितमानस्तु परी नेपिहयः पद्यमिच्छता Si 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); सुतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; ह्युपवृषीर्षयं स्वस्वतोत्थित Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्थितमानं मित्रार्थं कस्त्वं न बहु मन्त्रे Bk. 8. 12; 20, 18; Mv. 4. 6; युक्तादुत्थि-हने जनः Ki. 11. 13; उद्विहितं कृती Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्थाप्यते प्राचा H. 9. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; एवाह्यथापयति ह्यं Si. 2. 57, 102;

Kām. 5. 40; U. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणे हीदे सर्वसुखापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अथ परिकरोत्थापितोऽर्थात्प्रासादकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उत्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; वरीसुखोत्थेन समी-रणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. -*त्था* Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातु *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. -*n* 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; जनैर्यदुत्थानं Bb. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इदुत्थानोत्थानमिदं बुभुक्षे R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेवदेवदुत्थानं लघु भवसुत्थान-योर्ध्वं वयः S. 2. 5; नीलः Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यद्युत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease. -18 Awakening. -*Comp.* -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रवैतिका) उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing. (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). -*n* The concluding verse (ऋच्).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थापिन *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रग्रहणसहोत्थपिनम् Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निजाम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सून B. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up;

पिशुः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Renoued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; इव्येदग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2 hurt into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent; Kām. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतिता उद्विधता Mn. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent. -10 Extended stretched; अप-र्वभाग S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas -*Comp.* -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थिति, *f.* Elevation, rising up. उत्थमन् *a.* With up-turned eyes lashes; उत्थमणोर्नयोरुपसृष्ट्वात् S. 4. 15.; V. 2.

उत्थचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook. उत्थद् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दैतेर्नोत्थाप्येषासात् Ms. 4. 69; कौलमुत्थापयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispo; मयं, र्षं, कोर्षं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्थद् Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्थाद् 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थापकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थापनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थापिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थापिन *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कौलोत्थापिव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मंथुवृषाणि पतिः परलैरलीनं Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यमसुतरंती V. 1. 19; उत्थतोद्गुसुखः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89, Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गोत्थपतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगचक्रैः सहसो-त्थतग्निः B. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पातितोपि क्राधात्तैस्तपतरयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated; निषेवोत्थपितानलं R. 4. 77; रसाश्चमाह्वरक्षिय उत्थेतुः Rām.; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्थत् A bird.

उत्थनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पत्तिष्णु *a.* Flying, going up, springing up; R. 4. 47; Pt. 3.

उत्पाता 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); करनिहतकद्रुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च VArt.; *जलधरः K. 111, 287; Ve. 1. 22; सापि सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपराकेयं K. P. 10; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); *केतु K. 5; *धूम-लेखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -0omp. -पचना, -घाता, -घातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक *a.* 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पाताक *a.* [उचोळिता पदाका वन] With uplifted banners, where flag are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः परसुत्याकां R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [उत्क्रांतः पथानं] A wrong road (fig. also); सुरोप्यवलिहस्य कार्याकार्यमजानताः । उत्पथप्रतिपत्तस्य न्याय्यं भवति ज्ञानसं Mb. (परित्यागो विधि-यते Pt. 1. 306); Ms. 2. 214; Si. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error; U. 4. 22. -थं *ind.* Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्यनेदस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6; बायोः ज्योतिर्व्यद्यते Ma. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen; उद्घापादि चार्य मनसि K. 132 it occurred to his mind; युद्धसुत्पत्त्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पन्नावसरमधि-स्थं M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. -Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare; वज्राणि सदेवो-त्पादयति Pt. 2; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 9. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंकां &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth; विपद्दुत्पत्तिमतामुप-स्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production; कुडुने कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते ननु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Profit, productiveness, produce; स्वल्पो-त्पत्तिद्वेषः Rāj. P. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Reurrection. -0omp. कालीन *a.* taking place at the time of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -संज्ञकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread), a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born produced, arisen. -2 Bisen, gone up. -3. Ac-

quired, gained. -4 Effected, accom- plished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, as- certained. -Comp. -संतु *a.* having a line of descendants. -भक्षिन् *a.* living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). -विनाशिन् *a.* perish- ing as soon as born.

उत्पादः *a.* With the feet up-lifted. -दा Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च ज्ञानितोत्पादि ज्ञानांगच्छदने तथा Y. 225; 2 *भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -0omp. -ज्ञया, -यना 1. a child. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) Productive, effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पाद-कं मांत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. -का 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ms. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरम. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन *a.* Bringing forth, pro- ducing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपरस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिव *a.* 1 Produced, born; सर्वसु- त्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल *a.* [उक्रांतः पलं मांसं] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water- lily; नवावतारं कमलादिबोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so रक्त*. -2 the plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुश् *a.* lotus- eyed. -आभ *a.* lotus like. -बंधि-कं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). -पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilak or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lan- cet. -भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. -माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन *a.* Abounding in lotus- flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.)

उत्पदनं See under उत्प.

उत्पदय *a.* Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिजर -ल *a.* 1 Unconfined, un- caged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; कुर्वाणमुत्पिजल- चातपत्रे Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष् 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder. उत्पिष्ट *a.* Ground, rubbed -ष्ट A disease, a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against; अन्वेष्यसुत्पी- ड्यदुपलक्ष्याः Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards; press out, propel, urge; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble; K. 242.

उत्पीड *a.* Pressing out. -दः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass; वा- ष्योत्पीडः K. 296; उत्पीडित्व धूमस्य मोहाः प्राणवृणोति नां U. 3. 9; नयनसलिलो- त्पीडित्वावकाशां Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess; पुरोत्पीडे तद्यास्य परीवाहाः प्र- तिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Māl. 6, 7. -3 froth, Foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Press- ing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ *a.* With the tail erect. उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded. उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पु 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सविदुर्वाः प्रसव उत्पुलाभ्यच्छिद्येण पवित्रेण Vāj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying; व- ष्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिवत्पवनं स्रुतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for do- mestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkl- ing ghee (or other fluids) on the sa- crificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अपच्छिद्यसाधवन्तर्गर्भो प्रादे- शमात्रो कुशी नानातयोरुर्गृहीत्वा अंशुष्टोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्यां- मुचानाभ्यां प्राशुपुनाति सकर्मणं दिदृच्छी Aśval.

उत्पवितु *p.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पाषा [पू-पश्] Purifying ghee.

उत्पबंध *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Māl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रम *a.* Flashing forth or diffus- ing light, bright. --नः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः, -सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, deri- sion. (b) Satire, irony; Rātā. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्सुब् *f. Ved.* A bubble.

उत्प्रेक्ष 1 A. [उत्-इष्] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्प्रेक्ष-माणा जघनाभिधातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्स्योय-मिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्प्रेक्षामो वयं तावन्मतिमेतं विभीषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्प्रेक्षा below.

उत्प्रेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्प्रेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमयोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10. *e. g.* लिपित्व तमो-गामि वर्षतीवजांजनं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथि-व्या इव मानदृष्टः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्वे, शंके, प्रव, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्प्रेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्सु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Ka. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यामुत्सुय वृको-द्व्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्सवः A jump, leap, bound. —व A boat.

उत्सवन् 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of *Kusa* grass over it.

उत्सृज् 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower) —*Caus.* To open, cause to expand.

उत्सृजः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्सृज् *p. p.* [उत्-सृज्-त्] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्सृज्-नीलनलिनाद्गतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विश्रम्य° नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping

opinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. -ल्लं 1 The female organ of generation (कीर्ण). -2 A kind of coitus. उत्सृजलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [उताचि जलेन, -उद्-स किञ्च नलोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारंभान्यादुत्साश्रंतः Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. —*Comp.* -धिः Ved. a well. उत्सवथ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अनुत्° K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उद्-संज्-आपरे-षच्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपुणोत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संग-श्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दृष्टिगृहोत्संग-निष्कभासः Ku. 1. 10; कण° K. 15; ज्ञप्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; वृषोत्संगः चासितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (निर्तव). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुक्तो मास्म भूरुज्ज-यिन्याः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (a) the acclivity or edge of a hill; त्र्यं नयोत्संग-निवारुपाह R. 6. 3; (b) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivāhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्क्रीतः संगं).

उत्संघित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संघिताभ-कणिको धमस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-दारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्संगिन *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). —*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. —नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. 1. 3. 36.

उत्सृज् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सृज्युरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यंते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

उत्सृज् *p. p.* 1 Deceased. -2 Destroyed, ruined, unrooted, left off; उत्सृजोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरध्वज इवोत्सृज्यविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; °निद्रा K. 171; उत्सृजो युधि-ष्ठिरः Ve. 2. extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disease, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen,

increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सावः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतामुत्सादकारि सुगाणां K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सावक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सावन् 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सावार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, oiling the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सावनीय *pot. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. —*च्* Any application to a sore that produces granulation.

उत्सावित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उद्-सृ-अच्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्° S. 6. 19; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा चिरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Rātn. 1. 23, Si. 2. 61; पराभवाद्युत्सव एव मनिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprises. -8 An undertaking, beginning. —*Comp.* —संकेतः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शरैरसवसंकेतात् स कृत्वा चिरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवाद्युत्सहि न चर्कतिसुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्वबोत्सहेदथास्त्वं Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; अणमद्युत्सहेते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. —*Caus.* To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; चरुणोत्साहि-तेन वेधसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सह-षच्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination; desire; संवोत्साहः कुतोस्मि युगयापवालिना माठव्येन S. 2; मनोत्साहभयं मा कुपाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two

being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीताविरोत्साह-
गुणेन संवद Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination,
resolution; हस्तिनेन भाषितरजोत्साह-
इत्यत्र सूचित; Amaru. 10. -5 Power,
ability, Ma. 5. 86. -6 Firmness,
fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.)
Firmness or fortitude regarded
as the feeling which gives rise to
the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्याभेद
संभेदः रथेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपरा-
कर्मदानादिभ्यस्तजन्मा औन्नत्यात् उत्साहः
R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A threat-
-Comp. -वर्धन; the heroic senti-
ment (वीरस). (-नं) increase of energy,
heroism. -चत्ताना; plant or scheme of
encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्ति;
f. firmness, energy; see (3) above.
-संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering.
-हेतुक a. one who encourages
or excites to exertion; अपेदि रे उ-
त्साहहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.
उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance.
-2 Encouraging, exciting.
उत्साहिनः a. Active, persevering.
उत्सिञ्च 6 P. 1 To sprinkle, spread,
pour down. -2 To make proud.
-Pass. 1 To spout or foam up;
उत्सिञ्चमाने पयसि Bhāg. -2 To be
puffed up or proud, be elated; न
सर्वोत्सिञ्चि मनः R. 17. 43; स्तुयमा-
ना मोत्सिञ्चन्ते K. 329. -3 To overflow,
increase.

उत्सिक्त p. p 1 Sprinkled. -2
Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3
Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4
Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised,
elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in
mind); जानीयादादित्यं वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसा
तथा Ma. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Spouting out or over, showering.
-3 Overflow, increase, excess; अधि-
रोत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood;
Me. 55 v. 1.; दुर्षं, बलं &c. -4 Pride,
haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविक्ता
ज्ञानज्ञोत्सेका। कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70; अनु-
त्सेको लक्षणा Bb. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिनः a 1 Overflowing, ex-
cessive; Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty,
puffed up; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.
उत्सेचनं The act of showering or
spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous,
eagerly expecting, striving for (any
object) (with instr. or loc. or in
comp); निद्रया निद्रयां वोत्सुकः, Sk.: मनो
नियोगक्रियवोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सु-
का सुतज्जमनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45;
Me. 99; संगमं S. 3. 14; so एणं,
गमनं, जयं &c. -2 Restless, uneasy,
anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of,
attached to; वसोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4
Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.
-कः Longing for, anxious desire;
यत्सुवे कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Ba. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता, -त्वं 1 Restlessness, un-
easiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3
Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow
regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy;
M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become un-
easy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung,
loose, detached (from the string);
मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3
Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of
Pāṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपट्ट्यासा सदृशोत्सु-
सक्तिबंधना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सुरः [उत्क्रांतः सुरं सूत्रं] Evening,
twilight.

उत्सू Caus. 1 To expel, turn
out, drive away; वेत्सूदेरिवोत्सूर्यते
युगाः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To re-
move, keep or put aside; K. 204;
to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य
चावकिण दूरीतमारितवात् Sar. S. 1.
उत्सुरः A variety on the अतिशकरी
metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सुर्या [उद्-सू-यत्] A cow when
she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्या-
स्थापना गौः).

उत्सुरकः 1 A policeman, (one
who drives away men and makes
room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A
porter, door-keeper.

उत्सुरणं 1 Removing, keeping at a
distance, driving out of the way;
वेत्सुरता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one
to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3
Reception of a guest.

उत्सूय 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit,
send forth or down; व्यलीकनिश्वासमि-
वोत्सूयन् Ku. 3. 25; सद्यस्युत्सूयदुमा-
वृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back;
Bg. 9. 19; so वाचं, चारि. -2 (a) To
quit leave, abandon, give up; माता-
वितुम्यामुत्सूयं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मान-
मुत्सूयामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5.
51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86;
kill; so तस्यु, प्राणान्, रणं &c.; परार्थे प्रा-
ज्ज उत्सूयेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off,
lay aside; भवोत्सूयविश्रुयानो R. 4. 54
3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam
at liberty; तुलं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid,
escape. -5 To cast forth or away,
discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk.
14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow,
scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71.
-7 To present, give; Mā. 10. 23. -8
To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To
abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit
the scope of a rule. -10 To send one
to a place. -11 To permit to go, dis-
charge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13
To hear to the end. -14 To make,
form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सूर्यः 1 Laying or leaving aside,
abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45.

-2 Pouring out, dropping down
omission; सोषोत्सूर्यद्वततरयतिः Me. 19,
37; so द्युक्. -3 A gift, donation,
giving away; Ma. 11. 194. -4 Spend-
ing; अर्थं Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, let-
ting loose, as in वृत्तस्य. -6 An obla-
tion, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding
by stool &c.; पुरीषं, मलसूत्रं. 8 Comple-
tion (as of study or a vow); cf. उ-
त्सूया वै वेदाः (opp. उपाकृता वै वेदाः).
-9 A general rule or precept (opp.
अपवाद a particular rule or exception);
अपवादैरिवोत्सूर्याः कृतस्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku.
2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सूर्यं यथावर्तयितुमीश्वर.
R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is pro-
mised (to gods, Brāhmanas &c.)
with due ceremonies. -11 The anus;
निग्रहस्तूर्गं Me. 12. 121.

उत्सूर्गता ind. Generally, without
any exception.

उत्सर्गित्वा a. 1 Leaving out or off.
-2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning,
letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift,
donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic
study. -4 A ceremony connected
with this suspension (to be perform-
ed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्ज-
नारूपं कर्म करिष्ये Śrāvṇi Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown.
-2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3
Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast
into or upon. -Comp. -पशु a bull
set at liberty upon particular oc-
casions.

उत्सृष्टिः f. Abandonment, leaving,
omission.

उत्सृष्ट्वा 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide
or soar upwards. -2 To go up to,
approach; सतिस्वाहसदनुत्सृष्ट्वा R. 5.
46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as
the sun).

उत्सर्षा, -र्षणं 1 Going or gliding up-
wards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undu-
lating.

उत्सर्षित्वा a. 1 Moving or gliding up-
wards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्षित्वा (श्रीक्रेयुः)
R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering;
उत्सर्षिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7. -3
Transcendental. -जी f. A division
of time (with the Jainas), a long
period said to be = ten crores of
crores of oceans of years; cf. अ-
सर्षिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. -घः 1 A
height, elevation (fig. also); पयो-
धरोत्सेधविशीर्षसंहति (बल्ले) Ku. 5. 8,
24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्से-
धैः रक्षधरोः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up.
-2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumes-
cence, swelling. -4 The body. -5
Sublimity, greatness. -घं Killing,
slaughter.

उत्सि 1 A. To smile at, deride. —Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्स्यः Smile.

उत्स्य A. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्सवन a. High-sounding. —नः A loud sound.

उत्सव्मायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness; सीतोत्सव्मायते U. 1; सांपतं माळ-विकासुत्सव्मायते M. 4.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations; —1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). —2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. —3 Motion upwards (उद्दिष्टि). —4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. —5 Publicity; उद्धारति. —6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्भव. —7 Liberation; उद्गन. —8 Absence; उदयः. —9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उद्गुहः. —10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. —11 Power; उद्गाहः; उद्ग्राह्य-विद्योर्गोर्ध्वमलाभकादाश्रयमौक्षणामाद्लपाशब्द-शक्तिः. With nouns it forms ad. and adv. compounds; उद्भिन्, उद्भिन्न, उद्ग्राहः, उद्भिन्, उदयः, उद्गमं &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उद् = उद् q. v.

उद्क [उद्-उद् नि० नलोपश्च Up. 2. 39] Water; अनीरवा एकता धूलिमुद्कं नाकसिद्धते Si. 2. 34. उद्कं वा, —प्रदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person; उद्कं उपस्यूश्च to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [of. Gr. *hudo*; L. *unda* 'a wave'] —Comp. —अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदुकांतरिनाभो जगोऽनुगतय इति धृयते S. 4. —अधिन् a. decursive of water, thirtly. —आरमन् a. obiedy consisting of water. —आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. —उद्जनः a water-jar. —उद्दरं dropay. —उद्दिन् a. dropsical. —ओद्गन् rice boiled with water. —कर्मन्, —कार्यं, —क्रिया, —दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the Manes; इकोद्दरस्योद्कक्रिया कुच Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. —कुम्भः a water-jar. —कृच्छ्रः a kind of vow. —माहः entering water, bathing. —गिरिः —पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. —गर्भं drinking water; Pt. 1. —चन्द्रः a kind of magic. —द, —दार, —दायिन्, —दायिक a. giver of water. (—दा) 1. a giver of water to the Manes —2. an heir, near kinsman. —दानं = कर्मन् q. v. —परा a cloud. —परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. —पुर्षकं ind. preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश a. watery, like water. —भारा, —वधिषा; a yoke for carrying water. —यूनः water or moist soil. —मंडलः a water-pitcher (Ved.). —संघः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहः a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् a. suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. —2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; Si. 8. 39. —ज्ञानं any aquatic herb. —ज्ञातिः f. sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. ज्ञासुद्कं. —शुद्ध a. bathed, purified by ablutions. —सज्जुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शा 1. touching different parts of the body with water. —2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारा a water-carrier

उद्कोचरः An aquatic animal.

उद्कोचिर्ज्ञानं a. Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उद्क (कि) ल अ. [of. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उद्क्य a. [उद्कर्मणि ददां यत्] 1 Requiring water. —2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उद्ग्र a. [उद्गतमं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in 'उद्ग'. —2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उद्ग्रदक्षानांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उद्ग्रः अत्रत्यं जम्बूः R. 2. 53; उद्ग्रदक्षत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps; Si. 12. 65; 'माघन् Dk. 6; विक्रमोद्ग्रं शिरा R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोद्ग्रं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. —3 Large, broad, vast, big; अर्धतिनाथोयुद्ग्रमाहूः R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. —4 Noble, good-looking (उद्गर); Ki. 14. 41. —5 Advanced in age. —6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलीयग्रत-प्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. —7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); Si. 4. 12. —8 Fierce, fearful; संवृधे दुःशुद्ग्रम-ताकां R. 11. 69 —9 Excited, furious, enraptured; मदीय्याः ककुसंताः R. 4. 22 —10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 13. 1; वेगोद्ग्रं विचं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). —Comp. —द्ग a. having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उद्ग्रयति Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उद्ग्र 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उद्ग्रः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उद्गाजः The driving out (of cattle) leading out.

उद्ग्र 1 U. [उद्-अञ्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एकैकमेव पादुमुद्ग्र्य तिष्ठति अथा Sat. Br. उद्ग्रिताका Bk. 2. 31; उद्ग्र्य सुखं मनाक् Vb 3. 27. —2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिमनुगायति काश्चिदुद्ग्रितपंचमरागं Git. 1. —3 (Intrans.) (a) To go up; (b) to rise, rise forth; उद्ग्रमरागं G. L. 6; Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3. 32.

उद्ग्र p. p. 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उद्ग्रमुद्ग्रं कृपात् Sk. —2 Risen, ascended. —3 Sent forth, uttered.

उद्ग्रका [अञ्-पश्] A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्ग्र, उद्ग्र a. (m. उद्ग्र, n. उद्ग्र, f. उद्ग्रिणी) 1 Turned or going upwards. —2 Upper, higher; कलः, शिरा &c. —3 Northern, turned towards the north. —4 Subsequent. —कृ ind. 1 Above. —2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.). = Ms. 3. 217. —3 Subsequently. —Comp. —अग्निः the northern mountain, Himalaya. —अग्रं the sun's progress north of the equator (= उचराग्रं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उद्ग्रगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —दश a. having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पया a northern country. —प्रघण a. 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. —2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —यूनः, —यूमिः good or fertile soil. —युष्म a. facing the north; उपपतेद्गुहसुखः कं Me. 14.

उद्ग्रकात् ind. Towards the north, northwards.

उद्ग्रचनं [अञ् कर्णे- लुट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उद्ग्रचनं सरज्जुं पुरः क्षिपेत् Dk. 130. —2 Throwing upwards. —3 Rising, ascending. —4 A cover or lid.

उद्ग्रु अ. [अञ्-उत्] Turned or going upwards.

उद्ग्रिणी The north; तेनोद्ग्रिणीं दिशं मनुसरो Me. 57.

उद्ग्रिणीत a. 1 Turned towards the north. —2 Northern.

उद्ग्रिच्य a. Situated or living in the north. —च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati; northern country. —2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume. —Comp. —च्यं a kind of Vaitāliya metre.

उदंजलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदंहालः 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. **उदन्** 2 P. (उद-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अगन्).

उदानः [अन्-पञ्च] 1 Breathing upwards -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पन्दयथपरं वचनं गान्धेयप्रकोषः । उद्वेजयति मर्मणि उदानो नाम मारुतः ॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. **उदन्** *n.* [उद-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its *न्*); *s. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. -**0omp.** -ओदना, water-meal. -कीर्णः -र्यः *N.* of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). -कुंभाः a water-jar; *Ms.* 2. 182, 3. 68. -ग्रामः a cloud (*Ved.*). -ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. -धाना [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud. -धिः [उदकानि धीयते-इव धा कि उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नमाज्ञा-तेष्वभवात्सत्य विमानना कञ्चित् *R.* 8. 8. -2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakehmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °कमः, -क्राः *m.* a voyager, mariner. °मलः 1. outline fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi; and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean) -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; *K.* 50. °मंझुकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृपमंझुक. -पेयं a vase, anything ground with water.

(-यं) *ind.* by grinding in water. -युत् *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?).

-युत *a.* swimming in water. -चिदुः a drop of water; *Ku.* 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. -मंथः barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आदक *q. v.* -मेघः 1. watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. -लवणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; *Si.* 8. 39 -वापः one who offers waters to the Menes. -वास standing or residence in water; सहस्रवर्षावीकवाससत्वर *Ku.* 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in water; *K.* 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water; (-हा) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -वीथवाः a yoke for carrying water. -शरावाः a jar filled with water. -शुद्धाः a water-jar. -शित् *n.* [उदकेन जलेन मयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. -हरणः a vessel for drawing water. -हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रा) a cloud (water-carrier). उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (*Ved.*). -*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छला भूः *B. B.* 1. 8; *R.* 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वाग्निष चंद्रपादैः *Ku.* 7. 73.

उदन्व्य *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वन्थतामुदन्व्यामलीकारः *Ve.* 6; व्यस्यस्युदन्व्यां शिशिरैः पयोभिः *Bk.* 3. 40. -**0omp.** -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्व्यति *Den. P.* 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्व्यु *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदं.

उदंत *a.* [उदन्तोऽतो यश्च] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -ता [उदन्तोऽतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः मिथोदंतं *R.* 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति *K.* 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संवसारिकवि-भूतः *Me.* 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्ति-याजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्व्य See under उदं.

उदंभस् *a.* Full of water; *R.* 4. 31

उदयः; उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद-क्त-भर] 1 The belly;

दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय *Bb.* 2. 119; cf. कुशो-दरी, उदरभरण, उदंभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडागं *Pt.* 2. 150; *R.* 5. 70; *U.* 2. 16, 4. 29; र्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधन-स्थं *S.* 6. 19; *Sānti.* 1. 5; *S.* 1. 19; *Amaru.* 88; जलदोदरेभ्यः *Mk.* 5; *Ra.* 3. 12; घनानां वारिगर्भोदरार्णां *S.* 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे *Ait Br.* -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वातं, पित्तं, कफं, मिलिगं or दूषीं, घृहीं, बद्धशरी-भागदुः, and जलं). -5 Slaughter. [cf. *L. uterus*; *Zend. udara*]. -**0omp.** -आमानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoea. -आमपिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आषत्तः, the navel. -आपिंडः the tape-worm. -घांघा -गुल्मः disease of the spleen. -त्राणं 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly. band. -पिशाच *a.* [उदरे तस्यैः पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (चः) a glutton. -पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदर-पूरं शुक्रे *Sk.* eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः), foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a.* [उदरं भिरिति, य क्षि युष्म P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरभत्, उदरिका-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् *a.* [उदर-इनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -नी *A* pregnant woman.

उदरं *a.* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -र्यं Contents of the belly.

उदरधिः [उद-क्त-धियन् *Up.* 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदकंः [Said to be fr. कृत्] 1 (*a*) End, conclusion; °स्वाहुनः कर्मणः *Dk.* 79; शुश्रोवर्कं *K.* 328. (*b*) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदकंस्तव कल्याणो भवित्वा *Nala.* 12. 67; क्षित् कल्याणोदकं भवित्यति *U.* 4; प्रथमः सकलोदकं एव *Māl.* 8; *Ms.* 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; *Pt.* 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -8 Surpassing. -6 *N.* of a tree *Vanguiera Spinosa Roxb.*

उदाचित् a. [ऊर्ध्वमर्थिः शिवाऽस्य] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुदाचितः सहस्रं सुतीषावधुः कृशासुः किल निष्पपात् Ku. 3. 71, 7, 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76 -m. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योदाचितं केशे शेरते तेऽभिमाचतं Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Siva.

उददः [अर्द्ध-अर्द्ध] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदधः Scarlet fever.

उद्वग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on the Udatta which stands in the Avagraba q. v.

उद्वसानीय a. Ved. Last, final.

उद्वसितं [उद-अव-सो-क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलरपोद्वसितं Mk. 4; Si. 11. 18.

उद्वृक्ष a. [उद्वृत्ताश्रयणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पदयन् ससोमिषद्वृक्षससिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्वृत् 4 P. [उद्व-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति सुध्व-वधुद्वृत्तस्योऽर्थो Si. 7. 49; पुच्छसुद्वृत्त्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उद्वृत्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उद्वृत्त्यर्थे वृत्तितेन साद्वरं Ki. 8. 50 -4 To destory, diapel, रिपुतिभिर् Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. -pass. To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमूढ उद्वृत्पते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उद्वृत्तं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उद्वृत्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated

उदासः [उद्व-अस्-वञ्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

उदात्त a. [उद्व-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; अन्वयेः K. 92; Ratan. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अस्तुदात्तसुजनश्वंशुकेऽः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिम Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below.

-क्त 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैश्चोदात्ताः P. I. 1. 29; तात्वादिषु समागेषु स्थानेषुर्ध्वमणि निष्पन्नोऽुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहृद्व्य-रिभकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरातिव Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -4

A variety of the hero; see धरोदात्त. -क्त (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपात्ति-वर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते । यदापि प्रस्तुतवार्थं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752; of. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संप्रमहतां चोपलक्षणं. -Oomp. -श्रुति a. pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्तर a. More elevated, more acute.

उदान् See under 1. उद्वृत्.

उदाप्यं ind. Ved. Against the stream.

उदायुध a. With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons; मनुजपशुभि-निर्मयैर्द्विर्भद्रिश्चदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदा-उधानापततस्तान्मुत्तान्नेष्य राचवः R. 12. 44.

उदार a. 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (a) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुश्चोदारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचा 65; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; कौतेः Ki. 1. 18; तपसा Bb. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; उवाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमन्वश्चोदारविधि Dk. 49; Mn. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनसुदारमन्वुवास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यभूतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). -रं ind. 1 Lonly; Si. 4. 33. -2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. -रः Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -Oomp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस्, -चरित, -मनस्, -सर्व a. noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितामां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. -थी a. 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियाः समग्रैः स गुणैश्चोदारधीः R. 3 30. -2. noble-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishnu. (-f.) good abilities. -दर्शन a. good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलसुदारदर्शने Kva. 5. 36. -रमणीय a. grand and lovely, transcendental; S. 7.

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression) वचसां Mā. 1. 7; S. 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णयटनारूपविकल्पलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = बुद्धं वै हि मे मयि कामचाडालवृष्ये स्वादिश्याथार्थपरितारा *ibid.*

उदारथि a. 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). -थिः N. of Vishnu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'ilicac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). -ता a. painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफनिलसुदावर्ता रजः कुच्छेण सु-चति Sast.

उदास् 2 A. [उद्व-आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तस्मिन्नुदास्ते भरता Mā. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्थं नरोऽसौ य उदास्ते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sān. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदासः, सिन् a. Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -सा, -सिन् m. 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासिस् a. Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन pres. p. 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तद्दर्शि-नसुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सस्य; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). -नः 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनस्यवस्थ Mu. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित a. Set over, appointed to. -ता 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित a. Elevated, raised.

उदाह 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाहृत्त इव उदाहृतानि गिरा Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; Pt. 2.; चिकित्सका हो-वसुदाहर्ति M. 2; Mā. 1; रतं कामिने मदनसुतिमुदाहर्ति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्माकारणि Mk. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाहियस्व कथमन्यथा जनेः Si. 15. 29.

उदाहरण 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथा-गिरसमग्रयमुदाहरणस्तु Ku. 5. 65; अनुदाहृत्तानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declatory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning

with words like जयति and foll of alliteration ; पत्रे निवेशितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14 ; चारण्यस्वरदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V 1 ; जयोदाहरणं बाहोर्गोपयामास किन्नारम् R. 4. 78 ; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमन्त्रितं । नयस्वपक्रमं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विमक्यष्टांगसंज्ञम् । Pratāparudra). -4 An instance, example, illustration ; समूलघातमङ्गतः पराकांक्षति मानिनः । प्रथमसिताधनमस्तत्रोदाहरणं एतिः ॥ Si. 2. 33 ; किमुदाहरणं Kāsi. -5 (In Nayāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration ; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थांतरन्यास ; e. g. अमितशुणोपि पद्मार्थो दोषणेकेन निन्दितो भवति । निबिडसामयणराजो भेधनेमिण लक्ष्मण इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत p. p. 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called ; श्रुतारविता दुःखरश्म इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतेः f. An example, illustration.

उद्दि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also) ; come up ; उदेति पूर्वं कुम्भं ततः फले S. 7. 30 ; उदेति सावेता नमस्तत्रा एवास्तमेति च Subhāsh. ; Māl. 2. 10 ; Ki. 2. 36 ; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20 ; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from ; उदितद्वया Dk. 13 ; पुण्यः कृशानोऽद्वयाय धूमः R. 7. 26 ; उदितभ्रियं 1. 93 v. l. ; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up ; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up againat ; Kn. 2. 57 ; वपनसुदीयाद्वयी Mb.

उद्ध्य a. (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.) ; उद्ध्यशब्दः पराशब्दसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येण मसिद्धः. -यः 1 Rise (fig. also) ; उद्ध्यते इत्योद्ध्यः B. 12. 36, 2. 73 ; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, start &c.). -2 (a) Rising up, coming forth ; द्रविणं अकृषित्तं wealth ; Pt. 2 ; so भाग्यं dawn of fortune ; Amaru. 25 ; रघुशुणोद्ध्येन Pt. 1. 94. (b) Appearance, becoming visible, production ; चनोद्वया माह S 7. 30 ; मेघं Ku. 6. 54 ; दक्षितमभ्यनिमित्तकृतोद्ध्यं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause ; Amaru. 88 ; S. 7. 8 ; फलोद्ध्य R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit ; Ms. 3. 169 ; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. पञ्च) ; यो तो स्वभावाद्यो तो घृतानां मल-

बोद्वयी Kn. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) ; यैश्च उद्ध्यते भास्वान्तमेवाशुद्ध्यः स्युः ; उद्ध्ययुद्ध्यशांकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 6. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise ; (opp. पञ्चन) ; तेजोद्ध्यस्य युगपद्ध्यमनोद्ध्यार्थाः S. 4. 1 ; उद्ध्यं मद्वाच्यमुद्ध्यना R. 8. 84 ; K. 5 ; importance, celebrity ; उद्ध्यसे रवाञ्चि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth ; उद्ध्यमस्तमयं च रवुद्ध्यत् R. 9. 9 ; तमुद्ध्यय न वा नवयौवना 7 ; आत्मोद्ध्यः परलानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence ; अहोद्ध्यं कर्म Ma. 4. 70 ; Amaru. 42 ; following ; नोद्ध्यत्तस्वचितोद्ध्यं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment ; उद्ध्यतोद्ध्यं R. 3. 1 ; प्रारंभसद्वोद्ध्यः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue ; Ma. 7. 55 ; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money ; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit -Oomp. -अचलः, -अत्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise ; उद्ध्यगिरिवनालीवालमदारुण्यं Udb. ; अत्रोद्ध्ययुद्ध्यभिसारयुक्तैः Si. 1. 16 ; तत् उद्ध्यगिरिरेक एव Māl. 2. 10. क्रमः gradual rise ; नदीनां Māl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nāḍis, (as in the act of restraining the wind). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mārwar. -पुरुं N. of the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्ध्यन् 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agaṭya. -2 N. of the king Vata ; पद्मपार्वतोद्ध्यनकथाकोविद्यामद्ध्यन् Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vasarāja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahāsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he married off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vata also].

उद्ध्यनीय a. Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उद्ध्यन् a. 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth ; Māl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित p. p. 1 Risen, ascended ; उदितयुधिः Māl. 1 Mostly risen ; Bv. 2. 85 ; निरयोदितः Bh. 3. 80 over-exist-

ing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered. (fr. उद्). -तं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. -Oomp. -उदित a. well grounded in the Śāstras. -होमिन् a. sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः f. 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उद्ध्यत् a. Increasing, rising ; Si. 2. 76.

उदीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold ; सप्रणामसुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67 ; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शत्रुपयसनं Mu. 4 ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षित कुमार्तु-तुमीति सती Ma. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उद्द्. Flooded. -यः High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्-ईर्] 1 To rise (sound &c.) ; उदीरत रणितानि Dk. 123. were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak ; निरसुदीरयति K. 13 ; U. 5, 6 ; उदीरितोर्धः पशुनापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43 ; so आलोकजात्रं R. 2. 9. -3 To call name ; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth ; यद्वोकोपयसुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast ; throw, roll down (as dice) ; उदीरयामास सलीलमहान् R. 6. 18 ; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To raise, throw up ; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58 ; उदीरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause ; तिस्रिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानसुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6 ; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect ; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate ; उदीरितेन्द्रियः Ku. 4. 41 ; *धी acute-minded. -pass. 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression ; उद्ध्यतः प्रणवो पातां न्यायेच्छिबिद्दीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उदीर्ण p. p. [ई-र्ण] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused ; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty ; भवद्ध्यवरोदीर्णस्ताकोरुणे महासुराः Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused ; Si. 1. 32 ; Dk. 43. 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great ; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced ; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready,

strong; *धन्वा U. 5. 11. —र्ण; N. of Viehpu. —**Comp.**—**दीपिति** *a.* intensely bright. —**वेग** *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीपित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उद्बुरः See उद्बुर. *मज्ञक = रूपं हंक q. v.

उद्बल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उरुबल). —लः The fig-tree.

उदुह *a.* Ved. Red.

उदुखल = उरुखल q. v.

उदृच् *f.* [उदृष्टा ऋक्] 1 An excellent Rik. —2 Future time. —3 Remainder, conclusion, end. —4 Prosperity, rise.

उदेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयान भूतगणान् ग्यथेधीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उदेजम् *a.* Verv uowerful, violent (Ved.).

उद्गीघ *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजुंमणोद्गीघिषु कुद्ममलेषु R. 16. 47. —2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम् 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.); असङ्घातोद्गतरेणुमङ्गला Ra. 1. 10. v. 1. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्गतपल्लवं V. 4. 23; Ra. 6. 18; so उद्गतयोगो वसतः. —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधुस्येन्वा शण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उक्ताभ इत्युद्गतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. —2 Proceeded forth or from. —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —ता N. of a metre. —**Comp.**—असु *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्गति *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. —2 Appearance; कुसुम° K. 59; rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आञ्जधुमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः पाद्भुद्गुनायः Ku. 7. 77; चक्रोमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Going out, departure, expiry — as in गण°. —4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्योद्गम इव मजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गम कदंबः U. 3. 20; so मास°, पक्ष°, ग्रधि° &c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6: Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गम Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); हरितवृणोद्गमसंकरा सुगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमं Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —य A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्याद्गमनीय यद्द्वौतयोर्व-श्रयोयुग्ं); भीतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीतपत्सुद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ by धौतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकामिप्रायं &c. see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाढ *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाढरागो-द्याः Māl. 5. 7, 6. —ढे Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गात्, उद्गार &c. See under उद्गै, उद्ग.

उद्गार 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गर्ण *p. p.* [उर्ग-क्] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधोद्गर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

उद्ग 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गिरतो यद्गलं कणिनः पुष्यासि परिमलोद्गारः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गारिन्न स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. —2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहामसैवापवमुद्गिरति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिचोद्गिरतो Ku. 1. 33. (b) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words); महोपतेः शासनमुद्गगर R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; पद्मुद्गिरति भ्रमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or, 'emits'). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

उद्गारः [उद्-ग-घञ् P. III. 3. 29] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खञ्जोरोरकथनञ्जानां मलोद्गारसुगंधेषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गारसुचोर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (5) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्होतोद्गार इवाद्गिराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर° दिग्धाखिलंगाः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. —4 Spit-*tle*, saliva. —5 Eructation, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंडर्जनं, नागवायुक्रमं); Sānti. 1. 21; गभीरगद्गार° Māl. 9.

उद्गारि 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. —2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीसुखोऽसी R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. —2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, elavering. —3 Eructation, belch. —4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गास्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं

वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. —2 To begin to sing. —3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sāmaveda); गाम् गामविद्-संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गात्. —4 To announce, to celebrate in song. —5 To sing before one (with acc.). —6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातृ *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गाय A variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Giti q. v.

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. —2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. —3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीयः [उर्-गे-यञ्] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). —2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; युवास उद्गीयविद्यो वसति U. 2. 3. —3 Designation of ओम, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्ग्यंथ 1, 9 U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. —2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्ग्यथते स्रजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4; tie or fasten intertwine; लतामनोद्ग्यथितौ स केशैः R. 2. 8. —3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.) Si. 10. 63.

उद्ग्यंथ *a.* Unbound, loosened. —यः A section, chapter.

उद्ग्यंथि *a.* 1 Untied (fig. also). —2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोग्राहयद्ग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise; उद्ग्रहीतालकांतः Me. 8. —2 To take or draw out, take away. —3 To deposit. —4 To preserve. —5 To cease (to rain). —6 To break off, discontinue (speaking). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. —2 To state, place before, adduce; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तद्व्याख्याते पुरः Si. 2. 75. —3 to extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रहणं, उद्ग्रहणः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. —2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः, —हण 1 Taking up, raising. —2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts —3 Eructation.

— **उद्ग्राहः** 1 Lifting or taking up. —2 (In the Prātisākhya) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. —3 Replying in argument; rejoinder. —4 An objection. —**Comp.**—पद्गृत्विः *f.* the Sandhi called Udgrāta; see above.

उद्ग्रहणिका Replying in argument. उद्ग्रहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रहीव, उद्ग्रहीचि *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्ग्रहीचिर्मयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्ग्रहः [उद्-हन् अर् नि०] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्ग्रहः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्ग्रहाद्यश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk. ; cf. मतल्लिकामचार्चिका प्रकांडसु-द्वतल्लजो पशसवाचकान्यमूनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्ग्रहनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लोहो-द्ग्रहनपनस्कंधां ललितायधनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62. उद्ग्रहात् *a.* Uneven, rough.

उद्ग्रघट 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. -Caus. (-घटयति) 1 To open; un- lock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्ग्रघटयति Bb. 1. 63; कपाटमुद्ग्रघटयामि Mk. 3. -3 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्ग्रहितं A hint. उद्ग्रहाटः A watch or guard-house उद्ग्रहाटकः 1 A key; उद्ग्रहाटको भव- ति यंत्रद्वारे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्ग्रहाटन *a.* (नी f.) Opening, un- locking; धर्मो यो न करोति निन्दितमतिः स्वर्गमिच्छेत् उद्ग्रहाटनं H. 1. 153. -नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्ग्रहादित *p. p.* 1 Opened, mani- fested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -Comp. -अंग *a.* 1 naked. -2 intelligent, wise. -ज्ञ *a.* wise, intolligent.

उद्ग्रहाटुकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्ग्रहाटनं, -ना 1 Friction, striking against; Me. 61. -2 Opening up- wards (as a lid.)

उद्ग्रहित *a.* 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्ग्रसं Flesh.

उद्ग्रहातः 1 Beginning, commence- ment; उद्ग्रहातः प्रणवो यामां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्ग्रहातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्ग्रहाः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्ग्रहाताः U. 2. -3 Striking wound- ing, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke,

blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slip- ping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); यथावसुद्ग्रहातसुखेन सोऽस्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Raising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्ग्रह 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To pro- claim, declare aloud -2 To fill with cries.

उद्ग्रह *p. p.* Sounded out, proclaimed. -हं A sound, noise.

उद्ग्रहीषः 1 Announcing aloud, pro- claiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्ग्रह 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्ग्रहण 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्येद्ग्रहणलोहकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A cadgel.

उद्ग्रहं A peculiar fault in pronoun- ciation.

उद्ग्रहाः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्ग्रहं *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्ग्रहपद्म गृह- द्वाधिकानां R. 16. 46; °ध्वलातपत्राः Māl. 6 long; H. 2. 29. -2 Formid- able, terrific -Comp. -पालः 1 a punish- er (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of ser- pent; cf. (उद्ग्रहाल).

उद्ग्रहत्तर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or hav- ing projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उग्रुग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्ग्रहः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्ग्रहात् *a.* 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्ग्रहानं [दो बंधने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्ग्रहानं क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्या नां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, sub- duing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्ग्रहाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrain- ed, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10. -2 (a) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Māl. 3, 7; °वेदयारिदाहमहाज- राणे 6. 13. (b) Furious, intoxicated; स्रोतस्युद्ग्रहामदियगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formid- able; °शरीरान्निवेशः Māl. 3. -4 Self- willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्ग्रहोत्कलिकां Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; नक्षोद्ग्रहाम भर्र exhale

ing great smell; Mk. 5. 22. 6 Proud, haughty; पौराण्यविजयोद्ग्रहाम Mv. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. -नः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuna. -मं *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोद्ग्रहाम ज्वलित्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्ग्रहित [उद्-ही क] Tied, bound. उद्ग्रहालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्ग्रहालक.

उद्ग्रहालकः = 1 उद्ग्रहाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. -कं A kind of honey. -Comp. --पुष्पभोजिका [उद्ग्रहालकानां पुष्पाणि मज्जन्ते यत्र कीडायां प्बुल] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddālaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्ग्रहिं Midday.

उद्ग्रहि 6 U. 1 To point out, sig- nify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोद्ग्रहात्प्रसङ्गं Ku. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52, 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्ग्रहव्यापारा S. 3. अनेहमकं उद्ग्रहिः शठे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; त्वं साधुभिर्उद्ग्रहितः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमु- द्विश्य Ku. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्ग्रह्य be- low. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; उद्ग्रिहासुपनिहितं भजस्व पूजां Māl. 5. 25; फलमुद्ग्रिह्य Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्ग्रिह्यं विषयमसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्ग्रिह्य *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, to- wards; वध्यजिलासुद्ग्रिह्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; रसो S. 3 on thy account; किं for what purpose, on what account; निमित्तं Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वासुद्ग्रिह्य सभाजनशराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्ग्रिह्य *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, parti- cularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्ग्रेशः 1 Pointing to or at, direct- ing; स्योद्ग्रेशेन तिला व्रातः Pt. 2. in the name of. -2 Mention, specifica- tion; सार्धपहरद्गोद्ग्रेशे Pt. 5; स्वस्मंस्कारोद्ग्रेशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explana- tion, exemplification. -4 Ascertain- ment, determination, inquiry, investi- gation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तुद्ग्रेशतः योको विद्युतेर्वि- स्तरो मय Bg. 10 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो पशानसुभगोपमुद्ग्रेशः S. 3; M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a -thing by its name (which is to be

further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —कः 1 An illustration, example. —2 An illustrator, a guide. —3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Lilāvati).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. —2 To be intended or aimed at. —3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. —इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. —2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषय); see the word अनवय also.

उद्देश *a.* 1 Pointing out. —2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप 4 *A.* To flame, blaze up, be kindled; वानवाहनमुद्दीपयि मिये Si. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातेषुः Kau. —*Caus.* 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. —2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति यज्ञांतं Mb.

उद्दीप: 1 Inflaming, lighting. —2 An inflamer. —3 That which animates or excites. —4 Bdelium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulente. —2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध, अग्नि. —2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रममुद्दीपयन्ति ये S. D. 160; see आलंबनं also. —3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. —4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. —2 Shining, bright. —3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्य *a.* [दीप्-त्] Shining, blazing. —मा, —मं Bdelium.

उद्दिष्ट 1 *P.* 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). —2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; My. 6 उत्स्यसतः सिद्धिनिपातसुम् R. 2. 60. —3 To doubt. —4 To be aware of. —*Caus.* To make visible.

उद्दिशं Making visible.

उद्दिहिका The white ant.

उद्दीप्यु 1 *A.* To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरुद्दीप्योतयोत्सं U. 4. अन्मुद्दीप्योनयामासुद्दीवारणयमितवतः R. 10. 80.

उद्दीप्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः 1 Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिभि-

नेत्रैः कृतोद्दीप्योतं Mb.; कुलोद्दीप्योतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. —2 Re/velation. —3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्दीप्य *a.* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्दीप्य 2 *P.* [उद्-हृ] To raise up, elevate (fig. also); see उद्गत.

उद्दीप्य *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लाम्बुलमुद्दीपते धुवन् Bk. 9. 7; आत्मोद्दीप्यैरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; सुर R. 9. 50, heaved; Ki. 8. 53. —2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. —3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अश्वघोषोद्दीप्य R. 12. 63. —4 Harsh; Si. 16. 27. —5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; मनोभवशयना Ki. 9. 68, 69; मन्वोद्दीप्यताः पत्यनिलं विचरुः Ku. 3. 31. —6 Majestic, stately; ill-mannered. —तः A king's wrestler. —*Comp.* —मनस्क, —मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्दीप्यति *f.* 1 Elevation. —2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. —3 Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. —4 A stoke, sbaking.

उद्दीप्य See under उद्गमा.

उद्दीप्य, उद्दीप्य See under उद्.

उद्दीप्य *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. —2 Conrage to undertake a thing. —3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्दीप्य *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्दीप्येण वैध उवाच प्रथितं वचा Rām. —णं 1 Animating. —2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्दीप्य *a.* 1 Encouraging. 2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्दीप्य: 1 A sacrificial fire. —2 A festival, holiday. —3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Kṛishṇa. [Whon Kṛishṇa was taken by Akṛura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Kṛishṇa. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Kṛishṇa and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikaśrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्दीप्यवृत्त and उद्दीप्यसंदेश.]

उद्दीप्य *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्दीप्य 1. 3 *P.* Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). —2 To set up, erect, build. 11. 3 *A.* 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यतो रजाः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. —2 To go away from, depart; उज्जिहानजो-

वितां Māl. 10. —3 To raise; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kāty. —4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्दीप्य *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. —2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. —3 Gone up, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. —2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्दीप्य [उद्-धा-कि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). —2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhā rests.

उद्दीप्य *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्दीप्य *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्दीप्य *a.* [उद्गत धूरमात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. —2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभियोगं Mv. 6. —3 Victorious, conquering. —4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरमुद्दीप्यस्वनिमहाजनायुवातमानीय Dk. 104. —5 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. —6 Thick, gross. —7 Lively, cheerful. —8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्दीप्य 5, 9 *U.* 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave (as a chavari); केनोद्दीप्यतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्दीप्यतां सरकेवृत् Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39. —2 To shake or throw off; Si. 13. 8; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्दीप्यतापाः Me. 55. —3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्दीप्य *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; महत्तमरोद्दीप्योपि धूलिव्रजा Dhan. V. —2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्दीप्य 1 Throwing upwards, raising. —2 Shaking.

उद्दीप्य 1 Fumigating.

उद्दीप्य 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्दीप्य N. P. 10; K. 123. —2 An article used to season food.

उद्दीप्यति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्दीप्य Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्दीप्य 1, 10 *P.* 1 To draw out, raise up. —2 To save, deliver; मगपति तव स्पृहानद्विधित्वाद्दीप्योपत् U. 1. 23. —11. [उद्-हृ] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate; शरं... उद्दीप्येच्छत् B. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with Abl.); मां तावदुद्दीप्य शुचो वयितामहस्य V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. —2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate; tear

or pull out; नमयामास चूपानुद्धरन् R. 8. 9. 4. 66; त्रिदिवमुद्धतवानकंदर्क S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Māl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); गतयितुमेव शक्तिर्नाकपिटमुद्धर्त Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्त Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. -Caus. To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंदर्क Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit.; so शरय°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); वीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चंपुर्यो विपत्तानामपदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रयुत्सरोद्धरणत् Mu. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gārhapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक a. 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. -m. 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -r The plant उद्धृषी. -r A fire-place.

उद्धरणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or

upwards; निक्षेपणाय पद्मुद्धृतमुद्धर्तौ Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृताः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp. उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. -स्नेह a. skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृति f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; व्रतंते तीर्थानि स्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिरिधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धृता 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धृत a. [उद्धृता-त्] Sounding, blowing. -म; 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धृतात् A fire-place, stove.

उद्धृतः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उद्धृत्युत्कामिति उद्धृतः Malli.] N. of a river; तोयदागम इवोद्धृतभिद्ययोः R. 11. 8.

उद्धृत्यः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्धृत 9 P. To bang, tie up; कंठमुद्धृतनाति Min. 6; पादपे आरमानमुद्धृत्य व्यापाद्व्यामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्धृत a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. -धा, -धनं 1 Tying up, banging. -2 Hanglog; oneself.

उद्धृतका N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); of. Usanas:— आयोगेन विप्रायं जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सुनिक उच्यते ॥ सुनिकस्य नृपयां तु जाता उद्धृतकाः स्मृताः । निर्णेज्येयुर्वेत्तानि अस्युशाश्रव भवत्यतः ॥

उद्धृतका One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्धृत a. Strong, powerful.

उद्धृत्य a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...मम नयनयोद्दृत्यपदेवं सखे न भवित्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धृत a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; गच्छत्ये कते लोभाद्दुद्धृतरिव चारणा R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धृत a. Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धृत 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Awakened, aroused excited; मनसि उद्धृतमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; कनकाक्ष Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). -Comp. -संस्कारा association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्धृता, -धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरस्वाद्धृताकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रसुद्धृताः S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्धृतक a. 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -कः N. of the sun.

उद्धृत a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्धृताः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -रः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्धृत, उद्धृतवत् &c. See under उद्धृत.

उद्धृत 1 A. To shine. -Caus. 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्धृतसितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले धनोद्धृतसि Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्धृतसिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्धृतः Radiance, splendour.

उद्धृतसि, उद्धृतुर a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विशुभवोद्धृतसि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसोद्धृतसि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amrn. 81.

उद्भिष्ट 7 U. To break up -pass. To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षाद्यपि नोद्भिष्टे K. 374; उद्भिष्टमानपक्षतिः 33, 29. 46; उद्भिष्टपथोद्धृतया K. 100 developed; V. 4. 10. -Caus. To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिष्ट a. [उद्भिष्ट-किर] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. -m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोऽभिष्टोद्भिष्टि Ak. -2 A plant; उद्भिष्टस्तदुत्सृष्टाद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. -ज a. (उद्भिष्ट) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-ज्ज) a plant; उद्भिष्टजाः स्थावराः सर्वे बीजकांक्षप्ररोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. -विद्या the science of botany

उद्भिष्ट a. Sprouting, germinating. -वं Culinary salt.

उद्भिष्ट p. p. 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव उद्भिष्ट

बधुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4 ; B. 13. 21 ; Rs. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated ; नीतिपाठपरय पुष्पमुद्भिन्नं M. 1 ; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded ; as in यौवनोद्भिन्नसौम्यवा. -4 Breaking out, appearing ; रोम-पुलकैः Ch. P. 34 ; S. 6. -5 Betrayed ; उद्भिन्नास्मिन्सहवासिन्या विश्लेषण M. 1. 7 ; Kām. 17. 45.

उद्भवा, -वनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development ; किसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्विभिः S. 4 4 ; उपास्तनोद्भेदमयु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 ; तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकान् R. 5. 38 ; Si. 13. 36 ; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting ; प्रस्तरोद्भेदयोग्याः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horrification ; as in पुलकोद्भेद, रोमोद्भेद. -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from ; उद्भूयस्वराजध्वनिः अंत-रिक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place ; उद्भवतीवो दु-भिक्षा Ks. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. -Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce ; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परिक्षितोसि R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim ; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवा 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.) ; इति हेतु-स्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Y. 3. 80 ; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from' ; ऊरुद्भवा V. 1. 3 ; मणिराक-रोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin ; उद्भवो यज्ञसः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu ; उद्भवाः क्षोभनो देवाः V. Sah. -Comp. -कर a. productive. -क्षेत्रं birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भाषयित् a. Raising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also) ; उद्भाषयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses ; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः f. 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity ; परा संभुरलं द्वेष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भूय 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about ; धावत्युद्भूमति प्रमालति पतत्युद्या-ति मूर्च्छत्यपि Git. 4.

-उद्भूमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भूमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भूत p. p. 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted ; चेतनं R. 12. 7* ; gone mad ; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened ; मारीचोद्भूतहासिताः R. 4. 46 ; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. -न्तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्भूय n. Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up ; बाहू उद्यस्य S. 1 ; परस्य बंधं नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280 ; Bg. 1. 20 ; R. 15. 23, 11. 17 ; भारमुद्यच्छते Sk. ; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.) ; उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29 ; Bk. 8, 47 ; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for ; उद्यच्छति वेत् Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. -Caus. To prompt, stimulate ; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up ; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15 ; so असिः, पाणि &c. -2 Persevering ; diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in ; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp. ; अनर्थाद्यद्यता Rām. ; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 12. 61 ; हंतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45 ; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शकं R. 4. 40 ; जय° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. -तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् a. Rising. -m. A star.

उद्यति f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यत् a. Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance ; निशम्य चैनान् तपसे कृतोद्यमानं Ku. 5. 3 ; ज्ञानाकमेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation ; गंतुमुद्यमानो विहितः became ready to go ; Pt. 1. -Comp. -अंगः discouragement. -युत् a. undergoing exertions, striving hard ; Bb. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् a. Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यमः 1 Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्य 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend ; कमशास्ते पुनस्तस्य चापास्तमभिधायुः R. 12. 47 ; पतत्युद्याति Git. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise ; इति मतिरुद्यमानात् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैमी N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden ; बाह्याद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिका-धोतहर्ष्या Me. 7, 26. 33 ; oft. opp. to वन ; of. दूरिक्षताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -Comp. -पालाः, -पालकाः, -रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden ; उद्यानपालसामान्य-युतवस्तुपालास्ते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित a. Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-य-वच्] Mixing, joining ; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-वच्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans. ; To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.) i भयंतमभियोकुमुद्युक्ते Dk. 3. 1. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक्त p. p. Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious ; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry ; तद्भवमिति साचेत्यत्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मना Pt. 2. 140 ; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं मार्जार-वत् भवेत् 1. -2 Work, duty, office ; तु लपोद्योगस्तत्र दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो न U. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -Comp. -वर्धन n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

उद्योगिन् a. Active, diligent, persevering, industrious ; उद्योगिन् पुरुष-सिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीदेवं हि देवमिति काशुष्या वदन्ति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्गः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्भिन् a. Springing ; abounding in water.

उद्भंकः, -गा N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्भयः [उद्भतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A hook.

उद्भाषः A loud noise, uproar,

उद्भिच् (Chiefly used in *pass.*)
1 To excel, surpass (with abl.);
ममैवोद्भिद्यते जन्म-तव जन्मना; Mb. -2
To increase, exceed, preponderate.
-3 To abound in.

उद्भिक् *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive,
abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्देकः 1 Increase, excess, prepon-
derance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्देकाद्भिष-
तेन योग्यया सर्वानिद्राः Ve. 1. 23;
गर्वाद्देकं जघनपुलिने Si. 7. 74; so
मोहं, धनं. मत्वं -2 Commencement,
outset. —का The plant (महात्किं).
-Comp. —भयं discouraging a thing
at the very beginning.

उद्देकिच् *a.* Abounding in, in-
creasing.

उद्भुज *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking
down. -2 Undermining (as a bank);
so in क्लमद्भुज q. v.

उद्भीधन् Rising, growth.

उद्भू *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised,
elevated. —*f.* An elevation, hill
(Ved.)

उद्भूत्सरः A year.

उद्भू 1 *P.* 1 To pour out, send
forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्भूयन् 1 A gift, donation. -2
Pouring or shaking out.

उद्भूयः 1 Ejection, throwing out.
-2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-
existence of a subsequent conse-
quent on the absence of an ante-
cedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up.
-5 Raising, elevating.

उद्भू 1 *A.* To throw up, eject,
vomit (fig. also); उद्भूयाम चरो R. 12.
5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears
&c.); Mu. 6. 13.

उद्भूयन्, उद्भूयति: *f.* Vomiting,
ejecting.

उद्भूयति *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Out of
rut (as an elephant). -3 Dropped
down; S. 6.

उद्भूयस् *a.* Throwing down food
(as wind) (अन्नापातक).

उद्भूयन्ते 1 Increase. -2 Sly or
suppressed laughter.

उद्भू —*Caus.* To banish, expel,
drive away.

उद्भूयः 1 Banishment. -2 Aban-
donment. -3 Killing.

उद्भूयन्ते 1 Expelling, banishing.
-2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of
or away (from the fire). -4 Kill-
ing, slaughter.

उद्भूयस् *a.* 1 Relating to the killing
of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be rais-

ed or lifted up. -3 To be taken out
or extracted.

उद्भूय *a.* From which honey has
been extracted (as a bee-hive);
Vb. 1. 11.

उद्भू 1 *P.* 1 To marry, lead
home (as a bride); पाथिबीमुद्भूयद्भूद्भूहः
R. 11. 54; नोद्भूहेत्कपिली कर्णां Ms.
3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48.
-2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3
hold up, sustain, support; पद्भू-
हृन्ती Ku. 5 85; उद्भू धुरं K. 109;
Ku. 6. 30; आरत्नानुद्भूदुमसङ्गुष्यतः
R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk.
9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, ex-
perience, feel; Mā. 6. 9; स्वाम्य-
यमुद्भूयन् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his
master's cause. -5 To possess, have,
assume, be endowed with; पुरुषा-
भिमानमुद्भूहति: Mu. 4; यौवनमुद्भूहंया
Ku. 1. 19; अियमुद्भूहति सुखं ते बालातप-
रक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14;
so शब्दं, अंगुलिं, पाणिं, ज्ञानं, गर्भं, प्र-
मेतुं &c. -6 To carry off or sway,
take or lead away; तमुद्भूहंतं पथि भोज-
कण्यां R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to
termination, finish; मारुथमुत्तमजनास्व-
मिषोद्भूहति Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. —*Caus.*
1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread
above; Si. 12. 73.

उद्भू *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse,
gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Si.
1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high;
Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material,
substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्भू *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up,
taking up or away. -2 Continuing,
perpetuating (as a family); कुलं
U. 4; so रघुं 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54.
-3 Eminent, head, principal, best,
foremost. —*हः* 1 A son. -2 One (i. e.
the 4th) of the seven courses of air.
-3 The vital air which conveys
nourishment upwards. -4 One of the
seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage.
—*हा* A daughter.

उद्भूहन् 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting,
holding or lifting up, bearing, carry-
ing; ध्रुवः प्रमुक्तोद्भूहन्क्रियायाः R. 13. 8;
केलासनाथोद्भूहनाय भूयः 14. 20; Mā.
10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being
carried on, riding; खरेणोद्भूहन् तथा Ms.
8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जां,
विनयं &c.

उद्भूहः 1 Bearing up, supporting.
-2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं
ज्ञयो विधिरुद्भूहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The
Smṛitica mention 8 forms of mar-
riage:—ब्राह्मो दैवत्या चार्षः राजापर्यस्तया-
सुः । गार्धर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचक्राद्यतः स्मृतः ॥).

उद्भूहन् *a.* That which raises or
draws up (in comp.); वटीयंत्रं सलि-
लोद्भूहन् महे: Ak. —*न्* 1 Lifting up. -2

Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage
-4 Anxiety, anxious regret. —*नी* 1
A cord, rope. -2 A small shell,
cowrie (बाटिका).

उद्भाहिक *a.* [उद्भाह-ठक्] Relating to
marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra);
Ma. 9. 65.

उद्भाहित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up.
-2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled up.

उद्भाहिय *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up.
-2 Marrying. —*नी* A rope, cord.

उद्भाहृ *m.* A husband.

उद्भादन् Crying aloud.

उद्भात *a.* Vomited, ejected. —*न्* 1
Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्भास —*तस्* *a.* one who has put
off one's clothes.

उद्भिज् 6 *A.* (*P. epic.*) 1 To be
grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्भि-
जेत्यात्प चापियं Bg. 5. 20; tremble,
shake (lit. and fig.). -2 To fear,
be afraid of, shrink from, abhor,
(with abl.); तीक्ष्णाद्भिजिते Mu. 2
5, Bg. 12. 15; लोकायवादाकोद्भिजं K.
197; नाथमुद्भिजितं कालः स्वामिकार्यात्
Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of,
be disgusted with; जीविताद्भिजमानेन
Mā. 3; sometimes with gen.; या
ममोद्भिजिते निरयं साध ममवग्रहते Pt. 4.
76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten.
Caus. 1 To trouble, harass, afflict,
oppress; उद्भेजयत्युलिपाणिभागान् Ku.
1. 11; उद्भेजिता वृद्धिभिः 5; उद्भेज्येद्भेज्य-
माना Mu. 7. 19. -2 To terrify,
frighten; उद्भेजिताः कूजितैः U. 2. 29. -3
To produce disgust or abhorrence;
रमणीयत्पुद्भेजयति K. 12; सौधुपानोद्भे-
जितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

उद्भिय *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted,
sorrowful, anxious (as for any ab-
sent lover); °चित्त, —*मनस्* depressed
in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarm-
ed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्भेय *a.* [उद्भेयोऽस्मात्] 1 Going
swiftly (as an express messenger),
courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil.
-3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One
whose arms by long practice con-
tinue always raised above the head
(as an ascetic). —*ग* 1 Trembling,
shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, ex-
citement; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear;
शातोद्भेयस्तिमितनयनं हृद्भक्तिर्भवात्प्या Me.
36; महसोद्भेयमियं व्रजेदिति B. 8. 7. -4
Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress
(caused by separation from one's
favourite object). -5 Admiration,
astonishment. —*मं* A betel-nut
(fruit).

उद्देजि (गि)न्, -जक *a.* 1 Agitating,
distressing, causing pain or distress.
-2 Suffering distress, anxious,
unhappy

उद्देजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. —*n.* 1 Agitation, anxiety. —2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्देजनकरैर्देहिभिर्हृदयिषा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. —3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजयितु *a.* Terrifying; Si. 3. 19.

उद्देक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोक्तुमुद्देक्षते Anwaru. 24; विषस्य पद्मोद्देक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68. —2 To examine, consider, आत्मना शक्तिसुद्देक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्देक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. —2 Sight, an eye; seeing. looking at; सखीजनोद्देक्षणकोमुद्देक्षुर्भ R. 3. 1. उद्देक्ष् 10 P. 1 To fan. —2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्देजनं Fanning.

उद्देहणं Increase, growth.

उद्देह्युत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. —2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्देहमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. —3 To tumble over, fall down. —4 To go out, depart. —5 To rise, swell, increase. —6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —*Caus.* 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्देहिते रसांतरेण लज्जालुत्सं Mv. 2. —2 To throw up, elevate. —3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). —4 To anoint, smear.

उद्देह्युत् *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. —2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. —*n.* 1 A remainder, surplus. —2 Excess, preponderance. —3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्देह्युत् *a.* 1 Causing to rise. —2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. —*n.* (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation; Colebrooke).

उद्देह्युत् *n.* 1 Going up, rising. —2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). —3 Prosperity, elevation. —4 Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चन्द्रलक्षणोद्देह्युत्नमेक्षितानि Me. 40. —5 Grinding, pounding. —6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. —7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्देह्युत्नार्थं चंदनं समर्पयामि. —8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकर्षणपिण्डकादि Kull.). —9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्देहित *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. —2 Sprung up, drawn out. —3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्देह्युत् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेघ) &c. —2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; दक्षभारितोद्देह्युत्तविस्मय Mal. 4; अपामुद्देह्युत्तानं Mu. 3.8 overflowing; उद्देह्युत्ता क इव सुखावहा परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उद्दे means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). —3 Grown, increased. —4 Exalted, prosperous. —5 Proud, furious, haughty; च्युत्पति K. 90. —6 Vomited up. —7 Left as a remainder. —8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. —9 Agitated; उद्देह्युत्तनक्रात् सहसोत्तममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्देह्युत् 6 P. 1 To raise up, elevate. —2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्देहित *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्देह्युत् See under उद्देह्युत्.

उद्देहि *a.* [उच्चता वेदिभ्यश्च] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नभसुद्देहि R. 17. 9.

उद्देह्युत्: Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्देह्युत् *a.* [उत्क्रान्ते-वेदां] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयममल-योद्देलावाचल्युत्नेर्कतोद्देह्यो R. 16. 34; K. 333. —2 Transgressing the proper limits. —3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्देह्युत् 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; MAL. 2. 6; उद्देह्युत्तवालकवली Ratn. 2. —2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्देह्युत्ति पुराणचंदनतस्कोधेषु कुंभानसा: U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; MAL. 8. 9.

उद्देह्युत् *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —*n.* Shaking.

उद्देह्युत् *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —*n.* 1 Surrounding. —2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). —3 Devastating. —4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्देह्युत् *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिद्देह्युत्त-चातमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. —2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —*n.* 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. —2 An enclosure, fence. —3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; दक्ष्युत् convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्देह्युत्ति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्देहित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उद्देह्युत् An udder; see ऊधयुत्.

उद्देह्युत् 9, 10 P. (उद्देह्युत्ति, उद्देह्युत्ति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. —2 To throw or cast upwards.

उद्देह्युत् 7 P. [उनापि, उदापकार, औदित्, उदित्, उच-उच] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; या: पृथिवीं पयसोद्वृत्ति. —2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —*Caus.* (sor. औदित्) To wet. —*desid.* (उद्वृत्ति) [cf. L. unda].

उद्देह्युत् Moistening, wetting.

उद्देह्युत् *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. —2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उद्देह्युत् उद्देह्युत्, उद्देह्युत्, उद्देह्युत्: [उद्दे-उर-उर वा] A monse, rat. —*Comp.* —कण्ठो. —कर्णिकार the plant *Salvinia Cucu- lats.*

उद्देह्युत् 1 P. To roar or bellow aloud, sound, roar (in general); अ-सोदाहिसिद्धवनिर्जनान्द Ku. 1. 56; काल-मेघ इवोद्देह्युत् Mb.

उद्देह्युत्: Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उद्देह्युत् 1 P. 1 (a) To rise, appear, उद्देह्युत्तम्य लीयते दरिद्राणां मनोधा: Pt. 2. 91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend; उद्देह्युत्तम्यकालाद्द्विन्दुम् Mk. 4. 5 an untimely storm impends; चह्लोत्तमभंडुधरा: MAL. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उद्देह्युत्ति नमति चचाते गजानि मेघः Mk. 5; नम्रत्वेनोद्देह्युत्तः Bh. 2. 69. —2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —*Caus.* (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; सुखमुत्तम-त्य Ku. 7. 23; S. 3. 25; R. 1. 41. —2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उद्देह्युत्तं च्युत्पत्ति K. 109.

उद्देह्युत् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, up- lifted (fig. also); उपासितस्युत्तमभ्यामि-मानोत्तम Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; चतो-क्षतभूमिभानि S. 4. 14. —2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वांशतमेवांशं कान्ता मेकरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15. 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; उद्देह्युत्: R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27; चेतसु *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122.

—3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —*n.* 1 Elevation. —2 Ascension, altitude. —*Comp.* —आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; high and low; च्युत्तं तुत्तानतं Ak. —चरण *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. —नाभि *a.* having a projecting navel, i. e. corpulent, fat. —शिरसु *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उद्देह्युत्त्वं Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उद्देह्युत्ति: *f.* 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उद्देह्युत्तम् below. —2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्वोक्तो नोत्तमिमायाति स्तोकोना-यात्यधोगति Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुच्चति: K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोत्तमिकाकारकः

H. 3. v. 1. ; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuda. -Comp. -ईशा N. of Garuda (Lord of उचति).

उन्नतितम् *a.* 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पी-नोन्नतितम् योधरस्युं चते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; °उपदेशः M. 3.

उन्नम्य *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नम्यताम्रपदमदप, मण्डितं तत् Si. 5. 68; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उन्नाम Raising, lifting up; उत वृद्धिः कुतोनामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय -यन् See under उन्नी.

उन्नस *a.* [उचता नामिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं वधाति वरुण Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नह 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेस्य भुक्तायुणोन्नद्धं मौलिम-तर्गतमन्नं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; चासोन्नद्धपयोधर Git. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्यं, मदं, बलं &c.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तनं Māl. 9; rise; बला-हक° K. 26. -2 Trying up. -हं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाभ *a.* Having a projecting navel, corpulent. -मः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल *a.* With the stalk prominently appearing; Māl. 9. 13.

उन्नित्त *a.* [उन्नता निद्रा यस्य] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep; तामुन्नित्तमवनिशयनां सौधवाता-यनस्यः M. 88; विगमयत्युन्नित्त एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); °अर्धदं K. 22; उन्नित्तद्रुपा-क्षितवस्रभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.); °द्वंद्वमुन्नयते Sk.; स्ववृद्धोन्नोत्त-वरो वराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; र-साय लीलयोन्नोत्ता उर्वी Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकान्तमुन्नोत्तय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To

infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्युन्नोत्तव्यस्तथापि वृद्धोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4; मङ्कतिश्रययाद्यर्थः संकीर्णं लिगमुन्नयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उन्नयः, उन्नयः 1 Raising, elevat- ing. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Anal- ogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन *a.* With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. -नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Lead- ing away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमत°. -6 Deli- beration, discussion. -7 Inference; श्रवणादपु पश्चादीक्षा अन्वीक्षा उन्नयनं.

उन्नायक *a.* 1 Raising lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नैतु *a.* 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. -m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्नैत्रं The office of the उन्नैतु.

उन्नमज्ज (मस्य) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वयः सरितो गज उन्नमज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उन्नमज्ज जनकेरु- हिनान्तुः Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8; Si. 9. 30.

उन्नमज्जक *a.* Emerging, rising up. -कः A kind of ascetic; कंठद्वयं त्रले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उन्नमज्जकः स विज्ञे- यस्तापसी लोकपूजितः ॥

उन्नमज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water -नः An attendant of Siva.

उन्नम्य, उन्नम्य 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir, pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; श्रीमा- कृतमुन्नमयाय महता हस्ती मुनिं जौमिनि Pt. 2. 33; उर्वीमुन्नम्य Māl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रामुन्नम्य Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्यद्विपेनोन्नमयिता त्वमस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्नमथन *a.* Teasing, disturbing, paining. -नं 1 Shaking off, throw- ing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter- er; अन्योऽसूतोऽन्नमथनत् R. 7. 52.

उन्नमथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्नमथक *a.* 1 Shaking off, agitat- ing, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beat- ing. -कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्नमथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्नाय *a.* Destroying or killing. -यः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; °वेगाः Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agi-

tation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; ययोजयति चोन्माद्यं नित्यमस्तं गते रणे Mb.

उन्नायिन् *a.* 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Māl. 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. -Caus. (म-मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लस्यो- न्मादिताः K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वात्रयोन्मत्तो V. 2; अहो उन्मत्तारिम् संवृत्ता U. 3. 5. 30; S. 6; Ms. 9. 79. -3 (*a.*) Puffed, elevated. (*b.*) Furious, wild; मद्योन्म- त्तस्य धूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161 (वातविसृष्टेऽमसंनिपातग्रहसंभवेनोपमृत् ; Mit.). -त्तः The thorn apple (वृक्षः); N. of another tree (मुचकुंद). -Comp. -कीर्तिः, -वेशः N. of Siva. -गणं N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). -वृशिन, -रूप *a.* maniac-like, mad in appearance. -प्रलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-त्तं) the words of a madman. -लभिन् *a.* pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक *a.* 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उन्नीरयामासुरिवोन्मदान् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12, 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxi- cation, intoxicating; मधुरकरांगनय सुदुःखमदध्वनिभूत निधुताशरसुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. -4 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstacy.

उन्मदन *a.* [उन्नतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तद्मधुसुन्मदना वभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मादिष्टु *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 In- toxicated, drunk. -3 In rat (as an elephant); Si. 12. 28.

उन्माद् *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Ex- travagant. -त्वा 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्माद्ः U. 3; Māl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Māl. 3. 2. 11; वीररभसोन्माद्ः Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मद्यंतुद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मागं मांभिताः । मानसोऽभमतो व्यापिरुन्माद् इति कीर्तितः । Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्माद्ः कामशोकभयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भमहापत्तिपर- मानंदादिजन्माऽन्मस्मिन्नयावभास उन्माद्ः. -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य पद्मानं S. D. 2. उन्मादकः N. of the plant वधर.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. —*न*: One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृक *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादित् *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (*Ved.*).

उन्मनस् -नस्क *a.* [उद्भ्रान्त मनोऽस्य]
1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; उन्मनाः पथमजन्मचेष्टितायस्परत्नदि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. —2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. —3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गर्तुं पापकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Bh. 2. 75. —4 Proud (मनसिन्); Si. 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते *Den. A.*, उन्मनीयु 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मद्विना मा भुङ्गमुन्मनीयुः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीकु 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयस्व *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. —2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. —3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा *Ved.* A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring, upwards; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोमानं. —2 A measure of size or quantity. —3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मैय *c.* To be weighed; what is weighed. —*द* Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उल्कातः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. —*गौ*: 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (*fig.* also); नित्यमुन्मार्गमाग्निना Pt. 1. —2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गमस्वितानि इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; *प्रवर्तकः 103. —*गौ* *ind.* A stray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. —*Comp.* —*गत* *a.* going wrong. —*गमनं* following evil courses. —*गतिन्*, —*वर्तिन्* *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिषु 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिषेव तदा मुनिः Bhāg, Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. —2 To open (as the eyes); मलयतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. —3

To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषुदुस्यलवन K. 22. —4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषत्सु ग्रहयामणीषु K. 176. —5 To shine, glitter, flash; as तेजस्. —6 To arise, originate; उन्मिषद्वीमहर्षः उन्मिषत्तोषं &c

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. —*व*: Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —*तं* 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. —2 Opening; R. 5. 68.

उन्मेषः, -वर्ण 1 Opening (of the eyes); winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रस्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्वा Mu. 3. 21. —2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; दीविकाकमटोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. —3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सततं प्रज्ञोन्मेषा Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेषदुर्हि Me. 81. —4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञानं Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; Māl. 6. 5.

उन्मील 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उन्मीलीच लोचने Rk. 15. 102; 16. 8. —2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मिलो विशदं विषमेषुः Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. —3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिर्नमिलितपद्मलोचनैः Ki. 4. 3; Māl. 1. 38, 9. 15. —4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; पातोन्मीलमनोहरकुंतलेः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मुग्ध Git 1. —5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्ज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2. —6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. —*Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतद्गुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. —2 To display, show; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलिता.

उन्मीलः, -लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. —2 Unfolding, opening (in general); शियायुगासहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशलाः U. 6. 34. —3 Touching up, painting; आलेख्यं K. 267. —4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.*: 1 Opened; अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकायां चक्षुस्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनेये नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ki. 16. 12. —2 Blown, expanded; दे चोन्मीलितमालतीपुरभया प्रौढाः कबंधानिताः; K. P. 1 awakened; Mv. 1 48; K. 110. —3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —*तं* (*In Rhet.*) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (की. *f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य]
1 Raising the face, looking up; *दर्शनं looking upwards; अद्भेः शृण्वं हरति पवनः

किंसिवदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14. 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रमं 1. 53. —2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for; तमरुपसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods, 16. 9, 3. 12; उद्योन्मुखचंद्रिका M. 5. 7; भेदोन्मुखं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. —3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; तस्मिन् संयमिनमाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21. 11. 23. —4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; परधुतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2 speaking through the onckoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off; उन्मुच्य सूत्रेण विभैव हाराः R. 6. 28; take off (clothes &c.); आत्मनोऽठादुन्मुच्य K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22. —2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.; open (as a letter); लेखनमुन्मुच्य Bāj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. —3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आतेनादो हि या पौरिवन्मुक्तः Rām. —4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). —*Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free; Mv. 6. 46. —2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c. : *कंठं bitterly.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्भ्रता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. —2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मूल 10 P. To radiate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूलसुम्बुलयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41; उन्मूलिता हलधरेण पदावधौतौ Udb.

उन्मूलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; न पादपोमूलनशक्ति रंह R. 2. 34.

उन्मुञ्च 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20. —2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. —3 To receive, accept (*Ved.*).

उन्मार्जनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing; मनाश्लेषं Dk. 161.

उन्मुञ्जावमुजा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मुष *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards', 'near to', 'by the side of, with, under, down' (*opp.* अय). According to G. M. the following are its senses: —
उप सामीप्यसामर्थ्यापवाचार्थं कृति श्रुतिद्वेषदान-
क्रियार्थं सारं माय्यनपुनोऽपुः — (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपमच्छति goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति;

(3) pervasion ; उपकीर्ण ; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत ; (6) defect, fault; उपघात; (7) giving, उपनयति, उपहरति ; (8) action, effort ; उप स्वनिष्ये; (9) beginning, commencement , उपक्रमते, उपक्रम ; (10) study ; उपाध्याय ; (11) reverence, worship ; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the sense of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa ; उपगुरुः an assistant master उपपद्यकः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayi. comp. in these senses ; उपसंगं = गमायाः समीपे, उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words ; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकंठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother' ; उपद्रुः -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहिसा and means 'nearly', 'almost' ; उपविंशतिः nearly thirty ; उपविंशतिः about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when i. means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are under i. e. are inferior to Hari ; शक्राद्य उपच्युतं Vop. ; (b) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to ; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परश्वं हरेर्युगाः ; (2) addition ; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon ; (5) upto, in, above; e. g. उप सावुषु on or above the peaks ; वयो न वसतीरुष ; or sometimes (c) with the instr. with, at the same time with, according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, more over. (उपसङ्गेश्चिके द्वितीयादयोरित्यस्योः । तद्योग्यान्निपुणसु शक्राचार्यभवानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणप्रयोगाख्यानाययेषु च । [cf. Gr. *hypo* ; L. *sub* ; Gotb. *up* ; Germ. *ob*].

उपकक्ष a. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ a. Near, proximate. —उः, —उं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood ; प्राप तादीनिवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः It. 4. 34 ; 13. 48 ; Kn. 7. 51 ; Māl. 9. 2 ; आकुष्य चापं भवनीपकंठे S. 3. 5. to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat ; मेघोपकंठं सुहरिकमाजः Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.
उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिका] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका) ; Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter ; *पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण 10 U. To hear ; Si. 20. 5. उपकर्णं ind. Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.
उपकाणिका Rumour, report.
उपकरणम् See under उपकृ.

उपकीर्चकः 1 A relation or follower of Kichaka. -2 The army of Viārta under Kichaka.

उपकुञ्चिः, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small oardamoms.

उपकुम्भ a. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं ind. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-boil, a disease of the mouth.

उपकुञ्ज 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकुञ्जित p. p. Made to resound (with cooing). —तं Filling with cooing.

उपकुर्प-पे ind. Near a well ; *जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकुलं ind. One the shore ; R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (a) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render ; किं ते द्युयः मियसुपकरोतु पाकशासनाः V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help ; प्राणैरप्युपकुरुते Pt. 1. 83 ; Bk. 8. 18 ; (oft with gen. of person) ; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13 ; आत्मनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101 ; Si. 20. 74 ; K. 174 ; न हि दीपां परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S. B. ; sometimes with loc. also ; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.) ; हरिमुपकुरुते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपकरोति, -कुरुते, 1 To add, supply (वाक्यान्वाहारे) ; उपस्कृतं हृते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with ; सितासपत्रस्य-त्रनैरुपस्कृतः Bhāg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect ; राजतं चातुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112 ; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk. Ph. 2. 15.

-5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person) ; P. I. 3. 32. VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing) ; एषोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्तथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform ; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure ; 7. 98. -8 To bring or oall together ; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (= सगुदिताः Sk.).

उपकर्णं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means ; स्वेवूपकल्पेषु U. 5 ; *द्वयं Mk. 3 ; उपकरणो-भावनायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants ; परोपकारो-पकरणं शरीरं K. 207 ; सो स्नानं bathing materials ; Pt. 1 ; श्यायानं athletic materials ; आत्मा परोपकरणोक्तः H. 2. 24 ; K. 80, 102, 198, 204 ; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient ; कर्म, वेद, यज्ञ &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तुं a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly ; आपस्वपकर्ता Dk. 160 ; हीनास्वपकर्तृणि मृदा-नि विकुरुते R. 17. 58 ; उपकर्त्रा रसादीनां S. D. 624 ; Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार) ; उपकारापकारो हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; ज्ञान्येत्स्वस्वकारेण नो-पकारेण वृजतः Kn. 2. 40, 3. 73 ; Y. 3. 284 ; Pt. 1. 22 ; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or naeful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -रौ 1 A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक a. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results) ; उपकारकमायेते श्रेष्ठां Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of oake.

उपकारित् a. Halping, serving, beneficial &c. ; embeervient, benefactor.

उपकार्य a. Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted —र्यो A royal house, palace ; रम्यां रजुपतिनिधिः स नवोपकार्यो बाल्यासगरामिव दशो मदनो-द्युवास R. 5. 63 ; a royal tent ; तस्योप-कार्यो रजितोपचारः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण a. Doing service &c. —णः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pu-

pilage (ब्रह्मचरि) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (गृहस्थ).

उपकृत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. — **सं** Aid, favour, obligation; वतः वाऽं तरा उपकृतमसाधाविब जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकृतिः *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकृ 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रलोपकीर्णं बहुधां Mb. —2 (उपकृ) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकीर्णं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. —2 Persuasion. —*ind.* Near the rays.

उपकृष्य 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रे-
दुपकल्पते Bhāg. —2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेरूपकृतेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. —3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वायुदि-
भ्रज्या दत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ma. 3. 202. —4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus.* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. —2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. —3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. —4 To set up, exhibit. —5 To render (homage), communicate. —6 To bring near, fetch. —7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं, —ना 1 Preparation; एवं विज्ञाय मतिमात्रं भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Susr. —2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. —2 Secondary, substituted.

उपकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. —2 Ready, prepared. —3 Fitted for, adapted to. —4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्वाज्ञया देवीं वसिष्ठमुपचक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. —2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं नियुगमुपक्रांतवान् Dk. 120; साधुव्रतमक्षयुत्तरमुपक्रामिष्ये Māl. 3. 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. —3 To begin, commence; (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसभं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रति-
ग्रहीतुं...प्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. —4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमते वाग्मिः Rām. —5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām.; win over, Dk. 65. —6 To stepover, stride, traverse. —7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal (as wounds); यस्मादुपचक्रमतां S. v. 1.; सर्वोपक्राता Dk. 68; अत्रा 75.

उपक्रम A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma; किमुपक्रमो राघवाः Mv. 2. —2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so योवितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* —3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. —4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. —5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. —6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. —7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. —2 Undertaking. —3 Commencement. —4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. —2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. —2 Curable; अमुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितृ *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपकृश 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपकोशः, —शानं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणोपकोशमलीमक्षेत्री R. 2. 53; वाक्यसंज्ञणैर्लोकोपकोशानैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपकोष्ट *a.* Censuring, blaming. —*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपकृ (का) णं [उप-कृ-ण-शब्दे, अ-ए-श्च वा] The sound of a lute.

उपकृतः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. —2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. —*v.* 1 Waste, decay, loss. —2 Expenditure. —यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षितृ *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. —2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षिण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. —2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत्र *a.* One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वयुषि वधाय तत्र

तत्र शत्रुमुपक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. —2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; परस्परं वाग्भिर्मुपक्षिपति Rām. —3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; दृष्टं कार्यमुपक्षिपति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षिप्तमिनेन Mu. 1; Māl. 1. —4 To throw down. —5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमिनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधा M. 5.

उपक्षेप 1 Throwing at, hurling. —2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तदुपपि रचयन् Mn. 4. 3; दारुणः खलुपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. —3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपक्षेपिताम्यं Dk. 61. —4 Commencement; उपायं M. 3. —5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. —2 Avowing, charging; धर्मः = शूद्रस्यामिकामात्रस्य पार्थिवं ब्राह्मणगृहं समर्पणं Sābdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —*णः* 1 A small or subordinate class. —2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शास्त्रिनमुपगमेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so द्वैवातुपगतं तृणं Pt. 4; पद्-
मुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. —2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. —3 To undergo, suffer; तपो घोरमुपगतं Rām. —4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायैस्त्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधिं Si. 9. 6; १० निद्रावसं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शान्तिं, विवाहं &c. —5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुप्तं मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. —6 To come upon, attack. —7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यार्थं तं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. 1. —8 To undertake, begin. —9 To suffer, share in. —10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; देवांतोपगतं कलं Ma. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपग *a.* (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. —2 Receiving; ओषधयः फल-
पाकान्ता बहुमुपफलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Near, at hand. —4 Got, obtained. —5 Undergone, experienced. —6 Furnished with. —7 Gone to, become. —8 Promised, agreed. —9 Passed away, dead. —10 Feeling,

suffering (actively used). — 1 Wealth acquired. — 2 Receipt; यनीषोप-
-इयात् स्वहस्तापरिचिह्नितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. — 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. — 3 Acceptance, receipt. — 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंतु a. 1 Approaching. — 2 Getting, acquiring. — 3 Knowing. — 4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वद्रुप-
गमज्ञं यत्र नीयं वधूनि Me. 65 your ad-
vent; स्यावर्ततांयेपगमास्कुमारी R. 6.
63, 9. 50. — 2 Knowledge, acquaint-
ance. — 3 Attainment, acquiring; वि-
श्वामोपगमाद्भिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14 — 4
Intercourse (as of the sexes). — 5
Society, company; न पुनरधमानासुपगमः
H. 1. 136. — 6 Undergoing, suffering,
feeling. — 7 Acceptance, receipt. — 8
An agreement, promise — 9 A parti-
cular high number.

उपगामिन्य a. Coming near.

उपगिरि-रं ind. Near a mountain.
—रि N. of a country situated near a
mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow.

उपयुक्त a. Hidden, concealed;
*चित् whose wealth is concealed.

उपयुक्तः An assistant teacher.
—इ ind. Near a teacher.

उपयुह् 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace;
तरंगहस्तकण्ठयुहोच R. 13. 63, 18. 47;
Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. — 2 To hide,
conceal, cover, encircle, gird round;
वनमालोपयुहः K. 24, 38.

उपयुह् p. p. 1 Hidden, concealed;
R. 13. 30. — 2 Embraced, clasped. — 3
Held, supported; कश्चिरुकराम्यासुप-
युहनालं R. 6. 13. — 4 Suppressed. — इ
An embrace; उपयुहानि सवेपथूनि च
Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपयुहं
Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपयुहन् 1 Hiding, concealing. — 2
An embrace. — 3 Astonishment, sur-
prise.

उपयोह्य pot. p. 1 To be embraced.
— 2 To be taken or seized. — इहः
1 An embrace. — 2 A kind of fire
regarded as impure (and therefore to
be hidden).

उपये 1 P. 1 To sing to any one
(with dat. or acc.); साम्नेनसुपयात्
Ch. Up. — 2 To join in singing. — 3
To praise in song, celebrate, extol;
तपोलक्ष्म्या वीसं द्विनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपयुः
Ki. 18. 47.

उपया m. (गाः) A priest in a sac-
rifice who sings the hymns. — f.
Accompaniment of a song.

उपयातु a. Singing near. — m. One
who accompanies the song of the
Udgatri priest, a chorister.

उपगीत p. p. 1 Celebrated, sung by
bards. — 2 Commencing to sing; Si.
4. 57.

उपगीतिः f. A variety of the Aryā
metre; see App.

उपग्रंथः A subsidiary writing or a
class of such writings.

उपग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize
or collect from below; as रसं. — 2 To
seize, take, take possession of; तवैव
पदाहुपग्रह् Rām.; उपग्रहात्पदं चैव Ma.
7. 184. — 3 To meet with, obtain; स
सृष्ट्युपग्रह्णाति गर्भमन्वतरी यथा Chāp. 19.
— 4 To subdue, vanquish. — 5 To pro-
vide. — 6 To conciliate, take as one's
ally, favour, support; तदुपग्रहीतेन
स्वेच्छताजबलेन Mu. 1. — 7 To conceive
with one's mind, grasp mentally. — 8
To decide, determine. — 9 To accept,
approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure.
— 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2.
— 3 A prisoner. — 4 Joining, addition.
— 5 (a) Favour, encouragement,
assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रह् K.
156. (b) Favourableness, kindness,
complacence; सोपग्रह् K. 264. — 6 Use.
— 7 A kind of peace purchased by
giving over every thing; cf. H. 4.
121. — 8 The voice or pada of a verb.
— 9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. — 10
The presiding spirit or cause which
directs a planet's motion. — 11 A
minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.), a
secondary heavenly body, such as a
comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below);
taking hold of; as in दादोपग्रहणं. — 2
Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner.
— 3 Supporting, furthering, promoting.
— 4 Holy study, study of the Vedas
(after being initiated into them);
वेदोपग्रहणार्थं तावद्ग्रहयत प्रभुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present — 2 A
present; उच्छाच्चानुपग्राहान् राजभिः
यापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य pot. p. To be favoured or
retained in service; Mu. 5. — इहः
1 An offering or present. — 2 Partic-
ularly, a present or offering to a
great man or king; the modern
Nazzarānā.

उपघात See under उपहृ.

उपघुह् 1, 10 P. To fill with noise,
make resonant.

उपघुह् p. p. 1 Resounding with,
noisy. — 2 Resonant. — 3 Sounding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication,
making known.

उपघ्नः [उप-ह्न-क] 1 Contiguosuo
support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; देवताविषोपघ्न-
तरोक्षतरौ R. 14. 1. — 2 Shelter, support,
stay, protection. — 3 That which rests
upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवर्कं] A
variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् n. [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eye-
glass, spectacles; cf. उपनेत्र.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (a) To serve, wait,
or attend upon; निरिजसुपचर्चर Ku.
1. 60; निमित्तज्ञान् K. 64; Ms. 3. 193,
4. 254; समसुपचर्चर भवेद्युधिं चायिं च
Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (b) To honour,
worship; प्रतिमाः पूजास्तकारेणोपचर्यते
K. 40. 323; V. 3. — 2 To treat, deal
with, act towards; entertain; मित्ररेज
उपचरितस्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend;
भोजनादिना मासुपाचरत् 77, 117; तं
मियसखीमिषोपाचरत् 134; उपाचरत् कुत्रिम-
संधिधिभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or
entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवी-
शब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the
title of queen. — 3 To attend on (as
a patient), treat, tend, nurse;
यत्नात्पुचर्यते S. 3; मंत्रवादिभिरुपचर्यमाणः
P. 1. — 4 To approach, go towards.
— 5 To undertake, begin (nearly
Vedio in these senses). — pass. To be
used figuratively or metaphorically,
be applied figuratively to any one
(with loc.); तस्माच्चैतन्नवदुपचर्यते S.
B.; पर एवात्मा बलिः शरीर इत्युपचर्यते
ibid; कालोप द्विराथाद्यो निमेष उपच-
र्यते Bhāg.; सुकृता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अन्नस्य
सुकृतं ब्राह्मणेषुपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1.
1; Bri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्याप्तस्या उपचर्यं
योज्यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; स्वभेदी
व्रणः सुपचरः easily curable. — 2 उपच-
रणं Approach.

उपचर्य pot. p. 1 To be served or
waited upon; to be honoured or
worshipped; Ms. 5. 154; अनुपचर्य
(स्यै) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring
flattery, unassailing; दुःखं Mu. 3.
5 difficult to serve. — यो 1 Service,
attendance. — 2 Physicking, treating,
curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance;
honouring, worshipping, entertain-
ing; Mk. 4; अस्खलितोपचारं R. 5.
20; K. 344. — 2 Civility, politeness,
courtesy, polite behaviour, (ex-
ternal display of courtesy); °परिभ्रष्टः
H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, un-
conscientious; °विधिमन्वद्विनीनां M. 3. 3;
उपचारैरुपाचरत् Ks. 16. 29; मिद्योप-
चारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; नोपचारं
न्याः Rām.; पदं न चोदिदं Ku. 4. 9 a
merely complimentary saying, a
flattering compliment; साक्षरसुचं
K. 222, 207; M. 4; °क्रिया Mf

8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obedience, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; °यंत्रणया M. 4; °अतिक्रमं 4. 5; °अंजलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राम-भद्र इत्येष मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तावपरि-जनस्य U. 1; यथा मुहस्तथोपचारं 6; V. 5; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रावृष्यैरेव लिंगै-र्मम राजोपचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणाद्युप-चारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. 1. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; जिज्ञिषे° Dk. 15; शीत° Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure; व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1. 111; यसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेषु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; समंत्रं सोपचारं (अच्छं) Mb.; अवेशस्तदुपयोगोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c.; वा-क्योपचारं कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. 1. for °याहारः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्ण-भिननोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hang- ing garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.); presenting flowers, perfumes &c.; सम्मंग-लोपचारार्णो R. 10. 77; कृतोपचारां च-तुरङ्गवेदीं Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोप-चारः V. 2; so °रमणीयतया S. 6; °वस्तु मन्त्रेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary de- corations (canopy &c.); (the Upa- chāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, con- duct, demeanour; वैश्यस्युपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधूनामुपचारः Rām.; परि-जन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious perform- ance, a ceremony; पशुकृपाजिग्रहणो-पचारे Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेपि चेतनव-दुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; कूलं पिपतिवती-र्यचेतनेपि कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personifica- tion: so छत्रिणो गच्छतीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहूनां छत्रितोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृतोपचारात् ibid.; न चास्य कार-धुतत्वं तत्रयत्नास्तीति सुखेपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उपवेश्य चेषं मुह्य उपचारेणाभिश्रितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अर्थानं विशकलितयोः

सद्व्यतिशयमहिमा भेदप्रतीतिस्थगमत्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स and च in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्य pot. p. To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -र्षः Practice of medicine. -र्ष Treatment.

उपचर्म-र्म ind. On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; श्वास्तिसङ्घेषुचित्तवलि Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपचि-रत्र प्रभा तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25; चेतःपीठामुपचिनोति Ma. 2; अपोधा पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10; 8. 6; उपचीयमानुर्गर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मयः K. 290; कीणोत्पुपचीयते पुनश्चंद्रः Bb. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -pass. 1 To be collected or accu- mulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चत्वारस्तुपचीयते विप आढ्यो वणिक् द्रुपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; बल° K. 105; स्वशक्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अंभतामुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञान°, मांस° -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a lagna q. v.). -0omp. -अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -अचने a species of the Dandaka metre

उपचायिन् a. 1 Increasing, grow- ing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाटय [उपशीखेत्यिरत्र आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacrificial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित p. p. 1 Collected; gather- ed together, accumulated; अश्लेषर- च्छित्ति Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; °अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; °महामोहगहनः Mā. 1. 30; °चयुः Me. 32; लोकरसिद्धिः उपचित Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthned. -4 full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; विषयुपचितमेघं Bh. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः f. Accumulation; collec- tion, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a linear mansion स्वति; also इस्त.

उपचूलनं Hoating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छद्व 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जले- नोपच्छदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारानुपच्छद्वयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छद्वनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छद्वनेरेव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रयत्नियते Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपतंगत्रमुपच्छद्वनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the cham- ber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual in- tercourse?).

उपजगती A variety of the Tri- shūbh metre in which three Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or pro- duced, originate, arise, grow; उम- गन्धोऽपजायते Ms. 1. 45; II. Pr. 44; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्रणविपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सतीरुपुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; समपि नोपजायते Bx. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. -Caus. (-जनय- ति) To produce, cause; rouse; उत्तरा- प्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज A. Increased, being pro- duced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. -नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात p. p. 1 Produced, caused; °क्रोध, °क्रोध excited, moved to anger; °विश्वास confiding, believing, trust- ing. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4. उपजातिः f. A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप 1 P 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting any- thing in the ear; अंगारवर्षं राजवधायां- जप्य Dk. 104; क्षत्तारं कुहराजस्तु जनेः कर्णमुपजपत् Mb -2 (Hence) To in- cite to rebellion or treachery, con- spire with; उपजप्यामुपजपत् Mu. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear ; उपजप्यात्पुजयेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating ; परकृत्य^० Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion ; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवत्स्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता वृषतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Dissension, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion ; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age of in old age.

उपजल्प 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पनं *A* talk.

उपजल्पित् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -हिका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by ; उपजीव्यमानपादुच्छायः K. 5 ; का वृत्तिमायं उपजीवति Mk. 2 ; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.* ; जेवास्तमुपजीवेयुर्भूयैश्च पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105 ; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve ; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from) ; त्वेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तुवजीवते Mb. -4 To practise ; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (*inatr.* or *in comp.*) ; जनिमात्रोपजीविनं Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20 ; जनिपण्योपजीविनं 9. 257 ; द्योरोरजीवस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (*-m.*) ; भीमकान्तेर्द्विपण्योः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16 ; अस्मद्^० K. 61. -कं Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीविनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -3 Subsistence, livelihood ; निर्विनाद्योपजीविनं Y. 3. 236 ; सन्नियस्येतदेवाहुधर्मं कुण्णोपजीविनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property ; किञ्चिद्दस्वोपजीविनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot.* 1 Affording a livelihood ; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (*fig.*) Supplying materials for

writing, that from which one derives, his materials ; सर्वेषां कविषु कथानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्याः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials) ; इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदाशिक्षेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy ; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to ; Mv. 4.

उपजोषा, -षणं 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -वं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain ; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon ; (उपज्ञातं = विनोपदेशेन ज्ञातं) ; see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यद्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge ; usually in comp which is treated as a neuter noun (P. 11. 4. 21) ; पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रंथः Sk. ; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before ; लोकेऽप्युपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजम्यजन्यं वक्षः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपजम्त् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, indamed.

उपदोक्^० *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering) , make a respectful offering ; ऐकं पद्ममुपदोक्तयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपदोक्तं *A* respectful offering or present, *Nazarana*.

उपतटः The skirt or border ; Me. 57. -टं *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप्त 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat ; उपतप्तोद्का नद्यः Rām. ; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick ; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् *Asval.* -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness) ; sometimes used impersonally. -*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with ; इत्युपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2 ; सो दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance ; उपतप्यमहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting ; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p.* 1 Heated, parched, consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्त *a.* Burning, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापाः 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow ; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंस्तुतापाः K. 135, 177 ; जरीरोपतापिनं Mā. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापित् 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापित् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming ; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick ; शुच्यं विपुमात्र्यं स्वाध्यायाद्युपतापिता Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उपत्यक् P. V. 2. 34 ; पर्वतस्यासक्तं स्वर्णं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land ; मलयान्नेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46 ; एते अलु हिमवतो गिरेरुपत्यकारणवदासिनाः संमताः S. 5.

उपदंश 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्वित्रासुपदंशासुवाय Dk. 133 ; अन्नमासोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितसर्वं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (*a*) A tree the root of which is used for horseradish (शिग्रु). (*b*) N. of another plant (समडिल).

उपदंशिन *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदंश *a.* (*pl.*) About or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासुक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (*a*) To take upon oneself. (*b*) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. -दा (*of.* P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, *Nazarana* ; उपदा

विषिष्टः जग्धभोस्तेकाः कोसलेश्वर R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीकृ 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृत् युवाः Si. 14 39.

उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vriahaparvan and mother of Dashyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smoared, covered anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body).

उपदिश 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यत्प्रयोगविषये भाषिकमुपदिशते मया तस्य.....तत्तत्प्रत्युपदिशतीति मे बाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिश Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; गुणशेषामुपदिश्य भाषिर्भो R. 8. 73; सुवर्णपुराणमुपदिशति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन झीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च सास्त्रीनां कौञ्जितोपदिशते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; द्रुतबिल्लितिसिष्युपदिशते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिश, उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as देशान्ति, आग्नेयी, नैऋती, and वायवी.

उपदिश्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; पृथुपदिष्टो ब्रुहुर्धरिर्भो Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. -5 Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितोपि सर्व उपदेशेन निवृणो भवति M. 1 (see the act *inter alia*); स्थितोपदेशामुपदेशकाले प्रवेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्या Ku. 1. 30; अश्विरपृथुपदेशे षाट्त्वं M. 1, 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 6; परोपदेशे पञ्चिदं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामिदरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A

plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्यगृहे तर्जि सिद्धमेवे शिवा- लये 1 नंत्रमात्रप्रकरणमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥ -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, as ob as an affix, augment, &c. with its *ambandhas* which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. -अर्थवाक्यं. -वचनं a parable, moral fable. -सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by San- karāchārya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. -कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. -नः Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन a. Advising, instructing. -म. 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेश्य a. Giving instruction or advice. -म. (ष्ट) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयमुपदिशः स भगवात्कर्माणोप- देष्टा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वंदाक).

उपदीका A kind of art.

उपदीक्षित a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृश 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. -pass. To be or become visible. -Caus. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो मामुपदर्शय H. 3; नयषिद्धिर्नये राज्ञि सत्सञ्चोपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक a. Showing. -कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपदृश a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -f. Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपदृश्व a. Seeing, overlooking. -म. 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, -देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsaras.)

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रुदुष्म्य दक्षिणं देविशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राञ्ज्योतिषमुपा- द्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवा 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; दुःसामसमयानामुपद्रवापा- र्त्तनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious -m. 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. -तं A term used by the Bāsh- kalas for a kind of Sindhi, also called उदग्रह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. धर्म.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजाह्य बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिक्षि- त्पगमिष्या ह्यकुलजालमशोभत किशुके R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; इदि चेनामुपाधायुर्महीति R. 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहित- द्दुमन्त्रिणा S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 resting on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty) तदुपहितकुडुवा R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); ऋषिः दृष्ट्यमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वामजुजमज्ञयिषि Dk. 111 -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता पसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितज्ञोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैव Vedānta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (पर्याय-व्यक्ति) : (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधा-भिर्विभक्तं सर्वाभिः सच्चिदान् पुनः Kālikā P. -3 A means or expedient; अयश्शान्तिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादृतं Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अन्त्यादृशात्पूर्व उपधा). -Comp. -युतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -युञ्चि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. -नं 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं सुजलता Bk. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष); कलोपधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधाना धियं धीराः स्वेयसीं खड्गंति ये Si. 2. 77. (where उ also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानोय a. To be placed near. -यं A pillow.

उपधाचिन् a. Using as a pillow अशेत सा बाहुलसोपधाचिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि बिजयाधिः क्षितीना विद्धानि सोपधि संधिद्वेषानि Ki. 1. 45 see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्मुक्तं स्प-बहाराणिवर्तमेत् Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; नद्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7-5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं ताम्रमाक्षिकं । तुर्यं कारयं च राक्षिश्च सिद्धं च शिलाजतु ॥ -2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); e. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair and lymph; सत्यं लो वसा स्वैरो वृताः केशास्तथै च । औजस्यं सधधातुं क्रमा-वधोपधातवः ॥

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. -नं 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधूपित p. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. -तः Death.

उपधु 1, 10 P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, bear; experience, observe; दुष्यो राम-चरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhāg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नाशि मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्ना 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मनीय q. v. below.

उपध्मानः A lip. -न Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीय, The aspirate Visarga before the letters र् and ह्; उरूपध्मानीयानामोष्ठी Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्होपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपनिष्ठते Sat. Br.

उपनखे A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards.

-2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person); मत्संभोगा कथमुपनमेत् स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; तत्तस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अथ आत्मने नोपनमति Bhāg.: उपेनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. -Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19; R. 12. 102. (b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनी R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चिन्तितोपनतां K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting

itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्यायंत्तं सुखमुपनतं दुःख-मेकांततो वा Me. 109; यद्येवोपनतं दुःखा-स्तुखं तद्वसचर्त्तं V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनो-रथस्य 22; 4. 3; 80 सुदुवपनतः Me. 109; Mā. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुखं that readily or without efforts presented itself S. 3; अक्रामोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जज्ञोजलि R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humble, subjected, surrendered; द्वापोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81; द्वापोपनतं शत्रुं Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनायुक n. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनह्.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore; शोकयोऽपनाहं कुर्यात् Suar. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened, -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, sty. उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्युपास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letter (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); e. g. of, the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः । अलमलमालि घृणालिरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला ॥

उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says: -उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंज्ञा-प्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to; कर्ण-योऽरुपनिधाप (मुखं) Asval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाप Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;

Mā. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिषात्, -धायक a. Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:— यदपराक्षितं साचिह्नवद्वादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित p. p. 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिषत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिषात् 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिषानिन् a. Coming (unexpectedly); रघोपनिषातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6.

उपनिषंश्च 9 P. To compose, write; किञ्चिदुपनिषद् U. 7.

उपनिषंधनं 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिषन्तं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिषाशित a. Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिषयं दुषमनं कृत्वेवोपनिषाशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषेशिन a. Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् f. [Said to be from उपनिषद् 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा यद्वा ब्रह्मविद्यासुप्रयथात्मात्मानं श्रद्धामाकिपुरःसरतः संतरेष्वर्था गर्भजन्म त्रारोगाद्यनयंयं निज्ञातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति (अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चार्थानमवसाद्यति विनाशयति. ल्युपनिषद् उपनिषद्वैय सेदरेवमयंस्मरणात् Sankara)] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Mā. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मज्ञापयत्युच्यते ततः । निदेशयिष्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निदधानार्थमुलं स्वविद्यो प्रयत्नया परं । नयत्यपास्तभेदमतीं बोधविषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिदोषनिःशेषास्तन्मूर्च्छो-

दूस्वतः । यतोवसादयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तकोपनिषद् 103 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the sources of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedānta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:— ईशकेनकठश्रुतुड-माह्वयतिचिरः । ऐतरेयं च उदीर्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥ -2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण' U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. 8 A religious observance.

उपनिषादिन् a. 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Mā. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति हुनि कुमारैः स्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनेवोपनीतस्त्वं Mk. 7. 6; अहं Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्यपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to; हरये स्ववेहसुपानयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku. 3. 65. आर्यस्यासनसुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3 (b) To hand over, give over; अंतःपुरारिचारेकामध्यसुपनीत K. 101; Mā. 1. S. 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीत चः शिष्य M. 1 recently made over (or instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदसुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयस्यन्ति Pt. 3. 180; उपनयस्यैरनगोत्सवं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अपोऽनेहसुरायेन द्रवतासुपनीयते Kām. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); शात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकसुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरासुपनयते Sk -Caus. To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; यथाकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः । बालो वेदाय तयो-गात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजमन्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; आसिबिसिद्धय हेतोः पक्षधर्मतप्रतिपादात्कं वचनसुपनयः Tarka K. उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कुपोपनयो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v. उपनायक a. Leading to. -कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य द्योत्कर्षकयका उपनायकाः); e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Mā. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a drama-tio or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Mā.

उपनीत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given -5 Added. -ता A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतस्य pot. p. 1 To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतु a. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालत्याभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mā. 9. -m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an Acharya; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures. उपनृत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यसू 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, put out, state; मयोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनसुपन्यते Mā. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कुरववर्मयः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदं सुपन्यस्तं S. 5 what is this that is

proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y. 2. 19.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासाः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5; Mā. 1, 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः ज्ञानकेरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amarn. 23; चतुर्णे मधुरश्चापमुपन्यासः Ak.; सोऽहम् Ve. 5 overture of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्व S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपद्मः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपद्म्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपमितः पत्या, उप गौः पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमात्तेन चंद्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकमोक्षितं गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; द्वेषि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तरवोपपत्स्यते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं चो न पश्यामि स्याच्चेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ma. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते B. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लेशं गच्छ कौतिय नैतत्त्वमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपदाद् Ait. Br. -Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादित्ता Rām. inspired with confidence; get ready; रथमुपपाद्व्य Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; विद्या त्वमस्मि भेदाया भीतेनोपपादितः R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ma. 2. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ma. 11. 77; 9. 214; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपपाद्व्येत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; वाचसु मातृपके शक्यमुपपाद्व्येत् K. 62, 113, 120, 134; द्वेषकार्यं R. 1. 91; 17. 55; Me 29. -4 (a) To

make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कथमीश्वरं विनाशार्थमिणुपपाद्व्यसि Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपाद्विते क्षेत्रे Ma. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11. 57; K. 2; अस्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपाद्व्येत् Subhāsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमद्भिर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता चलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलासः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः Bbhāhā P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राकृतानुपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained, secured; अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; अश्लेष साक्षाद्विधिनुपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः *ibid.* this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नमेतद्वस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible; उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2; Ku. 3. 12 -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1; Ma. 9. 141, 244; तद्गुणोपपन्नः S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादुक *a.* Self-produced. -कः A superhuman being, god; दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुषपदं वेदं Ki. 18.

44 (धनुर्वेदं); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशानं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mn. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last number is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेदविद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्णलंविन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा -क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपचनं, उपपच *a.* Closely touching. -नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपशुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु 1 तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्मूलमुपपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an offence.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं *q. v.*

उपपाश्वरं -श्वरं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनोपपीडं परिरेद्युक्तमां Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; Si. 10. 47; पार्श्वोपपीडं पार्श्वोपरुपपीडं, पार्श्वोपपपीडं Sk. (b) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; क्षुत्तुणोपपीडितं troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kām. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; स्वाधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशम्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्माजो रो द्वितकृत्यार्थं जनैः Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उचचावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष् = उपेक्ष् q. v.

उपपेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard-ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim;

प्लुप्लवते तद्भु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, over with; उपप्लुमचौघेन Rām. -3 To assault violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता इति R. 10. 5. 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. -Caus. To water.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ महामप्लवप्लवतां ...परिपालयामश्च Ku. 4. 46; जीव-प्लवः शम्भुप्लवः प्रजाः पालि R. 2. 48; K. 32, 54. -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्नपात्यादिप्लवो च R. 5. 6; Ms. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11. 20 -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लुता लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थिताः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लव् below. -5 Agitation, perturbation; इन्द्रियं K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चन्द्रमिवोपप्लुताः V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node; केतुप्लव-भौममद्वगतः पठे तुर्वये कुभाः -9 Anarchy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लविन् a. 1: One who has suffered calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression; द्रुप इवोपप्लविनः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लुत p. p. 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Rāhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked by prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered; अक्ष, नयन weeping. -ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपप्लवः 1 Connect.oo. -2 An affix -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch P. 44.

उपप्लवः, -हणं 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपप्लवणं Increase.

उपप्लवित a. Increased, magnified; K. 27. 136, Dk. 42.

उपप्लवित् a. Supplementary, additional.

उपप्लवः a A few, a tolerable number.

उपप्लवः The lower arm.

उपप्लवः, -व्दिः Sound produced at the appukling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपप्रेगः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपप्राया A secondary dialect.

उपपुञ्ज 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसापुपुञ्जानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10; नोपपुञ्जते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40; अधोपपुञ्जेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess; श्रीरत्नपुपुञ्जव Hariv. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपपुञ्जः f. Enjoyment, use.

उपपुञ्जः a. Enjoying, an enjoyer,

उपपुञ्जः 1 (a) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामा कामानापुपुञ्जेन शम्पति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. कामं Bg. 16. 11; त्रियोपपुञ्ज R. 12. 22. (b) Use, application; चरणोपपुञ्जलभाः S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman); cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Unfruit. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपपुञ्जित् a. Enjoying, using.

उपपुञ्जः, -भोक्षय, -भोज्य pot. p. To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku. 1. 20; किञ्चिन्कालोपपुञ्जयानि योचनानि धमानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपपुञ्जयो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. -यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपपुञ्जित् a. Eating, enjoying.

उपपुञ्जः A minor or inferior ornament.

उपपुञ्जः f. [उप-भू-आधारि किं] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपपुञ्जः a. Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपपुञ्जः 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to; श्री दुत्तोपपुञ्जिताः -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपपुञ्जः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपच्छन्दनं); P. 1. 3. 47.

उपपुञ्जित् a. Inviting, persuading.

उपपुञ्जः A staff for stirring (fire).

उपपुञ्जित् a. Ved. Stirring.

उपपुञ्जः a. Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपपुञ्जः 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपपुञ्जेत तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसमयी कनककलशावित्युपपुञ्जो Bb. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपपुञ्जः 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपपुञ्जं भृतिसिनेन संभुना Si. 1. 4 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहो-

पुञ्जः सती Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्योपपुञ्जः K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं चूर्तं वाक्यार्थोपस्कारकमुपपुञ्जकृतिः R. G. ; or उपपुञ्जः यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुल्लसति द्वयोः । इतीव कुण्ठते कीर्तिः स्वर्गामवगाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3; K&V. 2. 14; उपपुञ्जः कालिदासरयः Subhāsh. (Dandin mentions 32 varieties of उपपुञ्जः; see K&V. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपपुञ्जः see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 ad. loc. also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपपुञ्जः); यथा चातो निवातस्यो नेगते सोपपुञ्जः Bg. 6. 19; see उपपुञ्जः below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like' 'resembling' उपपुञ्जेन उपपुञ्जः R. 1. 47; so स्वर्गोपपुञ्जः, अनरोपपुञ्जः, अशुभपुञ्जः &c. -4 A likeness (a picture, portrait &c.). -Oomp. -उपपुञ्जः any object used for a comparison; सौम्यमात्रोपपुञ्जमुच्यते Kn. 1. 49. -रूपकं a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपपुञ्जः m. An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपपुञ्जः 1 Comparison, resemblance; जासास्तद्गुणोपमानवाद्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपपुञ्जः), one of the four requisites of an उपपुञ्जः; उपपुञ्जः मधुद्विलासिनो Ku. 4. 5; उपपुञ्जः स्यात् सखे प्रत्युपपुञ्जं वयस्यः स्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of Pramāṇas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रतिज्ञासाधर्म्यत्वात् साध्यसम्पन्नं or उपपुञ्जः कर्तव्यमुपपुञ्जं तत्र सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Oomp. -उपपुञ्जः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपपुञ्जः p. p. Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपपुञ्जितः f. 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; प्लवङ्गोपपुञ्जितः साध्यसम्पन्नं S. D.; तद्वाननस्योपपुञ्जितो ब्रह्मि-द्वता N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपपुञ्जः; प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिसयोपपुञ्जितः Bbāshā P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपपुञ्जः q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपपुञ्जः pot. p. Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or comp.); सुषिष्ट-मासीदुपपुञ्ज्यकृतिः मुद्गेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, Ch. P. 29 v. 1. -यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपपुञ्जः); उपपुञ्जोपपुञ्जः यदेकस्यैव चतुतः Chandr. 5. 7. 9.

—*Comp.*—उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; विपरीत उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिमतिरिव कमला तदुत्तरे विमा विभेव तदुः । &c.

उपमातिः *f.* 1 Comparison. —2 Killing. —3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. —*ति* *m.* Granting wealth (Sāy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). —*Comp.*—*वनि* *a.* destroyer of an enemy (Sāy.); one who receives addressee in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ *f.* [उपमिता मात्रा उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. —2 A near female relative; मातृवत्ता मातृलानी विनुष्यन्ती विनुष्यता । अश्वः पूर्वजपानी च मातृदुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद् *a.* Giving delight. —*दुः* Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य *a.* Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —*स्यं* The Srāddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित *a.* Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. —2 Placing near. —*f.* A prop, stay, pillar (स्थण).

उपसृत् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिकानुपसृत् N. 5. 110. —2 To rub down. —3 To pass through.

उपसर्द्वः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अग्न्यासु तावदुपसर्द्वसहासु धुंग लोले विनोदय मना सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उ also means rough handling or enjoyment). —2 Destruction, injury, killing. —3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk 1. —4 Unhushing. —5 Refutation of a charge. —6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपसर्द्वक *a.* Cruashing, destroying. —*कः* Refutation of a charge.

उपयजू *m.* (of. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulae at a sacrifice; एकादशोपयजू यद्यज्ञतमुपयजयति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयजू *m.* The priest who utters the above formulae

उपयजः Additional formulae at a sacrifice.

उपयन्त्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयन्त्र 1 U. 1 To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथा-समयादिमाहृपायंस्त S. 5; आत्मानुरूपं विधिनोपयन्ते Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20, 28; 7. 101. —2 (a) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ जुष्टे Av.; उपायंस्त महास्त्राणि Bk. 15. 21; शस्त्राण्युपायंस्त अित्तराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept; कोपास्काश्चिद्विधौ प्रसुपायंस्त नासच Bk. 8. 33. —3 To show, indicate (दृक्); सोपयश्च भवं Bk. 7. 101. —4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). —5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. —6 To curb, restrain.

उपयन्तु *m.* A husband; अयोपयन्तारमलं सभाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

उपयन्तु 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्यास्वातोपयन्ता सलज्जा नववौषणा S. D. —2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16. —2 Restraint, curbing. —3 Placing down the fire. —4 Support. —*नी* 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयति Sat. Br. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामा 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. —2 The formulae uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. —3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुरविभ्रगासुपयती सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so पुरं, गर्तं, नयनं, पद्वी, दुर्मन्त्रिणं कसुपयति न नीतिद्वीपाः H. 3. 117. —2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; तज्ज्ञतां, सुस्युः, रजं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात *p. p.* Come, arrived. —*तं* Arrival, return.

उपयाने Approaching, coming near; हयोपयाने स्वरिता बध्व Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् *a.* Coming towards.

उपयाच्छ 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; स्वया पुरस्तादुपयाच्छितो या R. 13. 53; अक्षमालासुपयाच्छितुं K. 151.

उपयाच्छक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाच्छनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाच्छित *p. p.* Begged, requested. —*तं* 1 A request or prayer in general. —2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी श्रियते तुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाच्छितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अद्य मया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्रासुपयाच्छितं श्रीरस्तमुपहतेष्वं Māl. 5; दयिते ऋतु देवेभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपयाच्छितं दिभ्यं दोहदं तदिदुर्बुधाः ॥ —3 A request or prayer to a deity for the

accomplishment of a desired object, K. 330.

उपयाच्छितकं = उपयाच्छित above; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविधिष्वेवैतौपयाच्छितकानि K. 64.

उपयुञ्ज 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply; वाङ्मगुणसुपयुञ्जीत Si. 2. 93; षडुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8, 21; M. 5. 12; अनुपयुञ्जमान नालेस, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. —2 To enjoy, taste; एव उपयुञ्ज Me. 13. v 1.; कलास्युपायुक्तं स बृंहणीतेः R. 13. 46; Bk. 8. 39. —3 To devote or attach oneself to; न सुयैरुपयुञ्जते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वै प्राज्ञा नत-श्रीकं भर्तासुपयुञ्जते Subhāsh. —4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). —5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —*pass.* 1 To be used or applied. —2 To be fit or proper; तस्यैरुपयुञ्जते Bhāg. —3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 228.

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. —2 Suited, appropriate; fit, right, proper. —3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. —4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं नद्यं वा च्छेत् to be used or employed, serve; तज्ज्ञते ...अनमलेक्षकियुपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. —2 Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. —3 Fitness, suitability, propriety. —4 Contact, proximity. —5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. —6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिनः *a.* 1 Employing, using. —2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. —3 Appropriate, fit, proper. —4 Favourable, propitious. —5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or *त्वं 1 Usefulness, utility. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Occasion, need. —4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. —2 A team.

उपर *a.* Ved. 1 Being below, under. —2 Posterior, later. —3 Nearer. —*रः* 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (यावन्). —2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. —3 A cloud. —4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् *ind.* In the proximity, near to.

उपरजू 4 U. or in *pass.* To be red, to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. —*Caus.* 1 To colour, tint, dye. —2 To affect, grieve, distress.

उपरक p. p. 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Śi. 2. 18. -कः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरकः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरागतं शक्तिः सद्युपयता रोहिणी योग S. 7. 22; Śi. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपराकजमितं Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मुनादिनी हेममिषोपराकं R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Re-proach, blame, abuse.

उपरकः A body-guard.

उपरकणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं स्नेह उप गौणे वा] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरीश्च तथैव च । मुक्ताङ्गुलिकस्तथा शंख हस्तादीनि बहुत्वमपि ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा ॥ किंतु विचिचरतो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतदुपरराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13 69; इत्युक्तोपरराम; युद्धमुपररामत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (off. with pres. part.); व्यापाद्युक्तोपरराम Pt. 1; or with abl. : Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf. ; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself ; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus.). -Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत् p. p. 1 Stopped, ceased; रजस्तुपरते Mb. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य दुःखमो मासस्तातस्त्वोपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. -अरि a. having no foe. -कर्मन् a. ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -विषयान्ति-लाभ a. one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -सूह a. void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः f. 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from proscribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमण 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमामिषवागो गताकारे देहभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि ind. 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (a) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp अघः) (with gen.) : गतमुपरि घनानां S. 7. 7; अवाह्यमुपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2 60; अर्कस्योपरि S. 2. 8; प्रमादानां Māl. 7. 5: U. 5. 2; Śi. 16. 9; 12. 37; so 'व्यापनं, स्थित &c.; with loc उपर्येव स लंकायां Rām.; or acc. यंत्रायुपरि यंत्राणि ibid.; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ, तद्वर, तद्. (b) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानंदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (c) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253; युक्तस्यापरि Suar (d) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Śānti. 3. 28; तस्योपरि कुद्धः, नमोपरि वृष्टवादिः &c.; तस्योपरि प्रायोपदेशं करिष्यामि on your account. (e) After; सुहृत्सोऽमुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेद्वानच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk.

उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (a) Just above; लोकानुपदुपर्यारं माधवः Vop. (b) Higher and higher, far high, high above; वपुर्मुपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (a) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp अघः); उपर्युपरि पदयंतः सर्व एव दुरिद्विति H. 2. 2; so उपरिया, 'व्यापनं, स्थित &c.; oft loc comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिद्धितं Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides and higher, further, more; शतानुपरि चैवाहौ तथा मूपश्च सतति Mb. (c) Afterwards; यद्वा पूर्व नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Śānti. 2. 7; सपिः पीत्योपरि पयः पिबेत् Suar.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continually. [cf. Zend upairi, upara; Gr. hyper; L. super; Old Germ. obar; Germ. uber; Eng. over; Hinda. vpar]. -Comp. -आसनं sitting on high. -गत a. gone up, ascended. -चर a. moving above (as a bird). -चित्त a. piled over or above. -ज a. produced above, elevated, high. -तन, स्थ a. upper, higher. -उत् a. Ved. coming from above. -वृत्न a. Ved. raised above the ground. -अग्रः the upper portion or side. -भावः being above or higher. -भूमिः f. the ground above. -मर्या ind. Ved. above men. -शयनं a place

of rest. -अणेक a. being in the upper line or series. -सद् a. lying or sitting above. (-m.) a class of gods. -सद्यं sitting above.

उपरिहात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31] 1 As an adverb it means (a) Over, above, from above, on high; परहितकरणे नोपरिहात् चापः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (b) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिहाद्भवति Māl. 6; इह्युपरिहात् स्याख्यातं in the sequel. (c) Behind (opp. प्रस्तात्). -2 (As a preposition it means (a) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Śi. 11. 3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind (with gen.). -Comp. -ज्योतिष्मती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. -ज्योतिः f. a verse of the Trishubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. -ब्रह्मती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); ऊरुषिकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्केषसंस्थितं । नारी कामयते कामी वचः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥ Sabdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, nter upt, stop; उत्पन्नगोत्रेयनचोरुपरुद्ध-वृत्ति S. 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुधते तपोमुद्धानं S. 4; V. 5; पण्यमुपरुधन्तं Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्याय्यमुपरुद्धं V. 5. -2 (a) To disturb, trouble; पौराण्यपावेनमुपरुधन्तं S. 1. (b) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); उपरुधारिमासीत Me. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुमुमपुरं Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; ब्रजोपरुधं गाः स्थापयंत Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपरुधत् Rām.

उपरुद्ध p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; वृत्तिं हि राजामुपरुद्धवत् R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, looked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्सुमुहूर्त्तुपरोधः R. 6. 44; Śi. 20 74; सकौतुकं चिन्तय U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो ना घृत् S. 1. 5. 6. अनुग्रहः स्वत्वेव नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः मद्गतं ibid.; detention; किं राजर्षेः उपरोधेन S. 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. -कारित्व a. impeding, obstructing.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. -कं An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c. ; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन् a. Obstructing, impeding ; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकार्यं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका षोडशं गौडी सट्टकं नाट्यशास्त्रं । प्रस्था-
नोद्गायिकाध्यायि प्रेक्षणं रामकं तथा ॥ संलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्भिक्षिका प्रक-
रणी इलीको मणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock ; उपलशक-
लमेतद्भ्रुकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; कति
कथं बहितवानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3 ; Me.
19 ; S. 1. 14. -2 A precious stone,
jewel. -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A cloud.
—ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper
and smaller mill-stone which rests
on the Driśhad [cf. *L. opalus*].

उपलकाः A stone.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. 1 To look at, ob-
serve, behold, mark ; आसन्नवर्तिजन
उपलक्षयति K. 197 ; सम्प्रयुपलक्षितं भ-
चरया S. 1. -2 To regard or consider ;
लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पंक्षितरूपलक्षितः Rām.
-3 To mark, put a sign upon ; Y.
1. 30 ; 2. 151 ; Kām. 7. 47. -4 To
denote, designate, describe. -5 To
imply in addition ; नक्षत्रद्वयेन उभोति-
शास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3.
162. -6 To mind have in view ;
Kām. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक a. 1 Observing ; mark-
ing ; परचित्तं. -2 Designating ; in-
disting (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding,
observing, marking, ascertainment ;
बेलोपलक्षणार्थे S. 4. -2 A mark,
characteristic or distinctive feature ;
उपलक्ष्यमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33 ; उपलक्षणो
तृतीयः Sk. -3 Designation ; प्राद्युप-
लक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something
that has not been actually expressed,
implication of something in
addition or any similar object
where only one is mentioned ;
synecdoche of a part for the whole,
of an individual for the species, or
of a quality for that in which the
quality exists (स्वपतिपादकत्वे सति
स्वैतरतिपादकत्वे) ; मंत्रग्रहणं ब्राह्मणस्या-
प्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk. ; so अस्ति
नास्तेरुपलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित p. p. 1 Observed, mark-
ed, comprehended, implied, meta-
phorically expressed &c. -2 Under-
stood, comprehended. -3 Charac-
terized.

उपलक्ष्य pot. p. 1 Inferable. -2 To
be described, designated &c. -इयः
1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An
asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [बालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो.]
A kind of antelope (चमर).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, under-
stand, see, perceive (directly) ; Pt.
1 76 ; अस्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K.
152. -2 To ascertain, find out,
learn, know ; ब्रुहि पदुपलब्धं U. 1 ;
तस्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1 ; Mv. 7. 30 ;
R. 12. 60 ; Bk. 3. 27 ; K. 159 ; M.
4, 3. 6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire,
enjoy, experience (happiness &c.) ;
उपलब्धसुखः Kn. 4. 42 experiencing ;
कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy ;
इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2. now I
recollect ; Ms. 11. 17 ; R. 8. 82,
10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, be-
come pregnant. —Caus. 1 To cause
to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध p. p. 1 Gained, obtained.
-2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, under-
stood, known, guessed. —Comp.
—अर्थ a. having the meaning under-
stood. (-र्यां f.) a tale, a true or pro-
bable story.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,
acquisition ; द्रव्यं हि मे स्वार्थरूपदोष-
लब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation,
perception, knowledge (ज्ञान) ; ना-
भाव उपलब्धेः of. Nyāya S. 2. 28,
30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति).
-4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Percepti-
bility, appearance (recognized as a
kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas) ;
see अनुपलब्धिः.

इपलब्ध् a. 1 Gaining, acquiring,
-2 Knowing, perceiving. —m. Soul,
self.

उपलंभाः [लभ-भञ्ज-मुम् च] 1 Acqui-
sition ; अस्माद्भूल्लोपोपलंभास्त्वितिउपलंभा
S. 7. -2 Direct perception or re-
cognition, comprehension otherwise
than from memory (same as अनु-
भव q. v.) ; प्राक्तनोपलंभ Māl. 5 ; ज्ञातो
सुतस्पर्शसुखोपलंभात् R. 14. 2. -3 As-
certaining, knowing ; अविज्ञातियोप-
लंभाय S. 1.

उपलंभक a. Causing to observe,
reminding.

उपलंभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य pot. p. 1 Obtainable. -2,
Respectable, commendable, praise-
worthy.

उपल्लिप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपल्ल 10 P. To fondle, coax,
flatter ; नतानीमुपललयन् Dk. 29 ; S.
7 ; M. 3

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलौलिका Thirst.

उपलिंग A portent, natural phe-
nomenon, considered as boding evil

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear,
besmear. -2 To defile, pollute ; स्या-
त्मा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick
or adhere to ; यो बन्धसुपलिप्यति V & b.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2
Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Ob-
struction, being concealed, becom-
ing deadened or dull (asid of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,
plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.
उपलेपित् 1 Serving as an ointment.
-2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Ob-
structing.

उपवक्तु m. 1 A priest at a sacri-
fice. -2 One who animates (by his
words).

उपवत् The tree *Bu hanania*
Latifolia (वियसाल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, con-
ciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax ;
युवायुपवदते Sk. ; इतारं Bk 8. 28.

उपवादाः Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् a. Censuring, blaming.
उपवनं [उपमितं वनेन] A garden,
grove, a planted forest ; पांडुच्छायो-
पवनवृत्तः केतकैः सुविभिनः Mo. 23 ;
R. 6. 73, 13. 79 ; लता a garden
creeper.

उपवर्ण 10 P. To describe in
detail ; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तं
Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed de-
scription.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, de-
lineation in detail ; अतिशयैःपवर्णनं
व्याख्यानं Suar. ; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara
Svāmi, author of several writings
on the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

उपवलित a. Swollen or dimmed
with tears (as eyes).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant (अमृतसत्वा).

उपवर्द्धः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at,
inhabit (with acc.) ; वैकुण्ठं उपवसति Sk.
-2 To be in a state of abstinence,
abstain from food, fast ; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms.
2. 220, 5. 20 ; Y. 3. 292, 264 ; (fig.
also) ; उपोविताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां विवंती
Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4
To enter upon, learn, take to, begin.
—Caus. To cause to fast.

उपवसथ 1 [उपवस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A
village. -2 The day preceding a
Soma sacrifice ; or a day of prepara-
tion for this sacrifice ; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य a. Selected for
an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवस्त A fast.

उपवसितः f. Support of life (as
food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तु a. One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासरूपं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक a. Fasting, observing a fast. -कं A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपवह 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढ-सपसां S. 5. 7; *बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; १० *मद्, *हर्षा &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढ-शब्दा न रथोर्गनेमवः S. 7. 10 causing sound.-5 Married.-6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M. W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाहाः, -हा 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चंद्र-सुशोपवाहां वज्रवज्ञां Mn. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इन्द्रव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. -f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गान्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद and स्याप-वशास्त्र-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To

enter upon, practise; as श्रावं उपविशति; १० अन्नज्ञानोपविश. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोपयुक्त्वेवमुपविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. -Caus. To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-ज्ञानं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् a. 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेशु a. One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-षं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कशीरं स्तुडीशीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । घृतः कर्बु-बीरश्च पंच सोपविषाः स्वताः ॥ -षाः N. of a plant (अतिविष).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vina or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं यथै रवेरुच्ययावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उपवे-क्त] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; विद्युचर्मज्ञमुपवीत-लक्षणं मारुतं च धनुर्वाजिनं वधत् R. 11. 64; युक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Kn. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् a. Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृह, -हृणं &c. See उपवृह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or Pargana. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः f. Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेशः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेशमाहृत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवेशेण The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिषण्य).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशान् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशान्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दाः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. -Caus. 1 To calm, tranquillize,

-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशामः 1 Booming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशामः Vo. 3; मन्मुहुःसह एव यस्तुपशामं नो सं-रुचवादैः स्फुटं Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशामः Bb. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशामक a. Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशामनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त p. p. 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशान्तये R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desire); Pt. 1. 147.

उपशान्तिन् a. 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -m. A tame elephant.

उपशाय See under उपशी.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अधोपशाल्ये रिपुमग्रशाल्या R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांत्वनं Appeasing (see उपसां-त्वन.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. -लं ind. Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training, उपशिक्ष(ह)नं 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपवीच्यमानमवेदि तन्महान-मिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Charaka.

उपशय a. 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. -यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. -य A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशाधिन् a. 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,

calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in medicine); *तर, -रं tranquillising; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुम् *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं, -शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वचा, गिरा &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत् *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निगंत्य यत्किञ्चिच्छ्रुमाशुभकरं वचाः श्रुत्ते तद्विदुषीता देवप्रश्नमुपश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvāli ; परिजनेऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोतु *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपश्लेष. -षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति *Den. P.* To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थैः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपश्रुत् *ind.* Ved. Ready at one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामालयातयोः कर्मोपसंयोगद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing; जल्यमागोमुपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं *f.* Repairing, purifying.

उपसंह 1. P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up,

conclude; इदानीमुपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुपसंहरति Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्माङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; छुत्तुः पार्ष्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते इमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refraining, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, résumé. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. -*m.* A *hehu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहृतिः *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varttikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's Sūtras and generally to supplement them); e. g. जुष्टानां विना मादयानामुपसंख्यानं; cf. इष्ट. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तुपसंग्रह Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंग्रह Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः -हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; नोष्णरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसार्याणिः पादोपसंग्रहाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sht. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसद्दृश्यायै Bk.

9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपापापमुपासद् Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (सं) आसत्स्यसाधनेस्तैस्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. -*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसत्तिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. -*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्येय ceremony, and lasting for several days. -*Comp.* -हृत्ति *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasad*, i. e. drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद् *a.* Going near to, serving -*दुः* 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसद्गन् 1 Going near to, approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसद्गन् चक्रे द्योपस्थेऽवसक्तमणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसद्दी *Ved.* 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानं 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंधा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिषण्णोपसंधत्ते Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुतश्चोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राक्षीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देवामुपसंपदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुमुदैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —कं Conditment.

उपसंभाषः -षा 1 Conversation; Ki 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसत्त्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर्, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उपसृ, सुसृ, मृसृ.

उपसत्त्वं 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसत्त्वनं Appeasing, pacifying. उपसि *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसुम्बः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sundā.

उपसर्पकं The disc of the ann or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards; approach, draw near; राजानं... दुर्गं... उपसृच्य &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर *a.* Approaching. —रः 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; म्वासुपसरः Sk. उपसरणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्षा A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृज below; रोषेण व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हृद्युश्चोपसर्गः प्रसृताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रक्षमिनाक्षोपसर्गः प्रजाः Ratn. 1. 10; सोपसर्गं चो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots; निपाता-

श्रादयो जेयाः प्रादयस्तुपसर्गकाः। द्योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगत इमे। *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, जडु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (हृ), वि, अवि, आवि, अति, स, उद्, अमि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not express them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—संतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वात्प्रकाशितमद्विद्युत्तमे। विप्रमं मद्मदः प्रमदानां धातुकीनमुपसर्गं इवाथेम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions express their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely, alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—उपसर्गणं धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नयिते। प्रहाराहारसंहाराबेहाराहारत्वं of. also धात्वर्थं धातवे कश्चिच्छ्रममुपसर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्टव्यम् उपसर्गगतिश्चिपम ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); e. g. in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राज् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; H. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्रुतिवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इच क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतनुदुर्बलसति सुसुष्ठुः R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); क्रुधमुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. -ष्टः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —ष्ट Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; समोपतिके-सुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिधातं न हि चनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्पः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसृक्त्वा *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —नं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so सुखं, संधि, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying. (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addition to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छाया°; परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Conditment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रघस्यासीत् Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साक्षाक्षममुपस्कारं विष्वग्गति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Conjured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified. उपस्कृति *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तम्भ 5. 9 P. To prob, support (fig. also).

उपस्तम्भ, -भन 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; मंत्रोपस्तम्भेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूककषलोपस्तम्भेन कारणेन भवितुम् H. 1.

उपस्तम्भक a. Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरण Sae under उपस्त.

उपासिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपास्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol -2 To invoke.

उपास्तुत् f. Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपास्तुति f. Invocation, praise.

उपास्तु, -स्तु 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपास्तरण 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); असुतोपस्तरणमस्ति स्वाहा.

उपासिद् f. Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपास्त्री f. [गौरी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. 1. 3. 25-6 and Vart. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नादत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mn. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach; मातृपतिष्ठस्व Mn. 1. come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्वा- U. 1; R. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve: नाहकोनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience) with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189; पुरा ह्युपस्थात् R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठते मंत्रैः Bk. 8. 13; न स्वयंकादश्वमुपस्थितासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; MAl.; U. 2. 3, 7; सख्येन मातृपतिष्ठते treat me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); षडुपतिष्ठति ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; राधिकामुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपस्थितैवमुक्ते तं सजायं राधयः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते सायुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पथाः अग्रमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्रापेति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon,

fall to the share of; मूलयुक्त्वावसानं संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69; वीरधुरिति शब्दोपं तनपास्त्रासुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 8. 2; विपदुपस्थितासुपस्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; oba got; अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्युपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; वेदमुपतिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. -Caus. (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्खलितमुत्सर्पातं रथमुपस्थापय U. 1; सबाणासतं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ a. Near, approximate. -स्थाः 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap; *स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. -स्था, -स्थं 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपस्थात्स्वर्वा-स्थापोपस्थानिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थलीयु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्ती पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. -Oomp. -द्वय a. reaching to the lap. -निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. -पत्रः-द्वयः, the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). -सद् a. sitting in the lap.

उपस्थाय a. 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपगत). -2 Not late, come in time. -m. 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपद्वाचार्यशोक-पस्थानं M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers), attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानात्म्यनि-निवृत्तं पुरुषसं मातृपत्यं Y. 1; सूर्योपस्थानं कुर्वेः V. 4; V. i. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obeisance; greeting; *स्तोत्रपद्वृत्ति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; राधणहितं Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary; any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय pot. p. To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक a. 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापन 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थापकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Bnddha.

उपस्थापित् a. Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित p. p. 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्करे भवोपस्थिता M. 1; *श्रेयोद्वयामिने S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 243; Y. 2. 62; चिन्तितो Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); *संवहरा V. 1; *उत्सर्ग R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; MAl. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अपासितो Ku. 5. 22 got without solicitation; अचिन्तितो Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pade-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपसृष्टु 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe; स्नानमुपसृष्टुती K. 172; तद्येस्युप-सृष्टय जले पाषेत्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उप-सृष्टय मणिकणिकायः Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्कं दमुपासृष्टुञ्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपसृष्टिः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablation, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping; ejecting water as a religious act.

उपसृष्टित् a. 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपसृष्टितिः f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्रव्यं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहृत् २ P. 1 To strike, smite; दु-
होषार्थं वा कालयति Sk. -2 To waste,
injure, destroy, kill; अनुपहृत् पितृव्यं
Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहृत्सिद्धये Bk. 16.
12. 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in
or into. -4 To err, mistake in recit-
ing.

उपहृत् p. p. 1 Injured, struck, im-
paired; अनुपहृत्तविधिः यथा Bh. 2. 26;
pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by
power, injured, struck with, over-
powered; भूत् K. 167; दारिद्र्यं, लोभं,
द्वयं, कामं, शोकं &c.; Mu. 7. -3
Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed
(to destruction); कथमत्रापि देवेनोपहृ-
त्ता चयं Mu. 2; देवेनोपहृतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्व
विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, re-
buked, disregarded. -6 Vitiating, pol-
luted, made impure; शारीरमैत्रेः सुवाभि-
मर्षेण यदुपहृतं तद्व्यस्योपहृतं Vishnu.
-Comp. -आत्मन् a. agitated in mind,
mentally affected. -दृशू a. dazzled,
blinded; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatu-
ated.

उपहृतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.
उपहृतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, in-
juring.

उपहृत्सु a. Ved. Attacking.
उपहृत्या Dazzling of the eyes.
उपहृत् a. Ved. Having a country
effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult;
Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruc-
tion, ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with
an intention to hurt); -4 Personal
violence, assault. -5 Disease, sick-
ness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -तिन् a. Injuring, hurting,
offending.

उपहृत् १ P. 1 To ridicule, deride,
laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass;
अननुभवमपि प्रशयोपहृत्सद्भिः K. 7; Dk.
10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहृत्सित p. p. Ridiculed, derided.
-सै Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12.
37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun,
play. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पात्रं laughing-
stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः
A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous; तां ridi-
culousness; तां नश्ये or या. become
an object of ridicule, be exposed to
derision; नमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3;
सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहृत्सिका [उपगता हस्तं अत इत्यम्] A
small purse (or box) containing the
ingredients necessary for betel-chew-
ing (e. g. leaves, obunam, catechu,
betel &c.) (Mar. चंकी, बटवा, झोलणा);
उपहृत्सिकायास्तांभूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्गरं
Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala
country, q. v.

उपहृ १ P. 1 To fetch, bring near;
भक्त्युपहृत् Bg. 9. 26; कलमिश्रमर्धमुपहृत्
S. 1; तमस्योपहृत् S. 7; so बलिं, अन्नं
&c. -2 To offer, present, give (with
dat. or gen.).: तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽयं
प्रसूत्सुपहृत्ति Mu. 1 inveats with im-
portance; मातृस्यो बलिमुपहृत् Mk. 1;
नीवारमानधेयमस्माकमुपहृत् S. 2; दुर्भान्
ऋत्विग्य उपहरामि S. 3; Mv. 6. 22;
K. 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16.
86, 19. 22; उपहृत् पादं M. 3
give. -3 To serve out or distri-
bute (food). -4 To offer as a victim,
sacrifice; प्रायुपयाचितं क्षीरस्नमुपहृत्स्यं
Mā. 5; मालतीमुपहृत् 9 -5 To put
down, throw. -6 To collect, gather
together. -7 To take away, destroy.
-8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus.
To cause to offer or bring; मां विया-
प्युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching.
-2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts
to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering
victims. -5 Serving out food or dis-
tributing it.

उपहारः 1 An obligation. -2 A gift,
present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहारः
श्यामानर्धं पादयोः R. 4. 34; वृत्त्योपहारः
Ms. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A
victim, sacrifice, an offering to the
deity; सपर्यां सपुष्पोपहारं R. 16. 39;
Mā. 1: उपहारोक्ततास्मि Mā. 2; Ve.
4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift,
present to a superior &c. -5 (a)
Offering of flowers &c., flowery
gifts, collection of flowers; स्नान-
पुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (b)
Presents (to gods) of flowers &c.,
materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11.
36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity,
presents given as the price of peace;
H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to
guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (con-
sisting of laughter, dance, sing-
ing &c.)

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting,
bringing on; परिमचोपहारिणः M. 5.
-2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत p. p. 1 Offered, presented.
-2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3
Served out (as food). -4 Taken,
collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacri-
fice.

उपहृत् १ A solitary or lonely
place, privacy; उपहृत्ते पुनरित्यसिद्धयं
पुनमिन्द्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proxi-
mity. -३ 1 Ved. Bend, curve,
slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved
form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वे १ A. (P. also) 1 To invoke,
call near to (in a liturgical sense);

(with acc., dat. or loc.); तामिहोपह्व-
ये शिवं. -2 To call; स्वयोपह्वता U. 5.
8; Si. 7. 58.

उपह्वः १ Calling to, invitation. -2
Summoning, invoking.

उपह्व्यः A kind of sacrifice.
उपह्वितः f. Calling, inviting; Si.
14. 30; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं १ Calling, inviting. -2 In-
voking with prayers.

उपांशु ind. १ In a low voice or
whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or
private; पत्न्युपशु श्रु धारणा R. 8 18;
व्रतं तं वचनं observed in secret; यथ-
माकलयत् Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54. -३ 1 A
prayer uttered in a low voice, mut-
tering of prayers; जिहोहो बालयेत् किं-
चित् देवतागतमानसः निजश्रवणयोगः स्यादुपांशुः
स जपः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence sil-
lence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offer-
ing. -Comp. -कीर्तित a. made the
companion of (a king's) private
amusements. -राजः a kind of sac-
rifice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together,
near. -के (du.) An epithet of night
and morning. -ind. In the imme-
diate neighbourhood, before or in
the presence of.

उपाकृ ८ U. 1 To fetch, bring
near; तेषु इमं बलिमुपाकरोति Asval.
-2 To summon, invite. -3 To deli-
ver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to
another); गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Rām. -4
To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To
bring about, make preparations for a
sacred rite; perform a rite; Ms. 4.
95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To under-
take, begin, enter upon

उपाकरणं १ An invitation to begin,
bringing near; पचमानं, पातरुवाकं
&c. -2 A term given to certain sen-
tences called Praishas (with which
one priest calls another to perform a
sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice
of an animal consecrated according
to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning,
commencement. -5 Commencement
of reading the Veda after the per-
formance of the preparatory rite;
cf. उपाकर्मन्; देवोपाकरणार्थं कर्म करिष्ये
Śrāvāni mantra.

उपाकर्मन् n. १ Preparation, begin-
ning, commencement; अर्घ्याय. -2
A ceremony performed before com-
mencing to read the Veda after the
performance of the preparatory rite;
अभ्यासानामुपा-
कर्म आचर्या अर्घ्येण वा । इत्तेनोपधिभाषा वा पंचम्या
आचर्यस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत p. p. १ Brought near. -2
Invited, called with few sentences. -3
Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4
Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, dis-
astrous, calamitous. -ता १ A sacrificial

animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -5 Invitation.

उपाक्षे *ind.* [अक्षोः समीपे] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes ; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते वयस्य उपाख्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, -नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode ; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं योच्यते बुधे ; Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागतम् 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of ; पंचतमुपागतः or परा तृतिमुपागतः so क्लेशं, मोहं, क्षयं &c (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get ; श्यायुमुपागतो दासः Mit. ; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत p. p. 1 Come, approached ; तपोधनं वेदिसि न मामुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागतः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रे 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहर्णं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपाग्रेः A mark of sandal on the forehead. -नं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything) ; वर्गा...संयोगागैरि-होदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science ; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāngas ; (these are four :—पुराण-व्यायमीमांसायमैशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also) ; उचरत् &c.

उपाचरित p. p. Attained to any one's service, obedient. -तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् before क् and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपापत्ति q. v. above.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root क्) Supporting ; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported ; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपांजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with oow-dung ; obanjan &c. ; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124 ; (म-वदिः सुधागोमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhātithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (p. p. उपात्) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain ; सूर्यां पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्र-स्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with ; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume ; Si 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away ; steal. -6 To seize, attack ; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of ; R. 9. 54 ; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience ; उपात्तहर्षो पुं-स्कोक्किलैः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise ; अत्र तैलशब्दास्त्रिल-भक्तेरुपरुमुत्पत्त्यर्थमुपादायते इति S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use ; यत्परस्य कृत्स्नार्थमुपादायते Mbh. -13 To undertake, begin ; as in उ-पात्तयज्ञः -14 To mention, enumerate ; इति पूर्वसुत्रोपात्तानां Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त p. p. 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained ; विद्याः R. 5. 1 ; जन्मांतर K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used ; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -त्तः An elephant out of rat. -Comp. -रंहस्त् a. speedy, quick, fleet. -वर्णो a. celebrated in song ; Ku. 5. 56. -शस्त्र a. taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining ; विश्रद्धं ब्राह्मणः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417 ; 12. 7 ; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using ; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause ; पादसोपादानः प्रमः U. 3. v. 1. ; प्रकृष्टपुष्प-परिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause ; निमित्तमेव

ब्रह्म स्वानुपादानं च वेदनात् Adhikar-
anāmā. -10 A mode of expression
in which a word used elliptically, be-
sides retaining its own primary
sense, conveys another (in addition
to that which is actually expressed) ;
स्वामिद्वये पराक्षेपाः...उपादानं K. P. 2. -11
(With Buddhists) Conception. -12
Effort of body or speech. -Comp.
-कारणं a material cause ; प्रकृतिश्चोपा-
दानकारणं च ब्रह्माद्युपगतं S. B.
-लक्षणा = अजहत्स्वार्थी q. v. ; see K.
P. 2 ; S. D. 14.

उपाद्ये *pot.* p. 1 Capable of being
taken. -2 Capable of being endured ;
Mā. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible.
-4 To be chosen or selected. -5
Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or
upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3
To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause,
produce, कोपोपाहितकाम्य Bh. 3. 85 ;
Gīt. 10. -5 To render, make, effect.
-6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2
Deception, disguise (in Vedānta).
-3 Discriminative or distinguishing
property, attribute, peculiarity ; तदु-
पाधावेव संकेता K. P. 2. It is of four
kinds :—जाति, धृण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A
title, nick-name ; (भट्टाचार्य मगमही-
पाध्याय पंडित, &c.) ; श्री. ए. इत्युपाधि-
धारिणः (modern use). -5 Limitation
condition (as of time, space &c.) ;
अनुपाधिर्मनीषो देहाः Prāb. a country
altogether (or naturally) beautiful ;
(off occurring in Vedānta phil.) ;
देहाद्युपाधिर्चितो भेदः S. B. ; U. 6. 12 ;
Mā. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark ; भौसा
उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose,
occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A
special cause for a general effect ;
साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः ;
as अग्निर्धनं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the
हेतु बद्धिमस्त्व in the inference अग्नेतो धूम-
वान् बद्धः. -9 Reflection on duty or a
virtuous reflection. -10 A man who
is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक a. Exceeding, supernumer-
ary, additional.

उपाहित p. p. 1 Deposited, placed.
-2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, join-
ed ; इयमरुचश्च चंद्रनाः Ki. 8. 12 show-
ing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to
(आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by
mutual agreement. -तः A fiery por-
tent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेयाधीये अस्मात्, अप-म-
धि-इ-इ-इ] 1 A teacher or preceptor in
general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual
teacher, religious preceptor ; (by Y.
1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs

for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः; cf. Ms. 2. 141; एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. -या A female preceptor. -यी 1 A female preceptor. -2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानसु a. [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. -2 Like a father (uncle &c.). -n. 1 The space in a carriage. -2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानसु f. [उप-नह-क्ति उपगर्गदीर्घः] A sandal, shoe; उपानसुपादस्य सर्वा चर्मवृत्तेषु च; H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; न्यायि कियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपासुनाहं H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh' or 'Habit is second nature.'

उपांत a. Near to the end, last but one. -तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपांतय-लिकुचितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; बहकल° K. 136. -2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिर्य्युपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च चत् 4. 23; R. 3. 26. -3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोऽपांतस्थितासिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Ms. 24. -4 Side or slope (नितंबं); Ms. 18. -5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक a. Near, proximate, neighbouring. -कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिम a. Proximate, near.

उपांत्य a. Last but one; उत्तमपदुमुपांत्यस्थोपलक्षणार्थं Sk. -त्यः The corner of the eye. -त्यं Vicinity.

उपांतिः f. 1 Reaching to. -2 Ob-taining, getting.

उपाभृत् f. Bringing near or taking away (उपारण).

उपायः, उपायनं See under उपे.

उपायात a. Approached, come near. -तं 1 Arrival. -2 An event, incident.

उपायः [उप-कर्मणि घृ] 1 Proximity. -2 A mistake, offence, ein.

उपायस् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. -2 To cease, desist (from); दानपद्मेश्वरमुपायतानं R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand-still; चातवर्षमुपायतं Rām.

उपायत p. p. 1 Delighted. -2 Returned; Ki. 4. 10. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपायनः Beginning, commencement.

उपायूढ a. Grown, increased, attained to; °यौवन attained to majority; °स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपायुं 1 P. To bring near to. -Caus. To gain, earn, acquire.

उपायुर्जक a. Acquiring, earning.

उपायुर्जनः, -ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपायुर्थ a. Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर-विस्तारयितुकाममनो यौवनमपालभस्व मां किमुपालभते S.; रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. -2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालभः, -भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालभनं गतोस्मि S. 5; तयोपालभे पतितस्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censures; उच्यते तदुपालभः U. 3. -2 Delaying; putting off.

उपावसायिन a. Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु a. Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, taking down.

उपावत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go, towards, approach. -2 To turn away from, return. -3 To give. -Caus. 1 To win over, induce; Māl. 8. -2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. -3 To give to. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनं किं मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Approaching. -4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् f. Ved. Return.

उपावृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, come, arrived. -2 Ceased, refraining. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Turned round; rolling or wallowing on the ground. -त्तः A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or unprotected place.

उपाशंसनीय a. To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्यंकर्योपाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. -2 Receptacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. -3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित a. 1 Relying or depending upon. -2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

उपास्त 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of

submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उद्यानपालसामान्यसुत-वस्तुमुपासते Ku. 2. 36; अंबामुपास्त्व सद्यथा Asvad. 13, Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. -2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. -3 To pass (as time); उपारय रात्रिशेषं तु Rām. -4 To approach, go out towards; उपासां चक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वा-किञ्चराम् Bk. 5. 107; परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. -5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). -6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite); उपास्य पत्रि-मां सद्यथा K. 176, 179; तेषुमुपासतु मे मङ्ग Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. -7 To undergo, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. -8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft with a pres. p.; Bg. 12. 6. -9 To expect, wait for; दिष्टमुपासीनः Mb. -10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. -11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्ष-णोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्य-मानः Buar. -12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. -13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. -2 A servant, follower. -3 A Śūdra, a low fellow. -4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the Bhikshu.

उपासनं, -ना 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon; झीलं खलोपा-सनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनामेव पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 166; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगीत° Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. -3 Worship, respect, adoration. -4 Practice of archery. -5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. -6 Religious meditation. -7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. -8 Injuring, hurting; (ir. अहृ 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Religious meditation.

उपासिन्नु a A worshipper.

उपासितः f. 1 Service attendance upon (especially a deity). -2 Worship, adoration; स्वर्गपद्मयोर्भांगना-मर्तंत गभीषिणः । वदुपासितमसावत्र परमात्मा निरुच्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य pot. p. 1 To be served or worshipped. -2 To be performed or accomplished. -3 To be respected; °ता, -त्यं respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. -2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं ind. About sunset.

उपाश्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाह 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्वर्णसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतासुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, दुर्गे &c.; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सन्नं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); स्वयं, सुखं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रा &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्त्रं परिणामरथस्य Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपाय 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चिन्तयत्याज्ञस्तथापायं च चिन्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; *निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -5 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामं conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack)); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्विंशत्युपायस्य तु रितौ सांख्यमुपायः Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णांमि पंडितः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Oomp. —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —चिन्ता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज्ञ a. fertile in expedients. —तुरीया the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment —योगा application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मातृविकोपायनं देविता M. 1, तस्योपायन-योग्यानि चतुर्नि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिन a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching 3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुरुषमेवंमुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाह S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded.

-5 Fallen into.

उपेति f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; *उपायवक्षते M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वाद्-क्यामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्रुयलंविनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षत क्षणमपि साहासिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चार्यचानर्थान्चि माहः ते उपेक्षितस्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; मासादस्या द्युपेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षण = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यादुपेक्षां हतजोषितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेन्द्रः [उपगत इन्द्र; अजुज्जात्] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इन्द्र; उपेन्द्रजादपि वाच-णोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्वमतोऽपि एव सा Si. 16. 70. -Oomp. —वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोद See under उपवह.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. —नं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. —कः Proximity of water. —कं ind. Near water. —का, -दिका, -विका The plant Baella Rubra (पुतिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तस्यचिन्तकमु-पोद्घातेन माध्यात्मिकमुपेयात् M. 1. -5

Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्दलयति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्दलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्ष-स्योपोद्दलकानि S. B.

उपोद्दलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह 1 P. (उप-ऊह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरं नावं Rām.; सोपह्य. -2 To push under, insert; कूर्वावधस्तादुपोह्य Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. —pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोह p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप See under वप.

उपज्ज 6 P. (उज्जति, उज्जांकार, औ-ज्जित, उज्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ्र, उंभ्र 6, 7, 9 P. (उभति or उंभ-ति, उभति, उंभति, उंभित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयंत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वमर्मु काकु-स्थमोभचीश्वोः शिलीश्वोः Bk. 17. 88.

उभय pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीता Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf. Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (वी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभय-मप्यपरितोषं समर्थे S. 7; उभयमान-शिरे बहुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सि-द्धिभूताववापतः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. -Oomp. —अर्धं ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). —आत्मक a. belonging to both. —वर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (—रा) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —सु; ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहरा a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (—रं) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot

as an emetic and a purgative).
—विद्या two-fold sciences, i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य a. of both kinds. —वेतन a. receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. —व्यंजन a. having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः ind. 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं घोषाः Sk.; तन्मः पुनात्युभयतः पुद्बानेकविंशति Y. 1. 58; Ma. 8. 315. —2 In both cases. —3 In both ways; Ma. 1. 47. —द्वय a. two-edged (Ved.). —द्वय-द्वय a. having a double row of teeth; पद्मं युगान् मद्दुर्व्याश्च स्थालीशोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. —द्वय a. 1. looking either way. —2. two-faced (as a house &c.). —(-शौ) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7. —द्वय a. (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र ind. 1 In both places. —2 On both sides; *उदात्त having an Udāt- to accent on both sides. —3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा ind. 1 In both ways; उभय-थापि घटे V. 3. —2 In both cases.

उभया ind. Ved. In both ways. —Comp. —द्वय a. having teeth on both sides. —विन्द a. being on both sides, partaking of both. —हस्ति ind. as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य a. filling both hands.

उभयीय a. Belonging to both. उभये(य)युक् ind. 1 On both days. —2 On two subsequent days.

उम् ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or poofloation.

उमः 1 A town. —2 A wharf.

उमा [मोः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मयते पतिवित्ते मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kalidāsa thus derives the name; — उ मेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) मात्रा तपसो विविदा पद्मदुर्गायां सुदुर्गा जगाम Kn. 1. 26; उमादुर्गाको B. 3. 23. —2 Light, splendour. —3 Fame, reputation. —4 Tranquillity, calmness. —5 Night. —6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). —7 Flax (अतसी). —Comp. —कटः, —के the pollen of flax. —युदा, —जनकः N. of the Himalaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः, N. of Siva; सुहृदुस्मरयंतमक्षयं त्रिपुरवाहस्य-मापतिसेविनाः Ki. 5. 14; so °द्वैजा, °सुलभा, °सहायः &c. —वने N. of the town Vanapura or Devikoṣa (शोणितपुर). —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gopasa.

उम्यं A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उव(ङुः) The upper timber of a door-frame.

उव्वी f. The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मंजरी त्वर्प-पका या यवगोधूमयोगेनेत् । गुणानलेन संयुता दुवेर्कपी-ति सा स्मृता ॥ Bhāva P.

उर् To go (a Santra root).

उर् a. Going (Ved.). —रः A sheep.

उरगः (-गी f.) [उरता गच्छति, उरस्-ग-ङ्; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vāt.] 1 A serpent, snake; अंगुलीचोरगस्ता B. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. —2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देव-गंधर्षेमाहुषोरगस्तान् Nala. 1. 28; Ma. 3. 196. —3 Lead. —ग N. of a city; B. 6. 59. —गी A female snake.

—Comp. —अरिः, —अज्ञानः, —ज्ञानः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). —2. a pea-cock. —आस्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). —इन्द्रः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Sesha. —प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). —सारचंदनः, —नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla.

उरगः, —अमः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Up. 5. 17.] (गी f.) 1 A ram, sheep; इकीचोरणमासाद्य सुत्यु-राद्य गच्छति Mb. —2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —गी A ewe. —Comp. —अका, —अका, —आरुषा, the plant Cassia Alata or Torā.

उरणः 1 A ram. —2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; देवि पश्याम उरभ्र-संघातं किं मृधा वेतनद्वयेन M. 1. —2 The plant Cassia Alata. —3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, घृ or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्या. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, उरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कीं कासुररीकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. —2 Spread, extended.

उरल a. Moving (Ved.).

उरज्ञः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरसू a. Best, excellent. —नः (उरः) The breast, bosom; मूत्रोरस्को वृषस्कंवा

R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. —2. an upper garment (for boys). —क्षतं injury to the chest. —गामिन्य a. going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छद्वा, —त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. —जा, —यू, उरसिजः, उरसिग्रहः the female breast; रेजाते वचिरदृक्षासुरोजकुंभौ Si. 8. 53, 25. 59. —भूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन्य a. Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तसू ind. From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्तत्, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य a. [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. —2 Pectoral. —3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). —4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. —5 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उरी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; वक्षेणोरिकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. —2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषसुरीकोरोपि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उरीकार q. v.

उरु a. [ऊर्ण-कृ तुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 31] (उर-र्षी f.; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. —2 Great, large; B. 6. 74. —3 Excessive, much, abundant; घनानुसूक्ष्मो Si. 3. 76. —4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —नः, Ved. Wide space, space or room. —ind. Far, far off (Ved.). —Comp. —अंगः 1. a mountain. —2. the ocean. —कालः, —कालकः the creeper Cucumia Colocynthis. —कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —कृत्य a. making room, granting space. —क्रम a. Ved. 1. taking wide strides. —2. of high rank. (-नः) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. —क्षय a. having spacious dwellings. (-या) a spacious dwelling. —किति f. Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गय a. 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. —2. offering wide scope for movement. (-यः) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvina, Soma and Indra. —2. wide space or scope (-यं also). —3. praise. —वक्रि a. granting

ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —उद्युत् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. —उज्ज्वल *a.* noble born; M. 5. 17. —उज्ज्वल *a.* having a wide path or range. —उज्ज्वल, —उज्ज्वल *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus —तावः great heat. —धारा *a.* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —व्यस्य *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (-कः) the best world. (-कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचक्षु *a.* widely extended, extensive. (-*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यचक्षु *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. —2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —इंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many. —2. reigning over a wide region. —3. praising aloud. —इंस *a.* Ved. widely pervading. —वा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वच *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुदु, -दुकः-दूकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुव्यति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. —2 To desire wide scope or freedom. —3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुव्या A desire to protect.

उरुव्यु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *a.* 1 Liking space. —2 Fond of expatiating. —3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उरुविया *ind.* Far, far off, far and near; wide.

उरुवी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तोत्रसुधी प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप गोरूपधराभिषोधी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21. —2 Land, soil. —3 The open space or expanse (comprising six apaces; i. e. the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). —4 A river. —5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds or the heaven and earth. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, धरा a king. —धरा 1. a mountain —2. the serpent Sessa. —धृत् *m.* 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उरुवी 1 Greatness. —2 Protection, security.

उरुवृति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. —2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उरुरी *q. v.*

उरुकः = उरुक *q. v.*

उरु 1, 10 P. To leave. उरुजित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. —2 Abandoned, left.

उरुनामः A spider; cf. उरुनाम.

उरुणा 1 Wool, felt. —2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्जा.

उरु 1 A. (उरुति, उरुति) 1 To taste.

—2 To give, grant. —3 To play. —4 To measure. —5 To be easy or cheerful.

उरुः An otter.

उरु 1 P. (उरुति, औधी, उरुति) To kill or hurt.

उरुवटः 1 A calf. —2 A year.

उरुवरा [उरु शस्यादिकश्छाति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पतता गेया पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. —2 Land in general. —3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. —4 A humorous term for curled hair. उरुवरीत *a.* 1 Much, excessive. —2 Remaining after; मुक्त Pt. 5.

उरुवर्ष *a.* [उरुवरायां मवा यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उरुवरी 1 A superior woman. —2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उरुवशी [उरु महतीपि अश्रुते वशीकरोति, उरु-अश्रु-क गौराश्लीष Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purūravas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purūravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purūravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiṃyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purūravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, *q. v.*] —2 Wish, ardent desire. —Comp. —तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhārata. —रमणः, —सहायः, —बल्लभः N. of Purūravas.

उरुवरा A kind of cucumber; see इविक.

उरुवरीकं The fruit of the above.

उरु (A Sastra root) To burn.

उरुलः A kind of wild animal.

उरुलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. —2 Soft grass (गोमलं तुणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोमणिणीमियनचोलपमाल-भारिसिन्धोपकंठविपिनाबलचो मर्षति M. 1. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. —3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उरुलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass. —प्या N. of Rudra.

उरुलिंदः 1 N. of a country. —2 N. of Siva.

उरुलप = उरुलप *q. v.*

उरुलिपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; see उरुल-लिपिन्.

उरुलिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उरुलकः 1 An owl; नोलुकोप्यबलोक-ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; त्यजति सुबहुलकः भीतिमाश्रुक्वाकः Si. 11. 64. —2 N. of Indra. —3 (Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurns. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum; see उरुलप.

उरुलखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अबहननापोलुखलं Mbh.; वनस्पति-म्य इत्येवं सुबलोखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. —Comp. —सुता the same juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उरुलखलकं 1 A mortar. —2 Bellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उरुलखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. —2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दूतं using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उरुलतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उरुलप, -पन् See उरुलप, उरुलिपिन्.

उरुलपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhravahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उरुका (of. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; निरराज काचन समं महोत्कया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. —2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापसि-तं शक्यं सागरांस्तृणोत्कया H. 1. 86. —3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. —Comp. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. —पात the fall of a meteor. —मालिन् *m.* N. of

one of Siva's attendants. -सुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; MāI. 5. 13.

उल्लुपी 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

उल्लं, -ल्लं 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo. foetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्लं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्लुकः A fire-brand, torch.

उल्लु(ल्लु)ण a 1 Thick clotted. copious, abundant (blood &c.); *बधिरं Mv. 6. 33. -2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54, 64, 12. 37; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20. 41; *रमः U 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23. 25; K. 299. 302. -4 Manifest, clear; वरपरयोद्भवना मार्गः R. 4. 33. -5 Gaudy showy; अद्भुतवर्णनेषेण K 66. -ण ind. Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्लुकसनं Horriplation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लंघ 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond. उल्लंघोच्येः कृत-तदुच्यं Si. 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; Si. 12. 57; Mu. 1. 10. गोचरमुल्लंघयति Ms. 4; K. 160; Si. 3. 29.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लंघित p. p. 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; *अ-उल्लंघन्. -2 Transgressed, violated; *ना-सन् disobedient.

उल्लंघित a. Erected, elevated.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्ललित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्ललपति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावत्तरा प्रखर-दुल्ललपांचार Si. 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उल्लल 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उल्ललसितासितपता-कासहं K. 96; Si. 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle, उल्ललसरासनकुंदलामं Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; MāI. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; Si. 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

-Caus. 1 To cause to jump or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लल a. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; *त splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्ललनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horriplation.

उल्ललित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; *हरणिकेतनः रथः V. 1.

उल्ललमः 1 Joy, delight; मोल्ललमं U. 6; मकौतकोल्ललमं U. 2; उल्ललमः फुल्ललप-केल्ललपलपनमत्तपुसंघयानां S. D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by commencing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदोषयुगदोषप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य युगदोषयोरुपा-तयुल्ललमः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; cf. Chaudr. 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvyaśraṅgā. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्ललसन a. Causing to leap or dance. -नं Splendour.

उल्ललमित a. Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्ललमित a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्ललय a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked -6 Black.

उल्ललय 1 P. To remove, away; दीये-दारुणमपि संतापं इदित्युल्ललयता U. 4.

उल्ललय 1 Speech, words; युक्त म-यापंयुक्तयोल्ललयता U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting; अपेभ, taunt; खल्ल-ल्ललयता संदाः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्ललयिक a. Betraying, indicating.

उल्ललयित a. Calling out; indicat- ing.

उल्ललयं A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उल्लल 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जल-बसंहतिसुल्ललितया Si. 5. 20; K. 30; to furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; विषयो-ल्ललितसंरुंधं H. 3. 146; K. 14. -3 To grind down; polish; संस्कारो-ल्ललितो महामणे; S. 6. 5; R. 6. 32; लघ्वा विवस्वतमिवांल्ललिते Ki. 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write,

draw in a picture; Ku. 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्ललित p. p. 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

उल्लल: 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronnunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance; बहुभि-बहुभांशुवदेकस्याल्लल इत्यने। चामः कामांशुयिः स्वदं: कालः ज्ञानमरोमे सः Chandr. 5. 19.; cf. S. D. 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; खुरखुखोल्लल K. 191; काङ्क्षन् 232.

उल्लल 1 Rubbing, scabbing, scraping &c. -2 Digging up; *Y. I. 188; Ma. 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the स्थंडिल &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्ललयन a. Tearing; K. 50.

उल्ललयित a. Famous, known.

उल्ललय a. Rubbed, polished; मार्गः शाणोल्ललयः Bh. 2. 44.

उल्ललयनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; पादकेशांशुकरोल्ललयनं षण्णा वश (वमः); Y. 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair

उल्ललयनं, उल्ललय Irony; धोराधोरा तु सोल्ललयसंभाषणेः खदयेवदुं S. D. 105; सोल्ललयं ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्ललयित a. Rubbed against.

उल्ललय a. Cotting up.

उल्ललयः A canopy, an awning.

उल्ललय a. Violently moving, excessively tremulous; *स्वान्तं MāI. 5. 3; *कल्ललय K. 302, high or surging; Mv. 5. 2; लालं violently agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36. -लः A large wave or surge.

उल्ललय, उल्ललय See उल्ललय, उल्ललय.

उशनस m. [वश-कनति संप्र. Up. 4, 238] (Nom. sing. उशनस, Voc. sing. उशनन्, उशन, उशनः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asvins. In the Vedas he has the epithet Kavya given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; of. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुशनस कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्यो ज्ञानसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

उशाना *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशिश्र *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -*m.* 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशोभ्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cutting speech.

उशानरा: (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandāhāra) and its inhabitants.

उशी(शी)रः, -र, उशी(शी)रकं The fragrant root of the plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (बॉण्डूल, Mar. काळावाळा); *सनन्यस्तोशारे* S. 3. 9. -री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक *a.* Trading in or selling *Ustara*.

उषु 1 P. (आषात, उषाष, आषाचकार, आषात, उषिच) 1 To burn, consume; आषाचकार कामाग्रिर्विषाचक्रमहानिज्ञं Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189. -2 To punish, obaatiā: त्वंनेष समयोषेत Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष *a.* Burning. -वः 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bellium.

उषण 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. -ण 1 Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषया 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित *p. p.* 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. उष) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -त Habitation.

उष्ण *a.* [उष्-नक् Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; शंशुः करः &c. -2 Sharp, arlot, active; आवदे मातिज्ञानोष्णो बभ्रवानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a taste). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate.

-उष्णः, षण 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रीष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunabine. -4 A deep or feverish sleep. -ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -*Comp.* -अशुः, -करः, -शुः, -शीघ्रि, -रहिमः, -रविः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. -अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उष्कं warm or hot water. -कालः नः, the hot season.

-करण *a.* heating. -नदी the hot river वैतरणी or the river of bell. -वायुः

1 tears. -2 hot vapour. -वारणः -of an umbrella parasol; पदार्थमभोजयित्वा वारणं Ku. 5. 52. -वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु *a.* [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not, being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शिथिलिरे निवीदति तरोरुलालबाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् *m.* Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Gangā, i. e. the Badari (baving hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-म्] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -*Comp.* -अनित *a.* enraged. -आगमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1. the son of Bhrigu. -2. the Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् *m.* the sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* [उष्-आधारे मित्] 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थात्मन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श्, ष्, स् and ह् (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपाद्विरिषोवासि R. 12. 1: उषसि उष्याय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilight (used in dual); उषसौ or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सि The end of the day, evening twilight. -*Comp.* -बुष् *a.* awakening with the morning light, early awaked. -बुध *a.* awakening early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्त Ved. Dawn and night. उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [ओषस्यकारं उष्क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); of. उसा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bāpa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitrlekha, who advised

her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognised Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him: see अनिरुद्ध also].

-*ind.* 1 Early in the morning.

-2 At night -*Comp.* -कालः a cock.

-पतिः, -रमणः -इशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushā.

उष्युः N. of Siva.

उषती = उशती *q. v.*

उषार = उशार *q. v.*

उष्ट्रः [उष्-द्रुक्च Up. 4. 161] 1 A camel; अयोध्यामीशानवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120. 11. 202.

-2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage.

-ह्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [of Pers. *ushtar*; Zend *ustrā*.] -*Comp.*

-कणिका (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. -कान्तः a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशिन *a.* making a noise like a camel.

-गोयुगं a couple of camels -ग्रिवाः, -शिरोधराः piles. -यान्तः camel-litter.

उष्ट्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen wide-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् See under उष्.

उष्णहृ *f.* (Nom. उष्णह्) 1 A Vedio metre of 3 Pādas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each.

-3 A brick sacred to उष्णह्.

उष्णोषः, -व [उष्मोषंते हिनस्त िष्क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turban, diadem, crown; बलाकापाहुरोष्णोषं Mk. 5. 19; पृष्ठ K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीचिन *a.* [उष्णीच-चिन] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. -*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उश *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining.

-सः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सूर्य-इक्षेः समग्रैस्त्वामिव दृपद्युगैर्विप्यते सप्तसप्तः M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34.

-2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumāras. -स 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. -*Comp.* -धवन् *a.* having a bright bow. (-*m.*) N. of Indra. -वासन् *a.* going out early in the morning (as the Asvins.)

उशि *a.* Going (Ved.).

उल्लिखः [अर्थाथं ऊर्] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उल्लिख च. Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox. -या

1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उहू 1 P. (ओहति, उबोह, उहित) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy ; see ऊह्.

उह, उहह ind. An interjection of calling.

उहूः f. [उह-क्] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उहूः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवतीति, अक्-क्वि ऊर्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (a) calling ; (b) compassion ; (c) protection.

ऊह See under वह्.

ऊतिः f. [अक्-क्वि P. III. 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् n 1 An udder (changed to ऊध् in Bah. comp.); सुधं कोष्णेन कुंडो-दनी मेघेनाचभूषाद्भि R. 1 84. -2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधस् or ऊधस् Milk (produced from the udder) ; ऊधस्समिच्छामि त-वोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन a. [ऊर्-हानी अर् Up. 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; किञ्चि-दूनमनूनर्थः क्षारक्षामयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1 ; incomplete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree) ; ऊनद्वि-वर्षे निखलेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old ; ऊनं वायुधिकं वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker, inferior ; ऊनं न सर्वेष्वधिको वषाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this sense used with numerals) ; एकोन less by one ; °चिञ्जलिः 20 minus 1 = 19 ; so °त्रिञ्जत् 29 ; °पञ्चाञ्जत् 49 ; अष्टोऽनं ज्ञत् 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक a. Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient or unfiled. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित p. p. Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् ind. An interjection of (a) interrogation ; (b) anger ; (c) re-

proach, abuse ; (d) arrogance ; (e) envy.

ऊम् a. Protecting. —नः Ved. A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊन] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. : Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (m.) [ऊर्ध्व-कर्मणि ऊ तुलोपश्च Up. 1. 30] The thigh ; ऊरु तद्वस्य बह्वस्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31, 87 ; R. 12. 88 ; (at the end of fem. compounds the form is °रुः or °रुः, but more usually the latter ; रंभोरुः, वामोरुः, करभोरु Voc.). —Comp. —अष्टीवं thigh and knee. —उद्भव a. born or sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3. —ग्लानिः f. weakness of the thigh. —ग्राहः = °रुतभा q. v. —ज, —जम्बन्, —संभव a. sprung from the thigh. (-m.) a Vaisya. —बृहन्, —द्वयस, —मात्र a. as high as or reaching the thigh, knee-deep. —वर्षन् m. n. the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भ्रिज् a. having a rent in the thigh ; see P. IV. 1. 52. —स्तम्भः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (-मा) the plan'tain tree.

ऊरुया (स्वर f.) [ऊर्ध्व-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahma or Paru-asha) ; of. Ma. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज् f. [of. P. III. 2. 177] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food ; oft with इत् ; इत्वे त्वा ऊर्जे, इत्त्वूर्जे वृत्तिर्नि &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika (as giving vigour and energy) ; Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of विश्वामित्र (reckoned among the seven Rishis of the third Manvantara). —जां 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength,

sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Vaisiṣṭha. —जे Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, streng-then, nourish. -2 (A.) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जस्य a. Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् n. [ऊर्ज्-असुत्] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जश्चत् a. 1 Rich in food ; juicy, succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vi-gorous.

ऊर्जश्चल a. [ऊर्जस्-चलच्] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50 ; Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Mā. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जश्चिन् a. Mighty, strong, great ; U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with con-tempt.

ऊर्जित a. 1 (a) Powerful, strong, mighty ; मातृकं च पशुर्जितं वधत् R. 11. 64 ; Bb. 2. 76 ; vigorous, strong (speech) ; Si. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13. (b) Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior ; excellent, beautiful ; °श्रीः Si. 16. 85 ; मकरोजितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1. 93 ; Mā. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited ; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased ; deep, grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —ते 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जित् a. Abounding in food.

ऊर्ण [ऊर्ध्व-व Up. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. —Comp. —नाभा, —पट, —नाभिः a spider. —प्रद, —वस् a. soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. —Comp. —विष्टः a ball of wool. —चल, —चत् a. woollen. —सूत्रं a thread of wool. —स्तका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णासु n. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. —2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. —3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्णु 2 U. [ऊर्णो (र्णो)ति, ऊर्णते, ओर्णते-ओर्णते, ऊर्णनाच-नुचे, ओर्ण-र्णो गुं-वति, ऊर्ण-र्ण-विष्यति-ते, ऊर्ण गुं विद्ते, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णनाच स श-कौर्षेर्वाचनारणामोक्तिर्नि Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si. 20. 14. —2 To cover oneself. —Caus. ऊर्णावयति. —Desid. ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णन-नु-विष्यति.

ऊर्णु = उर्णु q. v.

ऊर्णर 1 A vessel for measuring oorn (such as a bushel). —रः A hero. —2 A Rakshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व a. 1 Erect, upright, above; केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. —2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, पादा &c. —3 High, superior, upper. —4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). —5 Torn (as hair). —6 Thrown up. —र्ध्वे Elevation, height. —र्ध्वे ind. 1 Upwards, aloft, above. —2 In the sequel (= उपरिष्टात्). —3 In a high tone, aloud. —4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते स्वहादूर्ध्वेनास्त्राय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्वे संवसरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितृस्त्वर्ध्वे Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death; अत ऊर्ध्वे henceforward, hereafter. —Comp. —अङ्गुलि a. with uplifted finger. —अचन a. going upwards. (—न) motion above. —आवर्तः rearing of a horse. —आसितः the plant Momordica Charantia (कारवेल). —इहचः motion or tendency upwards. —कच, —केश a. 1. having the hair erect. —2. one whose hair is torn. (—चा) N. of Keto. —कंठ a. with the neck upraised. (—ठी) N. of a plant (महाशतावरी). —ऊर्ण a. with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. —कर्मन् n. —क्रिया 1. motion upwards. —2. action for attaining a high place. (—m.) N. of Vishnu. —कायः, —य the upper part of the body. —कृष्ण a. having the sharp qualities stirred up; effervescing (?). —ग, —गामिन् a. 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Kn. 5. 23. —2. being on high. —3. virtuous, pious (—गा) 1. a kind of disease. —2. N. of Vishnu; °पुर the city of Harischandra. —गत् a. gone up, risen, ascended. —गति a. going upwards. (—तिः f.) —गमः, —गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. —2. going to heaven. —3. going above (as life). —चरण, —पाद a. having the feet upwards. (—पा) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —चिद् a. Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जाड, —ऊ, —शु a. [ऊर्ध्वं जाडु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. —2. long-shanked. —तिलकिन् a. having a sectarian mark

on the forehead. —द्वं (द्व) केशः N. of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —दृष्टि, —नेत्र a. 1. looking upwards. —2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitions. (—ष्टिः f.) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देवः a superior deity, i. e. Vishnu. —देहः a funeral ceremony; निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलाजलिं Rām. —नभस् a. being above in the clouds. —पथः the upper region, the ether. —पतनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —पुङ्गु —दृक्, a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmana. —पूर् ind. full to the brim, full to overflowing; °रं पूर्यते Sk. —पृदिन a. Ved. spotted above. (—श्रिः) a sacrificial feast. —बहिस् a. Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (—m.) a kind of Manes called सोमप. —बाहुः a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —बुधन a. Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —भागः 1. the upper part. —2. any part of a word coming after another part. —भास् a. 1. being upwards. —2. enjoying the upper part. (—m.) the submarine fire. —नधिन् a. living in perpetual ostentatiousness, a Brahmachārin. —मानं an instrument for measuring altitude. —मायु a. Sending forth a loud noise. —मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —मुख a. having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (—खं) the upper part of the mouth. —मूल a. having the roots upwards. —सौहृदिक a. happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् a. [ऊर्ध्वदूर्ध्वं नाशः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—m.) 1. N. of Siva. —2. Bhtshme. —लिंगः N. of Siva. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्धन् m. the atmosphere. —वाता, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —वृत्त a. put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmana). —श्रापिन् a. sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—m.) N. of Siva. —श्लोषनं vomiting. —श्लोषं ind. so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —स्वासाः expiration. —सातु a. rising higher and higher. (—m. —n.) the top of a mountain. —सथ a. being above, superior. —स्थितिः f. 1. the rearing of a horse. —2 a horse's back. —3. elevation, superiority. —सोतस् m. 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वरेतस्

—2. N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. —3 a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्ध्विः m. f. [ऊर्ध्वि अर्धे इव Up. 4. 44]

1 A wave, billow; पयो वेत्तवत्याश्चलोमि Mo. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —2 Current, flow —3 Light. —4 Speed, velocity. —5 A fold or plait in a garment. —6 A row, line. —7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहो जरादृष्ट्यं क्षुत्पिपासे बहुभयः. —8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —9 The course of a horse. —10 Missing, regretting. —11 Association, number, quantity. —Comp. —मालिन् a. wreathed or adorned with waves. (—m.) the ocean.

ऊर्मित् a. 1 Wavy, undulating. —2 Crooked. —3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. —2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave). —3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. —4 The humming of a bee. —5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् a. Wavy, undulating. ऊर्मिल N. of the wife of Lakshma. णः पार्थिवीमुद्वद्वद्बृहद्दो लक्ष्मणस्तब्रजान्मथोर्मिल R. 11 54.

ऊर्ध्व a. Wavy, undulating. —र्ध्वं Night.

ऊर्ध्व a. Extensive, great. —र्ध्वः 1 Submarine fire. —2 A receptacle of water —3 A cloud. —4 A stable for cattle. —5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्ध्व a. Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —र्ध्वः N. of Rudra.

ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil. ऊर्ध्वगं A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवताड). ऊलपिन् A porpoise; see उलपिन्.

ऊलूक = उलूक q. v. ऊष् 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊषः [ऊष्-ऊषायां-क] 1 Salt ground. —2 An acid. —3 A cleft, fissure. —4 The cavity of the ear. —5 The Malaya mountain. —6 Dawn, daybreak (—व according to some). —7 Semen. —षी Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. —2 Salt; pepper.

ऊषणः The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (बिन्नक) —णः, —णः 1 Black pepper. —2 Ginger.

ऊषर [ऊष-मलर्णयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —रः, —रं A barren spot with saline soil; न हि तस्मात्कलं तस्य सुकृष्टाद्दृष्टव्यं Pt. 1. 47; Si. 14. 46. —Comp. —जं 1. salt produced from salt soil. —2. a kind of magnet

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desire &c.); Pt. 5. 12.

ऊषवत् = ऊषर G. q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म a. Hot. —उष्मः 1 Heat. —2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot season, summer. —3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. —5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स् and ह्; applied also to क्, ख्, ज्ञे and अः. —Comp. —अंतः ending in an Ushman. —अंतःश्वाः (m. pl.) the sounds called Ushman and semivowels. —ऊषमः approach of summer. —य a. drinking the steam of hot food. (—यः) 1. fire. —2. a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण, -ष्य a. Ved. Hot, steaming. ऊष्मयते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह I. 1 A rarely P. (ऊहिते, ऊह-चकार-बके, ऊहितुं, ऊहित) 1. To note, mark, observe. —2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्युहति पठितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. —3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहां चक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 3. 48, 15. 123 —4 To reason, deliberate about. —5 To reckon upon (with loc.). —6 To wait for. —7 To be regarded as. —II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. —2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19.

ऊह a. Observed, perceived. —ऊः [ऊहश्] 1 A change, modification.

—2 A guess, conjecture. —3 Examination and determination. —4 Under- standing. —5 Reasoning, arguing. —6 Supplying an ellipsis. —7 Attributing, ascribing —8 Collection. —Comp. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration, of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊह Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊह्नि a. Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. —2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (of. अक्षीहिणी).

ऊष pot. p. 1 Inferable, to be investigated. —2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऋ.

ऋ ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऋ I. 1 P. (ऋच्छति, आर, आर्षति, अरिष्यति, ऋत; caus. अर्षयति; desid अरिष्यति) 1 To go, move; अंभस्त्रायामच्छा- वृच्छति Si. 4. 44. —2 To rise, lead towards. —II. 3 P. (इषति, आर, ऋ) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. —2 To move, shake. —3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. —4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमिषति. —5 To disolay. —III. 5 P. (ऋणोति, ऋण) 1 To injure, hurt. —2 To attack. —Caus (अर्षयति, अर्षयत्, अर्षयति) 1 To throw, cast, sting; fix or implant in; इषि शल्यमर्षति R. 8. 87. —2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.)? वामप्रकोटापितहेमदेवः Ku. 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; करपलवापित Si. 9. 54. —3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अयमे पदमर्षयति इ R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रावित्ता S. 6. 15. drawn in a picture; 2. R. 31; दारदेने- Amaru. 62; V. 4. 35; Mn. 7. 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्षयति प्रतिष्ठा R. G. —4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इषि सुतस्याभरणमर्षयति S. 1. 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. —5 To give up,

sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कर्त्तव्येणाज्ञादौ आरमानमर्षयतः S. D. 2. —6 To give back, restore; R. 19, 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amaru. 94; Ms. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. —7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऋजण a. Wounded, injured, hurt. ऋजयं [ऋजयह] 1 Wealth. —2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रज्य. —3 Gold. —Comp. —आदानः an inheritor, heir. —ग्रहणं receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1. division of property, partition. —2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन्-हर, -हारिन् m. 1. an heir. —2. a co-heir.

ऋक. ऋकर a. Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऋभः [ऋभ-स किञ्च Uq. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. —2 N. of a mountain. —3 N. of a plant (मञ्जुक). —ऋः, —ऋः 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. —2 A sign of the zodiac. —3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —ऋः (m pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —ऋः The north. —ऋः A —Comp. —नंदा The plant Argyreia female bear. [of. Gr. arkos; L. ursus]. —Comp. —गंधा the Plant Argyreia. Argentea (जामली, महश्चेता क्षीरविधारी). —वधिकः the plant Batatas Panlou-

lata. —ऋकं the drole of stars. —नाथः, —ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. —नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राज, —जा 1. The moon. —2. Jambvat, the king of bears. —हरिश्चरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऋक्षवत् m. N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वपुस्त्रिवायुक्षवत्स्तदेषु R. 5. 44; ऋक्षवंतं गिरिभेदमध्यास्ते नर्मवां पि- वन् Ram.

ऋषीक a. Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddes.

ऋक्षरः [ऋक्षरत् Uq. 3. 75] 1 A priest (ऋषिः). —2 A thorn. —रा, -रः Shower of rain; stream.

ऋक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऋधापति Den. U. 1 To tremble. —2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऋधावत् a. Ved. Raging, violent. ऋच् 6 P. (ऋचति, आचर्ष, आर्षति अर्षितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; याम्यं नाचधसुच्यते Rv. 8. 38. 10. —2 To cover, soreen. —3 To shine.

ऋच् f. [ऋच्यते स्तुतेनया, ऋच् कल्पे किञ्च] 1 A hymn (in general). —2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); जेषा विदित्वा वागुचो यजुषि सामनि Sat. Br. —3 The collective body of the Rigveda (pl.); ऋचः सामनि जज्ञिरे Bv. 10. 90. 9. —4 Splendour (for ह्व). —5 Praise. —6 Warshl.

-Comp. —अयनं [ऋचायने] N. of a book, ऋचायण; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pāṇini. —आयनं the time for reciting the Vedas. —गाया N. of a certain song. —तंत्र, -व्याकरण N. of the Parisiśhas of the Sāma-veda. —भाजू a. partaking of a Rik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). —विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. —वेद; the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ashṭakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas; according to another arrangement into 10 Mandalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvakas, and comprises 1000 Suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda. —सान (°ने dual) the verses Rik and Sāman. °शृंग; N. of Viṣṇu. अगम a. Having the character of a Rik.

अगमत्, अगमिन् a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

अगमिय a. Praaiseworthy.

अचसु a Praising.

अचीकः [अच-ईक] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

अचीषः A hell. —अं A frying-pan.

अच्छ 6 P. (अच्छति, आच्छति, आच्छते, आच्छितुं) 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

अच्छका Wish, desire.

अच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

अजू I. 1 A. (अज्जेते, अज्जितं, अज्जित) 1 To go. -2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. -4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज

अजिप्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

अजीक a. [अज् गती ईकृत् किञ्च Uṇ. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled.

—का 1 Smoke. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of a mountain.

अजीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

अजीष a. Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —अं 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. 4 Water (Sāy.).

अजीषिच a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

अजु, अजुक [अजेयति यद्वा अर्जु-उ Tv.] (जु or ज्वी f.) (compar. अजीयम्, superl. अजिड) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमां स पश्यन् अजुनेव चक्षुषा Kn. 5. 32; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; °प्रणाम B. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable; beneficial, good. -Comp. —आयत a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Kn. 3. 45; M. 2. 7. —कृत a. acting righteously. —गः 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. —गाय a. Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षर N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitāksharā.

—रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि a. granting auspicious gifts.

अजुषा, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; Si. 20. 9.

अजुषा ind. Straight, right.

अजूक 8 U To straighten, rectify.

अजूषति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

अजूषा ind. In a straight line.

अजूषु a. Honest, upright.

अजूष्व a. Going straight-forward.

अजूषी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets).

अजू I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for. -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

अजमान a. 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. -अः A cloud.

अण a. [अण-क] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. —नं 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अणु); अणं कृ to incur debt; अणं द्वा to pay off or discharge debt; अणं अणं (विणुं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. षन). -4 A fort, strong-hold. -5 Water. -6 Land.

-Comp. —अंतकः the planet Mars. —अपनयनं. —अपनोदनं. —अपाकरणं. —द्वारं. —हुक्तिः. —मोक्षः. —मोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं ' recovery of a debt ', receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). —उद्वहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or (by friendly or legal proceedings). —अणं (अणार्ण) debt for a debt, debt incurred to

liquidate another debt. —कर्तुं a. one who gets into debt. —काति a. one to whom praise is due as a debt; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sāy.). —दस्त a. indebted, involved in debt. —ग्रहः 1. borrowing (money). -2. a borrower. —ग्रहित् a. borrowing. (-m) a debtor, borrower. —चित् a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. —दात्, दायित् a. one who pays a debt. —दासः [अणत् मोचनेन कृते दासः 1 one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; अणमोचनेन दासत्वमभ्युपगतः अणदासः Mit. —अरकुणः. —मार्गणः security, bail. —हुक्का released from debt. —हुक्का &c. see अणपयनं. —लेक्यं ' dept-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जोत्सा).

अणवत्, —वत्, or अणवत् a. One who is in debt, indebted.

अणिकः [अणमस्यस्य-उत्] A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

अणित् a. A debtor, one indebted; to another (on any account).

अण A. अनीयते (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, contemn. -2 To pity. -3 To go. -4 To rival; have power.

अणत् a. [अण-क] 1 Proper, right. -2 Honest, true; Bg. 10 14; Me. 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected.

-4 Bright, luminous (शीत) -5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by; सुजेन अता = सुखार्ते; so दुःखं, कामं. —त ind. Rightly, properly. —ता 1 A sacrifice. -2 The sun (n. also). —तं (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious.) -2 Scored custom, pious action. -3 Divine law, divine truth. -4 Abolition. -5 Water; सत्यं वा अजेन परिषिचामि. -6 Truth (in general), right; अतासुते Ms. 1. 29, 2 52, 8. 61, 104. -7 Truth (personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharmas). -8 Livelihood by picking or gleanng grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); अतमुच्छशिलं वृक्षं Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an action. -10 Agreeable speech. -11 N. of an Aditya. -12 The Supreme Spirit. (In the Vedas अत is usually interpreted by Sāyana to mean ' water,' ' sun ' or ' sacrifice, where European scholars take it in the sense of ' divine truth,' ' faith ' &c.)

-Comp. —अ, —जात a. Ved. of a true nature, sprung from sacred truth. —जातस्य a. (Sāy.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. —जित् a. Ved. gaining the right. —जा a. (Sāy.) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacre

law.—युद्ध *a.* shining with truth.
 —धामन *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature.
 2. having an imperishable place.
 (—*m.*) *N.* of Vishnu.—धीति *a.*
 Ved. of true disposition, or receiv-
 ing true praise.—इवजः *N.* of Siva.
 —नी *a.* leading in the right way.
 —वर्णः = ऋतुवर्णः *q. v.*—वेद्यः *a.* sacrifice
 lasting one day.—वेद्यश्च *a. Ved.* hav-
 ing a perfect shape. (—*m.*) one
 whose form consists of water; *i. e.*
 Varuṇa.—वृत्तः 1. a god who con-
 sumes sacrificial food.—2. one whose
 form is truth.—युक्ति *f.* true appli-
 cation of a bymn.—युद्ध *a.* going to
 a sacrifice.—वाक्य *Ved.* true speech.
 —सद् *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or
 truth. (—*m.*) fire.—मदनं, —नी the
 right or usual altar.—सायू *a.* pervad-
 ing truth; steady in religious belief.
 —स्था *a.* standing right.
 ऋतंभरः God, upholder of truth.
 ऋतयति To desire sacrifice.
 ऋतया *ind.* Through desire of re-
 ward.

ऋतयति Lord of sacrifices or of
 divine truth.

ऋतायन *a. Ved.* 1 Bestowing food.
 —2 Possessed of sacrifice.—3 Of true
 nature or character; according to
 fixed order, pious.

ऋतायुध *a.* Increaser of sacrifice,
 water, or of truth; holy-minded(?).
 ऋत(ता)यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.
 ऋतेन *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly,
 honestly, justly.

ऋतिः [ऋ-किर्] An army.—*f.* 1
 Going, motion.—2 Assault, combat.
 —3 Abuse, censure.—4 Emulation,
 envy.—5 A road.—6 Manner of pro-
 ceeding.—7 Prosperity.—8 Fitness,
 truth.—9 Remembrance.—10 Misfor-
 tune.—11 Protection.—2 Auspicious-
 ness (most of these meanings are
 found only in lexicons).

ऋतिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain.
 —2 Unfortunate.

ऋतीयति *Den. P.* 1 To quarrel, fight.
 —2 To be ashamed.

ऋतीया 1 Censure, reproach.—2
 Shame.

ऋतीयु *a.* Able to resist, enduring;
 overpowering an assailant.

ऋतुः [ऋ-तु-क्चि Up. 1. 71] 1 A
 season, period of the year, commonly
 reckoned to be six; (शिशिश्च वसंतश्च
 वर्षाभ्यो वर्षाः शिशिश्च; sometimes only five;
 शिशिर and हिम or हेमन्त being counted
 together; cf. वसंतो हेमन्तशिशिरयोः समसि-
 न Alt. Br.—2 An epoch, a period, any
 fixed or appointed time.—3 Menstru-
 ation, courses, menstrual discharge.
 —4 A period favourable for concep-

tion; वरसुतुषु नैवाभियमनं Pt. 1; ऋतुः
 स्वाभाविकाः ऋणोरात्रयः बोद्धव्यस्तुतः Ms.
 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79.—5 Any
 fit season or right time.—6 Fixed
 order or rule.—7 Light, splendour.
 —8 A month.—9 *N.* of Vishnu.—10A
 symbolical expression for the num-
 ber 'six'.—11 A kind of collyrium.
 —Comp.—अंतः 1. the close of a sea-
 son.—2. termination of menstruation.
 कालः, समयः, —वेला 1. the time of
 menstruation, time favourable for
 conception, *i. e.* 15 nights from
 menstrual discharge; see ऋतु above.
 —2. the duration of a season.—वणः, the
 seasons taken collectively.—वामिन *a.*
 having intercourse with a wife (at
 the time fit for concep-tion, *i. e.* after
 the period of menstruation).—ग्रहः
 a libation offered to the seasons, a
 kind of sacrifice.—घामन् *m.* *N.* of
 Vishnu.—पतिः 1. the lord of seasons.
i. e. the spring.—2 *N.* of Agni.—वर्णः
N. of a king of Ayodhyā; son of
 Ayutāyā, a descendant of Ikshvāku.
 [Nala, king of Nishadba, entered
 into his service after he had lost his
 kingdom and suffered very great
 adversity. He was 'profoundly skill-
 ed in dice' and he exchanged with
 Nala this skill for his skill in horse-
 manship; and by virtue of it the
 king succeeded in taking Nala to
 Kundinapura before Damayanti
 had put into execution
 her resolve of taking a second
 husband].—पर्यायः, वृत्तिः the revolu-
 tion of the seasons.—पाः *m.* *N.* of
 Indra.—पात्रं the cup in which the
 libation is offered.—प्रास *a.* fertile,
 fruitful.—सुखं the beginning or first
 day of a season.—चाजः a sacrifice
 offered to the seasons.—राजः the
 spring.—लिंगं 1. a characteristic or
 sign of the season (as the blossom
 of the mango tree in spring).—2. a
 symptom of menstruation.—ष्टा(—स्था)
a. fixed at the proper seasons.—सं-
 शारः 'collection of the seasons,' *N.* of
 Kālidāsa's work on the six seasons.
 —संधिः 1. the junction of two seasons.
 —2. the last day in the bright fort-
 night (पूर्णिमासी) and in the dark one
 (दशमी).—सायुधं diet &c. suited to
 the season.—स्तोमः a kind of sacri-
 fice.—स्नाना woman who has bath-
 ed after menstruation and who is,
 therefore, fit for sexual intercourse;
 धर्मलोपमयादाज्ञीयुतुस्नानाभिर्मा स्मरन् R.
 1. 76.—स्नानं bathing after mens-tru-
 ation.

ऋतुमत् *a. Ved.* 1 Coming regularly.
 —2 Enjoying the seasons.—ती A
 woman during her courses.
 ऋतस्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to
 the season.—2 Devoted to or worship-

ping the seasons (as divinities).
 ऋतुय *ind.* 1 In order, duly.—2
 Precisely, exactly.—3 At the right
 or fixed time.

ऋतविय, ऋतव्य *a.* 1 Due, regular.—2
 Conforming to, or familiar with cere-
 monial rules.—3 Menstruating.—4
 Being in the period most favourable
 to conception.—*n* Menstruation.

ऋते *ind.* Except, without, with
 the exception of (usually with abl.).
 ऋते कौर्यस्त्रिमायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि
 मां प्रतिमुते तुंगमात् R. 3. 63; पापाहूते
 S. 6. 22; Ka. 1. 51; 2. 57; some-
 times with acc. ऋतेऽपि रवां न अभिषंपति
 सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

ऋत्विज् *a. Ved.* Sacrificing at
 the proper season or regularly.
 —*m.* A priest who officiates at a
 sacrifice; यज्ञस्य वेद्यस्युत्पिजं Rv. 1. 1
 1; ऋत्विज्यज्ञकुटुम्बते Y. 1. 35; of,
 Ms. 2. 143 also; the four chief
 Bṛhijāya ure हीतु, उद्गातु, अज्ययुं and ब्र-
 ह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are
 enumerated.

ऋतुवर *a. Ved.* Mild, kind.
 ऋध् 4, 5 P. (ऋधति, ऋधोति,
 आनर्धे, आधीति, अधितुं, ऋध्); sometimes
 7 P. (ऋणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish,
 thrive, succeed; नावद्ध ऋधसुधोति Ms.
 9. 322.—2 To grow, increase (fig.
 also)—3 To cause to succeed, make
 prosper, us.—4 To satisfy, grati-
 fy, please, propitiate; Mā. 5. 29.
 —5 To accomplish.—Desid. ईर्षति or
 अर्दिषति.

ऋध् *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving,
 rich; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R.
 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6; splen-
 didly furnished; संदिरं Ku. 7. 55.
 —2 Increased, growing.—3 Stored
 (as grain).—ऋः *N.* of Vishnu
 —ऋं 1 Increase, growth.—2 A
 demonstrated conclusion; distinct
 result.

ऋद्धि *f.* [ऋ-ध-क्चि] 1 Growth,
 increase.—2 Success, prosperity;
 affluence, good fortune.—3 Eleva-
 tion, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11.
 —4 (a) Extent, magnitude, excel-
 lence; Ku. 2. 58. (b) Grandeur,
 magnificence; स्वत्काथि वः कीदितं Mā.
 5. 22.—5 Supernatural power or
 supremacy, perfection.—6 Accom-
 plishment.—7 Prosperity personified
 as the wife of Kubera.—8 *N.* of
 Pārvatī, and of Lakshmi.—9 *N.* of
 a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवली, गु-
 रुहर्षेण)—Comp.—काम *a.* desiring
 increase or prosperity.—संज्ञास्त्रिया
 manifestation of supernatural
 power.

ऋद्धिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy,
 respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.
 ऋयत् *a. Ved.* Prospering, thriving;
 ऋयः having abundant wealth.

अथर्व (अ) ind. 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Partic. larly. -5 Truly.

अथर्व, -अथर्व, अथर्व 6 P. To kill, injure.

अथर्वीसं Ved 1 Warmth of the earth; fire. -2 A feature, rent, abyss.

अथर्वु a. Ved. 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Adityas.). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far.

-**इ** 1 A deity, divinity a god dwelling in heaven. -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. -3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, amith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi divine beings called Ribhu, Vibhvan and Vāja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised super-human powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Aavins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvashtri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices. —M. W.]

अथर्वुसः 1 N. of Indra. -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of Siva.

अथर्विन् m. [अथर्वः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अथर्वति इति] (Nom. अथर्वुसः acc. pl. अथर्वुकाः) 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A Ribhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over Ribhus.

अथर्व a. Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

अथर्वन् a. Shining far.

अथर्वकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

अथर्वी A kind of musical instrument.

अथर्व (A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To Kill.

अथर्व a. [अथर्व-कर्मणि क्यप्] To be killed. -**इ** 1 A white-footed antelope. -**वर्ष** Killing. -**उ** 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2 N. of the god of love. -**वृ** a pit for catching antelopes. -**वृ** a. having the feet of an antelope.

अथर्व I. 6 P. [अथर्वति, आथर्वति, आथर्व, अथर्वितुं, अथर्व] 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. -II. 1 P. (अथर्वति) 1 To blow. -2 To glide.

अथर्वभः [अथर्व-अमक् Up. 3. 123] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अथर्वभः a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as अथर्वभः, भरतर्भः &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; श्वस्तुभवाभिः); Si. 11. 1; अथर्वभोऽथर्वो यतिः Ary & S. 141 -5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A bear's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicines. -9 N. of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Vishnu. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). -**मी** 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A cow. -3 A window. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (झुझुंसी); also another plant. (शिराला). -**उ** 1 N. of a mountain. -**वृ** 1 N. of a country. -**वृ** 1 N. of Siva.

अथर्वका N. of a medicinal plant.

अथर्वभरः A small or young bull.

अथर्विः [cf. Up. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (s. g. अथर्विः, अथर्विः, अथर्विः &c.). These Rishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or seers of the Vedic hymns; अथर्वो मंत्रद्वारो वसिष्ठः इत्यादि; or, according to Yaska, वसिष्ठः स अथर्विः, i. e. they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sūkta the अथर्विः is mentioned along with the देवता, अथर्विः and विनियोग. The later works mention seven Rishis or Saptarishayas, whose names, according to Sat. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, बृहस्पति, कश्यप and अथर्विः; according to Mahābhārata, मरीचि, अथर्विः, अथर्विः, अथर्विः, अथर्विः and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajāpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, i. e. वसिष्ठ and अथर्विः, अथर्विः and अथर्विः. In astronomy the seven Rishis form the constellation of " the Great Bear "). -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षिः, ब्रह्मर्षिः or तपस्विः, sometimes four more are added; महर्षिः, परमर्षिः, श्रुतर्षिः and कादर्षिः). -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -**उ** 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -**वृ** a. mak-

ing one's appearance. -**गिरिः** N. of a mountain in Magadha. -**वृ** Ved. inspiring the Isinger. -**उ** n. the master of a Rishi. -**जामला**, -**जामलिक** the plant अथर्विका. -**तर्पण** libation offered to the Rishis. -**पंचमी** N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women). -**शोक** the plant अथर्विका. -**वृ** a. connected or related to the Rishi.

-**मनस्** a. inspired -**इ** the beginning of a Manḍala composed by a Rishi. -**पञ्चा** a sacrifice offered to a Rishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). -**लोकः** the world of the Rishis. -**स्तोत्र** 1. praise of the Rishi. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

अथर्वित a. Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

अथर्वित् a. Praising a Rishi.

अथर्वित् a. Ved. Accompanied by sages.

अथर्वि (**श्री**) कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.),

अथर्व a. (अथर्व-गती-कृ) 1 Going. -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. -**इ** 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A fire-brand. -3 Glowing fire. -4 A Rishi (who sees the Mantras).

अथर्विः m. f. [अथर्व-किण्वे-किण्व] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general). -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.) -**उ** 1. a shining with weapons.

अथर्वित् a. Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

अथर्व [अथर्व-क्यप्] A white-footed antelope. -**वर्ष** A kind of leprosy. -**उ** 1. a kind of leprosy. -**अंका**, -**केतना** केशु N. of Aniruddha. -**मता** the plant Asparagus Racemosus (= अथर्व-श्रीका). -**मता** the plant अथर्विका. -**जिह्वं** a kind of leprosy. -**शोक** N. of several plants; अथर्विका, अथर्विका, अथर्विका near the lake Pampa which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chieft Sngriva; अथर्विकात् पंपायाम्; अथर्विकात् पुष्पितमुना. -**शुभ** N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhanaka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead and hence called ' Rishyasinga ' or deer-horned. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great 'drought' well nigh devastated the country or Anga, its king Lomapada at the advice of Brahmanas, caused

Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copi-

ous showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers.]

कश्यपः A painted or white-footed antelope.

कृष्ण *a.* Ved. Great, high, noble. —*व्यः* N. of Indra and Agni.

कृहत् *a.* Ved. Small, weak.

ऋ.

ऋ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (ऋः)

1 N. of Bhairava —2 A Dānava or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. —2 Re-

collection. —3 Motion, going. —*n.* The breast.

ऋ १ P. (ऋणाति, ईर्ष) To go, move

लृ, लृ.

लृ *ind.* 1 The earth. —2 A mountain. —3 The mother of the gods. —4 The female nature. —5 A

mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with लृ or लृ, except some of the technical names or

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; e. g. लृङ् and लृट्).

लृ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* Siva. —*f.* = लृ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

ए *m.* N. of Vishnu —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a* [इकम्] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14. —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकाव्ययं सम S. 7; मनस्ये-

कं चक्षुस्तेकं कर्मण्येकं गङ्गात्मनां H. 1. 101. —4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. —6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; पाथिव, धनुर्धरा, ऐश्वर्ये M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Mc. 30, 78. —9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of

'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults; त्वदेकेषु Kū. 3. 15 your arrow only; सो भोगिकचन्द्रस्युहः एका—अन्यः or अपरः the one—the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of Vishnu, the Supremo being. —का N. of Durgā. [cf. Persian yak; L. *aquas*]. —*Comp.* —अंशः a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *a.* 1.

having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-का) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -अक्षर *a.* monosyllabic. (-रि) 1. a monosyllabic. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. कोशा a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. °सिभावः the production of only one syllable, contraction. -अग्र *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्विभक्त्या R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; सुनमेकाग्रमासीन् Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (ग्रा) (in Math.) the whole of the long-side of a figure which is undivided. °चित्त, °मनस्य *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्तं, चित्तना intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °बुद्धि *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. -अग्र्य = °अग्र. (-ग्र्यं) concentration -अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishnu. (-नं) 1. a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. -अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. -अंघ्रः a kind of horse. -अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. -अनंशः the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kuhu or day of new moon (born together with Krishna and worshipped with Krishna and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). -अनुदिष्ट *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-ष्टं) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अन *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; °शैत्यात्कृत्वा विदेशाः Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकतनुं Bb. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109. (-तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; श्वेतो विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exclusive resource, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महोपतः Si. 2. 83. (-तं, -तेन, -तमः, ते) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very much; चयमन्येकांततो निःसृष्टः Dh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft in comp.; °विद्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भीरु Mu. 3. 5. always timid; so एकांतकण very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one ob-

ject only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jains. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. -अंतर *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (-रि) a kind of fever. -अंतिक *a.* final, conclusive. -अंतिर्यं devotion to one object. -अंतिर्यं *a.* devoted to one object only. (-मः) a worshipper of Vishnu. -अर्कं one and the same food. (-काः) °आदिन् a mess-mate. -अवधुः a heifer one year old. -अयन *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-नं) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा श्लेष्टस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimsously. °गत = एकायन q. v. -अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. -अर्थ *a.* having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (-र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. -अचम *a.* inferior or less by one. -अवच *a.* made up of the same components. -अशीत or °तितम *a.* eighty-first. अशीतिः *f.* eighty-one. -अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashtakā after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). -अशील *a.* having one kernel. (-ला) N. of a plant (बुकवृक्ष). -अह्न (हः) 1. the period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अहरा a day's journey. -आतपत्र *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47, °नां भुषं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19 -आत्मन *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. -आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. -आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. -आवलिः, ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c; एकावली कंठविषुषणं च Vikr. 1. 30; ललावितये एकावली लला V. 1. -2. (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; शब्दमेतदुपान्वेते वापि यथापूर्वं परसं । विशेषणतया यत्र वस्तु लैकावली द्विधा ॥ K. P. 10; of. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रं कर्णादिभ्यांति

कर्णौ दोस्तंमश्लितौ &c. and Bk. 2. 19. -उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. -उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. -उदका (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5. 71. -उदरा, -रा uterine (brother or sister). -उदात्त *a.* having one Udatta accent. -उद्दिष्टं v Shradhdha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors, Ms. 4. 110. -ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. -ऊर्य *a.* consisting of one verse (ऊर्य). -एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकनृप्यनृपाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; B. 17. 83. (कं), -एकैकज्ञः *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; °कं निदिशन् S. 7 pointing to each severally. -आवाः a continuous current. -कपाल *a.* consisting of or contained in one cup. -कर *a.* (-रि *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2. (-रि *f.*) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. -कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, cooperating, having made common cause with; co worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्येण Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (रिं) sole or same business. -कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time (-लं, -ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. °भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. -कुडला N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Senha -कुष्ठं a kind of leprosy; दुष्प्राशनं येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुष्ठं प्रवक्ष्येसाधुं Susr. -कीरि the milk of one (nurse &c.). -करुण *a.* the Supreme spirit. -गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रुः, -रुका) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). -ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-मा) the same village. -चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. °वर्तिन् *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. -चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Kt. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5 gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. -चरण *a.* having only one foot. -चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2, going alone ca with one follower or only. (-णी) a loyal wife. -चिन्त *a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one ob-

ject. -2. unanimity ; एकचिन्तीयुय
H. 1 unanimously ; *ता fixedness
of mind, agreement, unanimity.
-चिन्तनं thinking of only one object.
-चेतसु, मनसु a. unanimous ; see
चित्त. -चोदन a. resting upon one
rule. (-न्) referring to in the singular
number. -जा a. 1. born alone or
single. -2. growing alone (a tree) ;
Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind.
-4. uniform, unchanging. -जा, -जा
a brother or sister of the same
parents. -जन्मसु m. 1 a king. -2.
a Sūdra ; see *जाति below. -जात
a. born of the same parents. -जाति
a. 1. once born. -2. belonging to
the same family or caste. (-तिः) a
Sūdra (opp. द्विजम्भन्) ; ब्राह्मण। क्षत्रियो
वैश्ययो वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु
ज्ञानो नास्ति तुंपचना ॥ Ma. 10. 4 ; 8.
270. -जातीय a. of the same kind
or family. -ज्या the chord of an arc ;
sine of 30. -ज्योतिषु m. N. of
Siva. -जान a. concentrated or fixed
on one object only, closely
attentive ; ब्रह्मकृतानमनसो हि ब्रह्मिह-
मिथाः Mv. 9. 11. (-जः) 1. atten-
tion fixed on one object only. -2.
musical harmony, = *तालः. -तालः
harmony, accurate adjustment of
song, dance, and instrumental music
(of. तौर्यिक). (-ली) an instrument
for beating time, any instrument
having but one note. -तीर्थिन् a.
1. bathing in the same holy water.
-2. belonging to the same religious
order ; Y. 2. 137. (-मः) a fellow-
student, spiritual brother. -तेजन
a. Ved. having only one shaft (an
arrow). -त्रिंशत् f. thirty-one ; *त्रिंश
31st. -त्रिकः a kind of sacrifice per-
formed in or lasting for a day. -वृक्षः
दंता "one-tusked," epithets of Ganesa.
-वृत्तिन् m. N. of a class of Sannyā-
sins or beggars (otherwise called
हंस). They are divided into four or-
ders : -कुटीचको बहुदको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः ।
चतुर्थेः परहंसश्च यो यः पञ्चास उच्यते ॥ Hārīta.
-दिशु a. living in the same region or
quarter. -दुःखसुख a. sympathising,
having the same joys and sorrow.
-दृशु, दृष्टि a. one-eyed. (-मः) 1. a crow.
-2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher.
-दृशु a. the sole object of vision,
alone being worthy of being seen.
-दृष्टिः f. fixed or steady look.
-द्वः the Supreme god. -देवत, -दे-
(दे) वस्य a. devoted, directed, or
offered to one deity. -देश a. occu-
pying the same place. (-ज्ञः) 1. one
spot or place. -2. a part or portion
(of the whole), one side ; *अवतीर्ण
K. 22 ; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; वि-
भक्तिकदेशेन द्वयं यदाभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.
'what is claimed should be given
by one who is proved to have got

a part of it'; (this is sometimes called
एकदेशविभाषितव्यम्). -देशिन् a. con-
sisting of parts or portions, divided
into parts. -देह, -देहिन् a. 1.
having only one body. -2.
elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet
Mercury. -धनः a kind of jug
with which water is taken up at
certain religious ceremonies. (-न्)
1. an excellent gift. -2. honorific offer-
ing. -धनिन् a. obtaining an
honorific offering. -धमेन्, -धनिन् a.
1. possessing the same properties,
of the same kind. -2. professing
the same religion. -धुर, -धुराचर.
-धुरीण a. 1. fit for but one kind of
labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as
cattle for special burden ; P. IV. 4.
79). -धुरा a particular load or con-
veyance. -नक्षत्र a lunar mansion
consisting of only one star. -नटः
the principal actor in a drama, the
manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the
prologue. -नवत्, ninety-first. -नव-
ति f. ninety-one. -नाय a. having one
master. (-वाः) sole master or lord.
-नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय a. come
to the same conclusion or resolution,
having the same aim. (-यः) general
agreement or conclusion, unanimity.
-निह a. 1. intently devoted or
loyal (to one thing). -2. intently
fixed on one object. -नेत्रः N. of
Siva ; (one-eyed). -नक्ष a. 1. of the
same side or party, an associate. -2.
partial. (-क्षः) one side or party ;
*आश्रयाधिकृतत्वात् B. 14. 34 ; *क्षे in
one point of view, in one case.
-पतिक a. having the same husband.
-पञ्चाशत् f. fifty-one. -पत्नी f. a
faithful wife (perfectly chaste) ; त
चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्स्वप्रामेकपत्नी Me.
10. -2. the wife of a man who has
no other wives ; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the
wife of the same man ; a co-wife ;
सर्वासामिकपत्नीनामेका वैश्वरुचिणी भवेत्
Ma. 9. 183. *व्रतं a vow of perfect
chastity ; कामिकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीला Ku.
3. 7. -पत्रिका the plant Ocimum
Gratiassimum (शुष्पश). -पद्, -पाद् a
1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. in-
complete. (-पाद्) m. N. of Siva
or Vishnu. (-पदी) a foot-path
(for a single man to walk on).
-पद् a. 1. one-footed. -2. consist-
ing of or named in one word. (-द्) 1.
a single step. -2. a single or sim-
ple word. -3. the time required to
pronounce a single word. -4. pre-
sent time, same time. (-द्) 1. a
man having one foot. -2. a kind
of coitua (रतिबंध). (-द्) ind. sud-
denly, all at once, abruptly ; निहृद-
रनिकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरादिब Si. 2.
95 ; R. 8. 48 ; K. 45 ; V. 4. 3.
(-द्) a verse consisting of only

one Pāda or quarter stanza. (-द्) 1.
a woman having one foot. -2. a
Gāyatri consisting of one Pāda.
-प्र a. Ved. an epithet of the dice
in which one is decisive or of pre-
eminent importance. -परि ind. one
over or under, (a term at dice ; cf.
अक्षपरि). -पर्णा f. N. of a younger
sister of Durgā. -2. N. of Durgā.
-3. a plant having one leaf only.
-पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa.
-पादला N. of a younger sister of
Durgā. -पाणः a single wager. -पात a.
happening at once, sudden. -पातिन्
a. 1. sudden. -2. standing alone
or solitary. (-नी) i. e. ऋच् a verse
to be taken by itself or independ-
ently of the hymn to which it belongs.
-पाद् a. 1. having only one foot.
-2. using only one foot. (-द्) 1.
one or single foot. -2. one and the
same Pāda. -3. N. of Vishnu
or Siva. -पादिका a kind of
posture of birds. -पिंगा, -पिंगला N.
of Kubera, having a yellow mark
in place of one eye ; (his eye was
so made on account of a curse
uttered by Pārvatī when he cast
an evil eye at her). -पिंड a. united
by the offering of the fune-
ral rice-ball ; *ता, -त्वं consanguin-
ity. -पुत्र a. having only one son.
-पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being ; V.
1. 1. -2. the chief person. -पुत्रकलः
(ः) N. of a musical instrument.
-प्रकार a. of the same kind.
-प्रख्य a. singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं
sole sovereignty. -प्रयत्नः one effort
(of the voice). -प्रयः a measure.
-प्रहारिक a. killed by one blow.
-प्राणयोगः union in one breath.
-प्राज्ञि a. Having only one thought.
-भक्त a. 1. serving one master
only. -2. worshipping one deity.
-3. eating together. (-क्त) N. of
a religious ceremony ; eating but
one meal (a day). *व्रतं eating but
once a day as a religious observance.
-भाक्ति a. 1. believing in one dei-
ty. -2. firmly devoted. (-फ) eat-
ing but one meal a day. -भार्या
a faithful or chaste wife. (-र्यः) one
having one wife only. -भाष 1. a. of
the same or one nature. -2. sin-
cerely devoted. -3. honest, sincere-
ly disposed. (-वा) 1. one feeling,
the same or unchanged devotion ;
Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness,
agreement. -भूत a. 1. being one,
undivided. -2. concentrated, close-
ly attentive. -भूतः a palace having
one floor. -भोजन, -भुक्त a. 1. eat-
ing but one meal. -2. eating in
common. -भृति a. 1. fixed on one
object. -2. unanimous, thinking in
the same way. -मनसु a. 1. think-

ing with another, of one thought ; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive ; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति देवः M. 2. -मात्र a. of one syllable. -मुख a. 1. having the face directed towards one place or object. -2. having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4. having one door or entrance (as a मंडप). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). मूर्धन् = मुख q. v. -मूला = अतसी q. v. -यष्टि, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. -योनि a. 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste ; Ms. 9. 148. -राजः the plant शंकराज. -रस a. 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour ; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, साहज^० U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness ; विक्रम^० K. 7 ; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82 ; M. 3. 10 ; Bv. 2. 155 ; Si. 6. 26 ; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable ; Māl. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one) ; अवलोकसरः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. -राज्य, -राजः m. an absolute king. -रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. -रात्रिक a. lasting or sufficient for one night only. -रात्रिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. भूत a. collected or heaped together. -रिक्विन् m. a co-heir ; Ms. 9. 162. -रूप a. 1. of one form or kind, like, similar ; Ki. 8. 2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (-वं) one form or kind ; ता uniformity, invariableness. -रूप्य a. formed or arising from one. -लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. -2. N. of Kubera. (-नि) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus) ; पंचक्रोशानिरे यत्र न लिंगत-भक्षिते । तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरमुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -वचन the singular number. -वर्ण a. 1. of one colour. -2. idan-ical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (सभाकरण). (-र्णः) 1. one form. -2. a Brāhmana. -3. a word of one syl- lable. -4. a superior caste. (-र्णं) beating time, the instrument (caetan- et) ; समीकरणं an equation in- volving one unknown quantity. -वर्णिक a. 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one year old. -वस्त्र, -वस्त्रं a. having only one garment, in one dress. (-खं) a single garment. -वाक्यं one or unan- imous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विचित्रः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry ; ता consistency in meaning, unanimi- ty, reconciling different statements.

-वादः 1. a kind of drum or labor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, mono- theism. -वारं, -वारे ind. 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. -विंश a. twenty-first ; con- sisting of twenty-one. (-शः) the Eksamvimsastoma. -विंशतिः f. twenty- one. -विध a. of one kind ; sim- ple. -विलोचन a. one-eyed ; see एक- दृष्टि. -विययिन् m. a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero ; धर्म^० Mv. 5. 48. -वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. -वृत् f. heaven. -वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. -वृषः Ved. the chief bull. -वेणि, -णी f. a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her sepa- ration from her husband &c.) ; गंडा- भोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणो करेण Me. 92 ; धरा S. 7 ; धृत^० S. 7. 21. -वेदमन् n. a solitary house or room. -स्ववसायिन् a. following the same profession. -शत a. 101st. (-तं) 101. -शक a. whole-hoofed. (-कः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). -शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). -शरीर a. of one body or blood, consanguineous. अन्वयः con- sanguineous descent. अन्वयः a de- scendant in a right line, blood-kins- man. आरंभः commencement of con- sanguinity by the union of father and mother. -शाख a. having one branch. (-खः) a Brāhmana of the same branch or school. -शीर्षन् = मुख q. v. -शृंग a. having one sheath. (-ग) N. of a medicinal plant -शृंग a. having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn ; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a class of Pitris. -4. a mountain having one top. -शेषः a tree having one root. -शेषः ' the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained ; e. g. पितरी father and mother, parents (= मातापितरौ) ; सो स्वशूरौ, धारः &c. -श्रुत a. once heard. -धर a. keeping in mind what one has heard once. -श्रुति f. 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) ind. in a monotonous manner. -शुद्धि a. Ved. obedient to one command. -षष्टि a. sixty-first. -षष्टिः f. sixty-one. -तस a. sixty-first. -संस्थ a. dwelling in one place ; K. 6. 29. -सप्त, -तिस्रः a. seventy-first. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-one. -सभं a common place of meeting. -सर्ग a. closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. -सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. -साक्षिक a. witnessed by one. -सार्धं ind. together, in one

company. -सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. -स्तोमः N. of a Soma ceremony. -स्थ a. 1. being or centred in one place ; Ku. 1. 49 ; Me. 104 v. 1. -2. close-standing, standing side by side ; Pt. 3. 53. -3. collected, combined. -स्थानं one or the same place ; एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. -हंसः the chief or highest Hamea (an allegorical designation of the soul). -हृष्यन् a. one year old ; Māl. 4. 8 ; U. 3. 28. (-र्षः) a heifer one year old. (-र्षं) the period of one year. एकक a. 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor ; U. 5. 5 ; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical. एकतम a. (n. ^० मत्, f. ^० मा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefi- nite article). एकतर (n. ^० तरं) 1 One of two, either ; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, dif- ferent. -3 One of many. एकतस् ind. 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one ; एकतः अन्यतः on one side-on the other side ; R. 6. 85 ; Kl. 5. 2 ; एकतः, -एकतः on the one side-on the other side ; S. 4. 2. एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity. एकत्र idd. [एक-त्रल] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together ; एषमताम्येकत्र चतुर्विंश कुलानि K. 136 ; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there. एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously ; H. 4. 93. एकधा ind. 1 In one way. -2 Singly. -3 At once, at the same time. -4 To- gether. -5 Once, sometimes. एकल a. Alone, solitary ; U. 4. एकशस् ind. One by one, singly. एकाकिन् a. Alone, solitary. एकादशन् num. a. Eleven. एकादश a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. -स्त्री 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu ; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitris on the eleventh day after decease. -स्त्री The number eleven. -Comp. -अहा 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacri- fice lasting for eleven days. -उत्तमः N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Ra- dras). -द्वारं the eleven holes of the

body ; see क. —बद्धाः (pl.) the eleven Budras ; see इ.

एकादशक a. Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिक a. Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. -2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीय 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. -2 Common nature or property.

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceeding from one. —एः 1 A partizan, an associate.

एजू 1. 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजाचक्रे, ऐजित, एजित्, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. -2 To move, stir ; धृतराष्ट्रयेजति Mb. -3 To shine (P.). -WITH अप् to drive away. —उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक a. Shaking.

एजलक a. Trembling.

एजयुः m. Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित p. p. Shaken, agitated.

एजि a. Affected by wind.

एद् 1 A. (एजते, एजित्, एजित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड a. Deaf. —डः A kind of sheep.

-Oomp. —बजः the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. —यूक a. 1. deaf and dumb ; cf. अनेडयूक. -2. wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. -2 A wild goat. -3 A kind of medicinal plant. —का A ewe.

एडु (इ or हो) कः, —कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. -2 A tomb, a wall round bones. -3 (With Buddhists.) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एणकः a A kind of black antelope ; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse:—अत्रयो माणयो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णस्यः स्युतः । रुक्मीमुखः शोकः शंकर शोण उच्यते ॥ -2 (In asat.) Capricorn. -Oomp. —अजिनं deer-skin. —तिलकः, —युत् the moon ; so

—अंकः, —लांछनः &c. —इरू a. one having eyes like those of a deer. (-m.) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. -2 A kind of poisonous insect. -Oomp. —पद् a. having feet like those of a deer. (-वः) a kind of snake.

एत a. (एतः एनी f.) 1 Of a variegated colour ; shining. -2 Come, arrived. -3 Going, flowing. —तः

1 A deer or antelope. -2 The hide of a deer. -3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतयव a. 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). -2 Variegated. —वः 1 A horse of a variegated colour.

एतस्य a. Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. —सः A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतस्यत् m. 1 A. Brāhmana. -2 A horse.

एतिः f. Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् pron. a. (m. एतः, f. एता, n. एतत्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker) (समीपतत्त्वित् नैतदो रूपं) ; the Nom. forms are used like those of इद् in the sense of 'here' ; एव वृच्छामि-एव कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c. ; कदा गमिष्यसि-एव गच्छामि Sk. ; एषोस्मि कामवकी संयुतः Mā. 1 ; एते नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns ; एषोहं कार्यवशाद्वा-योभियकस्यक्षार्थितनश्च संयुतः U. 1. -2

As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers ; एतद् (इव-ल) ने धनं ; but may sometimes remain in the neuter ; एतदेव युरयु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. -3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इद् or any other pronoun ; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147 ; इति यदुक्तं तदेतद्विषयं ; एतानी-मनि, एते ते &c. -4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows ; प्रच्छन्नवचकास्तेषु ये स्तेना-विकादयः Ms. 9. 257. —ind. In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. Note. एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining ; e. g. 'अन्तर immediately after this ; 'अंत ending thua ; 'अर्थः this matter ; 'अर्थे on this account, therefore ; 'अवधि to this limit, so far ; 'अवश्य a. of such a state or condition.

-Oomp. —कालः the present time. —कालीन a. belonging to the present time. —अगतं ind. hence-forth. —द्वितीय a. one who does anything for the second time. —प्रथम a. one who does anything for the first time. —योनिन् a. having one's origin in that.

एतदीय a. Belonging to this.

एतद् ind. 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days ; Ki. 1. 32. -2 Then (correlative to एद्) 1. -3 A certain measure of time = 51

Idāntms or one-fifteenth of a Kshipra ; cf. इदानी.

एतावत्, —वृत्, —वत् (—इति, —इति) a. 1 Such, such like ; सर्वेपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. -2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् a. So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind ; एतावदुक्ता चिरते वृत्ते R. 2. 51 ; Ku. 6. 89 ; एतावान्ने विभवो भवंतं सेषितुं M. 2 so far ; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows ; एतावता नन्वनुभवज्ञोभि...आ-रोपितं यद्विदिशेन एवाद्दकं Kn. 1. 37. —ind. So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. -2 Greatness ; such a state or condition ; such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. -2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorius).

एतु a. Ved. 1 Going. -2 Asking, requesting.

एद्विधियुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married ; cf. अयद्विधियुः.

एद् 1 A. (एजते, एजाचके, ऐजित, एजित्, एजित) 1 To grow, increase ; विनापि संगमं क्षीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. -2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort ; द्वायेतोः सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. -3 To grow strong, become great. -4 To extend. -5 To swell, rise. —Caus. To cause to grow or increase ; to greet, celebrate, honour ; नैविद्यः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19 ; (नं) आशिर्भिर्ययामासुः Ku. 6. 90. —Desid. एद्विधियते.

एषा Fuel ; स्फुल्लिगावस्यया वद्विरेषा-पेष इव स्थिताः S. 7. 15 ; Si. 2. 99 ; R. 9. 81.

एषुत् a. Increased, grown. —तुः 1 A man. -2 Fire. -3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एषमान a, Prospering, increasing ; एषुद् hating the impious who prosper (Sāy.).

एषुत् n. 1 Fuel ; यथेषांसि समिद्धोत्तर्भ-स्मसात् कुरुतेऽनुं Bg. 4. 37 ; अनलावा-युक्त्वात्तनैषते R. 8. 71 ; Ms. 11. 71 ; Y. 2. 166. -2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एषा Prosperity, happiness.

एषित p. p. 1 Grown, increased ; Si. 14. 31. -2 Brought up ; युगसाधैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -3 Filled ; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस n. [इ-अहन्-उद् Up. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault ; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174 ; Si. 14. 35 ; 16. 8. -2 Mischief, crime. -3 Unhappiness. -4 Censure, blame.

एतद् 1 A. (एजते, एजाचके, ऐजित, एजित्, एजित) 1 To grow, increase ; विनापि संगमं क्षीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. -2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort ; द्वायेतोः सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. -3 To grow strong, become great. -4 To extend. -5 To swell, rise. —Caus. To cause to grow or increase ; to greet, celebrate, honour ; नैविद्यः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19 ; (नं) आशिर्भिर्ययामासुः Ku. 6. 90. —Desid. एद्विधियते.

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एषुत् a. Increased, grown. —तुः 1 A man. -2 Fire. -3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

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एषुत् n. 1 Fuel ; यथेषांसि समिद्धोत्तर्भ-स्मसात् कुरुतेऽनुं Bg. 4. 37 ; अनलावा-युक्त्वात्तनैषते R. 8. 71 ; Ms. 11. 71 ; Y. 2. 166. -2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एषा Prosperity, happiness.

एषित p. p. 1 Grown, increased ; Si. 14. 31. -2 Brought up ; युगसाधैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -3 Filled ; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस n. [इ-अहन्-उद् Up. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault ; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174 ; Si. 14. 35 ; 16. 8. -2 Mischief, crime. -3 Unhappiness. -4 Censure, blame.

एतद् 1 A. (एजते, एजाचके, ऐजित, एजित्, एजित) 1 To grow, increase ; विनापि संगमं क्षीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. -2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort ; द्वायेतोः सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. -3 To grow strong, become great. -4 To extend. -5 To swell, rise. —Caus. To cause to grow or increase ; to greet, celebrate, honour ; नैविद्यः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19 ; (नं) आशिर्भिर्ययामासुः Ku. 6. 90. —Desid. एद्विधियते.

एतद् ind. 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days ; Ki. 1. 32. -2 Then (correlative to एद्) 1. -3 A certain measure of time = 51

एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्यत् or एनास्यत् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एन *a.* To be obtained. -नः, एनन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मोसलपर्वन्). -कं A woolen carpet.

एरगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निस्तपादये देके एरंडेपि दुग्धते. -ड Long pepper. -Comp. -पत्रिका, -फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).

एरंडकः = एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एरुहः, एरुहका A species of cucumber.

एरुकः A ram; see एरुक.

एरुगः A kind of fish.

एरुवालु *n.*, एरुवालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल्य (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एरुविलः *N.* of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एरुवा 1 Cardamom plant; एरुवानां फल्लरेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Comp. -पर्णी the plant Mimosa Ootandra. एरुविका Small cardamoms.

एरुवति *Den. P.* 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एरुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick: एवो गता; ये च एवा मरता Up. 1. 150. -वः A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; स्वेभिरैवेश्चरतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sây., a desire or hymn. -Comp. -या *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. -यावन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (-*m.*) *N.* of Viahpu.

2. एव *ind.* This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a

word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एव-नेव quiteso, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अयोष्मणा विरहिता इरुषाः स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नान्मैव, स एव वीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already; गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्पयाणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिन्तयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; तत्रैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similitude). श्रीस्त एव मेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows); अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84; म्या एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; मेवं, मा मेवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः—एवं U. 1; एवं यदास्य भयवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). -Comp. -अवस्य *a.* so situated or circumstanced. -आदि, -आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. -कार *ind.* in this manner. -काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. -कृत *a.* Ved. thus minded. -गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. —युग *a.*

possessing such virtues, युवमेवंयुगोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामाहि S. 1. 12. -नामन् *a.* so called, bearing this name. -प्रकार, -प्रय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. -भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. -रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. -वाक्: such an expression. -विद्, -विद्वत् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. -विच *a.* of such a kind, such. -वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. -वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावद् *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एव् 1 U. (एवति ते, एवितुं, एवित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एव *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vistnu. -वः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking -3 Wish, choice. -वा Wish, desire.

एवण *a.* Seeking. -णः An iron arrow. -णं 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. -ण 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. -णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एवणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवणित् *a.* Seeking, striving to get. एवणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एवित् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एवित् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एव *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐः *m. N. of Siva. —ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

एक *a.* Belonging to one.

एकस्य *ind.* At once.

एकधर्म्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

एकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. -2 Absolute monarchy.

एकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. -2 Consisting of single words. —क The name given to the Naigama section of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantavas.

एकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. -2 Being formed into one word.

एकभास्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

एकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वैर्बानैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

एकराज्यं Monarchy.

एकशक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

एकशफ *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

एकश्रुत्यं, एकस्वर्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

एकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

एकानारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित्त्तु हस्त-वतेकानारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. -2 The owner of a single house.

एकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

एकाग्रचं Intention on one object.

एकांगः A soldier of the body-guard; Raj. T. 5. 249.

एकाम्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. -2 Identity, sameness. -3 Oneness with the Supreme soul.

एकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. -2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साद्येन हेतोरैक्याधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāshā P. 69.

एकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. -2

Assured, certain; Śān. K. 68; Mu. 4. -3 Exclusive. —के In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

एकान्विकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

एकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. -2 Consistency in meaning.

एकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. -2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. -3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

एक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. -2 Unanimity. -3 Identity, sameness. -4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. -5 An aggregate, whole. -6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्ष्व *a.* (की *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar-cane, sugary. —क 1 Sugar. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्ष्व *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-उत्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. -2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुमारिक *a.* [इक्षुमार-उत्] Carrying a load of sugar-cane.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाक-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. —कः, —कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. -2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐशुद् *a.* (की *f.*) [इशुदी-अण्] Produced from the इशुदी tree. —वं The nut of the इशुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-उत्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवहितो न देवेच्छिकः Dāy. B. -2 Arbitrary.

ऐह *a.* Ved. [इहा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. -2 Containing the word (इहा) (such as a chapter). -3 Belonging to a sheep. —इः N. of Purūravas (इहावाः अपश्यं).

ऐहक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐह (ल)विहः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐहु (ड)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐण्य *a.* (की *f.*) [एणी-उत्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (सतिव्यं).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा-उत्] Originating from Aitarōya. —यः, —यं A descendant of Itarā (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Aranyaka were revealed. —Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-उत्] 1 Traditional. -2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. -2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किलैतदेतिह्यं (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Prāmāṇyas or proofs by the Paurāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदं पर्यं *s. naving* this meaning, purport or scope); इदं ऐदंपर्यं MāI. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्दव *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्दु-अण्] Lunar; MāI. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. —वः A lunar month. —वी The plant सोमराजी. —वं 1 The asterism Mṛigasīras. -2 The Vrata called चाद्रायण *q. v.*; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) [इन्द्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —द्रः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vāli (who are regarded as sons of इन्द्र). -2 N. of a Samvatsara. -3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. -त्री 1 N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैदी सम्मन्त्रता J. N. V. -2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैदीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुक्लं चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. -3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. -4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पीष. -5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachi). -6 Misfortune,

misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgā. -9 Small cardamom. —इं 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). -2 Wild ginger.

पेंद्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इंद्रजालेन चरति ढङ्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler ; Si. 15. 25.

पेंद्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

पेंद्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

पेंद्रशिः A species of elephant.

पेंद्राय *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni ; so पेंद्रवाक्य, पेंद्रसौम्य &c.

पेंद्रिः [इंद्रस्यापत्यं- इन्] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey-chief.

-2 A crow ; पेंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वारस्तनी द्विजः R. 12. 22.

पेंद्रिय, -यक *a.* [इंद्रिय-अण्, वृञ् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensorial.

-2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —यं The world of the senses.

पेंद्रधेयी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

पेंद्रध *a.* (नी *f.*) [इंधन-अण्] Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

पेंद्र्य *a.* [इन् प्य] Belonging to a master or the sun.

पेंद्र *a.* (भी *f.*) [इम-अण्] Belonging to an elephant ; Mu. 3. 20.

पेंद्रत्यं [इधत्-अण्] Quantity, number.

पेंद्रावणः (See पेंद्रावत्त below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

पेंद्रावत्तः [इरा आत्तः तद्राव् इरावान् समुद्रः तस्माद्भवत्तः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant.

-3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or

serpent-race (inhabiting Pātāla). -4

The elephant presiding over the east.

-5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning ; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). -7 The orange tree. —तं 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha. -3 N. of the northern path of the moon.

-ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वटपत्री). -4 N. of the river Rāvi in the Panjāba (= इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

पेंद्रिणं [हरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

पेंद्रियं [इरायां अन्ने भवं ढङ्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from fcod).

पेंद्र्यं [इमं-अण्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

पेंद्रः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Budha).

-2 The planet Mars. —लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

पेंद्रवः Ved. Noise, cry ; कारा Indra's dog.

पेंद्रवालकः N. of a perfume.

पेंद्रविलः 1 N. of Kubera ; Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars.

पेंद्रयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

पेंद्र *a.* (सी *f.*) [ईश-अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva ; R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

पेंद्रान *a.* [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgā.

पेंद्रेश्वर *a.* [ईश्वर-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or

the Supreme Being, majestic. -2

Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Siva ; R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal.

-5 Divine. —री N. of Durgā.

पेंद्रेश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) Atheist.

पेंद्रैश्वर्यं [ईश्वर-अण्] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty ; एकैश्वर्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1 ; भिज्ञाचर°.

-2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion. -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness ; मत्तु S. 5. 18. -5 Superhuman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

पेंद्रमसू *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

पेंद्रमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

पेंद्रावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

पेंद्रीकं *a.* Consisting of stalks ; made of reeds or caues ; पेंद्रीकं पर्वं a section of the सौत्रिक पर्वं of Mb.

पेंद्रकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

पेंद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इष्टि-ढङ्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp.

—पूतिकं *a.* belonging to इष्टिवर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

पेंद्रलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इहलोक-ढङ्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

पेंद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इह-ढङ्] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, sensorial, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. —कं Business (of this world). -Comp. —वक्षिन् *a.* worldly-minded.

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओ) N. of Brahmā. -*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (ob). -2 An interjection of (1) calling ; (holla, ho) ; (2) remembrance ; (3) compassion (ah !).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sudra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence ; as in द्विवोकस् or स्वर्गोक्स् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. oikos].

ओकिष्व *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house ; *i. e.* to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. —क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (गिः) A bug ; so ओकोद्नी, ओकणी.

ओकलः A cake of flour.

ओक् 1 P. (ओसति, ओसत्कार, ओसितुं, ओसित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able ; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary, despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उघ्-अण् एषो ष] 1 A flood, stream, current ; पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 ; so रुधिर°, बाघ्य° &c.

-2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quan-

tlity; mass, multitude वरण °, अव °, जन ° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकारः See under ओम्.

ओञ् 1, 10 U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

ओज a. Odd, uneven. —ज = ओजस् q. v.

ओजस् n. 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Dandin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समाससूयस्त्वमेतदुद्यस्य जीवितम् K&V. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् a. 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तद्वो-जस्वि तद्वे च वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजयते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ a. (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् a. More vehement, stronger.

ओजम्न a. An instigator. -m. 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडकः, -डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and ष).

ओडिका, ओड्डी Wild rice.

ओड्डाः (m. pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. -ड्डः The China-rose. —ड्ड The Java-flower. -Comp. —आरुयः the China-rose. -युषं the Java-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओष् 1 P. (ओणति, ओषितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि a. Removing. —णि (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Veasels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत a. [आ-वे-क्त] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp. —योत a. 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-त्)

ind. crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओत्तुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web -2 A cut (f. also) as in स्थूलो (लो) तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, -नं [उं-दु-त् Up. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. वृष्योदनः, घृतं, गुडं, मांसं &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught); e. g. ओदनपाणिनीया, P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. -Comp. —आह्वया, -आह्वा, -ओदमिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासमंगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोडासं यद्योदनीयति.

ओद्गः, ओद्गन्, n. 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् n. An udder.

ओपशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (S&y.).

ओम् ind. 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममृतयः M&L. 6; ओमित्यु-क्तवतोश्च झार्णिण इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीय-श्रेणीमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (c) command; (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. -3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is om, only om. Literally analysed, om is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter a is Vaisvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; u is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams; and m is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole om is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see Gough's Upanishads pp. 69-73). In later times om came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods a (Vishnu), u (Siva), and m.

(Brahma). It is usually called Prazava or Ekaksharam]. -Comp. —कारः 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2 the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावद्वोकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् m. 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् a. 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

ओमन्त्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्या Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard scratch; M&L. 7.

ओल a. Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (सूर्य).

ओलंद् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंढति, ओलंढयति, ओलंढित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल a. Wet, damp. —ल्लः A hostage; °अगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhas&labhan-jikā).

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणा Pungency, sharp flavour. —णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः, -धी f. [ओषः पाको धियते अत्र, धा-क्ति Tr.] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषध्या कलपाकांता, Ms. 1. 46; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. —ईशः, -गर्भः, -नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुणामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमा भुञ्जा रसात्मकाः -Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. —ज a. produced from plants. (-जः) fire. —धरः, -पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). —प्रद्यः the capital of Himālaya; तद्वयासौषधिस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्सुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं ind. Immediately, quickly.

ओष्वाविन् a. Burning.

ओष्ठः [उष्यते उष्णहरिण, उष्-कर्मणि थ् Up. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper); द्वाचोष्ठी देवयेष्टुपः, Ms. 8. 282; अथर°, विष्°. —ष्टी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (विषकल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in

आ or ई; as बिंबो (बो) टा-टा. [cf. *L. ostium*]. -**Comp.** -अधरी -र the upper and lower lip. -उपमफला the creeper *Bryonia Grandia* (whose fruit resembles a lip). -कौपः -प्रकोपः a disease of the lips. -ज a labial (produced by the lips). -जाहं the root of the lip. -पट्टवः -व a sprout-like or

tender lip. -पुटं the cavity made by opening the lips. -पुणः -पुणः the tree वंधुक. -रोगः any disease of the lips.

ओष्ठक a. (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. -कः A lip.

ओष्ठ्य a. [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. -2 Belonging to the lips, labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण a. A little warm, tepid (ईष्वत्तुण).

ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. -**Comp.** -ब्रह्मन् a. one who has acquired knowledge.

ओहस् n. Praise; idea, true notion (?).

औ.

औ m. 1 A sound. -2 N. of Sesa or Ananta. -f. The earth. -ind. An interjection of (1) calling (ho, holla); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) severance or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-ठक्] A Brāhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

औक्थिक्यं The text of the *Ukthas*. औक्थ्यं A peculiar mode of recitation. औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औरुष्य a. [उखायां संस्कृतं ष्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औरुष्यं [उग्र-ष्यञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c. औषधः [औष-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिति [उचित-भ्यञ् चलोपे ङीप्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitability. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिति देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2; in the example वातु बो दयिताइस्त्रे there is औचिति or fitness in taking सुख to mean संसृष्टयं (meeting) instead of माननं. -3 Habituation.

औश्वः अश्वसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसं Gold.

औजसिक a. (की f.) [औजसा वर्तेते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. -कः A hero.

औजस्य a. Conducive to vigour or energy. -स्यं Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-भ्यञ्] Brightness, brillianty.

औडव a. Wet, moist.

औडव a. (की f.) [उडु-अण्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. -वः A kind of *Rāga* (in Music).

औडुप a. [उडुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औडुपिक a. (की f.) उडुपेन तरति ठक्] Crossing in a boat. -कः A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुंबर = औडुंबर q. v.

औडूः [औडू-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king of the Odra country, q. v.

औडुकंठ्यं [उडुकंठा-भ्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. -2 Anxiety.

औडुकर्ष्यं [उडुकर्ष-भ्यञ्] Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक a. (की f.) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर a. (-ती-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. -**Comp.** -अह a. belonging to the following day. -पथिक a. going in the northern direction. -पादिक a. comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तराया अश्वसं ठक्] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

औत्तानपादः, -दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इत् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. -2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक a. (की f.) [उत्पत्ति-ठक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. -2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात a. (ती f.) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक a. (की f.) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14. 53. -कः A portent.

औत्पाद् a. (की f.) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद q. v.).

औत्पुटिक a. (की f.) [उत्पुट-ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औत्र a. Gross, rough.

औत्स a. (तसि f.) [उत्स-अण्] Born or produced in a fountain

औत्संगिक a. (की f.) [उत्संग-ठक्] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक a. (की f.) [उत्सर्ग-ठक्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). -2 General (ops. to particular), not restricted. -3 Terminating, concluding. -4 Leaving, quitting. -5 Natural, inherent. -6 Produced naturally or directly. -7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-भ्यञ्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. -2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसाद्यति प्र-तिष्ठा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतवरा सहस्र-वा स्वावर्तमाना न्रिया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक a. (की f.) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water; *ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन a. (नी f.) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or picher.

औदनिकः [औदनाय प्रभवति ठक्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). -2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान a. (नी f.) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक a. (की f.) [उदय-ठक्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when sections arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदारिक a. (की f.) [उदरे एव प्रसितः ट्] Voraacious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्षौदारिकस्याम्बुचहायमेव लिख्यः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्ये a. [उदरे मवाः यत्] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्चित, -श्चिक् a. (ती, की f.) [उदश्चित्-अण् ट् वा] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —क Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान a. (नी f.) [उदस्थान-ण] Acustomed to stand in water.

औदारिक (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्ये [उदार ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थशेषात्); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाच्यमाहवे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्ये, औदास्यं [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तोसि प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वसितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजति भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर a. (री f.) [उदुंबर अञ्] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree. -1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. -री- A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुंबरका A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गात्र अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgātri priest.

औद्दालकं [उद्दालेन निर्वृत्तं: संज्ञायाम् कञ्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो बलमीकमयस्या। कपिलः स्वल्पकटकाः । कुर्वति कपिले स्वल्पं तस्यपौद्दालकं मधु॥

औद्देशिक a. (की f.) [उद्देश-ट्] 1 Showing indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्ध्यं [उद्ध्य-भ्यञ्] 1 Arrogance insolence. -2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्ध्यमयोर्जितकामघञ् Mal. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक a. (की f.) [उद्धार-ट्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —क A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्दिज्जं [उद्दिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्दिह a. (वी f.) [उद्दिह-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious

ous. -वृ 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्दिघं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्दाहिक a. (की f.) [उद्दाह-ट्] 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —क A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औद्घस a. (सी f.) [ऊघसः इद् अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औद्घसं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औद्ध्यं [उद्ध्य-भ्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औद्घेत्रं The office of the Uddetri, q. v.

औद्घर्णिक a. (की f.) [उद्घर्ण-ट्] Being near the ears.

औद्घकार्यं -र्या [उद्घकार्यं अण्] A residence, a tent.

औद्घग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उद्घग्रस्त-ग्रह-ट्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औद्घाचारिक a. (की f.) [उद्घाचार-ट्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औद्घच्छंदसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औद्घजानुक a. (की f.) [उद्घजानु-ट्] Being near the knees.

औद्घदेशिक a. (की f.) [उद्घदेश-ट्] 1 Living by उद्घेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औद्घद्रविक a. (की f.) [उद्घद्रव-ट्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औद्घद्रव्यं [उद्घद्रव्य-भ्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औद्घधर्म्ये [उद्घधर्म-भ्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औद्घधिक a. (की f.) Deceitful, deceptive.

औद्घधेय a. (यी f.) [उद्घधि-ट्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उद्घधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (रथमं).

औद्घनायनिक a. (की f.) [उद्घनायन-ट्] Relating to or serving for उपनायन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औद्घनासिक (की f.) [उद्घनास-ट्] Being near the nose.

औद्घनिधिक a. (की f.) [उद्घनिधि-ट्] Forming or relating to a deposit.

—कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औद्घनिषत्क a. (की f.) [उद्घनिषत् जीवति ट्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औद्घनिषद् a. (वी f.) [उद्घनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औद्घनिषद्वं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.). -वृ 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

आपनीविक a. (की f.) [उपनीवि-ट्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the weaving garment) (of males or females); बहो दुर्बलरक्षार्थमसिधैर्नौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26; औपनीविकमञ्जु किल की (कं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष्य [उपपक्ष-ष्यञ्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपत्तिक a. (की f.) [उपपत्ति-ट्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक a. (की f.) [उपपात-ट्] 1 One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

औपभृत a. (ती f.) [उपभृत-अल्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपामिक a. (की f.) [उपमा-ट्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-ष्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मोपम्येन भूतेषु बयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 12; करकां सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

औपयज a. (जी f.) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentenae called उपयज् q. v.

औपयिक a. (की f.) [उपय-ट्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपायिकं गरीयसीं Ki. 2. 35.

औपयौगिक a. (की f.) [उपयोग-ट्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक a. [उपराज्-ट्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट a (ष्टी f.) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपरारौधिक a. (की f.) [उपरारौ-ट्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

औपल *a.* (ली. f.) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्त् Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त्रं [उपवस्त्र-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (सी. f.) [उपवास-अण्] (Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की. f.) [उपवास टच्] Fit for fasting ; able to fast.

औपवास्यं Fasting.

औपवाह्य *a.* [उपवाह्य स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). -ह्य 1 A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की. f.) [उपवेश टच्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a.* (की. f.) [उपश्लेष-टच्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (नी. f.) (Anything) Proper to be done at the Upasana-ramana.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की. f.) [उपसंख्यान-टच्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसद् : [उपसद्-अण्] 1 An अन्वय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की. f.) [उपसर्ग टच्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a Preposition. -कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसंज्ञयात).

औपस्थान (नी. f.) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a.* (की. f.) [उपस्थान-टच्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-टच्] Living by rnication.

औपस्थ्यं [उपस्थ-भ्यच्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की. f.) [उपहार-टच्] Serving as an oblation or offering. -कं An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की. f.) [उपाधि-टच्] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties ; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की. f.) [उपाध्याय-वृच्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपाणह्य *a.* [उपाणह-व्य] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक = औपायिक q. v.

औपासन *a.* (नी. f.) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृहाग्नि or household fire.

-2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the Manes.

औपेंद्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra ; Si. 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for औम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them.)

औम, औमिक, औमक (नी, की. f.) [उमा-अण्-वृच् वा] Flaxen.

औमीनं [उमानं क्षेत्र लच्] A field of flax.

औरग *a.* (नी. f.) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent.

-नं The constellation. आश्लेषा.

औरभ्र *a.* (नी. f.) [उरभ्र-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram.

-भ्रं 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket ("भ्रः also)

औरधकं [उरधनां समूहः वृच्] A flock of sheep.

औरधिक *a.* [उरध-टच्] (की. f.) Belonging to sheep. -का A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (नी. f.) [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate ; S. 7 ; V. 5 ; R. 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter ; Y. 2 128.

औरस्क *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य = औरस q. v.

औरित्यं [ऊरितं भ्यच्] Greatness ; Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (नी, -की. f.) [ऊर्णा-अण्, वृच् वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की. f.) [ऊर्ध्व-काल-टच्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदेह(दे)हिक *a.* (की. f.) [ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु टच्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite): क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites ; Pt. 1. -कं Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वस्रो(श्रो)तासिकः = शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (नी) [ऊर्व-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. -वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [He

was a descendant of Bhrigu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhrigu). The Mahābhārata relates that the sons of Kārtavīrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (ūru), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kārtavīrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bṛhāgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse ; cf. Vadavāgni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Avodhyā] -2 Submarine fire ; स्वयि-ज्वलत्स्योर्व इवांबुरासौ S. 3. 3 ; so अनलः. -वः Fossil salt.

और्वर *a.* Earthly ; Si. 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशयः [उर्वश्याः अपत्यं टच्] N. of Agastya.

औलकं [उलकानां समूहः अण्] A collection of owls.

औलुक्यः [उलुकस्यापत्यं ; यच्] N. of Kanada, the propounder of the Vaisesika philosophy ; (see औलुक्यदर्शन in Śarva. S.).

औलुखल *a.* (ली. f.) [उलुखले घुण्णे अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औलुचपयं [उलुचण-भ्यच्] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* [-नो, -नी. f.] उशनस-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to Usana ; originating from Usana, or taught by him. -स 1 The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurāna.

औशिज *a.* (नी. f.) [उशिज-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अण्] The son of Usinara. -री N. of the wife of king Pururavas.

औशीर [उशीर-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed ; औशीरि कामचारः कृतोभूत् Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषणं [उपषण-अण्] 1 Pungenoy. -2 Black peppa -00mp. --शैबी died ginger.

औषध *a.* (की *f.*) [औषधि-अण्] Consisting of herbs. -**१** A herb ; herbs taken collectively. -**२** A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. -**३** A vessel for herbs. -**४** A mineral. -**५** N. of Vishnu.

औषधिः, -**धी** *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. 1. ; see औषधि. -**२** A medicinal herb ; अक्षित्यो हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावाः Ra'n. 2. -**३** An herb which emits fire ; विरमति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तुषज्योतीषि Malli.) ; cf. Ku. 1. 10. -**४** An annual or deciduous plant ; **धीपतिः** N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीक 8 U. To reduce to a medicament.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, -**रकं** [उषरे मवं अण् ; ततः कन्] 1 Rock-salt. -**२** Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उषस्-अण्] Relating to dawn, early ; आतप Ki. 9. 11. -**सी** Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, **औषिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Walking out at day-break. -**२** Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट *a.* (ह्री *f.*) [उष्ट्-अण्] 1 Relating to or produced from a

camel. -**२** Abounding in camels. -**३** The milk of a camel. -**४** Camel-nature.

औष्टक *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्-क] Relating to a camel. -**कं** A multitude of camels ; Si. 5. 65.

औष्टरथ *a.* (धी *f.*) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्टय *a.* [ओष्ट-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. -**०**omp. -**वर्णः** a labial letter, *i. e.* उ, ऊ, ए, ऊ, इ, ए, म्, and व्. -**स्थान** *a.* pronounced with the lips. -**स्वर** a labial vowel.

औष्णं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, **औष्ण्यं** [उष्ण-उभ-अण्] Heat, R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. -**२** Vishnu. -**३** Kāmadeva. -**४** Fire. -**५** Wind or air. -**६** Yama. -**७** The sun. -**८** The soul. -**९** A king or prince. -**१०** Knot or joint. -**११** A peacock. -**१२** The king of birds. -**१३** A bird. -**१४** The mind. -**१५** Body. -**१६** Time. -**१७** A cloud. -**१८** A word, sound. -**१९** Hair. -**२०** Light, splendour. -**२१** Wealth, property. -**कं** 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus ; न कं वृत्तं = वृत्तं ; न अकं वृत्तं). -**२** Water ; सत्येन माभिरक्ष रथं वरुणेतरयभिज्ञाप कं Y. 2. 108 ; के शर्षपतिरं वृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्ष-निर्भराः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava). -**३** The head ; as in कंधरा (= कं शिरो धारयतीति). -**०**omp. **ज** *a.* watery, aquatic. -**वः** cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself ; *e. g.* वृक्षका a small tree ; बालका a nnap ; पुत्रका dear boy ; अश्वका a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वर्षे कन्).

कर्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबुलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कम् 2 A. (कस्ते) 1 To go. -**२** To command. -**३** To destroy : see कम्.

कंसः -**सं** 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. -**२** Bell-metal, white copper. -**३** A particular, measure known as आदक, q. v. -**सः** N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishna and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was

very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akruva to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter.] -**सा** N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa. -**०**omp. -**अरिः**, **अरतिः**, **जित्**, **कप्**, **दिष्**, **हन्** *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, *i. e.* Krishna ; स्वयं मंधिकारिणा कंसारिणा हृतेन Ve. 1 ; निषेदिवान् कंसकृपः स विष्टरे Si. 1. 16. -**अस्थि** *n.* bell-metal. -**उद्भवा** a fragrant earth. -**कारः** (की *f.*) 1. a mixed tribe ; कंसकारांशकारी ब्राह्मणारसंबन्धुतुः Sabdak. -**२.** a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder. -**मासिकं** a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. -**वलिक्** *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. -**वधः** -**हनन** the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उपतेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for or relating to a cup. -**यं** Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. 1 A bone. -**२** Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, ककित) 1 To wish.
-2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady;
see कक्.

कक्जाकृत a. Ved. 'Mutilated.

ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दुः Destructive of happiness
or of enemies; Rv. 10 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of back of
the head (घाटा).

ककुंजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2
Chief, head; see ककुद् below. -3 The
hump on the shoulders of the Indian
bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or
symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चापर
&c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7
N. of a daughter of Dakaha and
wife of Dharmā. According to
Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the
form to be substituted for ककुद् in
adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. विककुद्.
-Comp. —अयः [ककुदि तिष्ठति] an
epithet of Puranjaya, son of Saśāda, a
king of the solar race, and a descen-
dant of Ikshvāku: इक्ष्वाकुवश्यः ककुद् वृ-
षणा ककुत्स्य इत्याहितलक्षणोऽधुत् R. 6. 71.
[Mythology relates that, when in their
war with the demons, the gods were
often worsted, they, headed by Indra,
went to the powerful king Puranjaya,
and requested him to be their friend
in battle. The latter consented to do
so, provided Indra carried him on his
shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed
the form of a bull, and Puranjaya,
seated on its hump, completely
vanquished the demons. Puranjaya
is, therefore, called *Kakutsiha*
'standing on a hump'].

ककुद्: -दं 1 The peak or summit
of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the
shoulders of an Indian bull). -3
Chief, fore part, pre-eminent; ककुद्
बंदुविदं तपोधनश्च Mk. 1 5; इक्ष्वाकु-
वश्यः ककुद् वृषणा R. 6. 71. -4 A sign
or symbol of royalty; वृषतिककुद्
R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of
serpent.

ककुम्भत् a. [अस्वयं मत्स्र] 1 Furnished
with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running
high (as a wave). -m. 1 A moun-
tain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo;
मदोदग्रं ककुम्भत् R. 4. 22; a humped
bull; 13 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a
medicinal plant (क्षरभ). —ती The
hip and the loins.

ककुम्भत् m. A buffalo with a hump
on his shoulders.

ककुम्भित् a. Peaked; furnished
with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull
with a hump on his shoulders. -2
A mountain. -3 N. of Vishnu; and of

king रैवतक. °कन्या-सुतः N. of Revatt
and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुम्भरं The cavities of the loins;
Y. 3. 96 (जवनक्ष्प).

ककुम्भः f. 1 A direction, quarter
of the compass; विद्युक्ता कतिन क्षिय
इव न राजति ककुम्भः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9.
25, 3. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A
wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A
sacred treatise or Śāstra. -5 A peak,
summit. -6 A Rāgini or personi-
fied mode of music. -7 The personi-
fied quarter of the sky. -8 Breath,
animation. -9 Unornamented hair;
or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुम्भ a. Ved. Distinguished; su-
prior. —मः 1 A crooked piece of
wood at the end of the lute. -2 The
tree Arjuna; ककुम्भगुभिः शैलः U. 1. 33.
-3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4
One of the Rāgas or personified
musical modes. —मः 1 Space; quar-
ter. -2 One of the Rāginiis. —मं A
flower of the Kūtāja tree; Me. 22.
-Comp. —अन्नो 'food of the sky,'
a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुम्भ a. Ved. Eminent; excel-
lent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककुरकः A worm in the stomach.

कक् 1 P. To laugh.

ककटः A kind of animal.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककालः —ली N. of a plant bear-
ing a berry; ककालीकलजग्धि Mā. 6.
19 v. 1. —लं, —लक 1 A berry of this
plant. -2 A perfume prepared from
its berries.

ककव् 1 P. To laugh.

ककवट a. 1. Hard, solid. -2
Laughing.

ककवटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-
place. -2 The end of the lower gar-
ment; see कक्षा. -3 A climbing plant,
creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यस्तु-
कक्षस्त एव चक्षिः R. 7. 55, 11. 75;
Me. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead
trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit;
°अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-
pit; प्रक्षिप्योच्चिर्च कक्षे शेरते तेषामि-
रते Si. 2. 42. -7 The harem of a
king. -8 The interior of a forest;
आशु निगत्य कक्षात् R. 1. 27; कक्षात्त-
यतो वायुः Rām -9 The side or flank
(of anything). -10 A woman's
girdle; as in अचद्विनिवृत्तकक्षे. -11 A
surrounding wall -12 A part of a
boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14
A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Be-
leric Myrobalan or Terminalia
Belerica. -17 A marshy ground.
—क्ष 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit.

-2 An elephant's rope; also his
girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone;
a girdle, waist-band (in general);
Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall;
a wall. -5 The waist, middle part;
Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area.
-7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apart-
ment, a private chamber; room in
general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224;
युक्कलहंसकान्तुसरत्न कक्षातरपथवितः K.
63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similari-
ty. -11 An upper garment. -12 Ob-
jection or reply in argument (in
Logic &c.). -13 Emulation or rivalry.
-14 A secluded part of an edifice.
-15 A particular part of a carriage.
-16 The jeweller's weight, *Ratti*.
-17 The end of the lower garment
which, after the cloth is girt round
the lower part of the body, is
brought up behind and tucked into
the waistband (Mar. कंघोटा). -18
Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist.
-20 Border or lace. -21 The basin
of the balance (कक्षः also). —क्षं 1
A star. -2 Sin. -Comp. —अग्निः
wind fire, conflagration; B. 11. 92.
—अंतर inner or private apartment.
—अवैशकः 1. a superintendent of
the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal
garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet.
-5. a debauchee. -6. a player; paint-
er. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9.
strength of feeling or sentiment
(Wilaon). —उत्था a fragrant grass,
(भद्रवृत्ता Cyperus). —चरं the shoulder-
joint. —चरः 1. a tortoise. -2. one
of the nine treasures of Kubera.
—(क्ष) पटः a cloth passed be-
tween the legs to cover the privities.
—युटः the arm-pit. —वहा = नागसुखा
q. v. —शायः -युः a dog. —क्षय a.
seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised.

कक्षापते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush.
-2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् m. N. of a renowned Rishi
sometimes called Pajriya; author of
several hymns of the *Rigveda*.

कक्षय a. Ved. 1 Consisting of
shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3
Filling the girth (Śāy). -क्षय 1 The
girth of an elephant or horse. -3
A woman's girdle or zone; Kī.
7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4
The upper garment. -5 The bor-
der of a garment. -6 The inner
apartment of a palace. -7 A wall,
enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub
yielding the black and red berry
that serves as a weight. —क्षयं 1
The cup or receptacle of a balance.
-2 A part of a carriage. -3 The
hinder part. -Comp. —अवैशक =
कक्षावैशक q. v.

कख 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure ; division of a large building.

कख 1 P. To act, perform.

कख 1 A. To go.

कंकः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kabatriya. -5 A Vrishni. -6 A false or pretended Brāhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishtira in the palace of Virāta. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). -का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. -कोटः -दिः a kind of fish. -पत्र a furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers ; R. 2. 31 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18. (-त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पत्रिच m. = कंकपत्राः -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. -मुखा-बद्ध a. shaped like a heron's mouth. (ख-कं), -बद्धं a pair of tongs ; Ve. 5. 1. -घायाः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटका 1 Mail ; defensive armour ; military accoutrements ; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1 ; R. 7. 59 ; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंकणः -णी 1 A bracelet ; वापेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभ्राति Bh. 2. 71 ; इदं सुवर्णकंकणं युवातां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist) ; अयमप्युद्दिष्टकमनीयकंकणाः (करः) U. 1. 18 ; MAl. 9. 9 ; वेपथः कंकण-मोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वराः मेघवतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A orest. -णः Water-spray ; नितम्बे हारली नयनयुगले कंकण-भरं Udb. -णी, कंकणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. -रूपण a. adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी f. the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिव्र a. Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः-तं, कंकतीः -तिका A comb, haircomb ; Si. 15. 33. -ता 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकरं (कं हसं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति क्-अच्) Bad, vile, despicable. -रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 nyutas).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कंकलोह्यं A kind of drug.

कंकाहः-हं A skeleton ; MAl. 5. 14. -Comp. -नाक्षिच m. N. of Siva. -कोष

a. reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton) ; U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु(य)ष्टः-ष्टं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकुषः The inner body (आश्वत्थदेह).

कंकुहः A kind of crow.

कंकल्ल -ल्लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = कङ्कोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंयु n, कंयुनी A kind of Panicle seed ; (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhava P.)

कंगुलः The hand.

कख 1. 1 P. (कखति, कखित) To sound, cry. -Il. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ) ; रक्त्वं चाचकचे चरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कखा [कखति वयंते इति कखाः, कख-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head) ; कखयुच निरुद्योतान Mb. ; ; see 'ग्रह below : अलिनीजिष्णुः कखानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore ; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine ; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he

steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless ; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brāhmaṇi, but would become a Keshatriya's wife]. -चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -3 Comp. --अश्रु curls, end of hair. --आक्षित a. having dishevelled hair ; कखाक्षितो विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाञ्छा). -ग्रहा seizing the hair, aizing (one) by the hair ; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. --पः 1. ' cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. -पक्षाः, -पाशः -दहनः thick or ornamented hair ; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection ; पाशः पक्षश्च दहनश्च कलापाशः कखात्परे). -माला smoke.

कखाकषि ind. 'Hair against hair'. (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कखगनं A free market : (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कखगलः The ocean.

कखाकु a. 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. --कुः A snake.

कखादुरः A gallinule.

कखुः f. An excellent root ; see कखी.

कखर्लं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कखटं An aquatic plant.

कखर a. 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. -रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कखित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by ' I hope ') ; कखित् अहमिष विस्मृतवानसि खं S. 6 ; कखित्मृगीणामनथा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7 ; also 5, 6, 8, 9 ; (b) joy ; (c) auspiciousness.

कखुः -खुः 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not) ; यमुनाकखमवतीर्णः Pt. 1 ; नथमादुनकखुःप्रवासिता V. 5 ; Si. 3. 80 ; MAl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband ; see कखा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कखप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुन). -खुः 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (वारह्णा). -Comp. -अंशः the border of a lake or stream ; marshy place ; Ki. 7. 39 ; 12. 54. -वेपथः N. of a place in the South. -पः (पी. f.)

1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छप-
रूप जय जगदीश हरे Gtt. 1; Ms. 1. 44,
12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति । स हि किंचित्
दृष्ट्वा शरीरं एव मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति) . -2. a tal
mour on the palat'o. -3. an apparatus
used in the distillation of spirituous
ignor. -4. an attitude in wrestling.
-5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one of
the nine treasures of Kubera.
(-प) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a
contaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3.
a kind of lute; also the lute of Sara-
avati. -मू: f. marshy ground, mor-
ass. --रुहा a kind of grass (दूवां).

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The
end or hem of a lower garment
which, after being carried round, the
body, is gathered up behind and tuck-
ed into the waist-band.

कच्छापिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A
wart accompanying gonorrhoea.

कच्छोटिका = कच्छाटिका q. v.

कच्छुः कच्छु f. Itch, scab. -00omp.
-शो the plant (पटोल); another plant
(हृषामेदा).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon
Pruriens शकशिबी (said to cause itching
on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर a. [कच्छुर-इक्षुश्च] P. V. 2.
107 Vart.] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Un-
chaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched.
-रा N. of several plants; शटी,
शकशिबी.

कच्छुरं A kind of Curcuma (शटी).

कच्छुबी A plant with an esculent
root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated
for food.

कज्ज 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy.
-2 To be confused with joy, pride,
or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last
sense a Sautra root).

कज्ज See under क.

कज्जलं [कजितं जलमसामयति, को-
कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, con-
sidered as a collyrium and applied
to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinal-
ly, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीपते तथा तथा
वीपशिषेच कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्धम-
ति K. 105; अथापि तां विधूतकज्जललेल-
नेत्रां Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88.
-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony
(used as a collyrium). -3 Ink. -ली
1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiops
mineral. -2 Ink. -00omp. --रञ्जः a
lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand
on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित a. Covered with lamp-
black or with a collyrium prepared
from it.

कज्जलं Lamp-black (especially
considered as an application to the
eye).

कञ्चू 1 A. 1 Tobind. -2 To shine.
कञ्चारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka
plant.

कञ्चिका 1 A small boil. -2 The
branch of bamboo.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The
skin of a snake, slough; भोगिनः कञ्चु-
कवित्राः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb,
cloth (in general); धर्म° पयोधिनः
S. 5; कपदधर्म° Dk. 29. -4 A dress
fitting close to the upper part of the
body, robe; अंतः कञ्चुककञ्चुकस्य विहा-
ति त्रासाद्यं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; उभाचित-
रमास्वावजातोरामाचकञ्चुकं Pt. 2. 64. -5
A bodice, jacket; कञ्चुद्विद्वग्वाजिन-
कञ्चुकाः Si. 6 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81;
(Phrase: --निंदितं कञ्चुकारं प्रायः शुकस्तनी
नारी; of. " a bad workman quarrels
with his tools "). -6 A kind of
drawers or short breeches. -7 A
strap of leather. -8 Huék.

कञ्चुकाहुः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with ar-
mour, mailed. -2 Having a garment;
कथा° Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिन् a. Furnished with armour
or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the
women's apartments, a chamberlain;
(an important character in dramas);
अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धां विभो गुणगणान्वितः सर्वकार्यो-
र्थकुशलः कञ्चुकास्थिभाषयते ॥ (he must be a
Brahmana, very old, &c.; of. V. 3 1
and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man-
debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-
keeper. -5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; रत्नसुरधा-
दि विभेष कञ्चुलिकया धरते मनोहारिणी ल-
क्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

कञ्चूलं An article of female dress,
i. e. a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmā.
-जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.
-00omp. -जः N. of Brahmā. -नामः N.
of Vishnu.

कंजकः -की A kind of bird, Gra-
cula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A
kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An
elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet
of Brahmā. -5 A peacock. -6 A
hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus
Indioa (ब्राह्मणशटिका).

कट्ट, कंठ 1 P. (कटति or कंठति)
To go.

कट्ट 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कट्टितुं)
1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To en-
compass, cover or screen.

कट्टः 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2, 204.
-2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the

hollow above the hips. -4 The temples
of an elephant; कंठयमानेन कंठकदाचित्
R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5
A particular throw of the dice in
hazard; नदितद्वृक्षितमर्गा कटेन विनिपा-
तितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of
grass. -7 Excess (as in उक्त). -8
A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An
arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A ce-
metery, burial ground. -13 A time or
season. -14 The plant Saccharum
Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant.
-16 Grass (in general). -17 A
thin piece of wood, plank. --टी
Long pepper. --ठः Dust of flowers.

-00omp. --अक्षः a glance, a side-long
look, leer; गाढं निश्चात इव मे हृदये क-
टाक्षः Mā. l. 29; also 25, 28. Me.
35. *सुहृ अ. caught by a glance. °विशि-
कः an arrow-like look of love. -आशिः
a fire kept up with dry grass or
straw; the straw placed round a ori-
minal to be burnt. --अरः the extren-
mity of the temples; Si. 18. 42.
--उक्कं 1. water for a funeral liba-
tion. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from
an elephant's temples). --कारः a
mixed tribe (of low social position);
(शत्रुवा वैश्यतश्चैवार्थं कटकार इति स्वतः
Usanas). --कोलाः a spitting-pot.

--खाक्कः a. eating much, voracious.
--(कः) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a
glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl.

--चोषा a hamlet inhabited by
herdsmen. --पूतनः, -नः a kind of de-
parted spirits; अनेकपुणयाशी च क-
ञ्चिया कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उवालाः
कटपूतनापपूतयाः साराचिणं कुर्वते Mā.
5. 11 (पूतन v. l.); also 23. --प्रभेदः
opening of the temples, appearance
of rut; R. 3. 37. --पू a. acting by
will. (-पू) 1. Siva. -2. an imp or gob-
lin -3. one who gambles or plays
with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind
of demi-god, (of the class of Vi-
dyādharas). --पोषा, -थं the buttocks.

--भंगः 1. gleaning oorn with the
hands. -2. any royal calamity or
misfortune. -भोः N. of several plants
ज्योतिष्मती, अरारजिता &c. --मालिनी wine
or any vinous liquor. --व्रणः N. of
Bhramasena. --शकंटा 1. a fragment
of a mat broken off or of straw. -2.
N. of a plant. --स्थलं 1. the hips
and loins. -2. an elephant's temples.
कट्टमरः N. of the कट्टी tree. --रा N.
of several plants: -- 1 नागवला; 2 प्रसि-
नी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंविका; 6 सुवं.

कटक; -कं 1 A bracelet of gold;
आबद्धहेमकटका रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P.
15; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle.
-3 A string. -4 The link of a chain.
-5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side
or ridge of a mountain; मधुसूक्तौ क-
टकेरिच स्तेः Kn. 7. 52; R. 16. 31,

-8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकिन *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटापन The plant *Andropogon Muricatus* (वीरघृत).

कटि *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. -*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, beat. -*द.* N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoeic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति *Den. P.* To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The शिवक tree.

कटकटेरी 1 Termeric. -2 Yellow saunders; *of.* वारुहरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा (टा)कुः A bird.

कटाटकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहि, आइन्ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheroidal shape and furnished with handles; *Mar.* कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A *Dvipa* or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A par, pot.

कटिः, -टो *f.* [कट-इत्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटित्से इत्से मनः is said to be ग्रन्थ). -3 An elephant's cheek. -*टी* Long pepper. -*Comp.* -*कूपः* the hollow above the hip, the loins. -*तट* the loins; कटीतटाचिषोत्तं *Mk.* 1. 27. -*त्रं* 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round

the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. -*वृक्षः* the loins. - (टि or टी) प्रोष; the buttocks. -*मालिका* a woman's zone or girdle. -*रोहकः* the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). -*शीर्षकः* the loins. -*शृङ्खला* a girdle furnished with small bells. -*वृत्तं* a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिलुकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posterior, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (डु or डू *f.*) 1 Pungent, acid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधु, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); *Bg.* 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; *R.* 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); *Y.* 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; अवगणकडु च्युपाणमिक-वाक्यं विवदा. *R.* 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. -*दुः* 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. -*दु f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). -*n.* 1 An improper action. -2 Blaming, reviling, scolding. -*Comp.* -*अंगः* 1. the इमोनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilipa. -*उत्कटं* ginger. -*कंबः* -*बुं* 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. -*कीटा*, -*कीटकः* a gnat, mosquito. -*कान्तः* the टिट्टिम bird. -*शंथिः*, -*थि n.* dried ginger; *so* *अंगः, *अङ्गं dried ginger or ginger. -*चातुर्जातकं* an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamom, the bark and leaves of *Laurus Cassia* and of black pepper. -*छदः* the तगर tree. -*ज a.* prepared from acid substances. -*तिक्तकः* 1. the धूर्तिव tree. -2. the ज्ञान tree. -*तिक्ता* = कटुरोहिणी. -*तुंबी* a kind of bitter gourd. -*त्रयं* a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -*बला* = कटुटी plant. -*निष्प्रायः* grain not inundated. -*पत्रः* 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सिताजक tree. -*पत्रिका* N. of a tree कारी. -*पाक* -*पाकिन a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -*कला* a sort of onion. -*लर* N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. -*बीजा* long pepper. -*मंजरिका* the अपामणि tree. -*मोदं* a certain perfume. -*रव a.* having a harsh sound. (-*व*) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. -*रोहिणी* the

कटुकी plant. -*विपाक a.* producing acid humors in digestion. -*स्नेहः* the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. -*क* 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants :- पटोल, हृगंधितृण, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. -*का* N. of several plants :- कटुरोहिणी, तांबूली, राजिका, तिकालाबुक. -*का* = कटुरोहिणी. -*कं* 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकदकं 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -*Comp.* -*अलाडु*, (बू) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. -*त्रयं* a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -*कलः* = ककूल (*Mar.* ककोल). (-*लं*) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. -*रोहिणी* = कटुरोहिणी. -*बल्ली* = कटी. कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manness, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटारं An earthen vessel.

कटारा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. -*लः* 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chândāla. -*Comp.* -*वीणा* a kind of lute played by the Chândālas.

कट्टारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायकल.

कटुर *a.* Despised. -*रं* 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटित) To live in distress; see कट्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of *rik*. -*ठः* The followers of that sage. -*ठी* 1 A female follower of Kātha. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -*Comp.* -*अध्यापकः* a teacher of the Kātha branch of the Yajurveda. *पूतः* a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. -*ओत्रियः* a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमदः An epithet of Siva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कटल्पः, -कटल्लुः Gravel.

कटाकुः A bird.

कटाहकः A gallianolo.

कटिका Chalk.

कटिजः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कटिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कटिनवि-
चमारेकपर्णी सारयन्ती Ms. 92; Amaru.
72; Mu. 2. 20; so °रुतनै. -2 Hard-
hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदोषं कटि-
नः सल्लु खिया Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64;
Amaru. 6; so °हृदय. -3 Inexorable,
inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense
(as pain &c.); नितान्तकठिनोरुजं मन न
वेदसा मानसी V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain.
-नः A thicket. -ना 1 A sweetmeat
made with refined sugar. -2 An
earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also
in this sense). -नी Chalk. -0comp.
-तुष्टा, -का a tortoise.

कटिनता, -रत्वं 1 Hardness, firmness.
-2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heart-
edness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty,
obscurity.

कटिनिका, -कटिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The
little finger.

कटेर a. Living in distress. -रः
A needy or distressed man, a pau-
per.

कठोर a. 1 Hard (fig. also),
solid, stiff; कठोररिषयश्च Mā. 5.
34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless;
अथि कठोर यज्ञः किल ते प्रियं U. 3.
27; so °हृदय, °चित्त. -3 Sharp,
piercing; °अकुश Sānti. 1. 22. -4
Full, developed, complete, full-
grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भं जा-
नकीं विमुच्य U. 1. 1. 49, 6. 25;
Mā. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलाञ्छनच्छवि;
Si. 1. 20; so अ° new, young; Mā. 1.
2. 5 (Fig.) Matured, re-
fined; कलाकलापालोच्चनकठोरमतिभिः
K. 7; °श्रीभूतः विचसः U. 2 it
is noon-time. -0comp. -गर्भं a.
far advanced in pregnancy; U.
1. 49. -गिरिमाहास्यं a portion of
the Brahmanda purāna.

कठोरता, -रत्वं Hardness, firmness,
severity.

कठोरयति Don. P. To furnish
with buds, expand the blossoms of;
Mā. 9. 41.

कटोल a. Hard, resisting

कट्ट 1. 1 U. (कट्टिते, कट्टित) 1
To be proud. -2 To unhusk; of. कट्ट.
-3 To be disturbed or confused. -II
6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U.
1 To protect. -2 To remove
the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To
break off a part, separate or detach,
tear.

कट्ट a. 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3
Ignorant, foolish.

कट्टकं Sea-salt obtained by eva-
ration,

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a
kind of rum.

कडगं (क) रः Straw, the stalks of
various sorts of pulse &c.

कडगं (क) रिय a. To be fed with
straw. -रः An animal fed with
straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R.
5. 9.

कड (ल) वं 1 A kind of vessel.
-2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कडंदिक्का Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (लं) वः 1 The stem or stalk
(of a pot-herb). -2 The end or
point, angle.

कडार a. 1 Tawny; कडार ह्वाचं G.
M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud,
haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The
tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar.
-2 A sacrificial knife.

कड्ड 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough.
-2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To
sound or cry (as in distress); moan.
-2 To become small. -3 To go
or approach. II. 10 P. or
-Caus. 1 To wink, to close the
eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To
sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तं-
हुलकणान् H. 1; Ms 11. 93. -2 An
atom or particle (of anything). -3
A very small quantity; कणविण° Sānti.
1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R.
1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A
drop (of water) or spray; कणवह्नी
मालिनीतरंगगाय् S. 3. 7; अणु°, अणु°
Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An
ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire).
-8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9
Flake (of snow). -10 शंतजीरक. -णाय
1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3
Cumin seed. -नी 1 An atom, a
drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The
plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia.
-0comp. -अणुः, -भस्मः, -सुखं m. * nick-
name given to the philosopher who
propounded the Vaiseshika system of
philosophy (which may be said to be
a 'doctrine of atoms'). -अणु a. one
whose food consists of grains. °ण
the state of one who is made to live
on grains. -सुखलः a kind of plant.
-जीरः a white kind of cumin seed.
-जीरकं small cumin seed. -भस्मः, -भस्मका,
-सुखं m. N. of Kaṇada. -भस्मका a
kind of bird. -ज्वालः a whirlpool.

कणजः ind. In small parts or minute
particles, grain by grain, little by
little, drop by drop &c.; तद्विदं कणजो
त्रिकीर्षिते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. -2 A small par-
ticle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal
of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6
N. of a purificatory ceremony, i. e.
waving round lamps at sacrificial
rites. -का 1 An atom, a small or
minute particle. -2 A drop (of
water); Ms. 98. -3 A kind of corn
or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्नि-
मय tree.

कणिसा, -शं An ear or spike of
corn.

कणित a. The smallest, the most
minute.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or
bar; लोहस्तम्भस्य कणपः Vajjayanti;
चापचक्रकणपकवण &c. Dk. 35.

कणपः A kind of fly with a
sting.

कणाटिनः, टिरः, टिरकः A wag-
tail.

कणाद् 1 N. of a philosopher; see
under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणाचिः, -ची f. 1 A sound. -2 A
tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the
satisfaction of a desire (अद्राप्रतिपात),
कणेहृदययः विचति Sk. 'he drinks
milk to his heart's content or till he
is satisfied.'

कणेरः, -रुः The कर्णिकर tree. -रः
-रः f. 1 A she-elephant. -2 A court-
zan, harlot.

कंद् 1 P. (कंटति, कंटित) To go or
move.

कंट a. Thorny.

कंटकः, -कं 1 A thorn; पादुलरुं कर-
रुयेन कंटकेभ्यः कंरकं (उद्धरत्) Chāp.
22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting;
Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything.
-4 (fig.) Any troublesome fellow
who is, as it were, a thorn to the
state and an enemy of order and
good government; उत्सातलोकात्रयकंट-
केषु B. 14. 73; त्रिदिवसुद्रुतदानवकंटकं
S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5
(Hence) Any source of vexation or
annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6
Horriprilation, erection of hair,
thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing
speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp
stinging pain, symptom of a disease.
-11 (In Nyaya philosophy) Refuta-
tion of arguments, detection of error.
-12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The
first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar
mansions. -का 1 A bamboo. -2 A
work-shop, manufactory. -3 Fault,
defect. -4 N. of Makara or the ma-
rine monster, the symbol of the god
of love. -की A kind of मतली,

-**Oomp.** —अजः a kind of lizard.—अशनाः, अशकाः, सुख m. a camel.—अश्लीलः a kind of fish (having many bones).—आगरा a kind of worm.—आह्वः a kind of tree.—उत्तरण 1. (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding.—2. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating terrors and all such sources of public annoyance; कंदकोट्टरणे नित्यपाति-
 डेयलमुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252.—डुमः 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भवति नितरां स्फूर्ताः सुकोत्रे कंदकमुमाः Mk. 9. 7.—2 the Salmali tree or silk-cotton-tree (Mar. लवंगी).—रुला 1. the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree.—2. the गोशूर plant.—3. the castor-oil tree.—4. the Dhatura tree.—5. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat.—मर्दनं suppressing disturbance.—युक्त a. having thorns, thorny—विशोचनं extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble; राज्यकंदकविशोचनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.—इताकी a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (वाताकी).—जेणिः, जी f. 1. the Solanum Jacquini.—2. a porcupine.

कंदकारः N. of a tree (शास्मली); also विकंकत.—री N. of several plants:—Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton tree.

कंदकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंदकालः = कंदकफल q. v.
 कंदकहरे The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंदकिल a. 1 Thorny.—2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled; horripilated; प्रीतिं लब्धा Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22; S. 3. 15.

कंदकिल a. (जी f.) 1 Thorny, prickly; कंदकिलो वनाताः Vikr. 1. 115.—2 Vexatious, troublesome.—m. A fish.—m. f. N. of several plants:—खदिर, मदन, गोशूर, वंश, बदर.—Oomp.—ज a. 1. produced from a fish.—2. produced by the Mimosa tree.—फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस). (—ला) मधुसूरी plant.

कंदकिलः A thorny kind of bamboo.

कंदला 1 N. of a plant (बर्ग).—2 A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic.

कंदालुः f. N. of several plants:—वाताकी, वंश, बर्ग, बृहती.

कंदिन a. Thorny.—m. N. of several trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोशूर.

कंद 1. 10 U. (कंदतिने, कंदयतिने, कंदित्ति) 1 To mourn, grieve for.—2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense

generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case).

कंठः, कंठ 1 Throat; कंठे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितवाप्युत्तरे-कलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेयु स्फुलितं वनेति मि-
 क्तिरे पुस्तोकिलानां वने 6 3.—2 The neck; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे सिधिलता Pt. 4. 6.; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयनि जने किं पुनर्दुःखे मे. 3, 97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57.—3 Sound, tone, voice; सा युक्तकंठश्च-
 क्व R. 14. 68; किमिदं किञ्चरकंठे सुच्यते 8. 64; आर्यप्रभोऽपि प्रयुक्तकंठे रो-
 द्विति U. 3.—4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c.—5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उरकंठ).—6 The opening of the womb.—7 A bud on a stalk.—8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited.—9 The मदन tree.—10 Guttural sound.—Oomp.—आणिः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard).—अवसक्त a. clinging to the neck.—आगत a. come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person).—आमरणं a neck-ornament, necklace; परीक्षितं काव्यसुचयेनेतल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण—आश्लेषः neck-embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6: उपमूढ Bh. 3. 82.—उक्तं personal testimony.—कुष्णः a kind of fever.—कृषिका the Indian lute.—व a. reaching or extending to the throat.—गत a 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; i. e. on the point of departing; न चोपावर्णी भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhāsh.; Pt. 1. 296.—2. approaching or reaching the throat.—तडा, —तदं, —दी the side of the neck.—सलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse.—द्वज a. reaching to the neck.—नीडका a kite.—नीलकाः a large lamp or torch, a whip of lighted straw &c. (Mar. मशाल)—पासाः, —पासकः 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck.—2. a halter in general.—बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck.—बुधा a short neck-lace; विदुषां कंठ-
 बुधात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102.—भाषा 1. a jewel worn on the neck.—2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object.—लग्न a. 1. clinging to the throat.—2. suspended round the neck.—3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces); Mā. 3. 2.—लता 1. a collar.—2. a horse's halter.—वर्तिन a. being at or in the throat, i. e. on the point of departing; प्राणैः R. 12. 54.—शालुकं a hard tumour in the throat.—शुद्धी swelling of the tonsils.—शोषः (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat.—2. (fig.) fruitless expostulation.—शुद्धं hanging on, by, or round the neck.—शुष्पं a kind of em-

brace; (thus defined :—यत्कृते वक्षसि बहुमस्य स्तनामिवातं निविशोपयुहात् । परिश्रमार्थं शनकैर्विदग्धास्तकंठद्वयं प्रवर्तते संतः॥); कंठसूत्र-
 मपदिश्य योचितः R. 19. 32.—स्य a 1. being in the throat.—2. guttural (as a letter).—3. being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote.—4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः ind 1 From the throat —2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन a. Belonging to the throat.
 कंठी 1 Neck, throat.—2 A necklace, a collar.—3 A rope round the neck of a horse.—Oomp.—एषा 1. a lion.—2 an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण स्पपत्त Dk. 7.—3. a pigeon.—4. ex-
 plicit declaration or mention; (इति कंठीरणोक्तम्.)

कंठेकालः N. of Siva (blue on the neck).

कंठेषु a. 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat.—2 Guttural.—Oomp.—वर्णः a guttural letter; name-
 ly ङ, झ, ञ, ख, क, घ, ङ, and ह—स्वरा a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठाहः 1 A boat.—2 A spade, hoe.—3 War.—4 A camel.—5 An excellent root.—6 A churning vessel.—7 A bag.—ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel.—ला, —ला A churning vessel.

कंडू 1. 1 U. (कंडतिने कंडेन) 1 To be glad or satisfied.—2 To be proud.—3 To unhusk.—II. 10 U. (कंडयतिने, कंडित) 1 To thresh (corn, grain; &c.), unhusk.—2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain: अजानामार्थं तसर्षं (अवययं) तुषणां कंडनं यथा.—2 Chaff.—नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed.—3 A pestle.

कंडित a. Dislocated; S. 2.

कंडुरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body).—2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of Siva
 कंडिका 1 A short section, short est subdivision; (as in the शुक्लचतुर्वर्ग)
 —2 N. of a country.

कंडुः m. f., कंडूः f. 1 Scratching.—2 Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडुः करिभिर्घ्नितं Ku. 1. 9; Sānti. 4 17.—Oomp.—आदि m. pl. the nominal verbs.—करी N. of a plant सुकाशिणी.—रवः 1 N. of a plant.—2 white mustard.

कंडुर a. Scratching.—रः A species of root.

कङ्घनिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itoh; सुभग स्वत्कारभे कर्णे कङ्घतिला-लसा S. D.

कङ्घमत् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कङ्घयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कङ्घयित्) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कङ्घयमानेन कटे कङ्घयित् R. 2. 37; सुमीमकङ्घयत् कुङ्गसारः Ku. 3. 36; so ह्यंभे कुङ्गणसुगस्य वामनयनं कङ्घयमानो सुगी S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कङ्घयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कङ्घयनैर्विशानिवार-णेश्वर R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कङ्घया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कङ्घयित् Scratching.

कङ्घयित् *a.* Scratching, a scratcher. कङ्घरा N. of a plant causing itoh.

कङ्घल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itohy; कङ्घलद्विप-गंधापेढकवणस्किपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itoh. -लः An esulent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -Oomp. -वीणा The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंडोलका 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्-क्व] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; वसन्न-णो दिव्यः कण्वहोत्र Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Daaf. -पुत्रः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the line of कण्व Brāhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rigveda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -पुत्रः Sin, evil. -Oomp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kaṇvas (?). -द्विदु, -सुता Sakuntalā, Kaṇva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kaṇvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतु *a.* one whose priest is a Kaṇva.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra).

कलः, -कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तत् -इ Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); कलं कतकवृक्षस्य य-द्यत्पुत्रपसादनं । न वामग्रहणादिव तस्य वारि मनीष्वती ॥ Ma. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुवसादन also. कतकलः The clearing-nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-इत्] (*m. n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन विभजनेन गतः स जारुम इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्कतुमधि-कृत्य वास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते युगास्तत्र यादुदाहरंस्यामिभ्याः Mā. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यत्तम it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (*m. n.*) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्वः कतर-णो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides? कति *pron. a.* [किम्+इति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कतयद्यः कति च्यांसः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मरकति कुतः स्वात् ते विप्रलभाः Śāṅg. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिद्व यदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कस्यपि चासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्कवी कतिचिद्वचलावि-मयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासात् Mc. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times. कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अश् पृक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकु-कुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 2; Me. 23; कतिपयविचारापमे some days having elapsed; वर्णः कतिपयेरेव ग्रथितस्य स्व-रैरेव Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयश्च *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशश्च *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणा-यालति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अंश् Tv.] Fire; cf. कतमाल.

कत्थ 1 A. (कथते, कथित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कथिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वेतकर्मणा सर्वं क-रथेया Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कथन *a.* Boasting, praising -नं, -नः Bragging, boasting.

कथय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत्थ 10 P. (कथयति, कथित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्थवर् The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); रामनिष्पसनवर्क-नोस्तुक्तं मैथिलाय कथायांभूव संः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथायिवा सुमंत्रेण सह Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Mā. 8. 10; आकार-सदृशं चोदितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7. -5; To describe, relate; किं कथयते श्रीरुभयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विद् कथयते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. -Pass. (कथते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-कथुल्] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A dispartant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. -नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ् नि+अ] 1 A tale, story; 'प्राचीण्ये U. 4 historical knowledge; -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विद् कथयते H. Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलमशेष-से यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from आख्या-यिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराया वा स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका युषेः ॥) ; see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Dispartation, का कथा, or का कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याज्ञाञ्चैत्रैव दूरतः । हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विद्यानपोहति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आपवागनुमानार्थां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Oomp. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, attention. -अंतरं 1. the course of conversation; रमतश्चोरिम कथातरुषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अचक्षेपः (or कथाक्षेप) *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -आरामः garden of fable. -आलापाः speech, con-

versation. —उद्भवः the beginning of a tale. —उद्भासः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (स्व-पार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrāśākhaṣa. —2. commencement of a tale or narration; अकुमारकथोद्भासं शालिगोप्यो-जगुर्षाः R. 4. 20. —उपकथा —उपा-ख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. —उल्लं 1. the guise of a fable. —2. giving a false account. —नायकः, —युक्ता the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण° U. 4. 6. —उपदिष्टं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. —2. N. of the first लक्षक or book of the कथासंस्तरिणः —प्रसंघा a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग a. 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. —2. mad, foolish. (—सः) 1. conversation, talk, or course of conversation; मानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1. 1. कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. —2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जने-रुवाहुतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —माणः 1. an actor. —2. a professional story-teller. —मुखं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त a. reserved, taciturn, dialiking conversation. —शेव a. see कथाश्लेष.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetā-lapanohavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. Totell, relate &c. कथिकः 1 A narrator. —2 A story-teller.

कथित p p. 1 Told, described, narrated. —2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविद्ः R. 11. 10. —Comp. पदं-पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 ad. loc.

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. —2. To cause to remain only in narration

कथीकृत a. Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Kn. 4. 13.

कथं ind. [किम्-प्रकारार्थं यम् कादेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारामके त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mn. 2 'well how did the physician fare?' साङ्ख्यः कथं न स्युः संपद्ये मे नि-रापद्ये R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं नि-श्रेयसामि कथं चात्मापहारे करोमि S. 1.

(where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). —2 Oh what! Indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेषोद्दिशति S. 6. —3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, 3, वा, or सिद् in the sense of, 'how indeed', 'how possibly', 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized); कथं वा मरुते U. 3; कथं नामै-तत् U. 6. —4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way'; 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरा Me. 3; कथमप्युक्तमितं न युजितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तते वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Me. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंविद्योना मन्वसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उरिधतः Pt. 1; विस्मय कथमप्युक्तं Ku. 6. 3; Ms. 22; Amaru 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt 1. —5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि सुवनेऽस्मिस्तादृशाः संभवति Mā. 2. 6. —Comp. —कथिकः an inquisitive person —कारं ind. in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंघा कीर्तियामधिरोहति Si 2. 52; कथंकारं युक्तं Sk.; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण a. of what measure —भावः what state. —भूत a. 1. how being. —2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप a. of what shape. —वीर्य a. of what power.

कथंता 1 What sort or manner. —2 Inquiry, question, demand.

कद् 1. 4 A. (कथते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. —II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. —2 To grieve. —3 To call. —4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U 5. 10 —2 War. —3 Sin.

कद् ind. [कद्-किप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the sense of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. —Comp. —अक्षर 1. a bad letter. —2 bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अहन्नं a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ a. 1 useless, unmeaning. —2. having what purpose or aim? (—र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं, —ना त्रण्णं, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. —2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अथित a. 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदाथितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न क-क्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादुः Bh. 2. 106. —2. tormented, teased; आ कदाथितोऽह-

मेभिर्नारंवारं वरिसंवाद्भिन्नकारिभिः U. 5. —3. insignificant, mean. —4. bad, vile. —अर्थीकृ 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थीकृत a. 1. despised, disdained. —2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्थ a. 1. avaricious, miserly. —2. little, insignificant, mean. —3. bad, disagreeable. (—र्थः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता —र्थ 1. avarice. —2. insignificance. —3. badness. °भावः avarice, stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आ-कार a. deformed, ugly. —आचार a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (—रः) bad conduct. —इन्द्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उद्धः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) a. tepid, lukewarm. (—ष्णं) lukewarmness. —वृणं 1. a fragrant grass. —2. the plant कुम्भिकी. —तोयं an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि m. pl. three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्दथवज्रीमं भभंज दृजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् a. 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं मिथापाये कद्द्वं हेसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्बिद्वं वरमक-द्वो वृषः Si. 14. 1. —2. vile, contemptible.

कद् a. 1 Giving water. —2 Giving happiness. —वः A cloud.

कदक A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः; कदंबकः [कद् कणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Mā. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. —2 A kind of grass. —3 Turmeric. —4 The mustard-seed plant. —5 A particular mineral substance. —बी N. of a plant (देवदाली). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —बः A multitude. —बकं 1 A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमेषमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. —2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबक-राजितं Ki. 5. 9. —3 A kind of grass (देवताड). —Comp. —अनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odor of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमाल-तीसुरभयः प्रौढा कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. —2. spring. —कोरकन्यापः see under न्याप. —पुष्पा, —रपी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kad; amba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze. =°अनिल.

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant. कदरः 1 A saw. —2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. —3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. —रः, —रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रं coagulated milk.

कदलः, -कदलकः The plants in tree; ऊरुहयं युगवृक्षाः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95. —ला N. of several plants:—शुभि, द्विबिका and शालमलि. —ली 1 The plants in tree; किं यासि बालक-दलीच विक्रयमाना Mk. 1. 20; राक्षस्युवा मसकदलीरतंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A flag carried by an elephant. —4 A flag or banner. —Comp. —(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. —वृंहः, -रंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag; Mā. 6. कदलिन m. A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber. —2 A beautiful woman.

कदा ind. When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once': अनंशं ब्रह्मणो विद्वाच विभेति कदाचन; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2 37, 12. 21; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now': कदाचित् काननं जगद्दे कदाचित् कमलचनेषु रेने K. 58 et seq. [cf. L. quando].

कट्टु a. [कट्टु] (दु or दू.) 1 Tawny. —2 Variegated, spotted. —दुः 1 The tawny colour. —2 The variegated colour. —दः, -दूः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. —Comp. —पुनः, -सुतः a serpent.

कट्टण a. Reddish-brown, tawny. कट्टं 1 Whey. —2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधमी a. Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतु). 1 To be satisfied or contented. —2 To love, wish. —3 To shine. —4 To go.

कनकं Gold; कनकवलयं वस्त्रं वस्त्रं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me. 2, 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palāsa tree. —2 The Dhattūra tree. —3 Mountain ebony. —Comp. —अंगुं a gold bracelet. —अचला, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —शैला epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुचौ ते स्वधेते किल कनकाचलेन साधम् Bv. 2. 9. —अध्वकः the treasurer. —आरुः the धत्तू tree. (—आ) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आरुका the Dhattūra tree. (—यं) a flower. —आरुः borax. —दंकः a golden hatchet. —दूवं,

—दूवंकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. —दूविका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. —निकषा a streak of gold (rubbed on a touch-stone). —पुत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपरया Ch. P. 10. —पराग gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (—ल) a weight of gold. —प्रभ a. bright as gold. (—भर) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. —प्रसव्य the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रंभा the स्वर्णदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow ornament. —2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kārtikeya. —सुषं a gold necklace; काषया कनकसूत्रेण दुष्णसर्पो चिनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a lead of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden. कनकखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनकखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेदिति वाचनं); तस्माद्भूच्छेदकनकखलं शैलराजावतीर्णा जह्वोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनय a. One-eyed; cf. काय.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कीर्ति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ a. (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. —2 The youngest. —3 Lower. —4 Having the feet downwards. —दः, N. of Siva. —द्वी 1 The little finger. —2 A kind of heroine. —3 The wife of a younger brother. —Comp. —पदं-मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक a. The smallest. —द्विका The little finger; कनिष्ठिकापिष्टिल-कालिदासा Subhāsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनकः 1 A boy, youth. —2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. —2 The pupil of the eye. —निका 1 The little finger. —3 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger; कनीयाच ज्ञाता, कनीयस्ते भविषी &c.

कनीयस a. 1 Smaller, less. —2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचिः f. 1 A cart. —2 A creeping plant.

कनूज = कन्याकुञ्ज q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant; (of. कनेरा).

कंत a Happy.

कंतु a Happy. —दुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). —3 Granary.

कंधा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णं कंधा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86, Śānti. 4. 4, 19. —2 A well. —3 A town. —Comp. —धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद् 1 P. (कदति, कंदित) 1 To cry; lament. —2 (A.) To be confounded or perplexed. —3 To confound.

कंदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. —2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also): ज्ञान-कंद. —3 Garlic. —4 A knot, swelling. —5 An affection of the male or female organ —दा 1 A cloud. —2 Camphor. —Comp. —मूलं a radish. —संज्ञं propylaeus uteri. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदिर a. Having a bulbous root. —m. An esorlent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदहं The white water-lily; of. कंदोद.

कंदरः, -रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदरा कंदरस्यः प्रलयसुगताः Bh. 3. 69; बभ्रुवाधारकंदराभिसर्षा V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A book for driving an elephant. —रा-री A cave, valley, hollow. —रं Dry ginger. —Comp. —आकरः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चासिम कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इष रूपेण Mb. —2 Love (कंदर्प is thus derived:—कं द्रप्यामीति मदाज्जातमानो जगद् च । तेन कंदर्पमानं तं चकार वतुभंगः ॥). —Comp. —कूपः pudenda muliebri. —उच्चरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —दू-ह्वनः, —मथनः N. of Siva. —सुमलः-सुमलः the male organ of generation. —शृमल 1. membrum virile. —2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. —2 Reproach, censure. —3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. —4 A portent. —5 Sweet sound. —6 The plantain tree, कदल-दलोदासा पयोविद्धवा Amaru. 48. —7 Collection; U. 3. 11. —लः 1 Gold. —2 War, battle. —3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विदलकदलकंपनलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कदली 1 The plantain (or the Banpāsa) tree; आरकराजिभिरिषं कुसुमे-

नैर्बकली सलिलगर्भे । कोपाद्वर्तर्णये स्म-
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5 ; Me.
21 ; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer.
-3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp.
-कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the
flower of the plantain tree.

कदलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2
Put forth, emitted.

कदिरि N. of a plant (Mar. ल-
जाल्.)

कंदुः m. f. [Up. 1. 14] A boiler,
oven. -Comp. -पक्व a. : parched,
roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः-कं A ball for playing
with ; पातितोऽपि करापातैरुत्पारयेष कं-
दुकः Bb. 2. 83 ; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19 ;
It. 16. 83. -कं A pillow ; Bh 3. 145.
-Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोटः (द्रुः) 1 The white
lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a pro-
vincial form for नलोलल) ; मोहसुकु-
लायमाननेत्रकंदोटदुग्गलः Mā. 7. -दं A
blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of
grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1
The neck. -2 'The holder of water',
a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N.
of a vegetable (मारिष). -रा The
neck ; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति
जहास कश्यपित् ; Y. 2. 220 ; Amaru.
16 ; see उल्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति]
The ocean. -f. The neck.

कन्धं [कन्-क] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon,
a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl ; संबद्धवैखानस-
कन्यकानि R. 14. 28 ; 11. 53 -2 An
unmarried girl, virgin, maiden ; युद्धे
युद्धे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Mā.
7. Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name
for a girl ten years old ; (अष्टवर्षां
मवेद्वीरी नववर्षी च रेहिणी 1 दशमे कन्यका
शोका अत ऊर्ध्वं रजस्वला Sabdak.). -4 (In
Rhet.) One of the several kinds
of heroines ; an unmarried girl
serving as a chief character in a
poetical composition ; see under
अपवृत्ती. -5 The sign *Virgo* -Comp.
-उल्लः seduction ; पैशाचः कन्यका-
च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden ;
विशुद्धसुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mā. 7. 1.
-जातः the son of an unmarried
girl ; Y. 2. 129 (= कान्ति) ; for in-
stance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यका Ved. Calling a girl (कन्या-
दान) ; a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother.
-सा The little finger. -स्ती The
youngest sister.

कन्या [Up. 4. 111] 1 An un-
married girl or daughter ; R. 1. 51,
2. 10, 3. 33 ; Ma. 10. 8. -2 A girl
ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden ;
Ma. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in
general. -5 The sixth sign of the
zodiac, i. e. *Virgo*. -6 N. of Durgā.
-7 Large cardamoms. -Comp.
-अंतपुरं the woman's apartments ;
सुरक्षितेति कन्यांतपुरे कश्चित्पुत्रिणीति
Pt. 1 ; Mv. 2. 50. -आद a. following
after or hunting young girls.
(-तः) 1. the inner apartments of a
house. -2. a man who hunts or goes
after young girls. -कुहजः N. of a
country. (-रजं) N. of an ancient
city in the north of India, situated
on a tributary of the Ganges, now
called Kanoja. -कुमारि f. -री N. of
Durgā. -गतं the position of a planet
in the sign *Virgo*. -ग्रहणं taking a
girl in marriage. -दान giving away
a girl in marriage. -दुषणं defile-
ment of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or
blemish in a girl, bad repute (such
as a disease &c). -धनं dowry. -पतिः
'daughter's husband', a son-in-law.
-पालः a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः,
-गर्भः the son of an unmarried daughter
(called कान्ति). -पुरं the women's
apartments. -भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law.
-2. N. of Kārtikeya. -रत्नं a very fine
girl ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते
Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign *Virgo*.
-वेदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying
one's girl) ; Y. 1. 262. -शुलकं money
given to the bride's father as her
price, purchase-money of a girl.
-स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband
by a maiden. --हरणं ravishment or
seduction of a maiden ; Ma. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2
A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. -सा The little
finger. -स्ती The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in
the form of a young girl ; R. 6. 11,
16. 86. --चं The harem (consisting
mostly of girls).

कन्युषे The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move ; see कं.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of
demons.

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick,
cheating ; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमपश्यमानं
Pt. 1. 191 ; कपटावुसारकुशला Mk. 9.
5. --ट्टः A measure equal to the ca-
pacity of the hollows of the two
hands joined together. -Comp.
-नापसः one who pretends to be
an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -वदु
a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty ;
उल्लयन् प्रजास्त्वमन्तने कपटपुत्रं जालिकः

Si. 15. 35. --प्रबंधा a fraudulent
contrivance ; H. 1. --लेख्यं a forged
document. --वचनं deceitful talk.
-वेश a. disguised, masked. (-शः)
disguise, false dress.

कपाटिका A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest.
-f. A kind of perfume (चिद्र).

कपनः Shaking. --नः -ना Ved. A
worm, caterpillar (वृग).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell
or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braid-
ed and matted hair, especially of
Siva ; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie,
(used as a coin) ; मित्राण्यमित्तवै यति
यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि (कृं) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् a. [कपर्दं इति] 1 Shaggy.
-2 Wearing braided and matted
hair. --m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः-टं [कं वातं पाटयति तद्वति
रुगाद्धे Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a
door ; कपाटवक्त्राः परिणद्धकंधराः R. 3.
34 ; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपुद्गुर्भोऽपि नोप-
जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door ; Si. 11.
60. -Comp. -उद्घाटनं 1. the open-
ing of a door. -2. A door key. -घ्नः
a house-breaker, thief. -वक्षस्र a.
broad-chested ; R. 3. 34. --संधिः 1.
the junction of the leaves of a door.
-2. a manner of multiplying --संधिका
a disease of the ear.

कपालः-लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालय-
ति] 1 The skullakull-bone ; चूडापीठ
कपालसंकुलगलनं वाकिनीचारयः Mā.
1. 2 ; कर्वा येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं
करितः Bb. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a
broken jar, potsherd ; कपालेन भिक्षु-
र्थे Ms. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, col-
lection. -4 A beggar's bowl ; Ma. 6.
44. -5 A cup, jar in general ; पंच-
कपाल -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty
of peace on equal terms. -लं 1 The
shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the
leg of a man, any flat bone. -3 A kind
of leprosy. -लं A beggar's bowl. [of
L. *caput* ; Gr. *kephale*]. -Comp.
-नालिका a sort of pin or spindle
for winding cotton &c. -पाणिः,
-धुत्, -मालिनः, -गिरिस् m. epithets of
Siva. -मालिनी N. of Durgā -संधिः
a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालि N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd ; Me. 4. 78,
8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or
having a skull ; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wear-
ing skull ; कपालि वा स्वाद्यपेदुङ्गुल्लरं
(वृगुः) Kn. 5. 78. --m. 1 An epithet
of Siva ; करं कर्णं कुर्वेद्यपि किल कपा-
लिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of
low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa

mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

कपिः [कप-इत् नलोपः ; Up. 4. 143] 1 An ape, a monkey ; कपे-रत्रासिपुनंदात् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलास). —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishnu. —पि f. —पि A female monkey. —Oomp. —आख्यः incense. —इज्यः an epithet (1) of Rāma ; (2) of Sugrīva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanūmat ; नहयंति वृक्षं वृक्षानि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12 ; (2) of Sugrīva ; वषथं यत्र कपीन्द्रमख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45 ; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —इवजा N. of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा —चूतः the hog-plum tree. —जम्, —नैलं, —नामन् m. storax or benzoin. —मधुः f. an epithet of Rāma. —2. of Sugrīva. —रथः an epithet of (1) Rāma ; (2) Arjuna. —लाम् f. a kind of perfume. —लोहं braas. —वक्रा N. of Nārada. —शाका-कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (coping) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar. हिल्ल). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कार्जिलः 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —रथं 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —Oomp. —आख्यः a kind of monkey.

कपिल a. [कपि लच्] 1 Tawny, reddish ; चातय कपिला चिद्युत् Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair ; Ma. 3. 8 ; (Kull. = कपिलकेश). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it ; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. —2 A deg. —3 Benzoin. —4 Incense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishnu. —लः 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the southeast. —Oomp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अञ्जनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishnu. —द्युतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. —दुमः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges

—2. a holy place. —सृतिः f. the Sākhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिज्ञ a. [कपि-मत्तर्थे ज्ञ] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish ; (द्रायाः) संख्यापयोवकपिज्ञाः पिशिताञ्जनानां S. 3. 27 ; तोये काञ्चनपद्मरेणुकपिज्ञे 7. 12 ; V. 2. 7 ; Me. 21 ; R. 12. 28. —ज्ञाः 1 The brown colour. —2 A compound of red and black colour. —3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —ज्ञा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —ज्ञा, —ज्ञी, —ज्ञं A spirit, a kind of rum. —Oomp. —अञ्जनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity

कपिशित a. Embrowned ; Si. 6. 5.

कपिशीका A kind of liquor.

कपितनः N. of several plants—such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean ; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पोट इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands. —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —Oomp. —अग्निः f. a sort of perfume. —अञ्जनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आम a. of the colour of a pigeon. (—आ) a pale or dirty white colour. —अरणा a sort of perfume. —पालिका, —पाली f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजा the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वर्णः a kind of perfume. —सरं antimony. —इस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c. ; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतकः 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Up. 1. 66] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14 ; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap. —Oomp. —कावः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed ; Ki. 5. 36. —फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्ति f. the temples and cheeks ; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks ; cf. मंडामिति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन फलति फल्-इ Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त) ; कफापचयादायोग्यैकमूल-

माशयाश्रिवृत्तिः Dk. 160 ; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तेः कंठाचरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्त- Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Oomp. —अरिः dry ginger. —कृच्छिकं saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —द्र, नाञ्जन, —हर a. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —उचरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

कफिन् a. (नी f.) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —m. An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणी f. The elbow.

कफेला a. Phlegmatic.

कफोष्ठः Ved. The elbow.

कक् 1 P. (कवति, कवित) 1 To colour. —2 To praise.

कबंधः, —धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life) ; (रथं) दृश्यकबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 A comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 Water (said to be π. in this sense) ; Si. 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rāma and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rāma and Lakshmana. He advised Rāma to form friendship with Sugrīva ; see R. 12. 57].

कवं (धं) धिन् a. 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —m. N. of Katyayana.

कवर, —री Usually written कवर-री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कविल a. Tawny. —लः The tawny animal.

कबुलिः f. The hinder part of an animal.

कच् ind. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1 A. (कामयते, चकमे-कामयांचने, कति) 1 To love, he enamoured of, be in love with ; कच्ये कामयमानं मो न रवं कामयसे कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of वाच्यता) ; कश्चहंको मंदारिकां कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To long for, wish, desire ; न वीरवृत्ताच्चकामयेत् R. 14. 4 ; निष्कण्डुमयं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26 ; 4. 48 ; 10. 53 ; Bk. 14. 82. —3 To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

कमन a. [कम्-इच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. —2 Wishing for, desirous ; Si.

6. 74. -3 **Lovely, beautiful.** -न. 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka tree. -3 N. of Rrahmā. -4 A Brahmana. -**Comp.** -उद्गः a heron (having beautiful plumsage).

कमनीय a. 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयसंकं Ku. 1. 37. -2 **Lovely, charming, beautiful;** शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; नदापि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9. v. 1.

कमर a. [कम्-अरच्] **Lustful, desirable.**

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमित्तु a. (स्त्री f.) **Lustful, libidinous.**

कम्र a. 1 **Desirous.** -2 **Beautiful.** **कमठः** [Up. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संपासा कमठा स चापि नियतं नष्टस्त-पाद्वेधतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. -**स्त्री** A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -**Comp.** -पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, -लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलूपमोऽमारपस्तनुरपागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -**Comp.** -तृका the tree of which Kamandalus are made. -धरा an epithet of Siva.

कमल a. 1 **Desirous.** -2 **Pale-red.** -लः 1 The Sarasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahma. -**स्त्री** A collection of lotuses. -लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलममंभसि कमले च कुब-लये तानि कनकलतिकार्यां K. P. 10.; so हस्त, नेत्र, चरण, &c. -2 **Water;** N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 **Copper.** -4 A medicament, drug. -5 **The Sarasa bird.** -6 **The bladder, the right lobe of the lung.** **Comp.** -अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. -आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. -आसना 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; क्रातानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. -इक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. -उत्तरं safflower. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -ज 1. an epithet of Brahma. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -जम्बन् *m.*, -मवा, -योनि, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epitheta of Brahma.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An excellent woman. -**Comp.** -पति, -सखा an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साभेऽक्षीव स्पलकमलिनी न प्रवृद्धा न सुता Me. 90; रश्मिः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः B. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप 1 A. (कंते, कंवे, कंति) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig.

also); कंके तीर्णलौहस्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्यो-तिष्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. -**Caus.** 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कंर् घञ्] 1 **Shaking, tremor;** कयेन किञ्चित्प्रतिग्रह मूर्धनः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युरकंपः &c. -2 A modification or the Svarita accent. -**प्रा** Shaking, moving, tremor. -**Comp.** -अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. -लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन a. [कंर्-घञ्] **Trembling, shaking.** -न. 1 **Sirra season** (November-December). -2 A kind of misale. -3 A kind of fever (साक्षिपातिक). -नं 1 **Shaking, tremor.** -2 **Quivering pronounciation.**

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल्ल = कणिल्ल *q. v.*

कंपित *p. p.* 1 **Trembling, shaking.** -2 **Shaken, awung.** -तं 1 **Trembling, tremor.** -2 **Causing to shake.**

कंप a [कंर्-र] 1 **Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating;** विधाय कंमाणे सुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंया शाखा B. -2 **Agile, quick.**

कंभ 1 P. (कंभति, कंभति) To go, move.

कंभर a. **Variegated.** -रः **Variegated colour.**

कंबलः [Up. 1. 106.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबलवतं न बाधते शीतं Subhāsh; कंबलावृतेन तेन H. 3. -2 A dewlap. -3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. -लं **Water.** -**Comp.** -वाहकः a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलका -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन a. Covered with a blanket. -*m.* A bullock, ox. -**Comp.** -वाहकः a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबिः, -वी *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon. -2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंबु a. (बु or बू *f.*) **Spotted, variegated.** -बु -बु (*m., n*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंबुः किमयं चकास्वि दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवाङ्मयी N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. -बुः 1 An elephant. -2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body. -5 A bracelet. -6 A tube-shaped bone. -**Comp.** -आतासिन *m.* a kind of kite. -कंटी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. -मीषा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (*t. e.*

a neck marked with three line-like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2 a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंबुकः 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंबु a **Stealing.** -*m.* 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; cf. Up. 1. 93.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य चरियमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कंबु n. The fragrant root (उशीर).

कयाधुः *f.* The wife of Hiranyakasiipu and mother of Prahlāda.

कर a. (रा or री *f.*) [करोति, कर्षते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अच्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; बुःखं, सुखं, भयं &c. -रः 1 A hand; करं व्याघ्रचंद्रपाः पिबति रति-सर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam; यद्युद्धं पूर्वा व्यसित इवालंबित-करः V. 3. 34; also प्रतिकूलतासुपगते हि विभौ चिक्रलस्वमेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबना-य दिनभट्टेरसूक्तं प्रतिष्पता करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराकांतमहीध्रुवृष्यकैरसंशयं संपति तेजसा राचिः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means ' ray ' also), (वही) अपरांत-महीपालव्याजेन रवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. -5 **Hail.** -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumba. -7 The asterism called इतः. -**Comp.** -अग्रं 1. the forepart of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. -अघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. -आरोटा a finger-ring. -आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. -आस्फोटः 1. the chest. -2. a blow with the hand. -अस्त्रिः *f.* 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. -कंदकः, -कं a finger-nail. -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलविशीर्णैर्बुनीवार-रक्षयैः U. 3. 25. -कलशः, -कं the hollow of the hand (to receive water), -किसलया, -य 1. ' sprout like hand, ' a tender hand; कराकिसलयताल्लुंरथया न-स्यमानं U. 3. 19; Ra. 6. 30. -2. a finger. -कुहमलं the finger. -कोपः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; 'पेयमंबु Ghat. 22. -ग्रह, -ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. -ग्रहः 1. a bossband. -2. a tax-collector. -वर्षणा, -वर्षिन् *m.* the churning-stick. -उद्गः the teak tree. -जा a' finger-nail; तक्षिकरजधृष्णात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;

Amaru. 85 (जं) a kind of perfume. —जाल a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand ; वनदेवताकरतले। S. 4. 4 ; करतलगतमपि न्ययति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. आमलकं (lit.) an Amalaka fruit (fruit of the Myruba) placed on the palm of the hand ; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand ; करतलामलकफलवृत्तिं जगद्गालोक्यतां K 43. रथ a. reating on the palm of the hand —ताला, तालकं 1. clapping the hands ; स जहास वृत्तकरतालमुच्चकं। Si. 15. 39. —2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिकार, ताली 1. clapping the hands ; उच्चाटनोपः करतालिकानां दानादिवानां भवतीभिरवः N. 3. 7. —2. beating time by clapping the hands. —ताया N. of a river. —दः a. 1. paying taxes —2. tributary: करद्रीकृताखिलदृषां मेदिनीं Ve. 6. 18. —3. giving the hand to help &c. —दक्ष a. handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1 a saw. —2. playing in water *वत् m. The palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पल्लवः 1 a tender hand. —2. a finger ; cf. किसलय. —पाला, पालिका 1. a sword. —2. a dagger. —पान्त्रं 1. splashing water about while bathing. —2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. —पीडनं marriage ; cf. पाणिपीडन. —पुडः the hand joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पुडं the back of the hand. —चालः, चाला 1. sword ; अधोरघटः कर्वालापाणिश्यापावितः Mā. 9. म्लेच्छनिवहानघने कलयसि कर्वालाम् Gīt. 1. Si. 13. 60. —2. a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —भूयः a finger-nail. —भूयणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. —माला smoke. —मुक्तं a kind of weapon; see आयुधं. —रुहा 1. A finger-nail ; अनाभ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहै। S. 2. 10 ; Me. 96. —2. a sword. —वालिका a small club. —वीरः, वीरिका 1. a sword or scimitar. —2. A cemetery. —3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. —4. a kind of tree. (—रा) red arsenic. (—री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. —2. N. of Aditi. —3. a good cow. (—रं) the flower of the tree. —शाखा a finger. —शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail. —शोथः swelling of the hands. —सादः 1. weakness of the hand. —2. the fading of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालि m. an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः, -कं [किरि करोति वा जडमन क-द-नु Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an

ascetic) ; K. 41. —2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). —कः 1 The pomegranate tree. —2 Hand. —3 Tax. —4 A kind of bird. —कः, —काः, —कं Hail ; तांशुवीधातुसुलकरकावृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54 ; Dv. 1. 35 ; U. 3. 40. —Oomp. —अंभम् m. the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. —2 The skull ; प्रेतकं करकावृकस्यावृत्तिसंस्थं स्थवृद्वगमपि क्रयमव्ययमस्ति Mā. 5. 16 ; also 5. 19. —3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut) ; a small box ; as in तालकरकवाहिनी (used in Kādambar). —4 A kind of sugar-cane. —5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरि मद् क-अट् Up. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 Safflower. —3 A crow ; Sānti 4. 19. —4 An atheist, unbeliever. —5 A degraded Brāhmana. —6 A man of a low profession. —7 A musical instrument. —8 The first Śrāddha ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —ट 1 An elephant's cheek. —2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow ; Mk. 7. —2 N. of कर्णरिय the proponent of the science and art of theft. —3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करदेव m. An elephant ; दिवंते श्रुयंते मवमलिनघटः कारदेवः Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)दुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण a. [क-ल्युट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. —2 (Ved.) Clever, skilled. —जंः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. —2 A man of a mixed tribe. —3 A writer. —जं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing ; effecting ; परहितं, संध्या, मियं &c. —2 Act, action. —3 Religious action. —4 Business, trade. —5 An organ of sense ; वषा करणोक्तिनेन सा निरपेती पतिमद्यपावत्य R. 8. 38, 42 ; पदुकरणेः प्राणिभिः Me. 5 ; R. 14. 50. —6 The body ; उपमानमभुद्विलासिनी करणं यत्तत्र कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. —7 An instrument or means of an action ; उपमितिकरणह्यमानं T. S. —8 (In Logio) The instrumental cause which is thus defined, —व्यापारवृत्तापारणं कारणं करणं. —9 A cause or motive (in general). —10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) ; साधकनमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42 ; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्वह्यापाराद्वनतरम् । विवह्यते यथा यत्र करणं तच्चदा स्तुत्वम् ॥. —11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof ;

Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. —12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time ; Ku. 6. 40. —13 (In astrol.) A division of the day ; (these Karanas are eleven). —14 The Supreme being. —15 Pronunciation. —16 The posture of an ascetic. —17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. —18 A field. —19 Plastering with the hand. —20 The usage of the writer's oste. —णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. —2 A surd or irrational number. —Oomp. —अधिपः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्राणं the head.

करंडः [क-अंभ् Up. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo) ; करंडपीडिरतनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84 ; स-पेमायाकरंडं 1. 77. —2 A bee-hive. —3 A sword. —4 A sort of drink (करंडव) —5 Liver.

करंडकः, —करंडिका, करंडो f. A small box made of bamboo.

करंडिव m. A fish.

करंघय a. Kissing the hand.

करमः [क-अभ् Up. 3. 122 ; कपो मति, मा क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers ; metacarpus, as in करभोहा B. 6. 83 ; see करभोर below. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 A young elephant. —4 A young camel ; Si. 5. 3. —5 A camel in general. —6 A kind of perfume. —शी A she-camel. —Oomp. —ऊहा f. a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm ; अंके निधाय करभोर यथासुखं ते S. 3. 21 ; Si. 10. 69 ; Amaru. 69 ; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant ; cf. Kn. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

कामिन m. An elephant.

करभीरा A lion.

करमडः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् m. A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित a. क-अंभ् ; Up. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated ; प्रकाममाद्विषमवाप्य कंटकोः करंबितामोदभरं विष्णवती N. 1. 115, 85 ; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबं करंबितामिषं यमुनाजलपुरं Gīt. 11. —2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. —2 Mud ; करंभवालुकातापात् Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted ; but Medhātithi takes it to mean ' mud '). —3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. —4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. —2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; (perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री त्रिजगन्नेत्र-कार्मणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करागणः 1 A market or fate. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind of crane.)

कराल a. 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6. 1 ; Mā. 3 ; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12. 98 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged ; pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Mā. 1. 38. -5 Harsh ; Mā. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious ; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -लः 1 Resin, pitoh. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -लः A terrific form of Durgā ; * आयतनं ; न करालोपहारश्च फलमन्यादिभाष्यते Mā. 5. 33. -ली One of the seven tongues of fire. -लः A particular condiment. -Comp. -दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword. -का N. of Durgā.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् m. [कर-इति] 1 An elephant. -2 The number '8' (in Math.). -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः, -वरा a large elephant, lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षीणाशस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मधुपञ्चुब्धः Nttipr. 2. -कुम्भः the frontal globe of an elephant ; Bv 2. 177. -कुसुमः a fragrant powder of नामकेशर. -गजितं the roaring of an elephant (बृंहतं करिगजितं Ak.) -दंतः ivory. -द्वारकः a lion. -नासिका a musical instrument. -पः an elephant-driver. -पतेः, -शावः, -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -ध्वजः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganesa. -यावत् n. a water-elephant. -वर = इन्द्र q. v. -वेजयती a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथमेत्य मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकाभिवावसीदिति Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [कृ-ईत् Uq. 4. 30] 1 The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A shoot in general, आनिन्यरे वंशकरीरलीः Si. 4. 14 ; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels ; पत्रं नैक पत्रा करीरविद्ये दोषो वसंतस्य कि Bb.

2. 93 ; of. also किं पुष्यौ किं कलैस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhāsh. -4 A water-jar. -रा-री The root of an elephant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करीरकं Battle, fight.

करीषः, -षे [कृ-ईत् Uq. 4. 26] Dry cow-dung. -Comp. -अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करीषकवा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [करोति मनः आदुकूल्याय, कृ-उन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable exciting pity, mournful ; करुणहरनिः V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67 ; विकलकरुणैरार्यंचरितैः U. 1 28. -णः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as: one of the 8 or 9 sentiments) ; सुदपाकप्रतीकाज्ञो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ; विलपन... करुणार्थप्रयितं मिया प्रति R. 8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A Jaina saint. -णं Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -Comp. -महती the Ma'likā plant. -विपलंभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness ; प्रायः सर्वा भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रतरात्मा Me. 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अकरुण unkind. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. tender hearted. -आर्द्र a. tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मया a. very kind. -विमुख a. merciless, cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन मृगयुता R. 8. 67. -स्वनः-ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiably, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कृ-णु Uq. 2. 1 ; कं मस्तकं रेणुस्य Tv.] 1 An elephant in general ; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. -2 The Karpiḥāra tree. -णुः -णुः f. 1 A female elephant ; ददौ रसात्पंकजरेणुगंधि गजाय गंधपञ्जलं करेणुः Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Comp. -भूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya, the founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu.

करेणु m. f. A male or female elephant.

करेन (व) रः Stoic.

करोटः, करोटः f. 1 The skull ; Mv. 5. 19. -2 A cup or basin.

कर्क 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क a. [कृ-क Uq. 3. 40] 1 White. -2 Good, excellent. -कः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5 A mirror. -6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. kark ; L. cancer ; Gr. kor-kinos]. -Comp. -चिभेटी small cucumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. -7 A kind of coitus (रतिवच). -8 The radius of a circle. -9 Compass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin or wedge. -टी 1 A female crab. -2 A kind of cucumber. -3 The curved end of a balance. -4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Compass, circuit. -4 A kind of sugarcane. -5 A hook. -की A female crab. -क 1 A poisonous root. -2 A particular fracture of the bones. -Comp. -अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a crab. -रज्जु a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -टि f. A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of oranges.

कर्कधुः, -धुः f. [कर्क कटकं दधाति, वा-कृ Uq. 1. 93] 1 The jujube tree ; कर्कधुफलपाकमिध्रपचनामोदः परिस्तार्यते U. 4. 1 ; कर्कधुनापसुपरि तुहिनं रंजयस्य ग्रंसेध्या S. 4. v. 1. -2 The fruit of this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3 A bone, broken piece (of skull) ; fragrant ; Mā. 5. 19. -4 A strap or rope of leather. -Comp. -अज्ञः a wag tail. -अंगः the Khanjana bird. -अंधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधकूप .

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कशा a. [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृत्) ; सराद्वयास्फालन-कर्कशांशुली R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73 ; परावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हरतेन पत्यज्ञं तद्वगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.). -3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवं R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, preematory ; Mv. 2. 11.

-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unobedient, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; ककेशी वा भुजककेशी मम समं लीलायते भारती P. R. -३। A sword.

ककेशिका, ककेशी Wild jujube.

ककेशिकः A goard; Mk 1. 51.

ककेशिः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

ककेशिनः-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

ककेशिः, -टकः 1 One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Kaiksha, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his day of adversity] -2 The sugarcane. -3 The विष tree.

ककेशीः A kind of fragrant tree. -र] Gold. -2 Orpiment.

ककेशीकः Turmeric.

ककेशी 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain).

-र्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलुजंयस्य विपरीतवचक्रमः । कर्णं लगति चान्यस्य प्रालोचन्यो विद्युज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also;

कर्णं दा to listen to; कर्णमागम् to cometo the ear, become known; R. 1. 9;

कर्णं कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10;

कर्णं कथयति whispers in the ear; of बर्कण, चतुर्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Rādhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūtaputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a

Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karṇa was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas]. -Oomp.

-अंजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुजः Yudhishtira. -अंतिक a. close to the ear; रचनसि सुदु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -अनुः -इ f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पणं giving ear, listening. -आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -हंडुः f. a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्सेसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammetts says that here कर्णं means कर्णस्थितव; cf. also his remark ad loc. -कर्णावर्तसारिपदे कर्णादिध्वनिनिर्मितः । संनिधानार्थेनोपायं दिव्यतेष्वेतरसमर्थं ॥ K. P. 7.) -उपकर्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -ऊर्णः a kind of deer. -कटादा 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -रवेडः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -रूपं ear wax (-यः) -रूपकः barding of the wax of the ear. -गोचर a. audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णजप) a secret traducer, tale-bearer, informer. -जपः -जापः slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. -जलूका a small centipede -जाहं the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहधामि-

वेशिताननः Māl. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Karṇa', epithet of Arjuna, the third Paṇḍava prince. -उवरा pain to the ear; U. 5. 6. -तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुजरकर्णतालः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Śi 17. 37. -द्वयः an ear-ring. -कुंडुभिः = कर्णकीटाः. -धरः a helmsman. a pilot; अकणधारा जउधौ विषवेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2; अचिनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धरिणी a female elephant. -पथः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरा श्रुते Rātn 1. -पर्वा n. the eighth (i. e. Karṇa) section of the Mahabharata. -पाकः inflammation of the outer ear. -पालिः -ली f. 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली) an ornament of the ear. -वाक्काः a beautiful ear; U. 6. 27. -वृत्तं the auditory passage of the ear. -पूरः 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इत्थं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Sirisha tree. -4. the blue lotus. -उग्रकः 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. -प्रणारः -प्रतिनाहः a disease of the ear. -प्रतः the lobe of the ear. -फलः a kind of fish. -शूकणं, -शूका an ear-ornament. -मूत्रं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -मोटी a form of Durga. -योनि a. having the ear as a source. -लता-लतिका the lobe of the ear. -बंझा a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -भजिन a. earless. (-तः) a snake. -विचरं, -छिद्रं, -पुरं, -निघ्रं the auditory passage of the ear. -विष्व f. ear-wax. -विष्व 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. -वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेधनी, -वेधनिका an instrument for piercing the ear. -वेधः -वेधनं in ear-ringing. -झकुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -शूलः, -मं ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवनेन Mā. 4. 102. -श्रवः, -संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सूः f. Kunti, mother of Karṇa. -हिन a. earless (-नः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair; Bh 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः a. Having ears.

कर्णवत् a. 1 Long eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णाकर्ण ind. From ear to ear

कर्णाक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-

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कर्णवत् a. 1 Long eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णाकर्ण ind. From ear to ear

कर्णाक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-

ing a helm. —कः A steerman. —का 1 An ear-ring.—2 A knot, round protuberance. —3 Pericarp of a lotus.—4 A small brush or pain.—5 The middle finger.—6 A fruit-stalk.—7 The tip of an elephant's trunk.—8 Chalk.—9 A trowel.—10 A band.—Comp. —अचलः N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. —2 Long-eared.—3 Barbed (as an arrow). —m. 1 An ass.—2 A helmsman.—3 An arrow furnished with knots &c.—4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन m. an elephant.

कर्णिक a. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula ; (काव्यं) कर्णाटोऽङ्गनि विदुषां कंठधरा (चम्पू) Vikr. 18. 102. —टो f. 1 A woman of the above country ; कर्णाटोक्तिचरणं तद्वचनकरः Vb. 1. 29. —2 The इमरुतो plant. —3 One of the Rāgins or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree ; निर्भयोपरं कर्णिकारमुकलाण्णालीयतं बट्टपत्रा V. 2. 23 ; Ra. 6. 6, 20. —2 The pericarp of a lotus. —र A flower of the Karnikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked : cf. Kn. 3. 28. —वर्णप्रकष सति कर्णिकारं दुर्नाति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत् । प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसूत्रः प्रवृत्तिः ॥). —Comp. —मियाः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). —2 N. of the mother of Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. —Comp. —र्याः a covered litter ; a lady's vehicle. palanquin ; कर्णोरिथस्यां रथुर्वारपत्नी R. 14 13. —सुतः Māladeva, father of the science and art of thieving ; कर्णिसुतकथय मंनिहितविषुलाचला K. 19 ; कर्णिसुतप्रहितं च पाथि मत्तिसकरवम् Dk.

कर्तुं 10 P. (कर्तयति, कर्तित) 1 To slacken, unloose. —2 To remove.

कर्त a. Ved. Cutting. —र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. —2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन a. Cutting. —नं 1 Cutting, lopping off ; Y. 2. 229, 286. —2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कः कर्तनसाधनं).

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तारिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. —2 A Knife. —3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य a. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down ; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा मुखा । तिरुपथानेषु वर्तता कर्तव्या धृतिविश्रुता ॥ Mb.

कर्तुका A small sword, a knife.

कर्षिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. —2 Scissors.

कर्तव्य pol. p. What is fit or ought to be done ; इतिसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11 ; मया प्राप्तः निःसखं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. —श्वं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation : कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62 ; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तृ a. or s. [कृ-वृत्] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent ; वंशस्य° R. 2. 64 ; द्याकरणस्य कर्ता author ; ऋजस्य कर्ता one who incurs debt ; हितकर्ता a benefactor ; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. —2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). —3 The Supreme spirit. —4 An epithet of Brahmā. —5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. —6 A priest. —Comp. —अभिप्राय a. accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तृक a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्रे Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्तव्य a. Ved. To be done. —र्त्तव्यं 1 Obligation, duty. —2 Task.

कर्तुं 1 P. (कर्तति, कर्तित) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). —2 To eaw (as a row).

कर्तुं Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्दुः-कर्दुः 1 Mud. —2 Clay. —3 The fibrous root of the lotus.—4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्दमः [Up. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire ; पादौ नृपुत्रप्रकर्दमधरी प्रवालयेती गिधत Mk. 5. 35 ; पथश्चाद्रयानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24. —2 Dirt, filth. —3 (Fig.) Sio. —4 N. of a Prajāpati. —मं flesh. —Comp. —आरकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्दुमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. —2 A kind of serpent.

कर्दुमित a. 1 Muddy. —2 Made clotty ; Mā. 3. 9.

कर्दुः-ट्ट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. —2 A piece of cloth, strip. —3 A solid garment ; or a red-coloured garment. —4 A cloth ; Pt. 5.

कर्पाटक-त्त a. Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon ; चाप-चक्रकणपकर्षणप्रासपाद्विश &c. ; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. —2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). —3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar ; as in चक्रकर्पर ; जिवेय येन कविना पमकैः

परेण तस्मै वहेयसुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. —4 The skull —5 A kind of weapon. —6 A back-bone ; Mā. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, -सं, -सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -रं [Up. 4. 90.] Camphor. —Comp. —रंष्टः f. a field of camphor. —2. a piece of camphor. —रंष्टं camphor liniment. —नादिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1 a kind of jewel. —2. a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्परः A mirror.

कर्तुं 1 P. (कर्तति) To go, move, approach.

कर्तुं a. Variegated, spotted ; Y. 3. 166.

कर्तुं (वृ) र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted ; कर्तुं मद्यननिकुरं चक्रुः Si. 17. 56. —2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey ; पवनैरेवम कपोतकर्तुं Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. —2 Sin. —3 An evil spirit, demon. —4 The Dhātūra plant. —5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —र N. of a plant (वर्ती). —रि An epithet of Durgā. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Water. —3 The Dhātūra plant.

कर्तुं (वृ) रित a. Variegated ; U. 6. 4 ; Si. 5. 68.

कर्तुं (वृ) र a. Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. —2 N. of a plant. —3 The variegated colour. —र A leech. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् n. [कृ मन्ति Up. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. —2 Execution, performance. —3 Business, office, duty ; संप्रति विवर्धयानां कर्म M. 4. —4 A religious rite ; (it may be either निय, वैमिक्तिक or कार्य). —5 A specific action, moral duty. —6 (a) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahma, (opp. ज्ञान) ; R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. —7 Product, result. —8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). —9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life ; कर्मवचं फलं पुंनं बुद्धिः कर्मोत्सर्गिणि Bb. 2. 69, 94. —10 (In gram.) The object of an action ; कर्तुरपित्ततमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. —11 (in Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things ; thus defined:—पक्ष्मपमद्युं संदीम विमोक्षनेदक रणं कर्म Vais. Utra (It is five-fold:—उत्प्रेक्षणं ततोऽवशेषणमाकुंचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च ममनं कर्मोपेतानि पंच च ॥ Bāshā P. 6.). —12 Organ of sense. —13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. —Comp. —अक्षम a. in-

capable of doing anything. -अंनं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darśa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अंतः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मतः इत्युपान्यादि संग्रहस्थानं Kull.). -4. cultivated ground. -अंतर 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. anuspension of a religious action. -अतिक्रम *a.* final. (-कः) a servant, workman. -अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to the act or rite (-र्हः) a man. -आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22. (-*m.*) the soul. -इन्द्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are; -वाक्पाणिपादायुजस्थानि Ms. 2. 99; see under इन्द्रिय also). -उदार any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. -कृत् 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकारः स्वपत्यादयः Pt. 1; Sl. 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्तु *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action; *e. g.* पश्यते ओद्बुधः, it is thus defined: -क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति सुकरैः स्वैर्योगैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तैति तद्विदुः ॥ -कालः, -कालः that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a blacksmith; हरिणाक्षे कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोक्य प न हि खड्गे विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. -कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan, workman. -काशुकः, -कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a waaherman. -क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; अक्षमकर्मक्षमं देवं साको धर्मं इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; *cf.* कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). -घातः learning off or suspending work. -चं (चा) डालः 1. 'base in deed,' a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha mentions these kinds: -अद्यक. पिशुनश्च कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमा ॥ -2.

one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. -3. N of Rāhu. -चेष्टा active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. -ज *a.* resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the boly fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts: -संयोग, वियोग &c. -5. heaven. -6. hell. -ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. -दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disreputable. -द्वेषः 1. sin, vice; Ma. 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ma. 1. 104. -3. evil consequence of human acts. -4. discreditable conduct. -धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpuruṣa, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय पेनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. -नादा N. of a river between Kāśt and Vibāra. -निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. -त्यासः renunciation or the result of religious acts. -पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (:*opp.* ज्ञानमार्ग). -पाका ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life; Pt. 1. 372. -प्रवचनीचः a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ सुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीचः; so अहु in जयमहु प्रावर्षत् &c; *of.* उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, (pain, pleasure). -बंधः, -बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -भूमि, -भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites, *i. e.* भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); अत्येमां कर्मभूमिं Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. -मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kali-yuga. -योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an epithet of Sūdra. -वज्ञः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. -वादी *a.* lunar day (तिथि). -विपाक = कर्मपाक.

-शाला a work-shop. -शील, शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. -शौचं humility. -संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. -साक्षिः a minister. -संन्यासिका, -संन्यासिन् *m.* 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूर्यः सोमो यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) मिच्छिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success. -स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a.* [कर्मन्-अट् P. V 2. 35.] 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठा The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful, clever. -प्या Wages. -प्यं Activity.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कामम्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवाजुन Bg. 6. 46. -*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मिद्विन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamboo (वंशलोचन)

कर्मरः 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163, Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्वे 1 P. (कर्वति, कर्वित) To be proud, boast.

कर्मः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्वटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Delivity of a mountain; (also कर्वटक in this sense). -इ A city.

कर्व (र्व) र *a.* Variegated. -रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Night. -3 A Rākshasa. -4 A tigress.

कश्न *a.* Rendering lean. -नः Fire.

कश्नः [कश्-अट् पञ् वा] 1 Drawing,

dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -कृ, -कृ A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māhas. -Comp. -आपण = काषपण q. v.

कर्मक a. [कृ-पुल्ल] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मण a. 1 Drugging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -णं [कृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); भयमानमतिमात्रकर्मणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्मणिः f. An nuchaste woman.

कर्मिण a. 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्मिण a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m. A ploughman. -नी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कृषः f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कहि ind. Ved. When, at what time?

कहिचित् ind. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल 1. 1 A. (कलने, कलिते) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. (कलयति-ने, कलिते) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; काराकरकतुलाकलितशब्दजातेषु U. 5. 5; म्लच्छन्निवहानिधने कलयस करवालं Gt. 1; कलितलालित-धनमालः; इलं कलयते ibid. ; कलय वलय-अर्णा पाणां पदे कुब नृपरां 12; Sānti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure; सवा पद्यः प्रवा गमनपरमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमांशानि कलकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्ति सभयो-वतस्ये Si. 9. 83; कापिनं विरहसंदि-धित्वा कांतेषु कलयन्त्यनुनिष्ये 10 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12; Māl. 2. 9 -5 To think, regard, consider; कलयेदमानमनं मखि-नं Si. 9. 58 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; Sānti 4. 15; ब्यालमिलयमिलनेन गरलमिध कलयति मलयसमीरं Gt. 4, 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by; मद्दालाकलितकाम-पाल Māl. 8; धन्यः कापि न विक्रिया कल-यति प्राप्ते नचे योचने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite; Māl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take

hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. (कलयति, कालिते) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [कल-पञ्च] 1 Sweet and indistinct (असुधमय) ; ; कर्म कलं किमिति रीति H. 1. 81; सारसो कलनिःशब्देः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. -2 (Hence) Low, soft, sweet (note &c.) ; melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, ginging, tinkling. &c.; भास्वकलनपुराणां R. 16. 12; कलकिणिणी रं Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude; undigested. -लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mātrās. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरः the Sāraa bird. -अनुवादिन् m. 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee -3. the Chātaka bird. -आचकलः a sparrow. -आलापः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलाला-पविलासकामला कराति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधि-क्य K. 2 -3. a bee. -उत्ताल a. high, sharp. -कंत a. having a sweet voice. (-ता) (ता f.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pigeon. -कला 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise; चालितया विदधे कलमेखलाकल-कलोऽलकलोऽलदृशान्यया Si. 6 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru, 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. -कृजिका, -कृजिका a wanton woman. -घोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धृत silver. -धौत 1. silver; Si. 13. 51. 4. 41. -2. gold; विमलकलधौ-तसवणा खड्गं Ve. 3. a low or pleas- ing tone. *लापिः f. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. characters written in gold; मकतशकल-कलितकलधौतलिपेरं रतिजयलखं Gt. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pigeon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low and sweet tone. (-द्वः) a swan; see कल-ध्वनि. -आवणं liaping, the prattle of childhood. -रसः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -विज्ञान a. soft and clear; S. 5. -हंसः 1. a gander, a swan; चधुदुकूलं कलहंस-लक्षणं Kn. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलकषः (षो f.) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of oane. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing,

grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. -4 Knowing, understand- ing, apprehension. -5 Sounding. -6 A embryo at the first stage after con- ception. -न 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seized, taken; U. 5. 5. -2 Broken; Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered; U. 3. 6. -4 Arisen, produced; U. 5. 2; कलित-कुलिशायताः केपि खलन्ति वाताः R. G. -5 Influenced; Māl. 8. -6 Mixed; Māl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood; Māl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endow- ed; Māl. 6. 6; Ku. 6. 76. -9 Gain- ed, obtained. -10 Reckoned, count- ed. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly; murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.) ; R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; ययनयत् कलकं स्वस्वभावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; 80 कुल°. -3 A fault, defect; Bb. 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलकयति Ven. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलकित a. Spotted, stained, defam- ed; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal attacked with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वसुमत्या हि त्रयाः कलत्रिणाः R 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्-तुरैष हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bb. 2 68. -2 The hip and loins; इदुमृतिमिवाद्दाम-मन्मथविलासयुद्धात्कलत्रं K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलद्रः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलमः (भी f.) [कल-अमञ् Uq. 3. 122; कलं कुंड्या भाति; मा-क, राय लवं Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलमेन यूपतेरसुकुं M. 5; हिंपेद्रभावं कलमः अयस्त्रि R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 38. -2 An elephant 20 years old. -3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Uq. 4. / 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुवेन

पात्रोः कलमस्य मोपिका Ki. 4. 9, 34 ; Ku. 5. 47 ; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुट (Fresh) Butter.

कललः-ल 1 The foetus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलर्षिकः, -शः 1 A sparrow ; Ma. 5. 12 ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A sport, stain.

कलशः, -सः (शं, -सं) [केन जलेन लक्ष-सति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish ; सती मासग्रथी कनककलशाभिस्त्युपमिता Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97 ; सनकालस Amaru. 54. जन्मन, उद्भवः N. of Agastya. 2 A obura. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. -Oomp. -(स) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी. f.) A pitcher, a jar ; Si. 11. 8. -Oomp. -सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, -ह [कलं कामं हंति इ-ड Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel ; इष्यार्कलहः Bh. 1. 2 ; लीला S. Til. 8 ; so छुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence, klocking, beating &c. ; Ma. 4. 121 ; (where Medhātīthi and Kullūka explain कलह by दुर्वादिनेतरेतरत्वादनं and दुर्वाद्दुर्वाद्वादि respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound ; Mā. 9. 18. -Oomp. -अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it) ; she is thus defined in S. D. :—चातुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषाद्वास्य या । पश्चात्पामबाभेति कलहातरिता तु सा ॥ 117. -अवह्वत a. tak'n by main force or violence. -कार, -कारिन् a. quarrelsome, turbulent. -प्रिय a. fond of (promoting) quarrels ; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (-य) an epithet of Nārada. (-य) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-अच्] 1 A small part of anything ; U. 1. 1 ; a bit, jot ; कलामच्य-कृतपरिलंबः K. 204 ; सर्वे ते मित्रगामस्य कलां नार्हेति बोद्धव्यं Pt. 2. 55 ; Ma. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen) ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mā. 1. 36 ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Me. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of

money) ; धनवीथिधीयिमवतीर्णवतो निधिर्-भसासुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 (where कलाः means ' digits ' also). -4 A division of time variously computed ; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (in chemical or fine) ; there are 64 such arts as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat. -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body ; (they are :—आद्या मास-धरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । मदीधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं पचे षष्ठं पित्तधरा मताः । सप्तमी च सप्तमं स्यात् इति सप्त कलाः स्मृताः ॥). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo -Oomp. -अंतर 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit ; मासे शतस्य षड् पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Ltā. -अवना a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). -आकुल deadly poison. -कालि a. gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. -क्षयः waning (of the moon) ; R. 5. 16. -धरः, -निधिः, -पूर्णा the moon ; अहो महस्वं महतामपूर्वं विपात्कालेपि परोपकारः । यथास्यमस्ये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचर्यं वदति ॥ Udb. -धृत् m. 1. the moon. -2 an artist &c.

कलावत् a. Versed in the (64) arts ; Mā. 2. 10. -m. The moon (having digits) ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Mā. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलाङ्कुरः 1 The Sarasa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kāma.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle. -2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीन The white water wag-tail.

कलादः, -दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle ; मुक्ताकलापस्य च विस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls ; रजनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things ; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail ; न मे जातकलापं प्रेष्य मणिकण्ठक शिखिन् V. 5. 13 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; Ra. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle ; (oft. with कौपी or रजना &c.) ; Bh. 1. 57, 67 ; Ra. 3. 20 ; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11

A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा) or knot of braided hair. -13 A bundle of grass.

कलापक 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भिस्तु कलापक) ; for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. -कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (= कलाप), Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail (as a peacock). -m. 1 A peacock ; कलविलापि कलापिकदुर्बक Si. 6. 31 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (पूष). -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails). कलापिनी The night.

कलांभिः f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. वाटाणा) ; Si. 13. 21.

कलाबिकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल् इति] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention ; Si. 7. 55 ; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33 ; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.) ; Ma. 1. 86, 9. 301 ; कलिचर्यार्थिनि इमानि &c -4 Kali age personified, (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhṭaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. -f. A bud. -Oomp -कारः, -कारकः, -क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. -द्वयः, -द्वयः the Bibhṭaka tree. -प्रिय a. quarrelsome. (-यः) 1. N. of Nārada. -2 a monkey, ape ; Ma. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, -कलिः f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud ; चूर्णानं चिरनिर्गतापि कलिका बधनाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3 ; किमासकलिकाभंगमारमने S. 6 ; R. 6. 17 ; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. -गः (pl.) N. of a country and its

inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलावासीतपथः कलि-
नाभिसुको च यो B. 4. 38; (its position
is thus described in Tantrae :—जगत्-
यासमास्य कृष्णातीरोतः विे । कलिजदेशः
संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गप्रायणः ॥) . —नः । The
fork-tailed abrike. —2 N. of several
plants; (as शिरीष, वृक्ष &c.). —ना A
beautiful woman. —नं Indra grain
(इन्द्रयव).

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित See under कल्.

कलिदः 1 N. of the mountain on
which the Yamunā rises. —2 The
sun.—3 The Bibhitaka plant. —Comp.
—कन्या, —जा, —तनया, —नंदिनी, —सुता
epithets of the river Yamunā;
कलिदकन्या मथुरां यतापि R. 6. 48; कलिद-
जानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gt. 3. —गिरि
the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनया,
°नंदिनी epithets of the river Yama-
nā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [कल्-इल् Up. 1. 54]
1 Covered with, full of. —2 Mixed,
blended with; तस एवाकंदकलिलाः कल-
कला Mv. 1. —3 Affected by, subject
to; अकल्ककलिलाः Si. 19. 98. —4
Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A
large heap, confused mass; चित्रसि
हृद्य क्लृप्तकलिले Bh. 3. 34; confusion;
यदा ते माहकलिल इन्द्रिष्वतिरिष्यति Bg.
2. 52.

कलुकः A cymbal. —का । A tavern.
—2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [कल्-उष् Up. 4. 75]
1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; नंगा-
रोधःपतनकलुषा युद्धतीव्र प्रसादं V. 1. 8;
Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13. —2 Choked,
hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तंभितवायुपृच्छि-
कलुषः S. 4. 5. —3 Bedimmed;
full of; Si. 6. 8. —4 Angry, dis-
pleased, excited; U. 3. 13; भावा-
बोधकलुषा द्युतितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64
(Malli, takes कलुष to mean 'un-
able, 'incompetent'). —5 Wicked,
sinful, bad. —6 Cruel, censurable;
B. 14. 73. —7 Dark, opaque. —8
Idle, lazy. —9 Pervaded; °धृतराजं
युद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यसुपुण्याते बुद्धिः
&c. —वः A buffalo. —वं 1 Dirt,
filth, mud; विगतकलुषममः Bv. 3. 22.
—2 Sin. —3 Wrath. —Comp. —योजिज
a. illegitimate, of impure origin;
Me. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. —2
Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. —3
Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid
or unclear. —2 To obscure, taint,
sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः, रं The body; यावत्स्वय-
मिदं कलेवरपदं Bb. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg.
8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43.

कलक a. [कल्-क Up. 3. 40] Sin-
ful, wicked. —ल्का, —ल्कं । The vis-
cous sediment deposited by oily sub-
stances when ground. —2 A kind
of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. —3
(Hence) Dirt, filth (in general).
—4 Ordure, faeces. —5 Meanness,
deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. —6 Sin.
—7 Levigated powder; अलोघ्रकल्केन
हृतांभतेलां Ku. 7. 9. —8 Inocense. —9
The wax of the ear. —Comp. —कलः
the pomegranate plant.

कलकनं Deceiving, over-reaching,
falsehood.

कलिकः The tenth and last incar-
nation of Vishnu in his capacity of
the destroyer of the wicked and
liberator of the world from its ene-
mies; (Jayadeva, while referring
to the several avatāras of Vishnu,
thus refers to the last or Kalki
avatāra :—स्लेच्छनिवहानिधने कलयति कर-
बालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव
धृतकल्किशरीरे जय जगदीश हर ॥ Git. 1.
10).

कलिकन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.
—2 Wicked. —m. see कलिक above.

कल्प a. [कल्-पश्] 1 Practicable;
feasible, possible. —2 Proper, fit,
right. —3 Strong, vigorous. —4 Able
competent (with a gen., loc., inf.
or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य पशसः
कल्पः Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.;
स्वकियागमकल्पः ibid., not competent
to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधिरौहुमं-
जसा पदं ibid., so स्वभरण कल्प &c.
—हपः । A sacred precept or rule,
law, ordinance —2 A prescribed rule,
a prescribed alternative, optional
rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य चोऽनुकल्पेन व-
र्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the
prescribed rule to be observed in
preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः
M. 1 a very good (or best) alter-
native; एष च प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने ह्यस्य-
कल्पयोः Ms. 3. 147. —3 (Hence) A
proposal, suggestion, resolve, deter-
mination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. —4
Manner of acting, procedure, form,
way, method (in religious rites);
धार्त्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U 2; कल्पवित्क-
ल्पयामास चपानेवासव संविद्य R 1. 94;
Ms. 7. 185. —5 End of the world,
universal destruction. —6 A day of
Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a
period of 432 million years of
mortals and measuring the duration
of the world; अश्वत्थाराहकल्पे (the
one in which we now live); कल्पं
रिचतं तदुच्यते तद्भिस्तदा किम् Sānti.
4. 2. —7 Medical treatment of the
sick. —8 One of the six Vedāngas,
i. e. that which lays down the
ritual and prescribes rules for cere-

monial and sacrificial acts; see under
वेदांग. —9 A termination added to
nouns and adjectives in the sense of
'a little less than,' 'almost like,'
'nearly equal to.' (denoting simi-
larity with a degree of inferiority);
कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रे कुमारं B. 5. 36;
उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्कल्पे राजनि S. 2;
प्रभातकल्पा शक्तिनेव शशरी R. 3. 2; so
सूतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. —10 The
doctrine of poisons and antidotes.
—11 One of the trees of paradise;
cf. कल्पद्रुम. —ल्य-ल्पे A kind of in-
toxicating liquor. —Comp. —अंतः
end of the world, universal de-
struction; Bh. 2. 16. 'स्थापित् u.
lasting to the end of a कल्प. —आदिः
renovation of all things in the crea-
tion.—कारः 1. author of Kalpastra,
q. v. —2. a barber. —क्षयः end
of the world, universal destruction;
e. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं
जगत् Ka. 2. 10. —तरः, —द्रुमः,
—पादपः, —वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of
heaven or Indra's paradise; B. 1.
75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. —2. a
tree supposed to grant all desires,
'wish-yielding tree'; नाडूद्र कल्पद्रुमतां
विहाय जातं तमारामस्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14.
48; N. 1. 15. —3 (fig.) a very ge-
nerous person; सकलाधिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः
Pt. 1. —पारः 1 a protector of order.
—2. a seller of spirituous liquors.
—लतार. —लतिका । a creeper of Indra's
paradise; Bh. 1. 90. —2. a creeper
supposed to grant all desires; नाना-
फलैः फलति कल्पलतेषु भूमिः Bh. 2. 46;
cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् a. con-
versant with sacred precepts; R. 1.
94. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the
form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कल्-पुल्] 1 A rite. —2 A
barber.

कल्पनं [कल्-पुल्] 1 Forming,
fashioning, arranging. —2 Perform-
ing, doing, effecting. —3 Clipping,
cutting. —4 Fixing. —5 Anything
placed upon another for decoration.
—नः । Fixing, settlement; अनेकवित्तु-
काणां तु पितृते भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120,
247; Ms. 9. 116. —2 Making, per-
forming, doing. —3 Forming, arrang-
ing; विषयानु च कल्पनाह Mk. 3. 14;
केन Mk. 4. —4 Decorating, orna-
menting. —5 Composition. —6 Inven-
tion. —7 Imagination, thought;
कल्पनापादः Sk. = कल्पनाया अपादः.
—8 An idea, fancy or image (con-
ceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 8.
—9 Fabrication. —10 Forgery. —11
A contrivance, device. —12 (In Mim-
phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v. —13 Decorat-
ing an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; *S.* 3. 22; see कृप् cause.

—त An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मस = कर्मन् *q. v.*

कल्मलिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलिकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. -*वः*, -*रं* 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषवर्षस-कारी *H.* 1. 21; *Bg.* 4. 30; 5. 16; *Ms.* 4. 260, 12. 18, 22 -*वः* Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (*दी. f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. -*वः* 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. -*दी* 1 N. of the river Yamunā. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. -*रं* Stain. -*Comp.* -कंठः an epithet of Siva. -*पाद्*: N. of a king (सीदास).

कल्प *a.* [कल्पति चेटामत्र, कल्प-यक्; कल्प कर्मणि यत्, कल्लु साधु कला-यत् वा. *TV.*] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्व कल्पे वयसि यतते लक्ष्मणान्कुटुंबी *V.* 3. 1; *Y.* 1. 28; पावदेव भवे-कल्पेस्तीवचक्षेत्रेः समाचरेत् *Mb.* -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतं कल्पः स्मः श्रवणे तव *Mb.* -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. -*ल्पं* 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. -*Comp.* -आज्ञः, -जग्धिः *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. -पाला, -पालकः a distiller. -वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (-*र्त*) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्पवर्तमेतत् *Mk.* 2 Int a trifle; छि-कल्पवर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थकल्प-वर्तस्य कारणादिविदमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्प 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरितकी). -3 Congratulation. -*Comp.* -पालः, -पालकः a distiller.

कल्पाण *a.* (*णा* or *णी. f.*) [कल्पे प्रातः अण्यन्ते इन्द्रयन्ते अण-यच्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; स्वमेव कल्पाण तपस्वतीवा *R.* 6. 29; *Ms.* 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; *U.* 2. 2; कल्पाणां

त्वमासि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते *Mā.* 1. 3. -*णं* 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्पाणं कुरुतां जनस्य भ-गवत्शंभुर्वाचूढामणिः *H.* 1. 212; तद्वक् कल्पाणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलात्मवेहं *R.* 2. 50; 17. 11; *Ms.* 3. 60; 80 °अभिनिवेशी *K.* 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. -*णी* 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; *R.* 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; *U.* 4. -*Comp.* -कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good; *Bg.* 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. -धर्मश्च *a.* virtuous. -शीर्जं a kind of pulse; (*Mar.* मशूर). -व-चनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्पाणक *a.* (*णिका. f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. -*णिका* Red:arsenic.

कल्पाणिव *a.* (*नी. f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्ल 1 *A.* (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf; °त-रं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. -*लः* 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कल्लोलोल *Bh.* 3. 82; कल्लोलमालकुलं *Bv.* 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी *A* river; स्वलोककल्लो-लिनि स्वं वारं तिरयायुना मम भव्याला वलीदात्मनः *G.* *L.* 50; 80 विपुल-पुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्याः.

कल्लि *A* white water-lily.

कल्ल 1 *A.* (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कल्लकः *A* mouthful. -*कं* *A* mubroom; विद्वजानि कल्लकानि च *Y.* 1. 171; *Ms.* 5. 5; 6. 14.

कल्लचः, -चं [*cf.* *Up.* 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable. (कल्लं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. -*Comp.* -पत्रः the birch tree. -हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कल्लचहरः कुमारः *Sk.*; *cf.* वर्महर in *R.* 8. 94. (-*रः*) a boy, child.

कल्लदी *The* leaf or panel of a door.

कल्लहः *Water* for washing the mouth.

कल्लत्तु *n* A bad deed.

कवन् *Water.*

कव (व) *r.* *a.* [*Up.* 4. 154.] (-*रा*, -*री. f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; *Si.* 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. -*रः*, -*रं* 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. -*रः*, -*रं* 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव (व) *री* *A* braid or fillet of hair; वृधवी विलोकवरीकमाननं *U.* 3. 4; *Si.* 9. 28; *Amaru.* 59. -*Comp.* -भरः, -भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांवीमंच सजा कवरीभरं *Gt.* 12.

कवरी *A* prisoner.

कवलः, -लं [केन जलेन बलते बलतिः बल-बच् *TV.*] 1 A mouthful; आस्वा-द्वान्निः कवलेस्तुमानो *R.* 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादितः *U.* 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति *Den. P.* To eat, devour; *Pt.* 4; *Mā.* 7.

कवलिका *A* bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in वृत्त्युना कवलितः.

कवष, -कवष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, oreaking (as the door). -*वः* *A* shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट *See* कपाट.

कवार *A* lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy; *a* mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [क्व *Up.* 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; *Bg.* 8 9; *Ms.* 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. -*विः* 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुसुजाना कविः *Bg.* 10. 37; *Ms.* 7 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्व्यादे रामचरितं अथ कविरिति *U.* 2; भद्रः कविपज्ञःपार्थी *R.* 1. 3; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमोवाकं यज्ञास्महे *U.* 1. 1; *Si.* 2 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कविरिव वृषपर्वाणः *K.* 56. -4 Vālmīki, the first poet. -5 Brahmā. -6 The sun. -*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका. -*Comp.* -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vālmīki, the first poet. -पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. -राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्षं कविराजराजिमुकुटालकार-हीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Nāishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called सवपांडवीय. -रामायणः an epithet of Vālmīki.

कविकः, का *The* bit of a bridle.

कविता *Poetry*; सुकविता यथरित

राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21; यस्याश्चोराश्चिकुर-
निकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरो भासो हासः कवि-
कुलधुरा कालिदासो विलासः । इषो हर्षो
इदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केवा नैवा
कथय कविताकामिनो कौतुकाय ॥ P. R.
1. 22.

कवि(वी)यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid ;
R. 1. 67.

काव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of
food to deceased ancestors; एव वै प्रथ-
मः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकवयो। Ms. 3. 147,
97, 128. —यः A class of Manes.
-Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of
Manes. —वाहू m., —वाहः, —वाहना fire.
कव् I. 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.).
—शा 1 A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन्
निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यति
सहस्रमाकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where
the word may be m. or f.). —2 Flog-
ging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The
mouth. —5 A quality.

कश्य a. [कशमहति, कशा-यत्] Fit
to be whipped or flogged. —इयं 1
Spirituos liquor. —2 A horse's flank.
कशसू n. Water.

कशिकः A mongoose.

कशिपु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A
pillow. —3 A bed. —युः 1 Food. —2
Clothing. —3 Food and clothing
(according to विच).

कशे(से)रु m. n. 1 The back-
bone. —2 A kind of grass. —रुः One
of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.

कशेरुका, कशेरुकः—का A sort of
grass. —का The back-bone.

कर्मल a. [Uṇ. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty,
disgraceful, ignominious; मरुसंबंधा-
रकर्मला किंवदंती स्याद्विस्मयत धिक्मा-
मध्वयं U. 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of
mind, lowness or depression of spi-
rits; कर्मलं महद्वाविनात् Mb.; कुतस्त्वा
कर्मलमिच्छं विषमे मनुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2.
—2 Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consterna-
tion, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country
the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position
is thus described in Tantrās:—शारदा-
मटमारम्यं कुंडमादिततक। तावत्कश्मीरदेशः
स्यात् पंचाशत्यांजनाभकः). —Comp. —जः,
—जन्मन् m. n. saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कटु-
तासि नितातरम्या Bv. 1. 71. v. 1.

कश्यप a. Having black teeth.
—यः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a Ni-
shi, the husband of Aditi and Diti,
and thus the father both of gods
and demons, (so called because he
drank kashy 'liquor'; cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रो-
ऽसूत कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः t. Mārka. P.).
[He was the son of Marichi, the son

of Brahmā. He bears a very im-
portant share in the work of crea-
tion. According to Mahābhārata and
other accounts, he married Aditi and
12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and
begot on Aditi the twelve Aṅgītyas.
By his other twelve wives he had a
numerous and very diversified pro-
geny—serpents, reptiles, birds, de-
mons, nymphs of the Inner constella-
tion. He was thus the father of
gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and
reptiles—in fact of all living beings.
He is therefore often called Prajā-
pati 1. —Comp. —नंदनः, an epithet of
Garda.

कष् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To
rub, scratch, scrape; समूहकषं कषति
Sk.; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub
on a touch-stone (as gold); छद्देन
कषण्णिवारसत्कषणपणनिभे नभस्तले N.
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To
itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (काषयति)
To hurt.

कष a. [कष-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-
ing. —यः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-
stone; छद्देन कषण्णिवारसत्कषणपण-
निभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17.
—Comp. —पट्टिका a touch stone; ;
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण a. [कष-ल्युट्] Unripened, imma-
ture. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking,
scratching; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोक्तयेन
संपत्तिभिः U. 2. 9; कषणकषणिरस्त-
महादिभिः U. 5. 47. —2 Test of gold
by the touch stone.

कषा = कशा q. v.
कषाकुः 1 Fire. —2 The son.
कषि a. Injurious, harmful, hurt-
ful.

कषित a. Hurt, injured.
काष्टः f. 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,
trouble, pain.

कषाय a. 1 Astringent; S. 2. —2
Fragrant; रकुटितकर्मलामोदमैत्रीकषायः
Mer 31; U. 2. 21; Mv 5. 41. —3
Red, dark-red; चूर्णकुरास्तावकषायकंडः
Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Hence) Sweet sound-
ing; Māl. 7. —5 Brown. —6 Improper,
dirty. —यः, —यं 1 Astringent flavour
or taste (one of the six rasas); see
कटु; यो वचनं पेशिशोषयति जिह्वा स्तंभयति कंडं ब-
ध्नाते हृदयं कषति पाडयति च स कषायः Suar.
—2 The red colour. —3 A decoction
with one part of a drug mixed with
four, eight, or sixteen parts of water
(the whole being boiled down until
one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. —4
Plastering, a nearing; Ku. 7. 17;
anointing. —5 Perfuming the body
with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. —6 Gum,
resin, extract or exudation from a
tree. —7 Dirt, uncleanness. —8 Dul-
ness, stupidity. —9 Attachment to
worldly objects. —10 Decay, ruin.

—यः 1 Passion, emotion. —2 Kali
yuga.

कषायित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, co-
loured; अमुनेव कषायितस्तकी Ku. 4.
34; Si. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

कषायित a. 1 Yielding a resinous
exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.
—m. N. of several plants:—खजूर,
शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषिका A kind of bird.

कषे(से)रुका The back-bone, the
spine.

कषकषः A kind of poisonous in-
sect.

कष्ट a. [कष्-क] 1 Bad, evil, ill,
wrong; रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं
गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to
worse'; (reduced to a wretched con-
dition). —2 Painful, grievous; मो-
हाद्गुणकष्टेन प्रबोधः R. 14, 56; कष्टोऽयं
खलु धुर्यभावः Ratn 1 full of cares;
Ms. 7. 50; Māl. 9. 37; Y. 3. 29;
कष्टवृत्ति पराधीना कष्टो वासी निराश्रयः ।
निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा वृत्तिता ॥
Chāp 59 —3 Difficult क्षीयु कष्टोधि-
कारा V. 3. 1; U. 7. —4 Hard to an-
dne (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210.
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.
—6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miser-
able. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,
suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं खल्वन-
वयस्यता S. 6; विगर्था कष्टसंश्रयः Pt. 1.
163. —2 Sin, wickedness —3 Difficul-
ty, effort; कष्टेन some how or other.
—ष्टं ind. Alas! Al! हा शिक कष्टं; हा
कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुत्रः पुत्रेवज्ञायते Pt. 4.
78 —Comp. —आगत a. arrived or got
with difficulty. —कर a. giving pain,
troublesome. —कारः—कारकः the world
(as the scene of misdeeds). —तपस a.
one who practises hard penance; S.
7. —संश्रय a. attended with troubles;
Pt. 1. 163; 2. 118. —साध्य a. to be
accomplished with difficulty. —स्थान
a bad tation, a difficult or disagree-
able place.

कश् I. 1 P. (कषति, कषित) To
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते
or कस्ते) 1 To go. —2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone, of. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Vod. The prop of a oar-
riage-pole.

कस्तूरी 1 n.

कस्तु(स्तु)रिका, कस्तुरी Musk; क-
स्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4;
1. 121; Ch. P. 7. —Comp. —युगः the
musk-deer.

कर्मल = कर्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 Injuring.

कम्हाहः A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus कह्लारपद्म-
कुसुमानि सुदुर्विधुश्च R. 3. 15.

कह्लः A kind of crane.

कांशिः A cup; (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसय पात्रपात्राय हिते कंसयि त-
स्य विकारः यत्र छडोप; cf. P. IV. 3. 168]
Made of white copper or bell-metal;
Ms. 4. 65. -स्यं 1 Bell-metal or
white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.
-2 A gong of bell-metal. -स्यः, -स्यं
A drinking vessel (of brass); a
goblet; Si. 15. 81. -Comp. -कारः
(री. f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-
metal. -तालः a cymbal. -भाजनं a
brass-vessel. -मल verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [के शब्दकरणे-कृत् Uṇ. 3. 43]
1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च
शुंके Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contemptible
fellow, base or impudent person.
-3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dip-
ping the head only into water (as
crows do). -5 A scotarial mark (ति-
लक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of
a Dvīpa. -का N. of several plants
काकनास, काकोली &c. -की A female
crow. -कं 1 A multitude of crows. -2
A modus coeundi. -Comp. -अक्षि-
गोलकत्रयाय see under न्याय. -अरिः an
owl. -उदुराः a snake; काकोदुरो येन वि-
नीतवर्षः Kavirāja; काकोदुरसोदुरा खलो
जगति Bv. 1. 76. -उलूकिका, -उलूकी-
यं the natural enmity of the owl and
the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name
of the third Tantra in the Pan-
chatantra). -खिचर the Guṇḍā
plant. -छदा, -छदि 1. a wag-tail.
-2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष
below. -जातः the (Indian) cuckoo.
-सालीय *a.* (anything) taking place
quite unexpectedly and accidentally;
an accident; अहो इ खलु भोः तदेवत्
काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5; काकतालीय-
त्वासं ह्युपायि निधिममतः H. Pr. 35; some
times used adverbially in the sense
of ' accidentally ' ; फलंति काकतालीयं
हेम्या प्राज्ञा न विन्यसि Ve. 2. 14. *न्याय
see under न्याय. -तालुकिन् *a.* con-
temptible, vile. -दंतः (lit.) the tooth
of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible
or not existing; अशक्यं searching
after impossibilities, (said of any use-
less and unprofitable task). -ह्वजः
the submarine fire. -निद्रा - light
slumber (easily broken). -पक्षाः, -प-
क्षकः side-locks of hair on the tem-
ples of boys and young men (espe-
cially of the Kshatriya caste); काक-
पक्षधरमेव याचितः B. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3.
28; U. 3. -पदं 1. the sign (८) In Mas.

denoting that something has been
left out. -2. an incision in the skin.
(-वृ) a particular mode of sexual
intercourse. -पुच्छः, -पुष्टः the (Indian)
cuckoo. -पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी
Sk. -धीचः an owl. -मट्टः a gallinule.
-यवः barren corn (the ear of which
has no grain); यथा काकयवः मोक्षा
यथाण्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि
धनहीनास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पं-
डवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb; (काकयवाः
= निष्फलवृणयान्यं). -रुत् the shrill sound
of a crow (considered as a sign of
future good or evil under different
circumstances); Si. 6. 76. -रुध्या
a woman that bears only one child.
-स्वराः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).
काकर्ण Leprosy with black and
red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small coin.

काकरु(रु)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly.

-2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -का
A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की. f.)
An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक(का)लः A raven. -लं A
jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-
pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -का
1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A
kind of rice.

काकलिः, -ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet
tone; अलुबद्धसुग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Ra.
1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with
a low tone used by thieves to ascer-
tain whether a person is asleep or
not; फणिशुखकाकलिसिंद्धक...मधुर्यने-
कोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. -3 Scissors. -4
The Guṇḍā plant. -Comp. -राः the
(Indian) cuckoo.

काकलाकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water (के जल-
मकरति)

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell
or cowrie used as a coin. -2 A sum
of money equal to 20 cowries or to
a quarter of a Pana -3 A weight
equal to a quarter of a Māsha. -4
A part of a measure. -5 The beam
of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana
q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3
cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the
neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice
under different emotions, such as
fear, grief, anger; भिषकंठवनिर्घोरैः
काकुत्स्थामिधंदिने S. D.; अलीककाकु-
करणकुशलतां K. 222. -2 (Hence)
A word of negation; used in such
amanner that it implies the con-
trary (affirmative), as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the in-
tended meaning is suggested by a
change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1.
146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4
Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [ककुत्स्थस्यापर्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्]
A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of
the kings of the solar dynasty; काकु-
त्स्थमालोकयतां वृषाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30,
46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुर्दं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174.
-2 A snake 3 A boar. -4 A pot-
ter. -5 A division of the infernal
regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. -6 A
poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुक्षितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कक्षिणः ;
of. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look,
a glance. -क्षं Frown, look of dia-
pleasure, malicious look; काक्षेणाना-
दरोक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fra-
grant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

काक्ष् 1 P. (epic Atm. also).
(काक्षति, कक्षित) 1 To wish, desire,
long for; यत्काक्षंति तपोभिरव्यसुनय-
स्तस्मिन्नापर्ययंती S. 7. 12; न शोचति न
काक्षति Bg. 12; 7. न काक्षि विजयं कुण्ण
1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To
expect, wait for.

काक्षा [काक्ष्-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2
Inclination, appetite; as in मत्काक्षा.
काक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired.
-2 Expected. -तं A wish, desire.

काक्षिन् *a.* (की. f.) [काक्ष्-णिनि]
Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, जलं
&c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काक्षोरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे
पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr.
44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हर्षे चिंतामणि-
मेया Sānti. 1. 12; मणिहृष्टति पादेषु
काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः ॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A
loop, a swinging shelf, a string so
fastened to the yoke as to support
burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affec-
tion of the optic nerve, producing
dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes.
-5 The string of the balance. -चं
1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Comp.
-अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (वक्).
-घटी a glass sewer. -भाजनं a
glass vessel. -मणिः crystal, quartz.
-मलं, -लवणं, -संभक् black salt or
soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. -2 Al-
kaline ashes &c.

काचिव *a.* Suspended in a loop or
by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape
which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-

pers or the leaves of a manuscript ; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काचियः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काचुकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

काञ्च 1 A. (काचते, काचित्) 1 To shine. -2 To blind.

काञ्चन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [काञ्च ल्यट्] Golden, made of gold ; तन्मध्ये च स्वदिक-फलका काञ्चनी वासयद्भिः Me. 79; काञ्चनं बलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -नं 1 Gold (शार्ङ्गं) अमेध्यादादि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. -नः 1 The Dbattūra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. -नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. -*Comp.* -अंगी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion ; Bv. 2. 72. -कंद्वरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Mern. -सूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality ; cf. H. 4. 113.

काञ्चनकः The fruit of rice or grain. -कं Yellow orpiment.

काञ्चनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काञ्चनीय *a.* Golden. -या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

काञ्चिः, -ञ्ची *f.* [काञ्च वषणे इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments ; एतावता मन्वसुमेयकोभिः काञ्ची-युगस्थानमन्वितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55 ; Ms. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus ; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवन्ति). -*Comp.* -पुरी, नगरी the same as काञ्ची (2). -पद्ं the hips and loins.

काञ्चिकं Sour gruel.

काञ्जिकं, काञ्जिका, काञ्जी, काञ्जीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काटः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं S. 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण निर्भालने कर्तरी षच् Tv] 1 One-eyed ; अश्या काणः Sk ; काणेन च-युषा किं वा H. Pr. 12 ; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie) ;

प्रायः काणवरादकोपि नमया तुष्णेऽधुना सुंचमायू Bh. 3. 4 ; (Mar. कुटकी कवरी). -णः A crow.

काणुकः 1 A crow. -2 A cook. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

काणेयः, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. -*Comp.* -मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman ; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only) ; काणेलीमातः अस्ति किञ्चिद्भिद्गं यदुपलस्यसि Mk. 1.

कांडः, -डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 A stem, a stock, branch ; लीलोत्खातमुणालकांडकबलच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Māl. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book ; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. -5 A separate department or subject, *e. g.* कर्षं &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -*Comp.* -कारः a maker of arrows. (-रं) the betel-nut. -गोचरः, an iron arrow. -पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain ; Si. 5. 22. -पतः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पृष्ठः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानंदः as कांडपृष्ठ, (स्वकुलं पृष्ठतः कुत्सा यो वै परकुलं भजेत् । तेन दुश्चरितेनासी कांडपृष्ठ इति स्थतः ॥). (-डं) the bow of Karna and Kāma. -भंगः, -भङ्गं a fracture of the bone or limbs. -वीणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -स्यूटः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईन् ईच्छ्वा] An archer, (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach ; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कडोले.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour ; यन्मयेऽश्वर्यंमत्तेन शुचः सदसि कात्कृतः Bḥāg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ईषत्तरति स्वकार्योमिद्धिं गच्छति, वृ. अर्च को कदेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged, वर्जयति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42 ; Amaru. 7, 30, 75 ; R. 11. 78 ; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid ; किमेवं कातरासि S. 4. -3 Agitated ; perplexed, confused ; Bḥ. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as a eye), R. 2. 52 ; Amaru. 79. -रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice ; कातर्यं केवलानीतिः शौर्यं स्वापवच्छिदितम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kātyāyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajñavalkya. -3 N. of Parvati. -*Comp.* -पुत्रः, सु N. of Kartikēya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Kātyāyana. -या A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

काथंचिक्क *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां यायुः, कथा-उक्] A narrator of stories ; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Up. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस) ; R. 13. 55 ; Ra. 4. 9. -2 An arrow ; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -वं Flower of the Kadamba tree ; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds ; Mal. 9. 16 ; नदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. ; Bv. 4. 9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree ; विशेष्य मयु माधवाः मरस-मत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66 --री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or : wine in general ; का

द्वंद्वीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृद्वनिष्यते S. 6; or काद्वंभीमवधिपुर्णितालोचनस्य युक्तं द्वि लोमलमुता पतनं पृष्ठिष्याम् U.th., रसभरेण K. 240 -3 The flu a. issuing from the temple of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a (स्त्री f) Incidental, occasional.

काद्वयेयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

काद्वक a. [कदम्ब-अण्]. Golden. -क The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काद्वनं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननाशनि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahma. -3 A house. -Comp. -अग्निः wild fire conflagration. -ओक्षसू m 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्येयः -यी [कनिष्ठा-अत्यर्थे उक् हन्च्] The offspring or the youngest child.

कामीनः [कन्याया अनन्तरा अपत्यं अण् कमी-नादेशः; P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman; कामीनः कन्यकाजालो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 2. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत p. p. [कम्क] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कृतं चरुधुं M 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्दुपगुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्थः कांतमासीयं पश्यति S. 2 -ता 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतो बला सहदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिद्दुःखं Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A kind of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयम्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya (2) Krishna. -तं 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसं the load stone. -पक्षिन् m. a peacock (of iron). -लोहं the loadstone. -लोहं steel.

कांत 1 A beloved or lovely woman -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतमखस्य जयनीयमिदं लंते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10 73. -3 The Priyangu creeper. -4 Large cardamom. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. -अश्विदोहवः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest; युहं तु युहोर्नाहं न कांतारविरचितं Pt. 4. 81; Bb. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity.

-रु 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bamboo. -रु 1 A kind of sugarcane. -रु 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः f [कम् भवे क्तिन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me 15 अक्लिष्टकांति S. 5 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishment. -4 Wish, desire -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love (S D. thus distinguishes कान्ति from शोभा and कान्तिः स्वभाववन्तः । लियं भोगयैरगुणैर्न शोभा प्राक्तेः सेव कान्तमन्मथप्यायिना युतेः । कांतोवातिदिशिर्णा दीशिपि-रुम्भिष्यते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durga. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. -कर a beautifying, illuminating, brightening. -वृ a beautifying, adorning. (द् 1 bite. -2. clarified butter. -वृ दायक. दायिन् a adornnig -धृत् m the moon.

कांतिमत् a. Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ks. 4. i, 5 71; Me 30. -म 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांद्वं Anything roasted of baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांद्विक A baker, a confectioner.

कांद्विषीक a 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; युगजनः कां-विशीक संवृत् Pt. 1. -2 (Hnce) Terrible, afraid; Bv. 2 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a county; see कन्यकुब्ज.

कापटिक a (की f) [कपट-उक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest -2 Wicked, perverse. -क 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit

कापथः [कुतितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -र्थं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल कापालिक a: [कपाल-अण्-टक्वा] Relating to skulls -ला, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Man. 4.

कापालिन् m N of Siva.

कापिक a (की f.) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल a (ली f) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Tainted by or derived from Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of

philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिर्शु A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायनं 1 Liquor; Si. 10. 4. -2 A deny.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापिय [कर्मवः कर्म वा, उक्] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean, contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुभंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वहृत्कनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत a. (ती f.) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour.

-तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil.

-तः The grey colour. -Comp. -अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as a collyrium.

काप्यकरः, -कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् ind. An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-वच्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (दुःखार्थ) ; cf. अर्थ (8) and अर्थकाम -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarāma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being.

-मा Desire, wish. -मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Tāraka, they sought the aid of Kāma in drawing the mind of Siva towards Pārvasī, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kāma undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Anirudha. He is armed with bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.] -Comp.

-अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire

of passion. संवीर्यम् 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -अंकुशः 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -अंशुः the mango tree. -अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. -अधिहितम् a. overcome by love. -अनला see कामाग्निः. -अंध a. blinded by love or passion. (-यः) the (Indian) cuckoo -अंधा musk. -अक्षिन् a. getting food at will. -अभिकाम a. libidinous, lustful. -अरण्यां a. pleasant grove. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Siva -2. a mineral substance. -अरिन्द a. amorous, lustful, lascivious. -अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. -अचमयः 1. suppression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -आलस्य, -अक्षि N. of Durgā. -आलुर a. love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Snbbāsh. -आत्मजः an epithet of Anurudha, son of Pradyumna. -आत्मन् a. lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. -आयुषं 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-यः) the mango tree. -आयुधम् 1. a vulture. -2. Garuda. -आर्तं a love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्तं हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. -आसक्त a. overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -इच्छु a. striving to obtain a desired object. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -उपहत a. affected by or overcome with passion. -कलर N. of Rati, the wife of Kāma. -काम, कामिन् a following the dictates of love or passion. -कार a. acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-रि) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms 11. 41, 45 -2. desire, influence of desire; Bz. 5. 12. -कूटः 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -कृत् a. 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-म्.) the Supreme soul. -कलि a. lustful. (-लिः) a. paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -कीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -ग a. going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. -गति a. able to go to any desired place; B 13. 76 -गुणः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -चर, -चार a. moving freely or unrestrained, wandering

at will; Ku.1 50. -चार a. unchoked, unrestrained. (-रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि संकनीयः R. 14. 62. -3 one's will or pleasure, free will; कामाचारानुष्ठा Sk.; Ms. 2. 2. 20. -4. sensuality. -5 selfishness. -चारिन् a. 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-म्) 1 Garuda. -2. a sparrow. -ज a. produced by passion or desire; Ms 7. 46 47, 50. -जित् a. conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-म्.) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -जालः the (Indian) cuckoo. -द a. fulfilling a desire granting a request or desire. (-दः) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -दा = कामधेनु q.v. -दर्शन a. looking lovely. -दुग्ध a. 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुग्धा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; MāI. 3. 11. -दुग्धा, दुग्ध f. a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. -द्वीती the female cuckoo. -देवा 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Vishnu. -द्वैहिन् a. granting desires. -धेनुः f. the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलति-चलती कामधेनुः. -दंष्ट्रिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -पति. -पत्नी f. Rati, wife of Cupid. -पालः N. of Bala; Kāma; also of Iva. -पद् a. granting desires. (-दा) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -पवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चिच्छामपवेदेन Ak. -प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. -फलः a species of the mango tree. -भोगः (pl.) sensual gratifications -महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -मालिन् m. N. of Ganesha. -मूढ, -मोहित a. influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. -रमा seminal discharge. -रमिक a. lustful, libidinous; अणमपि युवा कामरमिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप a. 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिगुरुं कामरूपं मघेनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-राः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रूपिन् a. 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-म्.) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a bear. -3. a Vidyādhara. -रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtesan. -लता membrum virile. -लोल a. overcome with passion, love-stricken. -दरः a gift chosen at will. -वह्नुभः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-भर) moonlight. -वज्ञ a. influenced by love. (-ज्ञः) subjection to love. -वश्य a. subject to love. -वाद् a. saying anything at will. -विहंतु a. disappointing desires.

-वीर्य a. 'showing heroism at will.' (म्.) an epithet of Garuda. -वृत्त a. addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Mā. 5. 154. -वृत्ति a. acting according to will, self-willed independent; न कामवृत्तिर्बचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) f. 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -वृद्धिः f. increase of passion. -वृत्तं the trumpet flower. -शर 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सु a. fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-म्.) N. of Vāmadeva. (-म्.) N. of Rukmīnt. -सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vātaśyāna. -2. 'thread of love', love incantation; MāI. 1. 4. -हेतुक a. produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bz. 16. 8. कामतः, -कामेन ind. 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustful; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained. कामन् a. Lustful, libidinous. -न Desire, wish. -नश् Wish, desire. कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness. कामधमिन् m. A brazier. कामम् ind. 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; Sānti. 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of ascent). it may be that; जनागमस्वापुरया वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु. तथापि, -yet, still); कामं न निष्ठति मदानमसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यचिब्या न तु वृष्टिरम्या S. 1. 31; 2. 1. R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; MāI 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न): काममावर्णयित्तिहं गृहे कन्वर्तुमस्यपि न चैतेनां प्रयच्छतु मुणहोनाय कर्हिाचत् Me. 9. 89; H. 1. 131. कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितु a. Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3. कामल a. Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile. कामलिन् a. Suffering from jaundice. कामलिका Spirituous liquor. कामवत् a. 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful. कामिः A libidinous man, lecher -f. N. of Rati.

काभिक *a.* Desired, wished for. —*क*: A wild duck.
 काभित *a.* Wiathed, dcaired. —*ते* A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.
 काभिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कभ-गिनि] 1 Lustful. —*?* Desirous. —*3* Loving, fond. —*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते काभिनमसार्थः S. 3; त्वां काभिनो मदन-दूतियुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. —*2* A uxorious husband. —*3* The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. —*4* A sparrow. —*5* An epithet of Siva. —*6* The moon. —*7* A pigeon. —*8* The Supreme being. —*नी* 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. —*2* A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः काभिनीगह-पांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैवा कथय कविता-काभिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. —*3* A woman (in general); सुगया जहर चतुरेव काभिनी R. 9. 69; Ms. 63; Ra. 1. 28. —*4* A timid woman. —*5* Spirituous liquor.
 काभुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कभ-उ-कृत्] 1 Wishing, desirous. —*2* Lustful, libidinous. —*का* 1 A lover, a libidinous man; काभुकैः कुंभोल-कैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Ra. 6. 9. —*2* A sparrow. —*3* The Aeoka tree. —*का* A woman desirous of wealth. —*की* A libidinous or lustful woman.
 काभ्य *a.* [कभ-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काभ्या-भ्रनं Sānti. 2. 8. —*2* Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नियम); अंते काभ्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. —*3* Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ, न काभ्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. —*त्या* A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाभ्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. —*Comp.* —*अभिप्राय* a self-interested motive or purpose. —*कर्मन्* *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —*गिर* *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (*-f.*) an agreeable speech. —*दानं* 1. an acceptable gift. —*2* a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —*मरणं* voluntary death, suicide. —*वृत्तं* voluntary vow.
 काभठ *a.* [कभठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.
 कामालिका Spirituous liquor.
 कामोदा A musical note.
 कांपिडः, -कांपिलः, -कांपिलकः *N.* of a tree; Mā. 9. 31.
 कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-उक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. —*2* A king of the Kambojas. —*3* The Pun-nāga tree. —*4* A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काभ्ल *a.* [इषद-उक्] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः —*यं* [चयितेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिक-मिति कायः, वि-वश्च आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभक्ति कायः क-रुणापरारणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंदनेन Bb. 2. 47; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. —*2* The trunk of a tree. —*3* The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). —*4* A multitude, assemblage, collection. —*5* Principal, copital. —*6* Home, residence, habitation. —*7* A butt, a mark. —*8* Natural temperament. —*यं* (with or without नीयं) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prājāpati is called प्रजापतिनीयं; of. Ms. 2. 53-59). —*यः* One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्रजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. —*Comp.* —*अग्निः* the digestive faculty. —*भ्रंशा* bodily suffering or pain. —*चिकित्सा* the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —*मानं* measurement of the body. —*बंधनं* 1. girdle. —*2.* the union of semen virile and blood. —*बलनं* an armour. —*स्वः* 1. the Supreme being. —*2.* the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother.) —*3.* a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लब्धी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—*स्व*) 1. a woman of that caste. —*2.* the Myrobalan tree. (—*स्थी*) the wife of a कायस्थ. —*स्थित* *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—*यिका* *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* [काय-उक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —*का* Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —*Comp.* —*वृद्धिः* *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —*2.* interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a.* (रि *f.*) [कृ-वृत्] At the end of comp.) Making, doing

performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकारः &c. &c. —*रः* 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —*2* A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फूकार &c. —*3* Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —*4* Religious austerity. —*5* A husband, lord, master. —*6* Determination. —*7* Power, strength. —*8* A tax or toll. —*9* A heap of snow. —*10* The Himalāya mountain. —*11* Water produced by hail. —*12* Killing slaughter. —*Comp.* —*अवरः* a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehī mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —*कर* *a.* working, acting as agent. —*घृः* a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-वृत्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वमस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंस्कारकः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —*2* An agent. —*3* Intending to act or do. —*कं* 1 (Ingram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentences (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive; (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) सप्तदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. —*2* That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —*3* Water produced from hail. —*Comp.* —*वृषिकं* (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. खिद्यति कृणति बेहति विचलति विभिवति विलोकयति तिथेर् । अतर्नदति । कुंवि-तुमिच्छति नवपरिणया बधुः शयने n K. P. 10. —*हेतुः* the active or efficient cause (opp. जापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —*2* Instrumental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् लृट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुडुचिन्वः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bb. 2. 84. —*2* Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमाधुर्वी तद्व R. 16. 22. —*3* An instrument, means; V. 3. 20, 65. —*4* (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समाधि (intimate or inherent), as

threads in the case of cloth ; (2) असम्बन्धि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth ; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father ; Kn. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter ; Y. 3. 148 ; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play. poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority ; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -12 Action. -13 A legal instrument or document. -14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. -णा 1 Pain, agony ; V. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that ; हेतुं on account of hatred ; मत्कारणात् for my sake ; Pt. 1. 22.) -Oomp. -अन्वित a. having a cause or reason. -उत्तरं a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint ; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारणं an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. -गत a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principle. -गुणः a quality of the cause. -बलवत् a. strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. -चूत a. 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. -माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes' ; यद्येव चेतुर्ब्रह्म पूर्वस्वार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला इत्यतः K. P. 10 ; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. -वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -वरीरि (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame. कारणक (At the end of oomp.) Cause, reason &c. कारणिक a. (कार or की f.) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative. कारणित्तव्य a. To be caused or performed ; इक्ष्वा Ku. 7. 27. कारयित्, कारयिष्यु a. Causing to do, perform, effect &c. कारिः f. Action, act, work. -m. An artist, a mechanic. कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. -सः Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). -तं The causal form of a verb. कारित् a. Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of comp.). -m. A mechanic, artist. कारंडवः A sort of duck ; तसं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारधमिन् m. 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist. कारभ a. Produced or coming from a camel. कारमिहिका Camphor. कारंभा N. of a tree (पिशुं). कारवः A crow. कारस्करः N. of a tree (किंपाक). कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lota below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the late. -Comp. -अगारं, -गृहं, -वेष्टमन् n. a prison-house, a jail ; कारागृहे निजित-वासधेन लक्ष्मेश्वरोपितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Śānti. 4. 10. -गुप्तः a prisoner. -पालः a guard of a prison, 'jailor. काराधुनी A musical instrument (as a conch). कारायिका A female crane. कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhartṛhari's Kārikās on grammar ; सायकारिकः. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest. कारीर a. [करीर-अश्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo. कारीषं [करीषाणं समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cow-dung. कारु a. (रु. f.) [कृ-उण् Up. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist ; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कुत्रिभं स्वमेतत्ते Vb. 1. 13 ; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीकते N. 1. 38 ; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187 ; Ms. 5. 129 ; 10. 12. (They are:— तदा च देवकायश्च नापितो रजकतया । पंचमश्रमंकारश्च कारुणा शिल्पिनो मताः ॥). -3 Terrible, horrible. -रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gada. -2 An art, a science. -Oomp. -चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red ornament. कारुकः -का An artisan. कारुणिक a. (की f.) [करुणा-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender ; Nāg. 1. 1. कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity ; कारुण्यमातश्चते Git. 1 ; करिण्यः कारुण्यस्पर्द्ध Bv. 1. 2. कारुण्डिका, -कारुण्डी A leech. कारेणव a. Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत (त्त)मः -रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well. कार्केण a. Belonging to a pheasant. कार्कवाकव a. Relating to a cock (कुकवाक). कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity ; Si. 2. 17 ; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty ; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24. कार्कीक a. Like a white horse. कार्ण a. Relating to an ear. -र्ण 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring. -र्णः N. of Vrishaketu. -Oomp. -छिद्रकं a sort of well. -वेष्टकिक a. fit for ear-rings. कार्तियुग a. Relating to the कृतयुग. कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kritavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmat. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went whosoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c. ; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purāna he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city ; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.] कार्तस्वरं Gold ; स तसकार्तस्वरमासुरांशरः Si. 1. 20 ; इद्वेन K. 82. कार्तातिकः [कृतांतं वेदि ठक्] An astrologer, fortune-teller ; कार्तातिको नाम धृत्वा भुवं वज्रम Dk. 130. कार्तिक a. (की f.) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kārttika ; R. 19. 39. -कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. -की The full moon day in the month of Kārttika. कार्तिकिकः The month of Kārttika. कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिका नाममर्त्यं ठक्] N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛttikās). [Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying

Parvati's company), who being unable to bear, it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Krittikas when they went to bathe in the Ganges, each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Karttikeya, Shadanana, Shaamukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravambhua, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.]-Oomp. —मसुः f. Parvati, mother of Karttikeya.

कास्त्र्ये Totality; entirety; तास्त्रि-बोधत कास्त्र्येन द्विजायवान् पांक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (मी. f.), कार्दम (मि) क a. (की. f.) [कर्दम-अण् टक्-वा] Muddy; soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lao.

कार्पटिकाः [कर्पट-टक्] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पर्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्पर्या Dk. -2 Compassion; pity. -3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पर्यं Ved. Combst, battle.

कार्पास a. (की. f.) [कर्पासाः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper. -सो The cotton plant. -Oomp. —अस्थि n. the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle. —सौत्रिक a. made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक a. (की. f.) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म a. [कर्मन्] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण a. (की. f.) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. —अण् Magic, witoborast; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कर्मण-क्त्वा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8, 2.

कार्मरः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मरकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक a. (की. f.) [कर्मन्-टक्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक a. (की. f.) [कर्मणे व्रतवति उक्त्] P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely.

-कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुकं कर्मस्तु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिष्ठयकार्मुके S 1. 6.

-2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -Comp.

-भृत् m. 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्यं pot. p. [कृ-कर्मणि-प्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्यां सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना क्रोनेवहा मालिनं S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्याः Ms. 8. 61; सो दंडः, विचारः &c.

-यं 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यं स्वया न प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing.

-2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprize, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.). 7; किं कार्यं भवतो ह-तेन द्युतितास्नेहसहस्नेन मे V. 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वरणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment.

-8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c.; वह्निनिष्कस्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्याधी-ति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation; विभक्तिकार्यं declension. -11 The denouement, of a drama; कार्याधिष्ठेयमादौ तदुपमपि रचयन् Ms. 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf. Germ. kâra; Pers. kâr; Prak. kajja; Mar. kaja]. -Comp. —अक्षम a. unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. —अधिपति 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. —अर्थिन् a. 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause

in court, going to law; Mk. 9. —अस्नं seat of transacting business. —ई-क्षणं superintendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. —उद्धारः discharge of a duty. —उद्योगः active engagement in any business. —कर a. efficacious. —कर्तुं m. 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor; pt. 1. 131. -कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; वाजितः Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act; Pt. 1. 412. —भावः the relation of cause and effect —कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. गौरं importance of the act, deed, or occasion; respect for the performance. U. 7. —चित्तक a. prudent, cautious, considerate. (-कः). manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. —च्युत a. out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office —जानं-दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2 inquiry into public affairs. —निर्णयः settlement of an affair. —पदवी line of conduct, course of action; MAl. 2. 13. —पुत्र 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. —प्रवृत्तः disliked to work, laziness. —प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. —भाजनं, पात्रं any one engaged in active life. —वस्तु n. an aim or object. —विपत्तिः f. a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. —सिद्धिः f. success. —स्थानं a place of business, office. —हन्तु 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यिक a. 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् a. 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

कार्शान्व a. Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः, -षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि a. Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -र्विः Fire. -f. 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षावणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्मन् Ved. The goal of a race.

कार्मन् Ved. The goal of a race.

season considered as the best time). —**भस्म**: an epithet of Siva. —**सूत** *m.* — the sun. —**भैरव**: an epithet of Siva. —**मान** a measure of time. —**सुख**: a species of ape. —**मेघ** *f.* the Manjishtha plant. —**यवन**: a king of Yavana and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yādavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —**पाप**: —**पापन** procrastination, delay, putting off. —**योग**: fate, destiny. ^०**त**: according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —**योगिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**रात्रिः**, —**रात्री** *f.* 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of Yama. —3. the Amāvasyā on which lamps are lighted (in the Divāli holidays). —4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). —5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —**लोह-लोह** steel. —**विप्रकर्ष**: prolongation of time. —**वृद्धि** *f.* periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —**बेला** the time of Saturn, *i. e.* a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. —**संकरा** a girl 9 years old personating Durgā at a festival. —**संरोध**: 1. keeping back for a long time, Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long period of time. —**संपन्न** *a.* opportune, timely. —**संपन्न** *a.* dated, bearing a date. —**सर्प**: the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —**सार**: the black antelope. (—**र**) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —**सूय**, —**सूयक** 1. thread of time or death. —2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —**स्कंध**: the Tamāla tree. —**स्वरूप** *a.* terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —**हर**: an epithet of Siva. —**हरणे** loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. —**हानि** *f.* delay; R. 13. 16. **कालक** *a.* Black, dark-blue. —**क**: 1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A water-snake. —3 The black part of the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —**का** Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A daughter of Daksha. —**क** 1 The liver. —2 An unknown quantity (in alg.). **कालायनी** N. of Durgā. **कालिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [काल-उत्-उक् वा] 1 Relating to time. —2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोदरश्च Ak. —3 Seasonable, timely. —**क**: 1 A crane. —2 A heron. —**क** 1 Blackness, black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3 Price of an article to be paid by

instalments. —4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. —5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निषिद्धा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. —7 The liver. —8 A female crow. —9 A scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor. —11 N. of Durgā; Si. 17. 44. —12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. —13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. —14 A small singing bird. —15 A kind of fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years old personating Durgā at a festival. —**क** 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hostility.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar mansion.

कालिय *a.* Relating to time, timely. —**य**: The Kaliyuga.

कालीन *a.* [काल-ञ] 1 Belonging to a particular time. —2 Seasonable.

कालीय [काल-ञ] A kind of sandal wood; also कालीयक.

कालकुच: N. of Vishnu.

कालंजर: 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kallinjar). —2 An assembly of religious mendicants. —3 An epithet of Siva. —**रा** or **र** An epithet of Durgā

कालशयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

कालाप: 1 The hair of the head. —2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of the Kalāpa grammar. —5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापक 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalāpa. —2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [कालिंग-अण] Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. —**ग**: 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजगद् कालिंगस्तमलेर्ग-जसाधनः R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that country. —3 An elephant. —4 A species of cucumber. —5 A poisonous plant. —6 A sort of iron. —**ग** (pl.) N. of a country; see कालिंग. —**गं** A water melon.

कालिंद *a.* (दी *f.*) [कालिंद-अण] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kaliuda or the river Yamunā. —**द** 1 A water melon. —**दी** 1 The river Yamunā; कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु कालिकुपिताम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Śānti. 4. 13. —2 A sort of vessel. —3 N. of a wife of Krishna. —**Comp.** —**कर्षण**., —**भेदन**: an epithet of Balarama q. v. —**सू**: *f.* Sanjā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—*m.*) the sun. —**सोदर**: Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् *m.* 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालिय: N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuda, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Si. 17. 69. —**य**: (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19. 28. —**Comp.** —**दमनः**, —**मर्दन**: epithets of Krishna.

कालीक: A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall of Yama.

कालीयकः, —**क** 1 A species of aloe wood. —2 A kind of turmeric. —3 Yellow sandal. —4 A dark kind of sandal wood. —5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14.

कालुष्य 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig also); कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defile. —2 Opacity. —3 Disagreement.

कालिय *a.* Belonging to the Kali age. —**य** 1 The liver. —2 Black sandal wood; Ka. 7. 9. —3 Saffron.

कालियक: A kind of aloe wood. —**क** 1 A fragrant wood. —2 The black sandal wood. —3 A disease like jaundice. —**क**: A dog, hound.

कालियकः 1 A dog. —2 A species of sandal.

काल्य *a.* [कल्य-अण] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. —2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्यनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कल्यन-उक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्यनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः —2 Counterfeit, fabricated.

काल्य *a.* [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. —2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. —**ल्य** 1 A cow fit for the bull. —2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). —**ल्यं** Day-break.

काल्यणक Auspiciousness.

कावचिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कवच-उक्] Armorial. —**क** A multitude of men in armour.

कावारं Moss. —**र** An umbrella without a stick.

कावक: 1 A cock. —2 The Chakra-vāka id.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सरितां पद्मः शकनी.

दानिषादरोर R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Tormentor.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यण] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -स्व, N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -स्व 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -स्व 1 A poem ; महर्काव्यं, मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways ; तद्गोषी शब्दार्थी सयुगाब-नलंकृती पुनः कवि K. P. 1 ; भाष्यं रत्नमकं काव्यं S. D. 1 ; रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G. ; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदा-वली K&V. 1. 10 ; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरी-तिर्युग्धविता । साङ्काररसाञ्जकवृत्तिर्वाङ् काव्य, नाममाहू Chandr. 1. 7.). -3 Happiness-welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purpose of a Kāvya as mentioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यज्ञो-स्यद्वये व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरसूतये । सद्यः परनिवृत्तये कान्तसंमिततयोऽवदशोऽने K. P. 1.). -*Comp.* -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चौरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist ; यद्भव्यं वैत्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रमुणीभवति Vikr. 1. 11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems. --मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक *a.* one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिंग *a.* figure of speech ; thus defined :—काव्यलिंगं हेतोर्वाक्यपदाद्यता K. P. 10 ; *s. g.* जिनीसि मंदं कंदर्पं मञ्जिते-ससितं त्रिलोचनः Chandr. 5. 119. —हास्यं a faroe.

काश 1, 4 A. (काश-इयते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful ; R. 10. 86, 7. 24 ; Ku. 1. 24 ; Bk. 2. 25 ; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear, be visible ; नैव धूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिर Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशा, -शं [काश-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs &c. —शं A flower of that grass ; Ku. 7. 11 ; R. 4. 17 ; Ra. 3. 1, 2, 28. —शं 1 = काश *q. v.* -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

काशी *m. pl. N.* of a country. काशीन् *a.* (की *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of ; जितकाशीन् *e. g.* one who behaves like a conqueror ; see the word.

काशिल *a.* Made of Kāsa grass. काशीण्य *a.* Shining, brilliant. काशीः, -शी *f. N.* of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities ; see कपी. —शः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3

The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -*Comp.* -यः an epithet of Siva. —राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, *q. v.*

काशिका 1 The city of Benares. -2 N. of a commentary on Pāpini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. -*Comp.* —नाथः an epithet of Siva. —यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काश्मरी A plant commonly called नामारी ; काश्मर्या कृतमालयुद्धदलं कोयलिकडीकते Māl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kashmir. —राः *pl. N.* of a country or its inhabitants ; see कश्मीर also. —राः A sort of grape see कश्मीर also. —रं 1 Safron ; काश्मीरसंधुग्गनाभिच्छ्रुतगारां Ch. P. 8 ; Bh. 1. 41 ; काश्मीरगौरवपुष्यम-भिसारिकाणां Git. 11 ; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -*Comp.* —जं, जम्ब *n.* saffron ; Bv. 1. 71 ; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर(रि)क *a.* Born or produced in Kashmir.

काश्मीर्यं Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -*Comp.* —यं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kapāda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -वी The earth ; तान-पि दधानि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. —यं Flesh. -*Comp.* —मंदनः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपेयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

काशः [कश्-श्] 1 Rubbing, scratching ; पथिषु विदपिना स्कंधकाशैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18 -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree) ; लीनालिः सुरकरिणां कपोलकाशः Ki. 5. 26 ; see कपोलकाश also.

कापाय *a.* (पी *f.*) [कषायणे रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour ; कापायवसनाधवा Ak. —यं A red cloth or garment ; इमे कापाये गृहीते M. 5 ; R. 15. 77 ; न कापायेभ्येद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश् क्वत् Up. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel ; Ms. 4. 49, 241 ; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece of log of wood in general ; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातं महोद्धी H. 4. 69 ; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick ; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for measuring length. -*Comp.* —अगरः, —रं a wooden house or enclosure. —अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. —क-द्वली the wild plantain. -कीरः, *ṣ* small

insect found in decayed wood —कुटः, —कुटः a wood-pecker ; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood) —कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. —तद्य *m.*, —तसकः a carpenter. —तंतुः a small worm found in timber. —दारुः the Indian pine tree ; also called देवदारु. —द्रुः the Palāsa tree. —पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. --प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. —भारिकः a wood-carrier. —मडी a funeral pile. —मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. —लेखकः a small worm found in wood (= काष्ठकृट). —लोहिन् *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. —वाटः, —यं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिग्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary ; स्वयं विशेषणमपणवृत्तिरा परा हि काष्ठा तपसाः Ku 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extreme, pith, climax, excess ; काष्ठा-यत्स्नेहरसाद्यविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time = 3/10 Kalā. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Dakṣha.

काशीला The plantain tree.

काश 1 A. (काशते, काशित) 1 To shine ; see काश. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease. कासः, -सा [काश्-श्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -*Comp.* —कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (—ठा) an epithet of Yama. —न, —हृत् *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (—ही) a sort of prickly nightshade. —मर्दुः a cure of cough.

काशिका Cough.

काशिन *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः,—रं A pond, pool, lake ! Bv. 1. 43 ; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron ; (Mar. दिवाकस).

कासू (सू *f.*) [Up. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासुतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musal in atrument.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious,

large. —ल 1 A cat. —2 A cock. —3 A crow. —4 A sound in general. —ल 1 Indistinct speech. —2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. —ल ind. Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. —ल A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः, —ला, —ल A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किचत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किशारः 1 The board of corn. —2 A heron. —3 An arrow.

किञ्चुकः [किञ्चिद् शुक्र इव शुक्रवृद्धदश-पुष्पाक्षयाखं] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभते निर्गन्ध इव किञ्चुकः Chap. 7; Ra. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. —कं The blossom of this tree; किं किञ्चुकैः शुक्रमुखच्छदविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किञ्चु(ल)लुकः The Palāsa tree; see किञ्चु.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. —2 The blue jay. —3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिदिपि, किकीदिपि).

किक्किशः A kind of worm (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किखिः A monkey, an ape. —f. A jackal; fox.

किङ्गी, किकिणिका, किङ्गीणी, किङ्गीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणत्कनककिङ्गीणीङ्गणायित-र्यद्वनैः U. 6. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49. —2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किङ्किरः 1 A horse. —2 The (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A large black bee. —4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. —5 The red colour. —रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. —र Blood.

किङ्किरातः 1 A parrot. —2 The (Indian) cuckoo. —3 Cupid. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A species of amaranath.

किञ्चिलि(लु)कः An earthworm.

किजं, —किजलः, —किजलकः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पसकिजलकगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किद् 1 P. (केति) 1 To go or approach. —2 To frighten, terrify. —3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. —2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, —किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अक्षं. —Oomp. —पजिदं semen virilo.

किहालः 1 A copper vessel. —2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callusity, a scar; ज्ञास्यासि कियञ्जु मे रक्षति मोर्षीकिणक इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. —2 A wart, a mole. —3 An insect found in wood.

किणवं Sin. —एवा, —एवं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8 326.

किण्वन् m. A horse.

किन्तु I. 1 P. (केति) 1 To desire. —2 To live. —3 (चिकित्साति) To heal, cure. —4 To doubt, suspect. —II. 3 P. Ved. (चिकित्सा) To know.

कितवः (वी. f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अर्हति किल कितव उवाच M. 4; Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. —2 The Dhattūra plant. —3 A kind of perfume. —4 A gamester, gambler. —5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree

किधिन् m. A horse.

किञ्जर See under किम्.

1. किम् ind. Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness', 'deterioration', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g., किसखा a bad friend; किञ्जरः a had or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. —Oomp. —दासः a bad slave, or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अथमुख); जयोद्वाहरणं बाह्योर्गोपयामास किञ्जारात् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. 'ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. a kind of musical instrument. (—r. f.) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. —2. a kind of lute. —पुद्बः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. 'ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera —प्रभुः a bad master or king; हिताक्ष या संशुषुते स किमभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राज्ज् a. having a bad king. (—m.) a bad king. —सखि m. (nom. sing. किसखा) a bad friend; स कि-सखा साधु न ज्ञास्ति बोद्धिर्न R. 1. 5.

2. किम् pron. a. (nom. sing. कः m., का, f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु का केन पया प्रयातीरयशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कर्णगाविमुखेन स्यादुना हरता रवां वव कि न मे हतं R. 8. 67. का खल्वनेन माथ्यमानारमना विकल्पते V. 2; का कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; i. e. के आवां परिजातुं दुष्पतं मा-कं व S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c.; नृपस्यनि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we. i. e. what

position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव; का खलु बेला तत्रभरथाः प्रा-तायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' i. e. a long time has elapsed, &c.; so कोपि कालस्तरथा आगत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or क इव कालः Mā. 3. —2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामि श्रेष्ठानिह्वानेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं &c. Bb. 2. 55; किं तथा दृष्टया S. 3; किं कुलेनोपविष्टेन शील-मेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or सिवत् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विवेश कश्चिजदिलक्ष्मणो वनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Mā. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति नि-षेदितं च 1. 23; किमपि...जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्म-नि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Mā. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescrivable'; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादे-स्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणा मंडनं नाकुतीना S. 1. 20; see इव al o —ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद-न्यते पुत्र्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or 'worshipped' &c. ततः किं what then. —2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव ब्र-ह्मं बिलपर्यै रतये न कीयते Kn. 4. 7. —3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहो-रिवत्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —Oomp. —अपि ind. 1. to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. —2. inexpressibly, indescribly (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). —3. very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं बपुरिर्दं S. 3; किमपि भीषण, किमपि क-रालं &c. —अर्थ a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं रत्ना. —अर्थ ind. why, wherefore. —आख्य a. having what name; किमख्यपर राजर्षेः सा परनी S. 7. —इति ind. why, lu-duced, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तस्मिन्सुहृदासते भरताः Mā. 1; किमिय-पास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं रव्याचार्यकसोभि-वत्कलं Kn. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषवितर्षः किमु मद्ः U. 1. 35; Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed) ; नि-सुहृदसार्थः किमु रयज्यते. —3. how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रयुस्त्वमविचेरिता । एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविनयाना-मैकैकमप्येवामापातनं किमुत समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करा a

servant, slave; अथेहि मा किंकरमदमूनः R. 2. 35. (रा) a female servant. (री) the wife of a servant. -कार्य-यता, -कार्यतर any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकरतस्यतामूहः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. -भारण a. having what reason or cause. -किल ind. what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न सर्वयामि तत्र भवान् किं किल इवलं याजयिष्यति Sk. -क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment', a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. -भोजन a. belonging to what family. -च ind. moreover, and again, further. -चन ind. to a certain degree, a little. -चित् ind. to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुक्तं तत्रैतन्निष्ठा R. 15. 33, 2. 46, 12. 21. -ज्ञ a. 'knowing little,' a smatterer. -कर a. doing something, useful. -काला something, a little time. -प्राण a. having a little life. -प्राण a. only a little. -उच्छ्व a. conversant with which Veda. -तनुः a species of spider. -तद्हि ind. how then, but, however. -तु ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनामनयेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मते मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. -देवत a. having what deity. -नामधेय, -नामन् a. having what name. -निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. -निमित्तत्त्वं ind. why, wherefore. -नु ind. 1 whether; किंतु मे मरणं भेयो परिस्थानो जनस्य वा Ns. 10. 10. -2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किञ्चु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. -3 what indeed; किञ्चु मे राक्ष्येनार्थः. -तु खलु ind. 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किं तु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ष्यं हृदजनविरहादुतेऽपि बलवत्कंठितोऽस्मि S. 5. -2. may it be that; किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्यामि वयमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. -पञ्च, -पञ्चान a. miserly, niggardly. -पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. -पुनर् ind. how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोदिषु तद्वृत्तयश्च स्नेहा किंपुनरंगसंभवेव पत्येषु K 291; Me. 3, 17; V. 3. -प्रकारं ind. in what manner. -प्रभाष a. possessing what power. -पुत a. of what sort or nature. -रूप a. of what form or shape -बद्धति, ती f. rumour, report; मरुसंपादकः इमला किंबद्धती U 1. 42; U. 1. 4. --बराटकः an extravagant man. -वा ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; किवा शकुंतलेऽप्यमातुरारुष्या S. 7. -2. or (corr of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि सुषा किवा जामर्षि Pt. 1; तस्कि माययामि किवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किवा पशुधर्मं ध्यापायामि ibid.; S. Th. 7. --विद् a. knowing what. --स्य-वार a. following what occupation --शील a. of what habits. -स्वित् ind.

whether, how; अग्नेः शूनं हरति पवनः किंस्वित्स्वित्स्वित्स्वित् Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nomin. कियत् m., कियती f., कियत् n) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्तथैवं स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं दूतावामो विदुश कियतीं याति न दुःशां Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञापयसि कियद्दुःखो मे रभति S. 1. 13; कियद्वाशिष्ठं रजन्वाः S. 4. -2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा P. 1. 40; माता कियंतोऽरयः Ve. 5. 9. -3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजद्द्वि विकसंतः संतिः संतः कियंतः Bb. 2. 78; स्वामिसरणरभसेन बलंती पतति पदानि कियंते चलंती Git. 6. -00omp. - एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् ind. 1. how long. -2. some little time. --चिरं ind. how long; कियच्चिरं भ्रायसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे स जलान्नयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. -2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. -2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-स्यु Up. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रश्मिकिरणसहितेषु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणद्विबंकाः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; B. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; 'मय radiant, brilliant. -2 A small particle of dust. -3 The sun. -00omp. -मालिन m. the sun.

किरात [किरं पर्यंतमूर्ध्नि अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribu who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणकिरातादृपनाब्दुयाः क्व यांतु संव्रस्ताः । यदि नदगणकचिकित्सक वेतालिकवदनकंद्वरान् रघुनाः Subhāsh. ; Pt 1. 17; पर्यताभयिभिर्निजस्य सद्दणं नाम्ना किरातः कुवं Rāt. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. -2 A savage, barbarian. -3 A dwarf. -4 A groom, a horseman. -5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. --तान् (pl.) N. of a country. -00omp. --अञ्जेनीयं N. of a poem by Bhāravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirāta or mountaineer is poetically described). --आञ्जिन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa.

किरातिः f. 1 The ganges. -2 An epithet of Durgā.

किराती 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of the Kirāta tribu. -2 A

woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. -3 A bawd, a procurer. -4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāta. -5 The celestial Gangā.

किरिः [किरति मूर्ध्नि, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. -2 A cloud.

किरीटः The fruit of the maraby date tree.

किरीटः, -टं [कृ-कित् ; Up. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटबद्धांजलयः Ku. 7. 92. -2 A trader. -00omp. -धारिन् m. a king. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. [किरि-टिन्] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. --m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35 (Mb. thus accounts for the name: --पुत्रा शक्रेण मे बद्धं उप्यतो दानवर्षभैः । किरिटे मूर्ध्नि दद्यामि तेनाहुर्मां किरिटीन् ॥)

किर्मिः f. 1 A hall, building. -2 An image of gold or iron. -3 The Palāsa tree.

किर्मोर a. Variegated, spotted. --r: 1 N. of a Rākehasa slain by Bhtma; Ve. 6. -2 The variegated colour. -3 The orange tree. -00omp. --जित्, -निर्द्दनः, -सदनः epithets of Bhtma.

किर्मोरित a. Variegated spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. -2 To freeze. -3 To play, sport. -11. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. -2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः Play, trifling. -00omp. --किंचित् amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; स्वयि वीर विराजते परं वृमयंती किलकिंचित् किल N. 2. 44.

किल inl 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्वं M. 4; इदं किलाभ्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18. -2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्यः); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13 51; जयान कसं किल बाहुवेषः Mbh. -3 A feigned action (अलोक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्पाथे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. -4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विज्ञेयते कुल्व G. M. -5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्द्वति G. M. -6 Contempt; एवं किल योस्तस्य G. M. -7 Cause, reason (हेतुः); (very rare) स किलेषु क्ववान् S. M. 'for he said so'.

किलाकिलः, -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Māl. 5. 11. --लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.
किलाटिन् *m.* A hamboo.
किलास *a.* Ved. Leprous. --सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.
किलिजं 1 mat. -2 A thin plank plank of green wood, board; also किलिजं.
किलिजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twilet of grass.
किलिमं The fir or pine tree.
किल्बिन् *m.* A horse.
किल्बिषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.
किशालं A sprout, shoot.
किशलयः -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.
किशोरः [Up. 1. 65] 1. A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केशरि-किशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अग्रव्यवहार) -3 The sun. --री A maiden, a young woman.
किंकिधः -धयः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. -यः, -यण N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.
किङ्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. --स्तु; *m.* or *f.* 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.
किसलः -लं, **किसलयः** -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अथः किसलयः रामः S. 1. 21; किसलयमल्लं कः 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैश्च पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.
कीटक *a.* (दा. f.) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. --दाः (Pl.) N. of a country (Behar). --हं A horse.
कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. --सं A bone (*m.* also); Mw. 5. 19. -Comp. -आस्यः, -सुखः a bird in general.
कीकिः A blue jay.
कीचकः [Up. 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. -2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; झन्दायंते मधुर-मनिलैः कीचकः पृथग्गणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. -3 N. of a peep. -4 N. of the commander-in-obi f of king Virāta. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhrī was residing at the court of king Varata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her

chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the Powerful Bhīma.] -Comp. --जित् *m.* an epithet of Bīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.
कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.
कीट् 10 P. (कीटयति, कीटित्) 1 To tinge or colour. -2 To bind, fasten.
कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. -ट 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारो हति सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45. -2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः Pt. 1; &c. -Comp. -जनः sulphur. -जं silk. -जालो. -मणिः a fire fly.
कीटकः *a.* Hard, harsh. --कः 1 A worm. -2 A bard of the Māgadha tribe.
कीटिका 1 A small worm. -2 A poor insignificant creature; Pt. 1.
कीटशः, **कीटश** (शी f.), **कीटश** (शी f.) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्भोजः कीटशसौ विवेकविभवः कीटशू प्रबोधोदयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.
कीनं Flesh.
कीनारः Ved. A vile man.
कीनाश *a.* [Up. 5. 36] 1 Cultivating the soil. -2 Poor, indigent. -3 Niggardly. -4 Small, little. --शः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विवेदि कीनाशनिकेतनातीर्थं Sn 1. 73. -2 A kind of monkey.
कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथ-मयं पयूषमास्वाद्यति Bv. 1. 58; N. 3. 12. --राः (Pl.) The country and the people of Kashmira. -रं Flesh. -Comp. -इष्टः the mango tree (liked by parrots). --पर्णकं a kind of perfume.
कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 A Buddha. -3 A kind of tree.
कीरिः Ved. Praise, hymn.
कीर्ण *p. p.* [कृ क्त] 1 Strawn, spread, cast, scattered. -2 Covered, filled. -3 Placed, put. -4 Injured, hurt. -Comp. --वर्धन *a.* strewing the way; S. 1. 7.
कीर्णः *f.* [कृ क्ति] 1 Scattering. -2 Covering, hiding, concealing. -3 Injuring.
कीर्तनं [कृ-त्युट्] 1 Telling, narrating. -2 Praising, celebrating. -3 A

temple, any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनरत्नकृतः मेदिनी K. 180; 119. --ना 1 Narration, recital. -2 Fame, glory.
कीर्तय = कृत q. v.
कीर्तिः *f.* [कृ-क्ति] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्तिं R. 2. 64; Me. 45. -2 Favour, approbation. -3 Dirt, mud. -4 Extension, expansion. -5 Light, lustre, splendour. -6 Sound. -7 Mention, speech, report. -Comp. शास्त्र *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. -शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame, i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलिख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं यतवति शुचि विक्रमादिशेषे Vās.
कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. -2 Mentioned, told. -3 Known; notorious. -4 Praised, celebrated.
कीट 1 P. 1 To bind. -2 To pin. -3 To stake.
कीलः [किल्-घञ्] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव चानरा Pt. 1. 21. -2 A lance. -3 A post, pillar. -4 A weapon. -5 The elbow. -6 A blow with the elbow. -7 A flame. -8 A minute particle. -9 N. of Siva. -10 A gnomon. -11 A position of the foetus just before the time of delivery.
कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. -2 A fence. -3 A pillar, column; see कील
कीलिका The pin of an axle.
कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. -2 ixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमित्-मसमशरकीलितं Git. 7; सा नश्चेत्सि कीलितेव Māl. 5. 10. -3 Staked, impaled. -4 Pierced, transfixed. -5 Set (as a stake or pole). --तं A tie.
कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amṛta beverage of the gods. -2 Honey. -3 A hoast. -लं 1 Blood. -2 Water. -Comp. -जं flesh. -धिः the ocean. -यः a demon, goblin.
कीश *a.* Naked. --शः 1 An ape. monkey. -2 The sun. -3 A bird.
कुः *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -Comp. --पुत्रः Mars.
कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'depreciation,' 'sin,' 'reproach,' 'want,' 'deficiency,' &c. Its various substitutes are कद (कदम्ब), कव (कवेरुण), का (काण्व), किं (किंमधु); cf. Pt. 5. 17. -Comp. -कर्मन् *m.* a bad deed, a mean act. --ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. -ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an

agnihotrin, a physician, or a river)
 —बेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. —चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —जन्म *a.* low-born. —तनु *a.* deformed, ugly. (—नुः) an epithet of Kubera. —तत्र a bad lute. —तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. —2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinging ; कृतकंश्रव्यासः सततपरप्रेक्ष्यमननम् G. L. 31. °पयः a sophistical mode of arguing. —तर्थ a bad teacher. —तिनं an evil or unpropitious day. —दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. —2. an evil eye, sinister eye (*fig.*). —3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines ; Ms. 12. 95. —देशः 1. a bad place or country. —2. a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. —दंष्ट्र *a.* ngly, deformed. (—हः) an epithet of Kubera. —धी *a.* 1. foolish, silly, stupid. —2. wicked. —नरः 1. a bad actor. —2. a sort of trumpet flower. —3 red arsenic. —नदिका a small river, rill : सुप्रा स्वार्थकनदिका Pt. 1. 25. —नाथः a bad master. —नाम् *m.* a miser. —पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (*fig.* also). —2. a heterodox doctrine. —पथ *a.* unwholesome, improper. —परिक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly ; Bh. 2. 15. —पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. —पुरुषः a low or wicked man. —पुष *a.* low, vile, contemptible. —पिष *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. —ह्वः a bad boat ; कुह्वेः संतरन् जलम् Ms. 9. 161. —ब्रह्मः, —ब्रह्मन् *m.* a bad or degraded Brāhmana. —संत्रः 1. a bad advice. —2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. —योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). —योगिन *m.* a false devotee, impostor. —रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (—सा) a kind of spirituous liquor. —रूप *a.* ngly, deformed ; Pt. 5. 19. —रूपं tin. —वंगः lead. —वचसः, —वाक्य *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous ; using abusive, or foul language. (—न.) abuse, bad language. —वज्रकं crystal ; a stone resembling a diamond. —वधः a sudden or violent shower. —विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage ; Ms. 3. 63. —वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. —वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. —शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmanerly, ill-tempered. —दुलं a bad place. —सरित् *f.* a small river, rill ; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वां शोभते कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. —2. conjuring, magio. —3. rognery. —व्री a bad woman.

कृ I. 1 P. (क्वने) To sound. —II. 6 A. (कुवने) 1 To moan, groan. —2 To cry. —III. 2 P. (क्रीति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (स) 1, 10 P. 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

कुक् 1 A. (कौक्ते) To take, accept, seize.

कुकभं A kind of spirituous liquor. कुकीलः A mountain.

कुक्कु (कु) रः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुक्कुंर (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनद्वय) ; see कुक्कुंर.

कुक्कुराः (pl.) 1 N. of a country ; also called दगाई. —2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas ; Si. 6 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुक्कुलः, —लं 1 Chaff ; कुक्कुलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पश्यत इव U. 6. 38. —2 A fire made of chaff. —लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). —3 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A whip of lighted straw, a firebrand —3 A spark of fire. —टी 1 A hen. —2 A small house-lizard. —3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः, —टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. —2 A cock in general. —3 Varnish.

कुक्कुुरः (री *f.*) [Up. 1. 41] A dog ; यस्यैतन्न न कुक्कुरैरहरर्जयातरं च न्यते Mk. 2. 11. —रं A vegetable perfume. —Comp. —वाच् *m.* a species of deer

कुसः a belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general) ; जिह्वाताधनाकुक्षिः (भ्रजपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. —2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus ; कुम्भीतस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15 ; Si. 13. 40. —3 The interior of anything ; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). —4 A cavity in general. —5 A cavern, cave ; R. 2. 38, 67. —6 The sheath of a sword. —7 N. of Bali. —8 A bay, gulf. —Comp. —शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voracious. —2 Filling or pervading the interior ; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुमं 1 Saffron ; लघुकुंकुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्) ; R. 4. 67 ; Ra. 4. 2 ; 5.

9 ; Bh. 1. 10. 25. —2 Saffron, paint. Māl. 1. 37. —Comp. —अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुक् 1. 6. P. (कुक्वति, कुक्विन) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). —2 To go. —3 To polish. —4 To contract, bend. —5 To be contracted. —6 To stop, impede. —7 To writhe or delineate. —8 To mix, connect. —II. 1 P. कुक् also (कौक्वति, कुक्वति, कुक्वित) 1. To make crooked, bend or curve. —2 To move or go crookelily. —3 To make small, lessen. —4 To shrink, contract. —5 To go to or towards.

कुक्कः [कुक्क] The female breast, a teat, nipple ; अपि वनांतरमल्पकुक्कितरा V. 4. 26. —Comp. —अर्धं, —सुचं a nipple. —तटं, —तटां the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थं or meaningless). —फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुक्चित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. —2 Small, little.

कुक्चर *a* (रा, —री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. —2 Detracting, censorious. —रः A fixed star.

कुक्चर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुक्कुलं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree ; Pt. 3. 93. —2 The planet Mars. —3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक *q.v.*) —जा N. of Sitā ; also of Durgā

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः, —रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटो *f.* A fog or mist.

कुक्चं See कुक्च II.

कुक्चनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. —2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुक्चिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls ; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत्कुक्चिः.

कुक्चिका 1 A key ; Bh. 1. 63. —2 The shoot of a bamboo. —3 A shoot of reed. —4 A kind of fish.

कुक्चित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुक्जं 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur ; cf. कुज्.

कुंजः, —जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour ; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Gtt. 5 ; वंजुललताकुंजे 12 ; Me. 19 ; R. 9. 64. —2 The lower jaw. —3 A cave. —4 A tooth. —5 The trunk of an elephant. —Comp. —कुदोरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers ; गुंजकुंजकुदोरः कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; Māl. 5. 19 ; कौकिलकूजितकुंजकुदो Gtt. 1.

कुंजरः [कुंजो हरितद्वयः सोऽस्यास्ति. कुंजर, P. V. 2. 107 VArt.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-emi- nent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used si- milarly 1— स्फुरत्तरपदे स्वाप्रयुगवर्षभ- कुंजरः । सिंहशार्ङ्गलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थ- वाचकः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -5 Hair. —र, —री A female elephant. -Oomp. —अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephant-corp. —असनः the Asvattha tree. —अर- ति 1. a lion. -2. Srahha (a 'fabu- lous animal with 8 feet). —ग्रहाः an elephant-catcher.

कुंजले Sour gruel. कुट्ट 1. 6. P. (कुटते, कुटित) 1 To be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive.—II. 4 P. (कुटयति) 1 To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, burn.

कुटिकत a. Bent, crooked. कुटः, क [कुट-क] A water-pot, a jar, pithor. —रः 1. A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain. -Oomp. —जः 1. N. of a tree; Māl. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Droops. —हारिका a female servant.

कुटकं A plough without a pole. —कः The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

कुटकः A roof, thatch.

कुदंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुटपः 1 A measure of grain (= कुट्टव). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. —र A lotus.

कुटरः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुटरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

कुटले A roof, thatch.

कुटिः [कुट्ट-इत्] 1 The body. -2 A tree. —f. 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. -Comp. —चरः a por- poise.

कुटिरं A cottage, hut.

कुटिल a. [कुट्ट-इल्] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदा धृषीः कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 To woun, wind- ing क्रोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3

(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dis- honest; अ Pt. 1. 126. —ला 1 N. of Sarasvati -2 A kind of perfume. —ले 1 N. of a plant (तार). -2 Tin. -Oomp. —आशय a. evil-minded, malevolent. —पश्मन् a. having curved eye-lashes. —मति, —बुद्धि a. evil-minded, malevolent; Mu 1. 7. —स्वभाव a. crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलक a. Carved, bent, crooked. कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching -2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A Cottage, hut; मासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. -4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of perfume (घ्रा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A bawd, procurress. -Oomp. —चक्रः a religious mendicant of a particular order, चतुर्विधा शिक्षवन्ते कुटीचक्रवद्भक्तौ ।

इंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. —चरः a kind of ascetic who en- trusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः, —र, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage. U. 2. 29; Amara. 48. —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुटीका A small house.

कुदुंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper wind- ing round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुटुनी A bawd, procurress; see कुट्टनी.

कुटुंबः, कुटुंबकं 1 A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुं- बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. —चः, —वं 1 A kinsman, a re- lation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr 1. 92. -Comp. —कलङ्गः, —हं internal or domestic quarrels. —भरः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदपितकुटुंबभरण सार्धम् S. 4. 19; चिंतिया P. 5. 4. —व्याघ्रत a. (a father) who is pre- vident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् m. 1 A house- holder, married man, a pater fami- lias, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण युधिर्मानवः कन्यायधुं कुटुंबिनः Ku 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Me. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family;

Sānti. 4. 9. —नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाह्वय पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवंरसोऽपि हि भवतु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिभ्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amarn. 48. -2 A large house- hold or family. -3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To out, divide -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

कुट्ट a. (At the end of oomp.) Div- iding, cutting, grinding. —हः (in Math.) A multiplier.

कुट्टकः 1 A grinder -2 A kingfisher.

कुट्टनं 1 Cotting. -2 Pounding. -3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (द्वि)नी A bawd, procurress, a go-between.

कुट्टाक a. (की f.) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंनरविधाविभ- कुंभकूटकुट्टाकपाणि कुलिशश्च हरैः प्रमादः Māl 5 32.

कुट्टित a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. —त Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it:—केशरतनयापदीनां ग्रहे हर्षोपि संभ्राम् । प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविष्वत्तम् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain —र 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम a. Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. —म, सं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कति- दुकांतोपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. -2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित = कुट्टमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave; cf कुट्टहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टारकं A small house, hut.

कुट्टमल = कुट्टमल q. v.

कुट्टः A tree.; cf. कुट.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुट्टाटकः, —का An axe.

कुट्टारः, —री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade. —रः A tree.

कुट्टारकः A small axe.

कुट्टारिका A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुंठारः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

कुंठिः 1 A tree. -2 A mountain.

कुंठेरः Fire.

कुंठेरुः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुंठ् 6 P. (कुंठति) To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुंठंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुंठवः (-प) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुंठिः The body; cf. Up. 4. 143.

कुंठिका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुंठी A hut; cf. कुटी.

कुंठुपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुंठमल a. [Up. 1. 106] Opening, full-blown, expanding (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. —लः An opening bud; चिञ्जमगोदंधिषु कुंठमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7.—लं A particular bell; Ma. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुंठमलित a 1 Budded, blossomec. -2 Oneerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; MAl. 9. 32.

कुंठ्यं 1 A wall; भदे कुंठ्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Oomp. —हेदिन् m. a house-breaker; a thief. —छेयः a digger. (-द्यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण 1. 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound -II. 10 P. (कुणयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुणक A young animal just born.

कुणप a. (पौ f.) [cf. Up. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. —पः, -पं A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेत्यकुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. —पः 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणारु a. Ved. Crying out, (विगनशील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुणिः 1 A oripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुंठक a. (की f.) Fat, corpulent.

कुंठ 1. P. (कुंठति, कुंठित) 1 To be blunted or dilled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. —Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुंठ a. 1 Blunt, dilled; चञ्जं तपोवीर्यमहस्तु कुंठं Ka. 3. 12 has no effect on

&0; कुंठत्वमायाति युगः कवीनां साहित्य. विद्याभ्रमवजितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुंठीभवंयुपलादिषु धराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुंठतः A fool.

कुंठित p. p. 1 Blunted, dilled; (fig. also) ; निघ्नतोऽस्त्रमचलेषु कुंठितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78, Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुंठ् 1. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

कुंठः, -डी, -ई [cf. Up. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basia, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अयिकुंठ. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. —डः (ड f.) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्यौ जीवति कुंठा स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. —डः An epithet of Durgā. -Oomp. -आशिन m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंठ i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. —ऊध्व (कुहोधी f.) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. —कीडः 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. -3 a Brāhmana born in adultery. —कीलः a low or vile man. —गोलः, —गोलकं 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुंठ and गोलक (taken together).

कुंठलः, -लं [कुंठ-मलर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; श्राञ्जं श्रुतेनैव न कुंठलन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; R. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंठलन Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तद्वोजमस्तद्यज्ञसः स्थिताविमो ब्रूयेति चिन्त कुंठते यदा यदा । तनोति भागः परिवेषकैतवात्सदा विधिः कुंठलनं विधोरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; of. 2. 95 also.

कुंठलिन (नी f.) 1 Decorated with ear rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuna, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. —नी A form of Durgā or Sakti.

कुंठलीकृत a. Forming a ring, coiled.

कुंठिका 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कुंठलु).

कुंठिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horsee.

कुंठिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhes.

कुंठि (डी) r a. Strong. -r 1 A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brāhmana. -2 A twice-

born man (दिनम्सु). -3 The sun.

-4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A

sister's son -9 Grain. -10 The eighth

Muhūrta of the day; अह्न सुहर्ता वि-

ख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो सुहर्ता

यः सकालः कुतपः स्मृतः ॥ -11 A musical

instrument -12 A time amitable

for the performance of sacrifices to

the Manes —r The Kṛva grass.

कुतम् ind. 1 From where

whence; कस्य स्व वा कुत आगतः Moha.

M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in

what (other) place &c. : ईदृग्गिनोः कुतः

S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from

what cause or motive ; कुत इद्व्यस्यते

S. 5. -4 How, in what manner ;

स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1.

15. -5 Much more, much less; न

त्वसमोस्वयधिकः कुतोऽप्यः Bg. 11.

43, 4. 31 ; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कद-

यो...न स्वैरो स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up.

-6 Because, for ; S. 1. कुतम् is

sometimes used merely for the abl.

of किम् ; कुतः कालात्सहस्यकं V. P.

(= कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomae

indefinite when connected with the

particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्य a. 1 Whence come ; U. 3.

7. -2 How happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inodination. -2

Curiosity (= कीदृक्). -3 Eagerness,

ardour, vehemence ; केरिलकुकुतुकं

च काचिद्वयं यमुनाजलकुले । मंजुलधंजुल-

कुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण कुकुले Git. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतुः f. A small leathern

bottle for oil. —प 1 The eighth

Muhūrta of the day. -2 = कुतप 12 q. v.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. -2 Ex-

cellent, best. -3 Praised celebrated.

—लं 1 Desire, curiosity ; उज्ज्वलनवेदेन

जनितं नः कुतुहलं S. 1 ; यद्वि चिलामकलासु

कुतुहलं Git. 1 ; (पपि) कुतुहलेनेष

मलयसोपनिषत् R. 3. 54 ; 13 21 ; 15,

6b. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites

curiosity, anything pleasing or in-

teresting, a curiosity. -4 Delight,

pleasure ; U. 1. 20.

कुतुहलिन a. 1 Desirous, struck

with curiosity ; MAl. 1. -2 Eager,

impatient.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which place ;

कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1 ; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्त-

व्या H. 1. -2 In which case ; तेजसा

सह जातानां वयः कुतोऽप्युज्जते Pt 1. 328.

(कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc.

sing. of किम्). When connected with

the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र be-

comes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-
here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रस्य a. Where living or residing. कुत्स्य 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sânti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. -ना Ex-
pression of contempt.

कुत्सित p. p. 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. -तं Censure.

कुश्च 4. P. (कुश्चति, कुश्चित) To stink, become putrid or foul.

कुशः, The Kusa grass.

कुशः, -य, -या 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुशारः, लः, लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kānohana tree. -लकः A copper pitoher.

कुशलं = कुशल q. v.

कुशुकः, -गः 1 A watch house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुशुः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुंताः पविशति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विराहिनिकुंतनकुंत-
कुंताकृतिकनिकुंतुरिताज्ञे Gtt. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रसुचिरलैः प्रांतोऽस्मील-
नमोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4. 6; Gtt 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. -लाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति m.) N. of a country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ. -0omp. -भोजः N. of a Yādava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntî.

कुंती 1 N. of द्रया, daughter of Yādava named शूर, adopted by कुंति-
भोज. [She was the first wife of Paṇḍu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvāsa, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked

Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.] -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

कुंथ 1, 9 P. (कुंथति, कुंथति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

कुंदः, -दं [Uq. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदातः कलहसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंदप्रसवशिशिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. -दं The flower of this plant; अलके बालकुंदावदं Me. 65, 47. -वः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number ' nine '. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe. -0omp. -करः a turner.

कुदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A oat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप 1. 4. P. (कुपति, कुकोप, अकुपत्, कोपति, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुपति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रसम्भाषण-
व्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यति Soar. -Caus. (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up. -II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपा [कुप-भावे च्च्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतलोपि नाम Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपा कार्यं do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पिचकोप, वातकोप &c. -0omp. -आकुल, -आविष्ट a. enraged, furious. -क्रमा 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger. -द्वीत, -ज्वलित a. inflamed with anger. -पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. -पनाः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन a. [कुप-ताच्छीले युच्] 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुर-
तापराधात् पदान्ततः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. -कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्ये a. [कुप-यिच्-वा-रुण्यच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन a. [अवश्यं-कुपति कुप-गिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि मयि कोपिनी Gtt. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -m. A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय a. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिंद See कुपिंद.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कुपय a. Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Kl. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -0omp. -शाला a brazery.

कुवे(वे)राः [कुत्सितं वे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरश्चा विष्णुसुहृत्पुत्रो गतुं प्रवृत्ते समर्थः चिल्लस्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide Malli. thereon) [Kubera is the son of Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body, having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -0omp. -अद्रिः, -अचला, an epithet of mountain Kailasa. -विद्युः f. the north.

कुपज a. [कु ईप्त् उज्जमार्जवं यम शकं^० Tv.] Hump-backed, crooked. -जं 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. -जा A young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. -0omp. -किराता-वामनः a hump-backed person and a dwarf. -गामिन् a. going crookedly,

going astray ; Pt. 2. 5. —हीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person ; S. 2.

कुञ्जका N. of a tree ; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुञ्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुञ्ज 1 A forest. —2 A hole for sacrificial fire. —3 A ring ; an ear-ring. —4 A thread. —5 A cart.

कुञ्जत् m. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Up. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy ; a youth ; R. 3. 48. —2 A boy below five. —3 A prince, an heir apparent (especially in dramas) ; विशेषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11 ; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5 ; उपवेदमुहर्ति कुमारः Mn. 4 (said by Rākshasa to Malayaketu). —4 N. of Kārttikeya, the god of war ; कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रं कुमारं R. 5. 36 ; कुमारोप कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. —5 N. of Agni. —6 A parrot. —Comp.

—पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. —2. N. of king Śālivāhana. —श्रुत्या 1. care of young children. —2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery ; R. 3. 12.

—वाहिन, —वाहना a peacock. —व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सुः f. 1. an epithet of Pārvatī, or —2. of the Ganges. (—m.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. —2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारपति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारपुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक a. (की f.), कुमारिन् (णी f.) a. furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. —2 A maiden, virgin ; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षते कुमारीतमनी सती Ms. 9, 90 ; 11. 59 ; पृथग्वर्तान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. —3 A girl or daughter in general. —4 N. of Durgā. —5 N. of several plants. —6 N. of Sitā. —7 Large cardamoms. —8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). —Comp. —पुत्रा 1. the son of an unmarried woman. —2. N. of Karṇa. —स्वभ्राता the father-in-law of a girl defiles before marriage.

कुसुम्ब a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. —2 Avaricious. —n. 1 The white water-lily. —2 The red lotus.

कुसुम्ब-दं [की-मोदते इति कुसुम्बं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise ; नोच्छ्रुसिति तपनकिरणेश्चन्द्ररूपेवाञ्जलिः कुसुम्बं V. 3. 16 ; so S. 5. 28 ; Ra. 3. 2. 21. 23 ; Ms. 40. —2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दुः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. —2 N. of the elephant supposed to

guard the south. —3 Camphor. —4 A species of monkey. —5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुसुदती to Kusa, son of Rāma ; see R. 16. 79. 86. —Comp. —अभिरुपं silver. —आकरः —आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, —पतिः, —बंधुः, —बांधवः ; —सुहृद् m. the moon.

कुसुदती The lotus plant.

कुसुदिक a. Abounding in Kumudas. —का 1 N. of a plant, (कटफला). —2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुसुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers ; बंधेदाशानंदं व्रजति ससुपोदे कुसुदिनी U. 5. 26 ; Si. 9. 34. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotus. —Comp. —नायकः, —पतिः the moon.

कुसुदत्त a. Abounding in lotuses ; कुसुदत्तं च वारिषु R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise) ; अंतर्हिते ज्ञानिनि सैव कुसुदती मे दृष्टिं न नन्दयति संस्मरणीयज्ञोभा S. 4. 2 ; 3. 17 ; कुसुदती भाहुमतीव भावं (न बन्धं) R. 6. 36. —2 A collection of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमुदकः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

कुम्बः Ved 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). —2 The upper part of a club. —वा 1 A thick petticoat. —2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुम्भः [कुंभ्रिं कुशितं वा उमति पूरयति उंभ्र-अश् शक्° Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकं च्यस्तकुम्भा Jag. ; बर्जयेत्सादृशं नित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77 ; R. 2. 36 ; so कुच°, स्तन°. —2 The frontal globo on the forehead of an elephant ; इभकुम्भ Māl. 5. 32 ; मसेभकुम्बदलेन युवि संति शूरः Bh. 1. 59. —3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. —4 A measure of grain equal to 20 droṇas ; Ms. 8. 320. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. —6 The paramour of a harlot. —7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. —8 A kind of heart-disease. —भा A harlot, a whore. —भं A fragrant resin (सुगुल) —Comp. —कणः 1. 'Pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most

rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking indrapada he asked nidrapada which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Rāvaṇa with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugrīva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. —2. an epithet of Siva. —कामला a bilious affection. —कातः 1. a potter ; Y. 3. 146. —2. a mixed tribe वैश्यायां विपत्तोर्यां कुंपकारः स उच्यते Usanas ; माहाकारात्मकभर्कशं कुम्भकारो व्यजयत Parāśara). —3. a serpent. —4. a kind of wild fowl. (—री), —कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. —2. a kind of collyrium. —घोषः N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् m., —योनिः, —संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya ; प्रसतादोद्यद्वयं कुंभयोनिर्महोत्सः R. 4. 21, 15. 55. —2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇdavas. —3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a hawd, procuress ; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —धरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —राशिः the sign Aquarius. —रेतस् m. a form of Agni. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मंडुकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. —2. (fig.) an inexperienced man ; cf. कूपमंडुक. —शाला pottery. —सधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column —2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. —2 A harlot. —3 A disease of the eyes.

कुम्भिन 1 An elephant ; Bv. 1. 52. —2 A crocodile. —3 A fish. —4 A kind of poisonous insect. —5 A suit of fragrant resin (सुगुल). —Comp. —नरकः a particular hell. —मरुः rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. —2 A plagiarist. —3 A wife's brother. —4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or horn at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. —2 An earthen cooking vessel. —3 A measure of grain. —4 N. of several

plants. -Oomp. —धान्यं grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. —धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. —राकाः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessel; Y. 3. 224, Ms. 12.76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnāga tree. -2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief; लोचनेन गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिबन्धन V. 2; कुंभीलकैः काकुत्स्थे परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —ला A crocodile.

कुर 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित) : To sound.

कुंकरः, कुरंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (मी. f.) 1 A deer in general; तन्मे वृषि कुरंग कुत्र भवता किं नाम तसं तपः Śānti. 1 14. 4. 6; लक्ष्मी कुरंगिदृग्मीकांति Jāg. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईशवासः स्याद्धरिणाकृतिको महात्). -Oomp. —अक्षी, —नथन, —मेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः muak.

कुरंगकः कुरंगमा = कुरंग q. v.

कुराचिल्लः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरटकः, कुराटका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंहः Enlargement of the testicles or of the ecrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंहकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (ला) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रवं भिक्षा कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68 -2 A owe. -Oomp. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरराव A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव (व) कः A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकारणतां ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. —व (व) , —व (व) कं The flower of this tree; चूडापात्रे नवकुरवकं Me 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषक कुरवकं श्यामावत्तारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or cord.

कुरीरं 1 A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 ll. of a country situated in the north of India about

the site of the modern Delhi; भियः कुरुणामधिपस्य पालर्भी Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तरिमत कुरवश्चकास्ते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. —राः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Oomp. —क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kuravas and Pāpāvas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रियोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. —चिह्नः a crab. —जांगलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राज m., —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. -वृद्धः an epithet of Bhisma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुराटिन m. A horse.

कुरंटः A red species of amaranth. —टी 1 A wooden doll or poppet. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरटकः Yellow or white amaranth

कुरुव = कुवंद q. v.

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुररी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरुवक q. v.

कुरुविंदः, -दं A ruby. —इं 1 Black salt -2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog; उपकृतमपि शसं निःस्वं मन्यात कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुचिका = कुचिका q. v.

कुई, कुईन See कुई, कुईन.

कुक्कूपरः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु(कू)पांसः, कु(कू)पांसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञकूपीसकपीडितस्तथाः R. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत pres. p. Doing &c. —m. 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल 1 P. (कोलते, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. -2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race; family; निदानमिदं कुलस्य संवत् R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसन्ति कुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; ७९ कुलजा, कुकन्यका &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; सुगुलं रोमेषम-

म्यस्यत् S. 2. 6; U. 2. 9; अलिकुलसंकुल Gīt. 1; Śi. 9. 71; so गो°, कुभि°, महिषी° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). -6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or forefront. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. —ला The head of a guild or corporation. -Oomp. —अकुल a. 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °तिथिः m. f. the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरा the scion of a family; S 7. 19. —अंबना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. —अंगाराः a man who ruins his family; Pt. 4. —अचलः, —आदिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are:—महेशो मलयः रुद्रः ह्युक्तिमान् ऋक्षपर्वतः विंध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च च-वेते कुलपर्वताः n. —अन्वित a. horn in a noble family. —अभिमानः family-pride. —आचारः, —कर्मवृत्तं m., —धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, —गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a genealogist. —आधारकाः a son. —आलोकित a. maintain ng a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Śiva. (—र) N. of Durgā. —उत्कट a. high-born. (—टः) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न, —उद्भूत, —उद्भव a. sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्भवः The head or perpetrator of a family; see उद्भव. —उपदेशः a family name. —कज्जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कटकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका, —कन्या a girl of high birth; विभुज्जुसुधुः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1; गृहे गृहे पुत्र्याः कुलकन्यकाः सद्गृहंति Māl. 7. —करः, —कर्तृ m. the founder of a family. —कलकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. —मिरि, —भयूत् m., —पर्वतः, —शैलः see कुलाचल above. —ह्रा a. ruining a family; दोषैरेतैः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज, —जात a. 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (need in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः m. f. an important lunar day, viz:—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, —दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ f. see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a family; Ku. 7. 27. —धन a. one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. (—नं) the dear-

est and most valued treasure of the family ; U. 7. 6. -**धर्मः**, a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family ; उत्सुककुलधर्मोपां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44 ; Ms. 1. 113 ; 8. 14. -**धारकः**, a son. -**धुर्यः** (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son ; न हि सति कुलधुर्यं स्वयंभ्या यथाय B. 7. 71. -**मन्दन** *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. -**नायिका** a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śāktas. -**नारी** a high bred and virtuous woman. -**नाशः** 1. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate. -3. a camel. -**परंपरा** the series of generations comprising a race. -**पतिः** 1. the head or chief of a family. -2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils ; thus defined:-**मनीनां दशसाहस्रं बोधनदानादि-पोषणात्। अन्धपयति विषयि(सो) कुलपतिः स्युतः ॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णभ्रेत्रसंभवा रथात् S. 1 ; R. 1. 95 ; U. 3. 48. -**पासुका** a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. -**पालिः**, -**पालिका**, -**पाली** *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. -**पुत्रः**, a nobly-born youth ; इह सर्वस्वकालिना कुलपुत्रमहादुमाः Mk. 4. 10. -**पुरुषः** 1. a respectable or high-born man ; कश्चुबति कुरपुरुषं वेदसाधरपलुवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. -2. an ancestor. -**पूर्वजः** an ancestor. -**भार्या** a virtuous wife. -**भ्रूय** the nursing of a pregnant woman. -**भर्या** family honor or respectability. -**भार्या**: a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. -**गोपिता**, -**गोपिता** *f.* a woman of good family and character. -**पारः** a principal day ; (i. e. Tuesday, and Friday). -**विद्या** 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आचार्योक्तौ lores. -**विप्रः** a family-priest. -**वृद्धः** an old and experienced member of a family -**व्रता**, -**ते** a family vow ; गलितवचसमिहवाक् जाभिं वि कुलवत् B. 3. 70 ; विश्वामित्र-धुपाऽथ कुलवत् पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -**अद्विज** *a.* well-born, of a good family. (-*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. -2. an artisan of noble birth. -**संस्व** 1. family respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families ; Ms. 3. 66. -**संततिः** *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage ; Ms. 5. 159. -**संभव** *a.* of a respectable family. -**सेवकः** an excellent servant. -**स्त्री** a woman of good family, a noble woman ; अधमोभिभवत् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यति कुलस्त्रिया Bg. 1. 41. -**स्त्रियतिः** *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom ; U. 5. 23.**

कुलक *a.* Of good family, of good birth. -**कः** 1 The chief of a guild.

-2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. -**क** 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection ; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence) ; *e. g.* see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9 ; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः *ind.* By birth. **कुलधरः** *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः, -**लः** A thief. **कुलवत्** *a.* Of respectable birth or origin ; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. -**कः** 1 A kinsman ; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -**Comp.** -**बला** certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन *a.* (*नी. f.*) Of good family, high-born. -*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कले जातः स] Of high descent. of a good family, well-born ; निव्यपोषितमिवाकुलीनं K. 11 -**नः** 1 A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Sakti according to the left-hand ritual. -**न** A disease of nails.

कुलय *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. 2 well-born. -**लयः** A respectable man. -**लयं** 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone ; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. -**रथा** 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream ; कुलपभोभिः पञ्चनचयलैः शास्त्रिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; कुलपेकोषानपादपान R. 12. 3, 7. 49 ; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench. -4 A measure of grain equal to 8 drachms.

कुलकः 1 A oymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. -**दा** [कुलाकुलातरं अटति शक^०] An unchaste woman ; Mn. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. -**Comp.** -**पतिः** a cuckold.

कुलस्थः A kind of pules. स्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाश्रुता A bltob.

कुलाभिः A:treasure.

कुलायः, -**यं** 1 The nest of a bird ; कृञ्कृत्कृतकपोतकुलकुला कुले कुलाय-द्रमाः U. 2. 9 ; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle. -**Comp.** -**निलायः**

the act of sitting in a nest, hatching brooding. -स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Up. 1. 117.] 1 A potter ; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवक्षियमितो ब्रह्माह-भांभोरे Bn. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. ली 1 The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary. **कुलाहः** A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिग 1 A bird (in general).

-2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow. **कुलिदा** (*pl.*) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिः, -**रं** 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलिः.

कुलिशाः, -**शं** 1 The thunderbolt of Indra; वज्रस्य इतः कुलिशं कठिताश्रीव लभ्यते Ku. 2. 20 ; Pt 1 ; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशज्ञतानां Ku. 1. 23 ; R. 3. 68 ; 4. 88 ; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing ; Ms. 61. -**Comp.** -**यसः**, -**पाणिः** an epithet of Indra. -**नायकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

-**शासनः** An epithet of Śākyaṃai.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीराः, -**रकः** 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family. -**कः** A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशाः शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलतः (*Pl.*) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः, -**रुफं** A disease.

कुलमल 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमाषं Gruel. -**दः** A kind of grain. -**Comp.** -**अभिषुतं** gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं For upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. -2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवल्यं 1 The blue water-lily कुवल्यदलिनमयेरैर्बवौ नयनोत्सव U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The catth (-*m.* also). -**Comp.**

—आनन्द N. of a work on rhetoric by मय्यारिहित. —ईशः a king.

कुशलियं a. Having blue lotuses U. 1. 31.

कुशलियं a. Furnished with blue lotuses; Mā. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुशलिकी 1 The blue water-lily plant. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

कुवाटः The fold of a door.

कुवाद a. 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. —2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुविं (पिं)दः 1 A weaver; कुविंस्त्वं तापस्पृष्टयति गुणग्रामममितः K. P. 7. —2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. —2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotna.

कुशः a. 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. —2 Mad. —ज्ञः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Śrāddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. —2 N. of the elder son of Rāma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rāma, born after Sitā had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhyā presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhyā: See R. 16. 3-42]. —3 A rope of Kusā:grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. —4 One of the great Dvīpas. —ज्ञः 1 A plank for covering anything. —2 A piece of wood. —3 A horse's bridle. —ज्ञि 1 A sort of ladle. —2 Wrought iron. —3 Ploughshare. —4 A pod of cotton. —ज्ञं water; as in कुशेष्य q. v. —Comp. —असः a monkey. —असं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp,' 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. बुद्धि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशमबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. —अग्रिय a. penetrating, sharp. —अग्रली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —अरणि N. of Durvāsa.

—आकरः the sacrificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. —वीरं a garment of Kusa grass. —द्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. —स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. i. (-ली) N. of the town Dvārakā.

कुशयः, -कुशयः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशियं a. Mixed or combined with water.

कुशियं a. Furnished with Kusa grass. —m. An epithet of Valmiki.

कुशेय्य A water-lily, a lotus in general; घृयात्कुशेय्यरजोमधुरेणुस्यार (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or Sārasa bird.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; देहनीत्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पचत् कुशलं राज्ये राज्या-अममुनि मुनिः R. 1. 58; अय्यापचः कुशलमचले पृच्छति त्वां Ms. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). —2 Virtue. —3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of Siva. —Comp. —काम a. desirous of happiness. —पश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलियं a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवँल्लोकानु-ग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. —2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rama's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. —कः 1 N. of the grand-father of VisvAmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). —2 A ploughshare. —3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुशीदं.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. —2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्षं कुशीलवः संगीतप्रबोधेण मत्समीहितसंपादानया प्रवर्ततां Mā. 1; तद्विक्रमिति नारयनासि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. —3 A news-monger. —4 An epithet of Valmiki. —वौ (du.) The two sons of Rāma.

कुशुंभः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशू-

लापूराणकैः H. Pr. 20. —2 A fire made of chaff. —Comp. —धात्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुश 9 P. (कुष्णति, कृषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. —2 To test, examine. —3 To shine.

कुशल a. Clever, expert.

कुषाकु a. 1 Burning, scorching. —2 Vile, wicked, detestable. —कुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित a. Mixed with water.

कुषीद a. Indifferent, inert. —दं Usury.

कुशुप्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. —2 To abuse. —3 To deapies.

कुशः, -रुं [Un. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलकुशामिधृताय च Bh. 1. 90. —2 A sort of poison. —द्वः The mouth or opening of a basket. —Comp. —अरिः 1 sulphur. —2 N. of several plants. कुशिर (नी f.), कुशित a. Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुसुमं 1 Cutting. —2 A leaf.

कुसुमांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. —2 A false conception. —3 A particular religious formula. —डी 1 A religious ceremony. —2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुसुमांडकाः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुसु 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. —2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. —2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि)द a. Lazy, slothful. —दः (also written as कुशी-धी-द) A money-lender, usurer. —दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. —2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतमधिगमनार्थं Pt. 1. 11.; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. —Comp. —पयः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —बुद्धिः f. interest on money; कुसीदबुद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नारयेति सकृदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा The wife of usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिक m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30. —2 Menstrual discharge. —3 A fruit. —4 A disease of the eye. —मः A form of fire. —Comp. —अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. —अंजलिः a handful of flowers. —अधिपः, —अधिराज m. the Champak tree (bearing yel-

low fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र ययं कुसुमावचायं कुरुष्वमत्रादिमि करोमि सरुषः। K. P. 3. —अवचयंके a chaplet. —अञ्जाः—आयुधा;—इयुः;—बाणः;—शरः 1. a flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेयुष्यापारः Mā. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेयुष्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुषाय Bh. 1. 1; Ra. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Git. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay. —3. vernal season; ऋतुनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडा 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडवाजेन Mā. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1. honey. —2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —कार्यकः, —चारुः, —धन्वद् m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमन्चापमतेजयद्भुभिः B. 9. 39; Ra. 6. 27. —चित्त a. beaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pātaliputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रत्यक्षदासीनो राजसः Mn. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रवृत्ति f. appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लत a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —शयकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वे गतां स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33. कुसुमवद् a. Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her coarces. —2 N. of the town Pātaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमं, —भं [Up. 4. 106] 1 Safflower; कुसुमभागं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. ; Ra. 6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसु m. An earth-worm.

कुसुलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसुतिः f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुसुतुभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 The ocean.

कुसुमयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. —2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कूह 10 A. (कूहयते, कूहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, deceive.

कूहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. —2 A rogue, cheat.

कूहकः [Up. 2. 37] A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कूहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —न 1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false sanctity. —3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. —2 A glass vessel.

कूहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (द्वेष).

कूहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकूहर आस्य &c. —2 The ear. —3 The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copulation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural sound.

कूहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कूहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कूहः; कूहः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करमतेव गता यदियं कूहः N. 4. 57. —2 The deity that presides over this day; Me. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा सुहः कूहकृताहृत्य चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मूलति कूहः कूहिरिति कलोत्तरलः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. 1. —4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. —Comp. —कंठः, —मुखः, —रथः, —शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कूहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कूहेडिका, कूहेडी, कूहेलिका A fog, mist.

कू 1, 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कूह-नाति, कू-ह-नति) To sound, make noise, cry out in distress, खगाश्चुकुचिरेऽसुभं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कूः f. A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूच 1 P. (कूजति, कूजित) 1 To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजंतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rām.; पुस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; Ra. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To fill with sounds. —WITH निः परि, or

चि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः, कूजन्ते, कूजिते 1 Cooing, warbling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट 1. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. —2 To censure. —11. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2 To call, invite. —3 To render confused, to muddle. —4 To be distressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel, advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटाः स्तुयः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable, steady. —3 Despised. —रा, —रं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. —3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटाश्लोकि. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft used in comp. with the force of an adjective; *वचनं false or deceitful words; *तुला, *मान &c. —5 A summit or peak of a mountain; *वर्षयन्निव त-कूटाश्चतुर्धाश्लेषुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Mā. 5. 32. —6 Any projection or prominence. —7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9 End, corner; V. 3. 96. —10 Head, ohief. —11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. —14 A trap for catching deer. —15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. —16 A water-jar. —17 The door of a city. —रः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An ox whose horns are broken. —3 An epithet of Agastya. —Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपक्षिणिवनः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambiguity of meaning. *भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —काराः a rogue, a false witness. —कूट a. 1. cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing. (—m.) 1. a man of the writer caste (कावस्य). —2. an epithet of Siva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. —खट्वः a swordstick. —उत्सव m. a cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, —पर्षः, —पूषः bilious fever to which elephants, are subject (हस्तिबातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविषतदावणः कलमं कटोर इव कूटपाकलः (कमिहति Mā. 1. 39; also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter; a potter's kiln. —पाका, —वधः

a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —नोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f.*, *m.* 1. a species of the Salmali tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club— with which the wicked are tortured in the words of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शामनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थं a standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (—स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immovable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a ploughs-hare. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —*Comp.* —अश्वयानं an invented tale.

कूटकाः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes. कूड 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूडचं = कूडच q. v. कूप 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be *Atm.* in this sense).

कूपि *a.* Having a crooked arm. कूपित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted; *Mā.* 4. 2. —*Comp.* —ईक्षणाः a hawk.

कूपिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute. कूपरः The offspring of a Brāhmana woman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूपी A fetter for the foot. कूहालः Mountain ebony. कूप 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूपः [कूपति भद्रका अरिस्र, कूपक दीर्घश्च *Up.* 3. 27] 1 A well ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं *Bh.* 2. 49: so नितरां नीचांस्मीति ख खड्वं कूपमा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसभद्रयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि *Bv.* 1. 9 ; प्राद्वीति भवने तु कूपजननं प्रत्युद्यमः कादृशः *Bh.* 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जयन्कूप ; *Si.* 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast ; सोणी-नीकूपद्वयः *Dk.* 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel.

—*Comp.* —अंकः, —अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपा, —मंडुकाः, —कीं (*lit.*) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (*fig.*) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिका-न्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rook or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप *a.*: Being in a well or hole. कृपा (वा) रः The ocean. कृपुषं The bladder. कृब (व) रा *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रु The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः 1 A hump-backed man. —री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; *Ve.* 4.

कृब (व) रिन् *m.* A: carriage. कृम A pond, pool. कुरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च कुरश्च्युतैलामिषं पिष्टं हस्ती प्रतिग्रामते मात्रप्रयुक्तेः *Mk.* 4.

कूर्चः, —चै 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard ; आगतमनस्वारकारणं सविशेषभूतमथ जीर्णकूर्चानां *U.* 4 ; or पूरयितश्चमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कर्चुषैः *S.* 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A broach. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —चैः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —*Comp.* —शिरस्त् *a.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरा the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush. कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inappetised milk. —5 A needle. कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर् 1 U. (कूर्ति-ते, कूर्तित) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic ; वक्रचुराजुचूर्णश्च स्वेषुचूर्णकुरीते तथा *Bk.* 14. 77, 9 ; 15. 45. कूर्चनं 1 Leaping. —2 Playing, sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows. कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; *Si.* 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कूर्पास q. v. कूर्माः [कौ जले कूर्मिर्गोऽस्य वृणो^० *Tv.*] 1 A tortoise ; गृहेत्कूर्मं इवांगानं एकोद्विचरामरमनः *Ms.* 7. 105 ; *Bg.* 2. 58. —2 Vishnu in his second or Kurma incarnation. —3 One of the outer winds of the body. —4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. —मां A female tortoise. —*Comp.* —अवतारः the Kurma incarnation of Vishnu ; *of. Gīt.* 1 ; कितिरिति विपुलतरं तत्र तिष्ठति वृष्ट धर-निधरणं कृपाचक्रगरिष्ठं केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे ! । —वृष्टं —वृष्टक 1. The back or shell of a tortoise. —2. a lid or cover of a dish. —राजः Vishnu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. —2 To enclose. —3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank ; राधाभाधवयो-र्जयति यमुनाकूले रङ्गः केलयः *Gīt.* 1 ; नदी-बोभयकूलभाक् *R.* 12. 35, 68. —2 A slope, declivity. —3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity ; कूलायकूलेषु विलुठञ्च तेषु ते *N.* 1. 141. —4 A pond. —5 The rear of an army. —6 A heap, mound. —*Comp.* —चर *a.* frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. —चूः *f.* the land on a bank. —इडकः —हुडकः an eddy. कूलकः, —कं 1 Bank, shore. —2 A heap, mound. —कः An ant-bill.

कूलवती A river. कूलिन् *a.* Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष *a.* Tearing away or undermining the bank ; कूलंकषेव सिंधुः पसक-मभस्ततश्च *S.* 5. 21 ; *Mā.* 5. 19. —*v.* 1 The current or stream of a river. —2 The ocean, sea. —वा A river.

कूलंधय *a.* Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्ग *a.* Breaking down banks. as rivers, elephants &c. ; *R.* 4. 22. कूलमुद्ग *a.* Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर = कूवर q. v. कूवारः The ocean. कूर्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd —2 A kind of spell or magical form.

ula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -3ी N. of Durgā.

कृहा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-कृके, अकार्षीत्-अकृष्ट, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं करवा-व्यहं. -2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk.; वृषेण चके युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3-35; युवराजः कृता &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare: कुम्भकारो वदं करोति; कदं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; युहं कुरु; सर्भो कुरु मवधं भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुभयमार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अञ्जलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनाहरं शास्त्र Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; वृजां करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति वदुविधाः कथाः कुरन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं कियते यममहा-देवः Mā. 1; or कारिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुर्वन् &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; मत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति वृत्तं Bh. 2. 27. -12 To throw or let out, discharge, emit; मूत्रं कृ to discharge urine, make water; सोपुरिषं कृ to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; कौस्त्यं कृत्वा; नामास्वाणि कुराणि; Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मातुर्वीं गिरं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.). कदं हारमकरात् K. 212; पाणिहरसि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अद्यज्ञानं चिदि-धाम्कुयांश्च तत्र विपाश्रितः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृताक्ष. -18 To think, regard, consider; वृष्टिस्तर्ण-कृतजगत्प्रयत्नसर्वसात् U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करं युवमे-कमयोषधे N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in खात्कृत्य, कृत्कृत्य युंक्ते; सो वषट्क, स्वाहाकृ, &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि वृका चक्रुः spent; कर्णं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; with loc. or dat.; नभमं कुरुते मनाः Ms. 12. 118; नगरमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury); मासाग्निर्वीक्षणार्थमंशु-रत्नाकुरज्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यद्वेण कृतं माये, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तथा क्रियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in चा); त्रिधा कृ to divide in to two parts; शतधा कृ, सहस्रधा कृ &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in सात्); आत्मसात् कृ to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; मत्ससात् कृ to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure oneself. -28 To help-

give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. 33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृ. (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i)fy' the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृ to make that which is not already black, black; i. e. blacken; सो खेतीकृ to whiten; चनोकृ to solidify; चिरलीकृ to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also, e. g. कौडीकृ 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; मस्मीकृ 'to reduce to ashes'; प्रवणीकृ to incline, bend; तृणीकृ to value as little as straw; मंदीकृ to slacken, make slow; सो गुलाकृ to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृ to please; समयाकृ to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pad; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting; (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g. पदं कृ to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यासि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं समं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृ to think of, meditate; मनसि कृ to think; वृद्धो मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्रीं कृ to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृ to practise the use of weapons; वदं कृ to indict punishment; हृदये कृ to pay heed to; कालं कृ to die; मति-बुद्धिं कृ to think of, intend, mean; उदकं कृ to offer libations of water to the Manas; चिरं कृ to delay; त्वुरं कृ to play on the lute; नखानि कृ to clean the nails; कन्यां कृ to outrage or violate a maiden; विना कृ to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in मन्व-नेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; मध्ये कृ to place in the middle, to have reference to; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं कथकेशिकान् M. 5. 2; वने कृ to win over, place in subjection, subdue; चमस्कृ to cause surprise; make an exhibition or a show; सरकृ to honour, treat with res-

pect; तिष्यकृ to place aside. —Caus. (कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c.; आज्ञां कारय रशोभिः Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्येन चा कदं कारयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत a. [कृ-कृ] (Generally at the end of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पापं, पुण्यं, प्रतिमां &c. —m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. —Oomp. —अंतः a word ending with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejection of kṛit affix.

कृत p. p. [कृ-कृ] Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c.: (p. p. of कृ 8 U. q. v.). —1 Work, deed, action; कृतं न कर्ति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful; Ms. 7. 197. -2 Service, benefit. -3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. -7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle. -10 An offering. —Oomp. —अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. (-तः) the Supreme being. —अंक a. 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. —अञ्जलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. —अनु-सारः custom, usage. —अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-तः) 1. Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतान्त-मिवादांतं व्याधमपश्यत् H. 1. -2. fata, destiny; कूरत्सिमिष्वपि न सहते संगमं नौ कृतान्ता Me. 1. 5. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. -4. a sinful or inappreciable action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday. -7. the inevitable result of former actions. -8. the second lunar mansion. -9. the number 'two.' 'जः कर्ताः the sun. —अर्कं 1. cooked food; कृताक्षद्वकं शिया Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. -2. digested food. -3. excrement —अप्रराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. —अभय a. saved from fear or danger. —अभिवेक a. crowned, inaugurated. (-कः) a prince. —अव्याम a. practised —अव्यः the die called कृत marked with four points —अर्थ a. 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy, contented; कृता कृतार्थोऽस्मि निवर्दिताहसा Si. 1. 29; B. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2.

1 ; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थीकृ 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good ; कर्तं प्रत्युपचारनश्च-तरया कोया कृतार्थीकृता Ameru. 15 ; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful ; Mā. 3. 6.). -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. -अवधर्ष a. 1. e-facing from recollection. -2. intolerant. -अवश्य a. 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settled. -अस्त्र a. 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles ; R. 17. 62. -अहक a. having performed the daily ceremonies. -आगत a. advanced, proficient, skilled. (-m.) the Supreme soul. -आगस्य a. guilty, offending, criminal, sinful ; Mu. 3. 11. -आरम्भ a. 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind. -आरण्य a. adorned. -आयास a. labouring, suffering. -आलय a. one who taken up his abode in any place. (-य) a frog. -आवास a. lodging. -आस्पद a. 1. governed, ruled. -2. supporting, resting on. -3. residing in. -आहार a. having taken one's meals. -आह्वान a. challenged. -उत्साह a. diligent, making effort, striving. -उद्बक a. one who has performed his ablutions. -उद्वाह a. 1. married. -2. practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands. -उपकार a. 1. favoured, befriended, assisted ; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. -उपभोग a. used, enjoyed. -कर्मन् a. 1. one who has done his work ; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-m.) 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a Samyāsīn. -काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled. -कार्य a. 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. having no need of another's aid. -काल a. 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-लः) appointed time ; Y. 2. 184. -कृत्य, -क्रिय a. 1. who has accomplished his object ; Bg. 15. 20. -2. satisfied, contented ; Sānti. 3. 19 ; Mā. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty ; Si. 2. 32. -कृत्यः a purchaser. -क्षण a. 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment ; बर्षं सर्वं सोऽस्युक्ताः कृत-क्षणान्तिष्ठामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. -क्ष a. 1. ungrateful ; Ms. 4. 214 ; 8. 89. -2. defeating all previous measures. -चूडः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed ; Ms. 5. 58, 67. -जम्बन् a. planted ; Ku. 5. 60. -ज्ञ a. 1. grateful ; Ms. 7. 209, 210 ; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in conduct. (-ज्ञा) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Siva. -वीर्य a. 1. one who has visited or frequented holy places. -2. one

who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or expedients. -4. a guide. -दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. -धी a. 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise ; Mu. 5. 20 ; Bg. 2. 54 ; Si. 2. 79. -नामधेय a. named, called as ; S. 6. -निर्गोजनः a penitent. -निश्चय a. 1. resolute, resolved. -2. confident, sure. -दुख a. skilled in archery. -पूर्व a. done formerly. -प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance ; R. 12. 94. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement. -2. one who has fulfilled his promise. -फल a. successful. (-लं) result, consequence. -बुद्धि a. 1. learned, educated, wise ; Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. -2. a man of resolute character. -3. informed of one's duty. -ब्रह्मन् a. Ved. one who has performed his devotions. -संगल a. blessed, consecrated. -मति a. firm, resolute. -मुख a. learned, clever, wise. -युगं the first (golden) of the four ages. -लक्षण a. 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded ; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. -वर्मन् m. a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthāman survived the general havoc of the great Bhāratt war. He was afterwards slain by Sātyaki. -वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. -विद्य a. learned, educated ; शूरोऽसि कृतविद्योऽसि Pt. 4. 42 ; सुवर्णपुत्रिणोऽपि पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः । शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेचितं ॥ Pt. 1. 45. -वीर्य a. being strong or powerful. (-ईः) N. of the father of Sabasrājrjuna. -वेतन a. hired, paid (as a servant) ; Y. 2. 164. -वेदिन् a. grateful ; Ki. 13. 32 ; see कृतज्ञ. -वेश a. attired, decorated ; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुञ्जशय्यां Gīt. 11. -व्यवृत्ति a. dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside ; Ku. 2. 27. -शिल्प a. skilled in art or trade. -शोभ a. 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. -शौच a. purified. --श्रमा, -परिश्रमः one who has studied ; कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy -संकल्प a. resolved, determined. -संकेत a. making an appointment ; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वावृषते सुदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -संज्ञ a. 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. --संज्ञाह a. clad in armour, accoutred. --सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded

wife. -हस्त, -हस्तक a. 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery. -हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms ; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं वेदे यथा सोऽरिणि Ve. 6. 12 ; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक a. [कृत-कन्] 1 Done, made, prepared ; (opp. वैतर्किक) ; यद्यत्कृतं तच्च-वृत्तिर्ये Nyāsa Sūtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially ; अकृतक-विधि सर्वांगीणमाकल्पजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed ; कृतकालहं कृत्वा Mu. 3 ; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.) ; oft. at the end of comp. also ; यस्येऽपि ते कृतकतनयः कान्तया वधिज्ञो मे (बालम-दारवृत्तः) Me. 75 : सोऽयं पुत्रकृतकः पद-वीं युगस्ते (जहाति) S. 4. 13 ; U. 1. 4. कृतं ind. Enough, no more of. away (with instr.) ; अथवा कृतं मंद्देहेन S. 1 ; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41 ; कृतमाविष्कृत-पादकर्मजुः Ki. 2. 17 : कृतमनुष्म U. 4.

कृतिः f. [कृत-कन्] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition ; (तो) स्वकृतिं गाययामास काव्यप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69 ; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying ; hurting, injuring (Ved). -Comp. -करा an epithet of Rāvana.

कृतिन् a. [कृतमनः, कृत-वति] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful ; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो बर्षं च सुव-नानि च U. 1. 32 ; न खल्वनित्यस्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51 ; 12. 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed ; S. 1. 24 ; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned ; तं धुरपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29. 19. 14 ; Ku. 2. 10 ; Ki. 2. 9 ; Si. 2. 25, 30 ; H. 3. 96 ; Ve. 4. 12 -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious ; तावदेव कृतिनामपि सङ्करस्येव निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते, -कृतेषु ind. (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of ; अमीषां प्राणानां ... कृते Bh. 3. 36 ; काश्यं यज्ञस्यैर्धकृते K. P. 1 ; Bg. 1. 35 ; Y. 1. 216 ; S. 6.

कृत्य a. [कृत-कन् ; Up. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. -लुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य a. [कृत-कन् ; cf. P. III. 1. 120] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous ; Rāj. T. 5. 247. -त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function ; Ms. 2. 237 ; 7. 67.

-2 Work, business, deed, commission; च्यु कृत्यं Me. 144; अन्योन्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कृज्जि-रापादित्तपञ्चकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. -र्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तथ्य, अनिय, य and also रलिम्. -र्या 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कृकः The throat.

कृकणः, -रः 1 A kind of partridge.

-2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Siva.

कृकला Long pepper.

कृकलासः, -शः A lizard, chameleon.

कृकवाकुकुः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock.

-3 A lizard. -Oomp. -वृजः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

कृकाटकं 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कृकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र a. [cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -च्छ्रा, -च्छ्रं 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छ्रं नहतीर्णः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification; penance expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 521; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). -च्छ्रः Ischury. -च्छ्रं Sin. -च्छ्रं, कृच्छ्रेण, कृच्छ्रात् ind. With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण दृश्यते H. 1. 185. -Oomp. -मणः a. 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. -साय a. 1. corable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty.

कृच्छ्रायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in mind).

कृष्णः A painter.

कृत् I. 6 P. (कृतति-कृच) To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्ममच्छेदी न कृतंति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12 -II. 7 P. (कृणाति, कृच) 1 To spin -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Deceived, sought.

कृत्ति f. [कृत्-क्ति] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mu. 3. 20. -2 Especial

ly, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Oomp. -वासः, -वासम् m. an epithet of Siva; स कृत्तिवासास्तपसे यत्नात् Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कृत्तिकाः (pl.) [कृत्-क्ति-क्ति Up. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) The Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārttikeya, the god of war. -Oomp. -अंजिः a kind of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -तनया, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya. -भवाः the moon.

कृतत्रं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कृतनं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृत्रिम a. (कृत्वा निर्मितं; cf. P. IV. 4. 20) 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; 'मित्रं, 'सुतुः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -मा, 'पुत्रः 1 an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमाः स्यात्स्वयं कृतः Y. 2. 131; of. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, oilibanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Oomp. -धूपः, -धूपका incense, a kind of perfume -पुत्रः see कृत्रिमा. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -मृदिः f. an artificial floor. -बनं a park, garden.

कृत्त्वं a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting &c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

कृत्वस् ind. An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृतः eight times, eight-fold; so दश, पंच &c.

कृत्त्य a. Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्सं [Up. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. -रसः Sin.

कृत्सन a. [Up. 3. 17] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्सं नगरादिषांशुवाह-सुनक्ति S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. -रसं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कर्पते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृ-पा-

यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripi, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

कृपण a. [कृ-प्युन् न लक्ष्म्] 1 Poor pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजलपत्यं रामस्ते पालयाश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्तो हि प्रकृति कृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me, 5; so जरार्जिणोश्चर्यमसनगहनसिपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious. -णं Wretchedness. -णः 1 A worm. -2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता धुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते। अनश्रजेव विज्ञानि यः परम्यः पर्यच्छति Vyāsa. -Oomp. -धी, दुद्धि a. little or low-minded. -वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire. कृपा [कृ-भिदा० अहं सं०.] Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पुरोविद्युके मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Oomp. -अन्वित a. merciful. -दुद्धि f. a look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणः [कृपां युवति शुद्धं संज्ञायाम् लक्ष्म् Tv.] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसारिणोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च केशलमाकारतो भेदः Subhāsh. -2 A knife.

कृपाणकः A sword. -णिका A knife, dagger.

कृपाणि 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपालु a. [कृपां लाति छा-आदाने मि० डु] Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Drona. -Oomp. -पाते, an epithet of Drona. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्. कृपीट [कृ-पीट्] Up. 4. 184] 1 Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly. -Oomp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the ocean. -3. air wind. -योनिः fire.

कृमि a. [कृ-मन् अत इवम् Up. 4. 121] Full of worms, wormy. -भिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dye). -6 An ant -Oomp. -कंठक N. of several

plants:—विडम्, विडम्, उडुवर. —करः a kind of poisonous worm. —कर्षणः, —कृष्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. —कोशा, —कोषः the cocoon of a silkworm. *उत्थ silken cloth. —ग्रधिः a disease of the ear. —ग्रः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-ant plant &c. —ग्री turmerico. —जं, —जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lao, the red dye produced by insects. —जलज, —चारिरहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —दंतकाः tooth-ache. —पर्वतः, —शैलः anant-hill. —मलः the Udumbara tree. —भोजनः N. of a bell. —रिपुः, शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडम्). —वर्णः red cloth. —संखः the fish living in the conch. —शुकिकः f. 1. a bivalve shell. —2. the animal living in it. —3. an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.
कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.
कृमिला A fruitful woman.
कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.
कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृन् = कृ 5: P. q. v.
कृन् 4 P. (कृश्यति कृन्) 1 To become lean or emaciated. —2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृन् a. [कृन् कृन्] (Compar. कृन् यत् ; superl. कृन् शिष्ट) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृन् शिष्ट, कृन् शिष्टी &c. —2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); कृन् शिष्टि न वाच्यः कृन् शिष्टः Bb. 2. 28. —3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —Comp. —अकः a spider. —अंग a. lean, thin. (—ना) an epithet of Siva. (—नी) 1. a woman with a slender frame.—2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर a. 1. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. —2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5.

कृन् शं Ved. 1 A pearl. —2 Gold.—3 Form, shape.

कृन् शरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. —2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar लिचनी).

कृन् शला Hair (of the head).
कृन् शानुः [कृन् शानुः ; Up. 4. 2]
Five : शुरोः कृन् शानुपतिमाद्विभेधि R. 2. 49 : 7 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —Comp. —रत्न m. an epithet of Siva.

कृन् शश्विन् m. An actor.

कृन् 1. 6 U. (कृन् शिते, कृन्) To plough, make furrows. —II. 1 P. कृन् शिते, कृन् शिते) 1 To draw, drag, pull,

drag away, tear; पशुयति कृन् शिते कृन् शिते R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. —2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. —3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कृन् शिते R. 4. 32. —4 To bend (as a bow); नास्यायतकृन् शिते R. 5. 50. —5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवान् द्विजमानो विद्वान् समपि कृन् शिते Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य बज्रैर्मपि कृन् शिते Pt. 3. 46. —6 To plough, till; अतुलोककृन् शिते प्रतिलोमं कृन् शिते Sk. —7 To obtain; कृन् शिते च गच्छति कृन् शिते च महद्यज्ञः Mb. —3 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —Caus. 1 To draw out, tear up. —2 To extract. —3 To torture, torment, give pain. —4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृष्क a. [कृष्कृन्] 1 Attractive, drawing. —2 Ploughing. —कृष्कः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. —2 An ox. —कृष्कः A ploughshare. (also m.)

कृष्णः—कृष्णिकः [कृष्ण-आनङ्-किन् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृष्णः f. [कृष्णः ; of. P. III. 3. 103 Vārt.] 1 Ploughing.—2 Agriculture, husbandry; चापते बालिशस्यापि सखेत्रपतिता कृष्णः Mu. 1. 3; कृष्णः क्रिष्टाश्चष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. agrionture. —जीविण a. living by husbandry. —कृष्णः agricultural produce or profit; Ms. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृष्णबलः [कृष्ण-बल-सर्वः ; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृष्णं चापि कृष्णबलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ण a. [कृष्ण-कर्षणः कृष्णः] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. —2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. —Comp. —उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. —पच्य, —पच्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अकृष्णपच्य. —2. cultivated. —कृष्णः the product of a harvest.

कृष्णः [कृष्ण-किन्] A learned man. —f. 1 Drawing, attracting. —2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्णः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [कृष्ण-रङ्गः] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. —2 Wicked, evil. —रङ्गः 1 The black colour.—2 The black antelope. —3 A crow. —4 The (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). —6 The Kali age. —7 Vishnu in his 8th incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a

cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's Gitagovinda). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesin, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jara who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmi and Satyabhama (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं ह्य कृष्ण मनोपि भवितव्यं नृनं Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. —8 N. of Vyasa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata.—9 N. of Arjuna. —10 Aloe wood. —11 The Supreme spirit. —12 Black pepper. —13 Iron. —रङ्गा 1 N. of Draupadi, wife of the Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. —2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipatam. —3 A kind of poisonous insect. —4 N. of several plants. —5 A grape. —6 A kind of perfume. —7 An epithet of Durga. —8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —रङ्गी A dark night. —रङ्ग 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). —2 Iron —3 Antimony. —4 The black part of the eye. —5 Black pepper. —6 Lead. —7 An inauspicious oot. —8 Money acquired by gambling. —Comp —अशुद्ध n. a kind of sandal-wood. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अच्यन्, —अचिद्य् m. an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्धन्. —अच्यन् n., —अच्यन्, —आमिष iron, crude or black iron. —अहमी, जन्महमी the 8th day of the dark half of Srāvaṇa when Krishna was born; also called मोकुलहमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उदरः a kind of snake. —रङ्गं a red lotus. —कर्मन् a.

shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -तारा a comet. -मः a cloud. -यष्टिः *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रस्त्रं lapis lazuli, (also called वैदूर्य). -वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; *cf.* केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār.) -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नद्यः a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous spurts of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temple. -6 A kind of bell.

केनिय *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (महाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1A. (केवते) To shake or tremble

केपि Ved *a.* Unclean.

केपूरः, -रं [के वृहद्विशसि याति, या-ऊर किञ्च अलृक् समा° Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armband; केपूरा न विभूषयति युक्च हारा न चंद्रोऽजलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Kn. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः (*pl.*) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली 1 A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल-इत्] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलनमणिकुंडल &c. Git. 1 : हरिहिर सुप्रथमधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलि-परे *ibid.*; राधाभाषययोर्ययति ययुवाकुले परःकेलयः *ibid.* : Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 176; Ma. 8. 357; Rv. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः *f.* The earth. -Comp. -कला 1. sportive skill,

wantonness, amorous address. -2 the lute of Sarasvati. -किला the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). (-ल) N. of Rati. -किलावती Hāti, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुञ्चिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं-निकेतनं-भंदिर्, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर *a.* sportive, wittol, amorous. -सुखं joke, sport, pastime. -रंगः a pleasure-ground. -पुशः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमद्युपात् Git. 11. -शुचिः *f.* the earth. -सावित्रः a boon companion, confidential friend.

कालिकः The Asoka tree.

कली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cockoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केद (केवते) To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [केरु सेवने वृषा° कल] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवली श्रियं पतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमेषो हि मां कामदुघां प्रसक्तौ 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ka. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कतर्वै केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -ली, -लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव वृष्टामि K. 155; न केवलं -अपि नो-यत्-तु; वसु तस्य विभोने केवल गुणवत्तापि परम-योजना R. 8. 31; *cf.* also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -अन्वयिन् see under अन्वय. -अत्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arbat. -द्रव्यं black pepper. -ज्ञानं highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. -न्यायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so विपाकरण.

केवलतश्च *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलत्वं *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [क्लिश्यते क्लिश्यति वा क्लिश् अभ् लो लोपश्च Up. 5. 33] 1 Hair in general;

बिकीर्णकेशास्तु परेत्युन्निबु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्राहं युष्यते Sk.; सुकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56 : 2. 8. -3 The name of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head). -2 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -शंति 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ma. 2. 65. -अधिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a louse. -गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -ग्रहः morbid baldness. -छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. -जाह the root of the hair. -पक्षा, -पाक्षा, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं पसमीधु कुर्षुर्बालमिपस्वं शिशिर्लं चर्भयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; *cf.* कषपक्ष, कषहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -धृ, -धूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -पसाधनी, -मार्जकं, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचन dressing the hair. -वेज्ञा a tress or fillet of hair. -वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः Skillful in dressing the hair.

केशः 1 A goat. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषिणः).

केशव *a.* [केशः प्रशस्ताः संवस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिभराः Subāśb. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Viṣṇu. -आलपः, -आवातः the Asvattha tree. केशांकशा *ind.* 'Hair to hair,' (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशांकशभवद्युद्धं राक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-इत्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन *m.* [केश-हानि] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Bākshasa slain by Krishna. -3 N.

of another Bākhasa who carried Devasenā and who elain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निपुदनः, मधमः epithets of Kṛishṇa ; Bg. 18. 1. केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife Visrvas and mother of Rāvana and Kumbhakarna. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

केश (श)रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion) ; न हंस्यदूरेऽपि गजाम्बुनेश्वरो बिलोलजिह्वश्चलितानकेशरः Ra. 1. 14 ; S. 7. 14. -2 The filament of a flower ; नीपं हृद्गा हरितकपिणं केशरैर्यरुहैः Me. 21 ; S. 6. 17 ; M. 2. 11 ; R. 4. 67 ; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree ; रत्नाशोकश्चलकिसलयः केशरश्चात्रकांतः Me. 78 ; Ku. 3. 55. -4 The Punnāga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. -रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree ; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. -Comp. -मचलः an epithet of mountain Meru. -अम्लः the citron. -वरं saffron. केशरी N. of the father of Hanūmat.

केश (श)रिन् m. , [केश-र-रिन्] 1 A lion ; अहङ्कुरुते वनध्वनिं न हि गोमायु-वनाणि केशरी Si. 16. 25 ; धनुषरः केशरिणं दृष्ट्वा R. 2. 29 ; S. 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.) ; of. कुंजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant. -5 Punnāga tree. -6 N. of the father of Hanūmat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hanūmat.

केश 1 P. (कायति) To sound. केशुकं A flower of the केशुक tree केशय The king of the Kekayas ; see केशय.

केशयः [केशय-अण्] A demon, goblin.

केशयः [केशयानां-राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -री A daughter of the prince of Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who longed for Rama with a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scold-

ed her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a scrow,' or 'Xanthippe'].

कैकर्यं The office of a servant. कैकिरातः An amorous person ; Batn. 1. 11.

कटा a. Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep ; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishnu]. -भा-भी An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m., -रिणः, -हृन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैतकं [कैतकाः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतकं [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick ; हृद्ये वससीति मत्पियं यद्वचोचस्त-द्वैति कैतकं Ku. 4. 9 ; R. 8. 49 ; Si. 8. 32. -4 The lapis lazuli. -चः 1 A cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler. -3 The Dhattara plant. -Comp. -प्रयोगः a trick, device. -वादः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling. कैदार a. Being on or growing in a field or meadow. -रः Rice, corn. -रं, -कैदारकं, -कैदारिका, -कैदार्यं A multitude of fields ; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर a. Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more, an argument a fortiori (derived from कियत 'how much more.')

केरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. -2 An enemy. -वं The white lotus opening at moon-rise ; चंद्रो विकासयति केरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. -बी moonlight. -Comp. -चंद्रुः an epithet of the moon.

केरविन् m. The moon. केरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses ; Bv. 1. 75.

केराटकः A kind of vegetable poison.

केरात a. [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirātas. -तः 1 A prince of the Kirātas. -2 A strong man. -तं A kind of sandal-wood.

केरात (ति) क a. Belonging to the Kirātas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिलः An epithet of Yavana.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himālayas and residence of Siva and Kubera ; Me. 11. 58 ; R. 2. 35. -Comp. -ओकस m., -निकेतनः, -नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kubera ; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28 ; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते घृत्-अच्, केवर्तः, ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv] A fisherman ; मनोभूः केवर्तः शिपिति परितस्त्वां प्रति मुहुः (तन्जाली-जालं) Śānti. 3. 16 ; Ms. 8. 260 ; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34.)

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [कैवलस्य भावः व्यञ्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. -2 Individuality. -3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

केशिक a. (को f.) [केश-टक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कं A quantity of hair. -की 1 One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिकी q. v. -2 An epithet of Durgā.

केशोरं [केशोरस्य भावः अण्] Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen) ; केशोरमायं च दृशात्.

केश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदाने-अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf ; वनयुधपरिभ्रष्टा युगो कौकैरिवादिता Rām. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) ; कोकानां कवणस्त्रेण सहस्री दीपां मदध्य-थेना Gtt. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree. -Comp. -वेचः a pigeon -चंद्रुः an epithet of the sun. -शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदीति नाद्य-ति नद्-अच्] 1 The red lotus ; किञ्चित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सहस्री नेत्रे स्वयं रस्यतः U. 5. 36 ; नीलनलिनाभमपि तन्निव तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदस्त्वं Gtt. 10 ; Si. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक् इलच् Uq. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo ; पुष्कोकिलो यमधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32 ; 4. 16 ; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. -Comp. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane.

कोकः, -कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Bahyādri and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Renukā, wife of Jamadagni.—**Comp.**—सुतः an epithet of Parasarama.

कोच a. [कृ चर्तरेण] Drying, becoming dry—चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher).

कोजागरः [को जागति इति लक्ष्या उक्ति-रत्र काले पुनो Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Aśvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-वश्] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness (moral also). —4 A beard.

कोटक a. Curving, bending—कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः—ई [कोटं कोटिव्यं राति रा-क Tv.] The hollow of a tree; नीचाराः झुकर्गम-कोटरसुखसहास्तकणामयः S. 1. 14; को-टरमकालवृद्ध्या मयलपुरोपायया गमिते M. 4. 2; Bs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटरी 1 A naked woman.—2 An epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः—टी f. [कट्-श्] 1 The curved end of a bow; धूमिनिहितैककोटि-कार्त्तकं B. 11. 81; U. 4. 29.—2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरिं देवस्य कोटया लिखन् Mal. 9. 32; अंगकोटिलग्नं B. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36.—3 The edge or point of a weapon.—4 The highest point; excee, pith, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्वा-रवमच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापका Pt. 4 excessively angry.—5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26.—6 Ten millions, a crore; B. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63.—7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.)—8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). —9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं, प्राणिं &c.—10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative.—**Comp.**—ईश्वरः a million-aire.—जित् m. an epithet of Kālidāsa.—ज्या the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled (in math.). —द्वयं two alternatives.—पात्रं a rudder.—पार्श्वः the guard of a stronghold.—वेधिन a. (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.—श्रीः an epithet of Durgā.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिमत् a. Edged, pointed; S. 7. 26.

कोटिका ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटिं राति रा-क Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn.—2 An ichneumon.—3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः A barrow.

कोटीरः [कोटिमीरयति ईर-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown.—2 A crest.—3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरबंधन-धनुर्गुणयोगपट्टव्यापारपरमसुं भज सूतभर्तुः N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्-वश् नि० गुणः] A fort castle.

कोट्टवी [कोट्टं वाति वा-क, गोरा-ङीर् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair.—2 N. of the goddess Durgā.—3 N. of the mother of Bana.

कोट्टारः [कुट्ट-आरक् पूर्वोः] 1 A fortified town, strong-hold.—2 The stairs of a pond.—3 A well.—4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोट्टः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots.—2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण-करणं वश् कर्तार अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भवेन कोणे कचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तमेतत् तु पुनः कोण नयनपक्षयोः Bv. 2. 173.—2 An intermediate point of the compass.—3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick.—4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon.—5 A stick, staff, club.—6 A drum-stick.—7 N. of the planet Mars.—8 N. of the planet Saturn.—9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. *gonia*].—**Comp.**—आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of ' a mingled sound of various musical instruments ' ; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्स्वलयचन-पदाभ्योन्मसंघट्टचक्रः Ve. 1. 22 (It is thus defined by Bharata :—इच्छाशत-सहस्राणि मेरुशिखराशानि च । एकदा यम इत्यन्ते को-णाघातः स उच्यते).—कुणः a bug.—वादित्र m. an epithet of Siva.

कोणय See कोणय.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि a. Having a crooked bend.

कोथ a. [कुथ्-वश्] 1 Afflicted with pain.—2 Churned.—यः 1 Putrefaction, corruption.—2 A sore.—3 Gangrene.—4 A disease of the eyes.—5 Churning.

कोट्टं—इं A bow; रे कट्टं करं कट्टं परसि किं कोट्टं करं वैः Bh. 3. 100; कोट्टं पाणि निमद्वयतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10.

कोट्टं 1 An eye-brow.—2 N. of a country.

कोट्टिन m. An epithet of Siva.

कोट्टार A kind of grain.

कोट्टवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; शिरसा कपूरसंज्ञात् इति नि-द्व चरते कोट्टवाणां समवात् Bb. 2. 100.

कोनालकः—का,—कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल a. [कु-कल्च् सुट् च नि० गुणः; cf. Up. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं (करं) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपाशुकारिणां बाहू 1. 21; संपदसु महतीं चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bb. 2. 66.—2 (a) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रेरे कोकिल कोमलः कलरवैः किस्वंदुष्या जल्पसि Bb. 3. 100.—3 Handsome, beautiful.—लं 1 Water.—2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयटिः, कोयटिकः 1 The lapwing; काश्यपाः कुतमालसुदुतदलं कोयटिकटीकते MAL. 9. 7; Ma. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.—2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुल् संस्याने अच् लस्परः Tv.] 1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c.). —3 A bud; of कोरक-

कोरकः—कं [Up. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संनद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुरवकं तरकोरकाश्रयया S. 6. 3.—2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राधायाः स्वमकोरकोयटि च-लक्रेत्रो हरिः पातु वा Git. 13.—3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.—4 A kind of perfume.

कोरिष a. 1 Budded, sprouted.—2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोरदूषः = कोदूषः q. v.

कोरः [कुल् संस्याने अच्] 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43, 86.—2 A raft, boat.—3 The breast.—4 The hunch, hip, lap.—5 An embrace.—6 The planet Saturn.—7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe.—8 A barbarian.—लं 1 The weight of one Tola.—2 Black pepper.—3 A kind of berry.—**Comp.**—अंचः N of the country of the Kalingas.—गुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलबकः The body of a lute.

कोला-लिः—ली f. See चद्वरी.

कोलाहलः—लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्पा Long pepper.

कोविद् a. Experienced, learned; skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. but usually in comp.); द्युत्प-स्त्रिराचजितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16; गुण-दोषकोविद्ः Si. 14. 54, 69; प्राचार्यती-शुदयनकथाकोविद्ग्रामद्वयाम् Ms. 30; Ma. 7. 26; रकुटचतुरकथां Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः—ईं N. of a tree; चित्रं विदारयति कश्यप कोविदारः Bs. 3. 6; U. 5. 1.

कोशः—शं (वा, - वं) [कुश् (व्) आषारादौ वश् कर्तरी रूप वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail.—2 A bucket,

cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; विशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); काशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं तिष्ठितयति कोशापते द्विरेके हा हत हत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Subhāsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedānta phil.). A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). 29 An oath. -श्री (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The hard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अयस्कः 1. a treasurer, paymaster; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः, -रः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the ilk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत् m. a kind of sugar-cane. -ग्रहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. -चक्रु the (Indian) crane. --नायकः -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वाद्भिः f. 1. increase of treasure. -2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasp'd knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -छाद्भिः f. purification by ordeal. -रकृत् m. a silk-worm. -रय a. incased, sheathed. (-रय) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन a. deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

काशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशा (वि) म् m. The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (=कोशलिकं q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् m. 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ a. [कुष्ठ-च् Up. 2. 4] Own. -ष्टः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. -2 The belly, abdomen. -3 An inner apartment. -4 A granary, store-room. -हं 1 A surrounding wall. -2 The shell of anything. -Comp. -अगारं 1. a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभरितकांष्ठागारं मांस-शोणितैर्मै गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ma. 9. 280. -2. a treasury. -अगारिकः 1. an animal living in a shell. -2. the manager of a store-room. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. -2 a guard, watch. -3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer) -शुद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. -2 A surrounding wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकाकृ 8U To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठय a. [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण a. [ईषदृष्ण; कोः कांशः] Luke-warm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -ष्णं Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरन्तरमुत्तरकोसलान् B. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसल-ककयशसिनां दुहितः 9. 17

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhya.

कोहल a. [को हलति स्पष्टं अच् ण्ये Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. -लः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A sort of spirituous liquor. -रः The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकृत्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. -2 Repentance.

कौकृत a. [कुकृत-अण] Relating to a cock.

कौकृतिकः [कुकृत-ठक्] 1 A poulterer. -2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. -3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोक्ष a. (शो f.) 1 Tied to or being on the sides. -2 Abdominal.

कोक्षिय (शो f.) [कुक्षि-उच्] 1 Being in the belly. -2 Being in a sheath; असि कोक्षियमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुख Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्षियकः [कुक्षी बद्धोऽसिः दकञ्] A sword, scimitar; रामपाशविलंबिना कोक्षियकं K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

कौजरः a. Belonging to an elephant.

कौट a. (दो f.) [कूट-अच्] 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. -2 Domestic, homely, homebred. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -4 Snared. -टः 1 Fraud, falsehood. -2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kutaja tree -तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -साध्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. -2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक a. 1 Relating to a snare or trap. -2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgā.

काटय = कौटय q. v.

काटवी A naked woman; cf. कटुवी. काटलिकः 1 A hunter. -2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्य 1 A Crookedness (lit. and fig.). -2 Wickedness. -3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2 185. -ल्यः The crooked', N. of Chānakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity (the work being known as चाणक्य-नीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākāshasa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलजतिः न एव येन कोष्ठाग्नी प्रसभमहाह नमःशाः Mu. 1. 7; पृशात मां भूत्यभावेन कौटिल्यश्चिदयः Mu. 7.

काटार a Belonging to the plant कूटार or made of it.

कैटीया An epithet of Durgā.

कौटुंब a. (शो f.) [कुटुंब तद्वरण प्रयोजनमस्य अण] Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कौटुंबिक a. (शो f.) [कुटुंब तद्वरण प्रयोजनः दह] Constituting a family. -कः The father or a master of a family; pater familias.

कोणपः A goblin, demon; Māl. 5. -Comp. -वंतः an epithet of Bhisma.

कोणयं Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कोतुकं [कुतुकस्य भावः अण] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. -2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. -3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder.

-4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist) ; करोयमासुकविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66 ; R. 8. 1 -5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. -6 Festivity, gaiety. -7 (Particularly) Auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage) ; प्रथानं S. 4 ; Ku. 7. 25. -8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness ; Bh. 3. 140 ; रत्नः U. 6. 33 ; Mā. 10. 3 ; U. 3. 37. -9 Sport, pastime. -10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. -11 Joke, mirth. -12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -0omp. -अगारः -रं, -गृहं a pleasure-house ; कौतुकारमागत् Ku. 7. 94. -क्रिया, -मगलं 1. a solemn ceremony. -2. (particularly) marriage ceremony ; R. 11. 53. -तोरणः, -णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित a. Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकित्वा a. Festive, gay.

कौतूहलं (ल्यं) [कुतूल-अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest ; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9 ; S. 1. -2 Eagerness, vehemence or eager desire. -3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, onriosity. -4 A solemn ceremony.

कौत्सं A Sāman composed by Kutea. -रत्नः 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu ; R. 5. 1. -2 N. of a degraded family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौद्रविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौतिकः [कुतः प्रहरणमस्य टच्] A spearman, lancer.

कौतियः [कुतियः अपत्यं द्रु] ' Sen of Kunti ', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bhīma or Arjuna.

कौप a. (वी f.) [कूप-अण्] Relating to or coming from a well V. 2. 20] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities ; कौपीने ज्ञतखंडजंरतरं कंधा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act ; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishna.

कौबड्यं [कुब्ज-अण्] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump backedness.

कौमार a. (वी f.) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women) ; कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्याः. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Be-

longing to the god of war ; Mā. 1. 1. -रं 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kārttikeya. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen) ; virginity ; पितारुक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ma. 9. 3 ; देहिनीऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -0omp. -बंधकी a harlot ; Mā. 7. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent -हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl ; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age ; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिषडुहतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं द्रु] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārttika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्यैव प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डीच् Tv.] 1 Moonlight ; शशिना सह वाति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33 ; शशिनमुपपत्तेश्च कौमुदी मेघसुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; (the word is thus popularly derived ; -भी भोदंते जना यथा तेनासी कौमुदी नता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness ; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च मेघकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71 ; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mā. 1. 34 ; cf. चांद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārttika. -4 The full moon day in Āsaina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particular y, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e. g. तर्कोऽमुदी, संख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांत-कौमुदी &c. -0omp. -चारः the day of full moon in the month Āsaina. -पतिः the moon. -सुखं appearance of moonlight ; R. 3. 1. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishnu ; कौमोदकी मोदयति रम चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव a. (वी f.) [कुरोरस्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रथनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भक्षथाः Me. 48. -वः 1 A descendant of Kuru ; मदनमि कौरवज्ञते समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15 ; Chāp. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (So कौरवक, कौरवाणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-ण्य] 1 A descendant of Kuru ; कौरव्यवशाद्वेऽस्मिन् क एष शल-भयते Ve. 1. 19, 25 ; कौरव्ये कुतहस्तता पुनरियं वेधे यथा सातिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of Kurus.

कौर्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म a. [कूर्म-अण्] 1 Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatāra of Vishnu as a tortoise ; ('पुराण). -र्मः N. of a Kalpa.

कौल a. (ली f.) [कुले भवः अण् of. P. IV. 2. १6] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Śāktas (for a short description of कौलवर्म see Kārpt. 1, speech of भैरवानंद.)

कौलकेय a. Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. -यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिनियः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः 1 A bastard, son or daughter of disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक a. Made by or pertaining to a potter. -कं Earthenware porcelain.

कौलिक a. (की f.) [कुलादागतः टच्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -क- 1 A weaver ; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजा कश्यपे निषेधते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual.

कौलीन a. [कौपीन्यां लीनः अलुक्त् ० ; कुलादागतः लन् वा] Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal ; माहाधिकारगतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3 ; तदेष कौलीन-मिव प्रतिभाति V. 2 ; Me. 112 ; कौलीन-मास्माभयमाचरक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct ; खयते तस्मिन् वितममि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the podenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth ; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honour.

कौदतः A king of the Kulūtas ; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलियक [कुल-दकच्] a. 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to family. -का A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Śākta sect.

कौवे (वे) र *a.* (री) *f.* [कुबेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kubera ; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15 45. —री 1 The north (the direction presided over by Kubera) ; तथा प्रतस्थे कौबेरीं भास्वानिव पशुविंशं B. 4. 66. —2 The Sakti or female energy of Kubera.

कोश *a.* (शी *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. —2 Made of Kusa grass. —इं An epithet of Kānyakubja.

कोशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् ष्यच् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. —2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness ; किमकोशलादृत प्रयोजनप्रेक्षितया Mn. 3. ; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कोशलं वृत्ति विचारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

कोशलिकं A bribe.
कोशालिका, कोशाली 1 A present, an offering. —2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कोशलेयः [कोशलया अपत्यं उक्त् य-लोपः] An epithet of Rāma; son of Kausalyā.

कोशल्या [कोशलदेशे मवा उप] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

कोशलयायामि [कोशलया अपत्यं क्तिञ्च] Rāma, son of Kausalyā ; Bk. 7. 99.

कोशांबी [कुशांबेन निष्ठा अण्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कोशिक *a.* (को *f.*) [कुश-उज्, कुशिक-अण् वा] 1 Incased, sheathed. —3 Coming from an owl. —3 Born of the family of Kusika. —4 Silken. —का 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. —2 An owl ; U. 2. 29. —3 A lexicographer. —4 Marrow. —5 Bdelium. —6 An ichneumon. —7 A snake-catcher. —8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). —9 One who knows hidden treasures. —10 An epithet of Indra ; N. 5. 64. —11 An epithet of Siva. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1. N. of a river in Behār. —2. N. of the goddess Durgā. —3. N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style ; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भां कौशिकीं वाच्य कथयते see S. D. 411 *et. seq.* also. —Comp. —अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. —आत्मजः an epithet of Arjuna. —आसुधं rainbow. —कलः The cocoa-nut tree. —विषः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशिकान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कौशीलवं The profession of an actor.

कौशे(षे)य *a.* [कौशादुत्थितं उक्त्] Silk, silken. —यं 1 Silk ; P. 1. 94. —2 A silken cloth in general ;

Ms. 5. 120. —3 A woman's lower garment of silk ; निर्नाभि कौशेयसुपात्तबाणमय्यनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ru. 7. 7 ; विद्युद्गणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3 ; Ra. 5. 8.

कौशल्या *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kasa'as. —ह्या A prince of the Kosalas. —ह्या The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma. —Comp. —नवनः, —मातृ *m.* epithets of Rāma.

कौसीद *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. —2 Usurious.

कौसायं [कुसीद-ष्यच्] 1 The practice of usury. —2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery, flowering. —अं 1 The ashes of brass (used as a collyrium). —2 Pollen of flowers (पराग) ; Si. 7. 57.

कौसुंभ *a.* [कुसुंभ-अण्] 1 Prepared with safflower. —2 Dyed with safflower red. —मा Wild safflower.

कौसुतिकः [कसुया चरति उक्त्] 1 A cheat, knave. —2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः [कुस्तुभो जलविस्तत्र भवः अण्] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 others jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast ; सकौस्तुभं ह्वयतीव कुण्डलं R. 6. 49 ; 10. 10. —2 A kind of oil. —3 A manner of joining the fingers. —Comp. —लक्षणः, —वक्षस् *m.* —हृद्यः epithets of Vishnu.

क्रय 1, 10 P. To hurt, injure, kill.

क्रस्य 4, 10 P. 1 To be crooked. —2 To speak. —3 To shine.

कस्य 1 A. (कस्येत) 1 To make a creaking sound. —2 To sink. —3 To be wet.

क्रकचः A saw ; U. 4. 3. —चर The Keatka tree. —Comp. —छदा the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद् *m.*, —पाद्ः a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge. —2 A saw. —3 A poor man. —4 A disease.

क्रतुः [कृ-कृत् Up. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice ; क्रतोरज्ञेयेण फलेन उज्यतां R. 3. 65 ; शतं क्रतुनामपवित्रमप सः 3. 38 ; M. 1. 4 ; Ms. 7. 79 —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 One of the ten Prajāpatia ; M. 1. 35 —4 Intelligence, talent. —5 Power, ability. —6 Plan, design, purpose. —7 Resolution, determination. —8 Desire, will —9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency. —10 Deliberation, consultation. —11 Inspiration. —12 Enlightenment. —13 Offering, worship. —14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). —15 The month Ashāḍha. —16 Excess of fondness or liking. —17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos* ; Zend

kratu]. —Comp. —उत्तमः the राजस्य sacrifice. —कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. —दुह, -द्विष् *m.* a demon, goblin. —दक्षसिन्धु *m.* an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice). —पतिः the performer of a sacrifice. —पशुः a sacrificial horse —पुरुष, an epithet of Vishnu. —सुख *m.* a god, deity. —राज *m.* 1, the lord of sacrifices ; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराह Ma. 9. 260. —2, the राजस्य sacrifice. —राजः the राजस्य sacrifice.

क्रश 1 P. (क्रथति, क्रथित) To injure hurt, kill (with gen. of person). —10 U. To delight.

क्रथनं 1 A slaughter. —2 Cutting

क्रथकेशिकाः (अ.) N. of a country अथेन्वरेण क्रथकेशिकान् R. 5. 39 ; M. 5. 2.

क्रद् 1 P. (क्रदति, चक्रद्, अक्रदीत्, क्रदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears ; किं क्रदति इताकं च स्वपक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29 ; क्रवत्यतः कथमप्यपरिनां गणां व. 1. 3 ; चक्रद् विश्वा क्रुरतीव भूयः R. 14. 68 ; 15. 42 ; Bk. 3 28, 5. 5. —2 To call out, call out piteously to anyone, (with acc.) ; क्रदत्यपरिनां सोऽथ भ्रतुमातृ-सुतानयं Mārk. P. —3 To cry out, exclaim. —4 To yell, howl. —5 To neigh (as a horse). —6 To roar. —7 To creak (as a wheel). —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. —2 To roar, rave. —3 To cause to weep.

क्रवः Ved. 1 Neighing. —2 A cry, calling out.

क्रदनः [क्रद् भावे लृट्] A cat. —न 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. —2 Mutual defiance. —3 Calling, inviting.

क्रदस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रदित *a.* [क्रद्-कृ] Wept, called or cried out. —नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation ; ह्य ततिति क्रदितमाकर्ष्य विषण्णः B. 9. 75. —2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप् 1 A. (क्रपते) 1 To pity. —2 To mourn. —3 Tolament. —4 To go. —5 To long for, desire.

क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्रम्यति, चक्राम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रमे, क्रमते) 1 To walk, step, go ; क्रामत्यस्युदितं सूर्यं वाली ध्वगताक्रमः Rām. ; मध्यमानं न तेनासीद गतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2 ; 25. —2 To go to, approach. (with acc.) : देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमन्तं Sat. Br. —3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse ; U. 2. 13 : सुखं लोचनपंचाशत्क्रमयं Rām. —4 To leap, jump ; क्रमं वचंभ क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9, 5. 51. —5 To go up, ascend ; क्रामत्यस्यैर्भूमौ उरथ तेजः Si. 16. 83. —6 (a) To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill ;

क्रांता यथा वेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामाद्भिर्जनपद्वीमनेकान्कथैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा देवविद्ययात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); द्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रान्ते Sk., धर्माय क्रान्ते साधुः Vop; द्युत्पत्ताराव-जितक्रोधिद्वयि न रजनाय क्रमने जडानां Vikr 1. 16; इत्या रेसि लावितुन्कमी-स्माहानि पुनः। आशोकमानेकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमने Dk. 107; क्रमतेऽस्मिन्नाशानि, or क्रक्षु क्रमते शुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसादि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न क्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q. v.) -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity or want of interruption,' 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). -Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति)। To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम 'arrangement'). -Desid. विक्रमिष्यति, विक्रमते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम-माशकरणादौ बह्]। A step, pace; शिबिः क्रमः; सागरः पूर्वमंदिने क्रमे-जैकन लंघितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually in course of time; भाग्यक्रमात् course -4 Performance, commencement; इत्यमत्र चित्तक्रमे कर्तौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तक्यं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24. 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order; U. 6. 32 (c) Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणापहरोधं सुर्वं R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगतं पशोः कश्यका Māl. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जोक्त आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness. Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprise. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोट्येषु क्रांताः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner or reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vi-

abnq. -Comp. -अनुसाराः, अन्वयाः regular order, due arrangement. -आगतः, -आगतः a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. -उद्वेगः an ox. -उग्रः the sine of a planet, declination. -पाठः the Krama reading. -भंगः irregularity. -योगः succession, order.

क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. -कः। A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [क्रामयतेन करणे ल्युट्]। The fact. -2 A horse. -जं। A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [क्रमदागतः ट्]। Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रुष्टः क्रुष्टकः [क्रम्-उत्. संज्ञायाम् क्]। The uetel-ant tree; आर्यादितार्ताक्रुष्टकः सहद्रवत् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः। -क्रमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षते कैलिबनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदक-जालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रान्त p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम q. v.). -तः। A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. -तं। Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. -वृत्तिः a. omniscient.

क्रान्तिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. -कक्षा, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. -उग्रः the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic.

-पाठः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -बलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2. the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्रांतुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविस् न. Ved. Raw flesh, car- tion.

क्रुष्टं Raw flesh, carrion; स्युष्ट-गतमपि क्रुष्टमश्नयन्ति Māl. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. kreas; L. caro]. -Comp. -अद्, -अद्, -अद् a. eating raw flesh;

Ms. 5. 131. (-म्.) 1. a carnivorous animal, snob as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. -पातनः a deer (killed for its flesh). -वाहनः. Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रानित a. Made lean, emaciated. क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A lawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect; see कुमि. -Comp. -जं aloewood. -शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करणादौ वात्]। Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचारः, धर्मः; प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयितुं सतामेतिदितार्थक्रियेषु Ms. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति B. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कश्यपिदात्मसंख्या M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. शत्र theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शुश्रुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4. cold remedies -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion. -15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaishikias; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्वाहाविशोद्धयोः द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रियाः प्राप्तिः V. Mayd. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implements. -Comp. -अश्रित a. practising ritual observances. -अप्र-वर्षः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task; क्रिया-पवर्गेषुशुजावितात कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्पेतत बीजाय

यत्नकीयेते Ms. 9. 53. —अवसल a. one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. —इन्द्रिय see कर्मन्द्रिय-कलापः 1. the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. —2. all the particulars or points of any business. —कारः 1. an agent, worker. —2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. —3 an agreement. —दोषिन् m. a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). —द्वैत efficient cause. —निर्देशः evidence —पटु a. dexterous. —पथः mode of medical treatment. —पठ् a verb. —पर a. diligent in the performance of one's duty. —पादा the third division of a legal plaint ; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योगः 1. connection with the verb. —2. the employment of expadientia or means. —3. active devotion. —लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion ; क्रियालोपात् इव लक्ष्मि नताः Ms. 10. 43 —वशः necessary influence of acts done. —वाचक, —वाचिन् a. expressing any action, as a verbal noun. —वादिन् m. a plaintiff, complainant. —विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite ; Ms. 9. 220. —विशेषण 1. an adverb. —2. a predicative adjective. —शक्तिः f. the power of god (in creating this world). —संक्रान्ति f. imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching ; M. 1. 19. —समभिहारा the repetition of any act ; Si. 2. 43.

क्रियावत् a. 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing ; यस्तु क्रियावात्पुत्रश्च स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. —2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner. क्रिवा a. Ved. 1 Doing, performing. —2 Killing. —बिः 1 A cistern, well. —2 A leather bag ; a cloud (?). —3 N. of the country of पञ्चाल. क्रो 9 U. (क्रोणात, क्रोणांत, क्रत) 1 To buy, purchase ; सवतः पण्यपण्यं क्रोतेयं कायनीस्त्वयः Sānti. 3. 1 ; क्रोणो-व मजीरितमेव पण्यमन्त्यक चेद्वस्ति नदवत् पुष्यं N. 3. 87, 88 ; क्रोणांतं स्य प्राणभू-ल्प्यंजासि Si. 18. 15 ; Pt. 1. 13 ; Ms. 9. 174. —2 To barter, exchange ; क-ञ्चिस्त्वहंमूर्धापामेकं क्रोणास पांडित Mb. —3 To win. [of Pers. kharidan]. क्रो a. (At the end of a comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्रो मांवे अर्] Buying, purchasing. —Comp. —आरोहः a market, fair. —क्रात a. bought. —लुहयं a deed of sale. conveyance &c. (गृह लेखादिकं कोला तुल्यस्थानासंभितं । पत्र कारयते यत्तु कपडेकं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयी

(du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling ; Ms. 8. 5 ; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. —विक्रयिन् a. buying or selling, striking a bargain. क्रयण [क्रो मांवे ल्युर्] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ट्] 1 A trader ; dealer. —2 A purchaser. क्रय्य a. [क्रि-यर्] A thing exhibited for sale in the market ; (opp. क्रय which only means 'fit to be purchased' ; cf Sk. on P. VI 1. 82). क्रयि (यि) कः 1 A purchaser. —2 A trader, merchant.

क्रित p. p. Bought ; see क्री. —तः One of the twelve kinds of sona recognised in Hindu Law : a son purchased from his natural parents ; क्रोश्च तस्यो विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. —Comp. —अ-हृजयः 'repenting a purchase', retraction, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रोतक a. Got by purchase. —कः A son bought from his parents and adopted ; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रीत above.

क्रोणिः,—णी f. Buying, purchase.

क्रेत m. A buyer, purchaser ; Y. 2. 168.

क्रेय a. Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रोड 1 P. (क्राडान, क्राडिन) 1 To play, amuse oneself ; क्षानराः क्राडन्त-मारुहाः Pt. 1 : एव क्राडन्ति कृपयंत्र-घाटकायायमको विंधः Mk. 10 59 —2 To gamble, play at dice : गृहविधि दानं क्राडतः Mk 2 : नाश्रेः क्रोडित्कना-चिञ्चि Ma. 4. 74 : Y. 1. 138. —3 To jest, joke or trifle with : मदव्रतस्तत्रमं-दलमन कथ प्रणेमेम क्रोडति Gñ. 3 : क्रोडिष्यसि नावनेनय V. 3 : एवमाडा-ग्रहयन्तेः क्रोडति भुनिनीयोभिः H. 2. 23 ; Pt. 1. 187 ; Mk. 3. —With अन् (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself : मावन्नक इमानानि पश्य वृदान पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. —आ, —परि, —सं (Atm.) to play &c. : संक्रो-हन्ते माणाभयं कृष्याः Me. 67 ; but क्रोह् with सं is Paraa. In the sense of 'making a noise' : स्वकामवर्णा इव कणोपीना मयास्य संक्रोहति चक्रचक्रं N. 3. 50 ; संक्रोहति शकटानि Mbh. ' the carts creak. '

क्रोड a. [क्रोड-पञ्च] Playing, sport- ing. —डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. —2 Jeat, joke.

क्रोडकः 1 A player. —2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रोडन [क्रोह मांवे ल्युर्] 1 Playing, sporting. —2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रोडनका, —क, क्रोडनीय, —यक A play-thing, toy ; S. 7.

क्रोड [क्रोड-भावे अ] 1 Sport, pas- time, play, pleasure : तोयक्रीडानिरत-युवतिरनानतिक्रमकृद्धिः Me. 33, 61. —2 Jeat, joke. —Comp. —आकृत a sportive purpose. —उद्देशः play-ground. —कान-नं, —वनं a pleasure grove, park. —कोपः false or feigned anger ; Amaru. 12. —कोतुकं 1. wanton curiosity. —2. sport, play. —3. asexual intercourse. —गृहं, —मंदिरं u pleasure-house. —नारी a prostitute, harlot. —मयूकः a peacock kept for pleasure ; R. 16. 14. —मृगः a toy-deer. —रत्नं ' the gem of sports', copulation. —वेदमन् n a pleasure-house —दौलः,—पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure-mountain ; क्राडाशला कनक-कबलीवेष्टनप्रक्षणायाः Ms. 77.

क्रोडि a. Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रोडू a. Ved. Playing, moving up (as the Soma).

क्रुच् 1 P. (कंश्चति, क्राचत) 1 To curve or make crooked. —2 To become or be crooked. —3 To be or to become small, shrink. —4 To make small, lessen. —5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

क्रुच् m. 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A swan.

क्रुचः 1 A curlew, heron. —2 A kind of lute. —3 N. of the mountain क्रोच.

क्रुह 6 P. (क्राडात, क्राडित) 1 To sink, dive. —2 To be or become thick.

क्रुह 9 P. (उडनात) To kill, slay. क्रुह्यः Murder, killing.

क्रुध 4 P. (क्रुधति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger) : हरये कृधयति ; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c also : समपरि स कृद्धः, न मां पात कृद्धो मुहः &c.

क्रुध p. p. 1 Angry, provoked. —2 Fierce ; cruel. —अङ् Anger.

क्रुधिन a. Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधः [क्रुध-भावे वञ्] 1 Anger, wrath ; कामात्क्रोधासंभजायते Bg. 2 62 ; so क्रोधांधः ; क्रोधानला &c. —2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as in the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. —दा N. of a daughter of Daksha. —Comp. —इद्ध a. inflamed with anger, darting out fire ; Ratu. 1. 4. —उज्जित a. free from anger, composed, cool. —कृत् a. angry. (—m.) the Supreme being. —अ a. proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices ; पशुव्यं साहसं द्राह इत्याम्पुयाधुषण । वाग्-इजं च वाक्चं क्रोधेऽज्ञोपे गणोऽक्रः a Ms. 7.

48). —मूर्च्छित *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. —वश *a.* passionate, violent. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Viebhnu.

क्रोधन *a.* [क्रु-युच्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्गमनं कुर्वन् तदेव कुर्वते द्रोणापत्तिः क्रोधनः Vo. 3. 31. —नः *N.* of a son of Kausika. —ना *A.* passionate woman, vixen. —नं Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. —यं Injury.

क्रोधातु *a.* [क्रु-आहृ] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

क्रोधिन् *a.* [क्रु-णिनि] Passionate, angry. —*m.* 1 A buffalo. —2 A dog.

क्रु 9 P. (उद्घाति) 1 To embrace. —2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

क्रुसुकः *Ved.* A piece of wood to catch the asorificial fire.

क्रु 1 P. (क्राशति. वृष्ट) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्राशत्यस्तं कापिण्डयः Bk. 6. 124. —2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतोश्च युक्रोश जीवनाशं वनाश्च Bk. 14. 31.

क्रुचन् *m.* A jackal. क्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Cried out. —2 Called out to. —3 Called at, abused. —हं 1 Crying, a cry, yell. —2 Weeping. —3 A noise, sound.

क्रोशः [क्रु-श-यच्] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. —2 A measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशाद्यं प्रकृतिपुरासरणं गत्वा R. 13. 79; मसुत्रात्पुरां क्रोशो (nom.) or क्रोशयो (loc.). —*Comp.* —नालाः, -ध्वनिः a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. —न *A.* cry.

क्रूर *a.* [क्रु-न्क् वाताः क्रुः cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ma. 10. 9. —2 Hard, rough —3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. —4 Destructive, mischievous. —5 Wounded, hurt. —6 Bloody. —7 Raw. —8 Strong. —9 Inauspicious. —10 Hard, solid, hardened; S. 2. 4. —11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Me. 2. 33. —रः, -रं Boiled rice. —रः 1 A hawk. —2 A heron. —3 An uneven sign of the zodiac. —4 *N.* of a planet (Rahu or saturn). —रं 1 A wound. —2 Slaughter, cruelty. —3 Any horrible deed. —4 Any frightful appearance. —*Comp.* —आकृति *a.* terrible in form. (-तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. —आचार *a.* following ornel or savage practices. —आशय *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). —2. of a cruel disposition. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a bloody act. —2. any hard labour. —क्रुत् *a.* fierce, cruel, nurelenting. —क्रोह *a.* having con-

sive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). —नय sulphur. —दुष्ट *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. —2. mischievous, villainous. (-*m.*) *N.* of Saturn; also of Mars. —राविन् *m.* a raven. —लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रौञ्चः *N.* of a mountain; see क्रौञ्च.

क्रोहः [क्रुह वनीमवि संज्ञायाम्] 1 A hog. —2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा इत् तथापि जन्मविटपिक्रोहे मनो धावति Udt. —3 The chest, bosom, breast; क्रीडिकु to clasp to the bosom; क्रीडिकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धाशोव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकरय कः क्रमा॥ Nag. 4; Bh. 2. 35. —4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोह *n.* —5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. —हं, -हः 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. —2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. —3 The breast of a horse. —4 The lap; U. 4. —*Comp.* —अंकाः, -अंशः, -पादः a tortoise. —पत्रं 1. marginal writing. —2. a postscript to a letter. —3. a supplement. —4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं *Embraolng*, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः *A.* rhinoceros.

क्रोडु *m.* (क्रौ.) [क्रु-दु-त् Up. 1. 69] *A.* jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोह and the weak ones optionally); so क्रोडुक.

क्रौञ्चः [क्रु-प्रजां अणु] 1 A owl, heron; मनोहरक्रौञ्चनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सुक्यति चतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. —2 *N.* of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārttikeya and Parasurāma); हंसद्वारं सुशुपतिपशोवत्संयत् क्रौञ्चशो Ms. 57. —*Comp.* —अद्गन् the fibres of the lotus, stalk of a lotus. (-नी) the seed of the lotus. —आतिः, -अरिः, -रिपुः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. of Parasurāma. —दारणः, -सदनः an epithet (1) of Kārttikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

क्रौर्ये 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. —2 Terribleness.

क्रौशशातिकः 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred *Krosas* —2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 *Krosas* (as a teacher).

क्रु 1, 9 P. 1 To kill, hurt. —2 To turn round, revolve.

क्रुं I. 1 P. (कृदन्ति, कृदिति) 1 To call out. —2 To cry, lament, weep. —II. 1 A. (कृदन्ते or कृदन्ते) 1 To be confused. —2 To grieve.

क्रुम् 1, 4 P. (कृामति, कृामति, कृाति) 1 To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted

or depressed; न चक्राम न विषये Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. —2 To feel sorry, pine for; S. 6. —*Caus.* (कृमयतिने) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

क्रुमथः *क्रुमथः* Fatigue, languor, exhaustion, विनोदितविनक्रुमाः कृतवचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 65; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

कृति *p. p.* [कृम् क] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपकृतिं R. 2. 13; Me. 18, 35; V. 2. 23. —2 Withered, faded; कृतिो मन्मथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरपितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. —3 Lean, thin, emaciated. —4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

कृतिः *f.* [कृम्-क्तिच्] Fatigue. —*Comp.* —धिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

कृ 4 A. (कृयते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A. also.

कृिद् 4 P. (कृयति, कृिन) To become wet, be damp, be moist. —*Caus.* To moisten, wet; न चैनं कृदयंत्यापाः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

कृिन *a.* Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). —*Comp.* —अश्र *a.* bleary-eyed. —वर्त्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes. —हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

कृिद्वा [कृिद्-वाक् पच्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Santl. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. —2 Running, discharge from a sore. —3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (= उपद्रव Malli.).

कृदक *a.* Wetting, moistening. —कृ 1 Phlegm. —2 One of the fires in the body.

कृिन्व *m.* The moon. कृिदन *a.* [कृिद् गिच्-ल्युट्] Wetting, maaing wet. —नः Phlegm. —नं 1 Wetting, moistening. —2 Trickling, oozing.

कृिदुः 1 The moon. —2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (सन्धिपात).

कृिद् 1 U. (कृिदन्ते) To lament.

कृिद् *f.* Ved. The created world.

कृिश् 1. 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (कृिश्यते, कृिष्ट or कृिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अपद्रुपदेशग्रहणे नातिकृिश्यते चः शिष्या M. 1; जयः परार्थं कृिश्यति साक्षिगः पतिवृः कुलं Ma. 8. 169. —2 To torment, molest. —II. 9 P. (कृिश्नाति, कृिष्ट, कृिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; कृिश्नाति लक्ष्यपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एवमाचारव्यमानोपि कृिश्नति सुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. —2 To suffer, feel pain.

कृिशित, कृिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. —2 Afflicted, tormented. —3 Faded. —4 Inconsistent, contradictory; *e. g.* माता मे वंश्या. —5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composi-

tion.-) -6 Put to shame. -7 Worn; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; disordered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19. —**दं** A contradictory statement. -**Comp.** -**वर्त्मन्** *n.* a disease of the eyelids.

क्रिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्लेशः [क्रिष्ट् भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमस्मा क्लेशस्य पदसुखनोतः S. 1; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवान् विघ्नते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -**Comp.** -**अपह** *a.* allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-**हः**) a son. -**कर** *a.* causing pain or trouble. -**क्षम** *a.* capable of enduring trouble.

क्लेशक *a.* [क्रिष्ट्-कुञ्] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्लेशित *a.* Pained, distressed.

क्लेशिन् *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffering. -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्लृष्ट 1 A. (क्लृवते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्लृष (व) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emaculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्लृषान् पालयित्वा Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. -**वा** -**वं** (-**वः**, -**वं**) 3 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूर्धं फलितं यस्य विष्टा चाप्यु निमज्जति । मेदुं चोन्मादुशकाश्यां हनिं क्लृषः स उच्यते ॥ Kālyāyana quoted in Dīyabhāṣya. -2 The neuter gender.

क्लृष्यं (अयं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्लृष्यं पुंसो न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्लृष्यं मा स्म रमा पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

क्लृ 1 A. (क्लृवते) To move, go.

क्लृश 1 A. (क्लृशते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

क्लृताकिकं Fermented liquor.

क्लृमं, क्लृमन् *n.* [कु गतो मनिन्] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

क्लृशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

क्लृ ind. 1 Whither, where; क ते न्योन्यं यतनाः क च उ गहनाः कौतुकरसाः U. 6. 33; क-क क्वा when repeated inco-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रजा हृदयप्रमथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क सूर्यप्रभवो भंशः क चारुपविपवा मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6. S. 2.

18. -2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रिष्ट्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (*a*) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (*b*) With a following चिन् it means (1) in some places; परिनग्याः कश्चिद्विद्युदीफलभिदः सूच्यते एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; Ra. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; कश्चिद्रोचरः कश्चिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कश्चित्-कश्चित् (*a*) in one place-in another place, here-here; कश्चिद्गीणादायं कश्चिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (*b*) now-now (referring to time); कश्चित् पथा संचरते सुराणां कश्चित् वनानां पततां कश्चित्च R. 13. 19.

कस्य *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कण 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति योषयतीव हिंडिमः कारिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कणन् H. 2. 86; कणन्मणिपुुरी Amaru. 28; Ra. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); संग indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणिनं, कणः 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. -**नः** A small earthen pot or boiler.

कण 1 P. (कथति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

कथः A decoction, a solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कथनं [कथ्-न्युट्] Boiling, decocting. **कथित** *a.* [कथ्-क्] Boiled, decocted.

काथा [कथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -**Comp.** -**उद्भव** blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचिश्चक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचिश्चकः पाठः

केल् 1 P. (केलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षञ्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षञ्जयति) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षञ्जे) To kill. -1 A. (क्षञ्जे) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण (न) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षण्यते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपतमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to piece) ; (घटुः) हं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणोः R. 11. 72; (with परा, -परि, -पि used in the same sense as क्षण.)

क्षणः, -णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अच्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रमुच्यते स्वो सुसमीन इव हृद् R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. -2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' *i. e.* I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रदो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary,' 'temporary,' 'क्षणत्, क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -**Comp.** -**अंतरे ind.** the next moment, after a little while. -**क्षेपः** a momentary delay. -**दृः** an astrologer. (-**दं**) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-**द्र**) 1. night; क्षणात्पथे क्षणदापातिमः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. **करः**, **पतिः** the moon; Si. 6. 70. **चरः** a night-walker, a demon; साङ्गुहः प्रसुरवि क्षणात्चाराणां R. 13. 75. **अरिचं** night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -**द्युतिः** *f.* ; मकाशा, -प्रभ्र lightning. -**निः** -**श्वासा** the porpoise. -**भंगुर** *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -**मात्रं ind.** for a moment. -**रागिन्** *m.* a pigeon. -**विध्वंसिन्** *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतः A wound, sore.

क्षणन Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याप्तयास्यस्य ण्] Momentary, transient; स्वमेतु क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकरूप क्षणिका प्रतिः H. 1. 66. -**का** Lightning.

क्षणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival -नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p. p.* [क्षण् क] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण्; रक्तप्रतापितभुजः क्षतपिण्डहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 23; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -**तं** 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते महारा निपतर्यभिक्षं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षान्तिवासाद्जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7 क्षारं क्षते मक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; नखं Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril.

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क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युद्यमः R. 2. 53. -**Comp.** -अरि a. victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -जं 1. blood; स क्षिप्तमूलः क्षतजेन रोगः R. 7. 43; Vo. 2. 27. -2. puss, matter. -योनिः f. a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत a. mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -वृत्तिः f. destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. -हरं aloe-wood.

क्षतिः f. [क्षण-क्तिन्] 1 Injury, wounding. -2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्त्रयं क्रियतां पराहतं विभिर्दुस्ताक्षतिः पल्लवः S. 2. 6. -3. (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; दुर्लभं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योपीति का क्षतिः B. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्रं m. [क्षत्रं संज्ञायाम् वृच् Up. 2. 91.] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. -2 An attendant, a door-keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer. -4 A man born of a Śūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. -5 The son of a female slave, (e. g. बिदुर). -6 Brahmā. -7 A fish. -8 One who fights from a chariot. -9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, -त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. -2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युद्यमः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो मुखनेषु रूढा R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; अमंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -3 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. -त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. -2 The rank of a member of the military caste. -3 Wealth. -4 Water. -5 The body. -**Comp.** -अंतका an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism. -2. the duties of a Kshatriya. -पः a governor, satrap. -बंधुः 1. a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. -2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मबंधु.

क्षत्रिय m. A man of the military order.

क्षत्रिया [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापरं जातो वा चः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्ययोर्धो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -य The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. -**Comp.** -धनः (जा) an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. -2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्र् 1 A. (क्षत्रे) Ved. 1 To cut. -2 To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To cover, protect.

क्षत्रं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. -2 Eating.

क्षत्रम् n. [क्षत्र् भक्षिणे मन्ति] 1 Water. -2 Food.

क्षत्र् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -**Caus.** or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. -2 To miss.

क्षत्र् f. Ved. 1 Night. -2 A measure of time. -3 Darkness. -4 Water.

क्षत्रः Water.

क्षत्रणः A Bauddha mendicant. -ञ् 1 Defilement, impurity (अशीच). -2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षत्रणका A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant; नद्यक्षपणके देशे रजका किं करिष्यति Chāp. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षत्रणी 1 An oar. -2 A net.

क्षत्रण्युः An offence.

क्षत्रा [क्षपयति चेटा क्षिणिच् अच्] 1 A night; विगमयत्युक्षत्र एव क्षत्राः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. -2 Turmeric. -**Comp.** -अटः 1. night-talker. -2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षत्राटेः पृथुक्षिणलक्षेः Bk. 2. 30. -अंधय night-blindness. -करः, -नाथः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -वतः a dark cloud. -चरः a demon, goblin.

क्षत्र् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाप्यते, चक्षाम, चक्षाम, क्षात or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो वृषाश्चक्षामिरे सनेताः क्षीरमलाभे न तदात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. -2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bk. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निम्नस्य मे भद्रुनिर्वेः सरैदयं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रा R. 14. 58. -3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. -4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेः रमद्रुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभगकरान् राजा क्षमते स्वसुतानपि H. 2. 107. -5 To oppose, resist. -6 To be competent or able (to do anything); ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षपात-मरकाडमलमंसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षत्राय pot. p. 1 To be borne or endured. -2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षत्र् a. [क्षम-वृच्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षत्र् f. Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम a. [क्षम-अच्] 1 Patient. -2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); सलिनो हि यथादृशौ

रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तपोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हृद्यं न त्वबलं चित्तं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम, निमूलनक्षम &c. -4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तक्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकमक्षमं वेह क्षात्रो धर्म इवाभितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27. -5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमं देशे V. 2; सपःक्षम साधयितु इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. -6 Bearable, endurable. -7 Favourable, friendly. -मं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Battle, war. -मः N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय a. 1 To be borne, patiently borne. -2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षम-अच्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांत कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. -2 The earth. -3 An epithet of Durgā. -**Comp.** -जः the planet Ma'a. -भुक्, -भुजः a king. -क्षमावत् क्षमान्वित क्षमाहृक् a. Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask any one's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमिन् a. (त्री f.) क्षमिन् a. (गी f.) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; काम क्षामयतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. -2 Capable, able.

क्षान्त p. p. [क्षम क्] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. -2 Forgiveness. -3 Borne, endured. -4 Friendly. -ता N. of Siva. -ता The earth.

क्षान्तिः f. [क्षम-मावे-क्तिन्] Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षान्ति-श्रेयश्चक्षेने किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्तु a. [क्षम तुर् वृद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. -तुः A father.

क्षाम्य pot. p. 1 To be borne. -2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर 1 P. [क्षरति, क्षरित] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. -2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. -3 To drop, trickle, ooze. -4 To waste away, wane, perish. -5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽवृत्तेन क्षाति तपः क्षरति विरमयात् Ma. 4. 237. -6 To melt. -7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). -**Caus.** (क्षारयति ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). -**With** -ञि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. [क्षरति स्पन्दं मुखनि वा, क्षर-अच्] 1 Melting away. -2 Moveable. -3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थेः क्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -रः A cloud. -रं 1 Water. -2 The body. -3 Ignorance. -4 The Supreme Being. -5 Cause and effect. -**Comp.** -ज

α. (also क्षरेजं) produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाष्य α. mutable.

क्षरणं [क्षर-भवे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. —2 The act of perspiring; अंगुली-क्षरणसंज्ञकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित p. p. Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षार α. [क्ष-उज्ज्वला वा ०] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. —2 Flowing, oozing. —रः 1 Juice, essence. —2 Treacle, molasses. —3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारमिवासाद्यं जातं तस्यैव दुर्जनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5 18; (क्षारं क्षते सिद्ध्यति &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —रं 1 Black salt. —2 Water. —Comp. —अच्छं सैसल. —अंजनं an alkaline unguent. —अंबु n. an alkaline fluid. —उद्वा, —उद्वाकः, —उद्वाधिः, —समुद्वा: the salt ocean. —कर्दमः 1. a pool of saline mud. —2. N. of a hell. —तेलं oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —त्रयं, त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. —नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. —मृनिः f. —सलिका saline soil; कि-माश्रयं क्षारमृनी माण्ड्या यमदूतिका Udb. —मेलकः an alkaline substance. —रसः a saline flavour. —अदुर्द्ध alkaline earth.

क्षारका [क्ष-ण्वल्] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A waanerman. —5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं, -णा Accusing, especially of adultery. —णं 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. —2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate, traduce, censure; of. आक्षर.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित α. 1 Distilled from saline matter. —2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षाल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ने, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; क्षते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांड-महीमसं नभः Sl. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. —2 To wipe away. —WITH वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल α. Cleaning. washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भवे ल्युट्] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). —2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित p. p. [क्षल्-क्त] 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. —2 Wiped away, required; तथा वृत्तं पापैस्पर्ययति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 8. 28.

क्षवः; क्षवधुः See under क्षु.

क्षत्र α. (त्री f) [क्षत्रय कर्म मावी वा अत्र] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षत्रो धर्मः अित इव तदुं ब्रह्मवोचस्य गुट्टये U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. —त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. —2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gitā thus describes them:—शीर्षं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं दानधीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षत्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षान्त &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षाम α. [क्षि कर्तरि क्] 1 Scorched, singed. —2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोल-माननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षाम Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना मद्भिद्येगेन नूनं 80, 89. —3 Slight, little, small. —4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishnu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction.

—Comp. —आस्यं unwhole-some diet. क्षामन् α. [क्षि-मनिन्] Destructive.

—n. Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामन्त α. Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waite. —2 To rule, govern, be master of. —II. 1, 5, 9 P.

(क्षयति, क्षणति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तद्यज्ञः शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. —2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. —3 To kill, injure. —4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयित्ये Ud. S. 83. —III. 6 P. (क्षियति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. —2 To inhabit.

—3 To remain. —4 To go, move, approach. —Pass. (क्षीयते) To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रतिक्रमणं कायः क्षियमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तवित्तिसूदममनसा मयो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. —Caus. (क्षयति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मधुः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. —2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode; यतनाश्च यमक्षये Ma. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयाकारायणस्य ह Mb. —2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; अनक्षये यद्यति जाटराग्निः Pt. 2. 170; १०

क्षयः [क्षि अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode, termination; निशास्ये यति द्वियैव पांडुनां Ra. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. —4 Pecuniary loss; M. 8. 401. —5 Fall (as of prices). —6 Removal. —7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). —8 Consumption. —9 A disease in general. —10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). —11 Family, race. —12 The house of Yama. —Comp. —कर (also क्षयकर) α. causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction. —2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —युक्तिः f. —योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. —संपर्ह f. total loss, ruin.

क्षयण α. Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. —2 A bay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस्थ n. A dwelling place, habitation.

क्षयिन् α. (णी f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरभयुर्वा क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाभूत्सखि क्षयी R. 17. 71; Ma. 9. 314. —2 Consumptive. —3 Perishable, fragile. —m. The moon.

क्षयिष्णु α. 1 Wasting, decaying. —2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः f. 1 Abode. —2 Going. —3 Destruction. —4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् α. 1 Ruling, a ruler. —2 Dwelling.

क्षित p. p. [क्षि-कर्मणि क्] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. —2 Weakened. —3 Poor, miserable. —क्तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः f. [क्षि निवासि आधारे क्त्] 1 The earth. —2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. —3 Loss, destruction. —4 The end of the world. —5 Wane. —6 A man (Ved.). —Comp. —अदितिः an epithet of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. —कणा दात. —कणः an earth-quake. —क्षिन् m. a king, prince. —जः 1. a tree. —2. an earth-worm. —3. the planet Mars. —4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (—जं) horizon. (—जा) an epithet of Sitā. —तलं the surface of the earth. —देवः a Brāhmana. —धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-ow; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —पालः, —पुत्र m., —रक्षिन् m. a king; sovereign; R. 2. 51. 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. —पुत्रः 1. the planet

Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ
a. dwelling on the earth. -धृत् m. 1.
a mountain; सर्षपक्षितिपूतां नाथ V. 4.
27; (where it means 'a king' also);
Ki. 5. 20; Ra. 6. 26. -2. a king.
-मंडलं the globe. -रंध्रं a ditch,
hollow. -रुह्म m a tree. -वर्धनः m.
a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the
course of the earth', patient behav-
iour. -व्यवासः a cave within the
earth, an underground hole.

शिवन् m. Wind, air.

क्षीण p. p. [क्षि-क्] 1 Thin, emaciat-
ed, waned, become lean, diminished,
worn away, expended; भार्या क्षीणेषु
चित्तेषु (जानायात्) II. 1. 72; so क्षीण-
शरीरं; क्षीणेषु पुण्ये मरत्यलोकं विद्वान्ति. -2
Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4
Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak.
-6 Wasted away, decreased, lost,
diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed;
अक्षीणमक्षिः क्षीणेषुपि नन्दे Mu. 2. 21.
-8 Injured, broken, torn. -Oomp.
-वन्दः the moon on the wane. -यन्
a. reduced to poverty, impoverished.
-याप a. one who is purified
after having suffered the conse-
quences of sin. -युष्य a. one who
has enjoyed all his stock of merit,
and must work to acquire more in
another birth. -मधुर a. slender-
waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a
dilapidated house. (m.) a dove or
pigeon. -विक्रांत a. destitute of
courage or prowess. -वृत्त a. deprived
of the means or support, out of
employ. -शक्ति, -बल a. weakened in
strength, subsided (as a disease);
Pt. 1. 235.

क्षिप्र 5 U. (क्षिप्रोति-क्षिप्रुते, क्षित) To
kill, hurt, injure.

क्षिद्रः [क्षि-र-क्] 1 A disease. -2
The sun. -3 A horn.

क्षिप्र 6 U. (but only P. when pre-
ceded by अवि, प्रति and अति), 4 P.
(क्षिप्रान्ते, क्षिप्रान्ति, क्षित) 1 To throw,
cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let
go (with loc. or sometimes dat.)
मरुद्भ्य इति तु द्वारि क्षिप्रवृत्स्वद्भ्य इत्यपि
Ma. 3. 88; शिलां वा क्षेपयत मयि Mb.;
R. 12. 95; with प्रति also. Bh. 3.
67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put,
on or upon, throw into; सुजमपि
शिरस्यंधः क्षितां धुनोत्सहिंशंकया S. 7.
24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. -3
To fix on, attach to (as a blame);
धृत्य दोषात् क्षिपति II. 2. -4 To cast
or throw off, cast away, rid one-
self of; किं कर्मस्य भरयथा न वपुषि
श्मं न क्षिपयेत् यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5
(a) To take away, destroy; Mal.
1. 17. (b) To kill or slay; केसरी
निद्रुक्षितमृगयूथो मृगधिपः Si. 2. 53.

-6 To reject, disdain. -7 To in-
sult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8.
312, 270; Santi. 3. 10. -8 To
pour on, scatter, strow. -9 To
strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict;
Mal. 4. 8. -WITH पर्यं to bind or
tie up, collect (as hair); (क्षेपंतिं)
पर्याक्षिपत् काञ्चिद्वारबंधं K. 7. 14.

क्षिप्र f. Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23.
3. 9. 27. 57.

क्षिप a. [क्षि-क्] Throwing, striking,
biting -पः 1 Throwing, casting.
-2 Reviling, insulting. -या 1 Send-
ing. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपकः An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपणं [क्षिप् मधि वा० क्यन्] 1 Send-
ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling,
abusing.

क्षिपणः, -णी f. 1 An oar. -2 A
priet. -3 A nut. -4 A weapon. -णिः
A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपणुः [क्षिप्-अनुह्] 1 An archer. -2
A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्य a. [क्षिप्-अण्य] 1 Fragrant,
sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -ण्युः 1
The body. -2 The spring season.
-3 A fragrant smell.

क्षिपतिः (स्ति) Ved. The arm.

क्षित p. p. [क्षि-क्] 1 Thrown,
scattered, buried, cast. -2 Abandon-
ed. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis-
respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted,
mad; (see क्षिप्). -श्रा Night. -धं A
wound caused by shooting. -Oomp.
-इक्षुः a mad dog. -चित्त a. dis-
tracted in mind, absent-minded.
-देह a. prostrating the body, lying
down.

क्षितिः f. [क्षि-क्त्वि] 1 Throwing,
sending forth. -2 Explaining a hid-
den meaning (such as solving
riddles).

क्षिमु a. 1 Throwing casting. -2
Killing; रक्षोगणं क्षिमु Bk. 2. 21; Si.
16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप a. [क्षि-र-क्] (oocompar. क्षेपियम्;
superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow).
-2 Quick, speedy. -धं 1 A measure
of time = $\frac{1}{15}$ of a Mahūrta. -2 The
part of the hand between the thumb
and the forefinger. -धं ind. Quickly,
speedily, immediately; विनाशं व्रजति
क्षिपमापाननिवांसि Ma. 3. 179;
Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -Oomp.

-कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.
क्षेपः [क्षि-र-क्] 1 Throwing, tossing,
casting, moving about, movement
(of limbs); कुक्षेपात्तुयम् Me. 47;
युक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशो Kn. 3. 60. -2 A
throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching.
-4 Depression; striking down. -5
Transgressing. -6 Passing away
time; कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay, dilatori-
ness. -8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति

वेदंश्वः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपे. -9 Disre-
spect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughti-
ness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke
(of an oar &c.). -13 Laying on (as
a paint &c.), besmearing. -14 (in
arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक a. [क्षिप्-पुह्] 1 A thrower, send-
er. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a
passage). -3 Abusive, disrespectful.
-कः 1 A spurious or interpolated
passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपणं [क्षिप् ल्युट्] 1 Throwing, cast-
ing, sending, directing &c. -2 Spend-
ing (as time). -3 Omitting. -4
Abusing. -5 A sling. -णिः, -णी
f. 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing.
-3 A sling or any instrument with
which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय a. [क्षिप्-अनीयर्] To be
thrown or cast. -थं A sling, any
instrument for casting missiles,
stones &c.

क्षेपिमन् m. Great velocity, speed.

क्षेपु a. A thrower, oaster, sender.

क्षेप्य a. To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste,
decay. -2 An impropriety, offence
against established customs (आचार-
भेद); the following is an instance;
स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पद्मातिं ग-
मयति Sk.

क्षिब् 1, 4 P. (क्षेवति or क्षीयति)
To eject from the mouth, vomit,
spit out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति-ते) To kill, in-
jure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound in-
distinctly.

क्षीजनं [क्षीज् मधि ल्युट्] The whistl-
ing of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीव, क्षीव See क्षीव, क्षीव.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते
तमिभ्रा वर्जयत्पपः S. 6. 27. -2 The
milky juice or sap of trees, exuda-
tion; resin; ये तर्क्षीरनसुतिसुरभयो वक्षिणन
प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water.
-Oomp. -अद्वा an infant, a sucking
child. -आद्यः the sea of milk. °जः 1.
the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar
produced at the churning of the sea.
-3. an epithet of Seaba. -4. a pearl.
°जं sea-salt. °जानया an epithet of
Lakshmi. -आहः the pine tree. -उब्धः
the sea of milk; क्षीरोब्धेलेव सफेनपुजा
Ku. 7. 26. °तनयः, °नन्दना the moon.
°तनया, °सुता an epithet of Lakshmi.
-उब्धि = क्षीरोब्ध q. v. above.
-ऊर्ध्वः a wave of the sea
of milk; R. 4. 27. -ओदनः rice
boiled with milk. -ऊठः, ऊठकः a
young child (having milk in the
throat); त्वया तर्क्षीरकूटेन प्राप्तमारण्य-
कं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. -ऊं ००-

agulated milk. —दात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, —निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीर-निधासि R. 1. 12. —धेनुः *f.* a milk cow. —नीरं 1. water and milk. —2. milk-like water. —3. a faat embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Ustnara. (—णं, —नं) drinking milk. (—णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —धृत *a.* supported by milk (as a Gopāla). —वारिः, —वारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः *f.* inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees स्वर्गाद्य, उडुंबर, अम्बय and मधुक. —2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः oream, the skim of milk. —सद्यः the sea of milk. —सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकर्य स्वाकृतं यद्वि पलायनं त्वया Ubd. —रिगर *a.* noxious with milky julee or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्फटिका a precious stone. —स्वामिन *m.* a commentator on the Amarkosa. —हिंडीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk. क्षीरिण *a.* 1 Milky. —2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावाः Mk. 10. 60. क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीव् 1, 4 P. [क्षीवति क्षीव्यते] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. —2 To spit, eject from the mouth. क्षीव *a.* Excited, drunk, intoxicated; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयामुतेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरभ्रकृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो दृःक्षासनासुजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षीति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयति सरोपता निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि जुक्षुवे युगाक्षर Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. —2 To cough.

क्ष्वः [क्षु मावादी अ्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough.

क्ष्वकं A kind of pot-herb. —विकार 1 A species of rice. —2 A woman.

क्ष्वधुः [क्षु-अधुच्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough. —3 Irritation of the throat. —4 Sore throat.

क्ष्व् *f.*, क्षुतं-ता, -तिः *f.* A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. —2 A lion.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षु below.

क्षुद् 7 U. (क्षुणात्ते, क्षुचे, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot). bruise, pound down; क्षुण्णसि सपान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते नं व्याशिषताक्षौतु पाद्वैतैतयाचिद्वदन 15. 43, 17. 66. —2 To move, be agitated (A.) —WITH प to crush, bruise, pound; मित्रघनस्य मयुक्षौव गव्यामं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण *p. p.* [क्षुद्-क्] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. —2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. —3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. —4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्जनक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146; अ? unusual; Mā. 3. —5 Violated (a vow). —6 Exercised, practised, skilful. —7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. —8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् *a.* penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुद् *f.* Grinding, crushing. क्षुद् Flour, meal.

क्षुब्ध *a.* [क्षुद्-कर्त्तरि र्ह्] (compar. क्षौर्विष्णु; superl. क्षौदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. —2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुब्धेति नूनं जरणं म-पके Ka. 1. 12 —3 Wicked. —4 Cruel. —5 Poor, indigent. —6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. —7 Diminutive, short. —8 Trifling, insignificant. —9 Unimportant, minor. —शः 1 A small particle of rice. —2 A bee or wasp. —शः 1 A bee. —2 A fly or gnat. —3 A woman maimed or crippled. —4 A quarrelsome woman. —5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उप-सृष्टा इव क्षुब्धाधिष्ठितभवना K. 107. —6 A base or despicable woman. —7 A dancing girl. —न्त्वं Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp.

—अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंशः the small cavity of the heart. —उलूकः a small owl. —कुंडुः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone. —कुटं a mild form of leprosy. —चं-दिका 1. small bell. —2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood. —जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —दंशिका a small gadfly. —बुद्धि *a.* low minded, mean. —रसाः honey. —रोगा a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Su-ruta). —शंखाः a small conch-shell. —सुवर्णं low or bad gold, i. e. brass. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता-त्वं Smallness, insignificance. क्षुद्रल *a.* Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals). क्षुद्रिका 1. A small gadfly. —2 Small bells (for ornaments). क्षौन्त् *m.* A pebble, implement for grinding.

क्षौव् [क्षुद्-वच्] 1 Pounding, grinding. —2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. —3 Any ground substance, flour. —4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp. —क्षम *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षौवस् *n.* [क्षुद्-अवच्] Water. क्षौदित *a.* [क्षुद्-णिच् क्] Pounded, ground. —न्तं 1 Powder, duet. —2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षौदिमन् *m.* Minuteness, smallness. क्षुध् 4 P. (क्षुधयति, क्षुधय) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुध् *f.*, क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुध Ma. 7. 134. 4. 187. —2 Food. —Comp. —अन्वित, —आर्त, —आविष्ट *a.* afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम *a.* emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29. —वि-पासित *a.* hungry and thirsty. —नि-वृत्तिः *f.* cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधाल *a.* Hungry. क्षुधित *a.* Hungry : R. 2. 39. क्षुधुनः *N.* of a savage race, the Mlechchhas.

क्षुध् *A* tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुभ् 1 A, 4, 9 P. (क्षोभते, क्षुभ्यति, क्षुम्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुभ) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाहृद् इव क्षुभ्यन् Bk 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. —2 To be unsteady. —3 To tumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुब्ध *f.* Ved. A blow, push. क्षुभ *a.* [क्षुभ्-क्] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित *a.* 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाप्रलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2. —2 Afraid —3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. —2 Disturbed. —3 Afraid. —च्यः 1 A churning stick; क्षोभैव मंदिर-क्षुब्धक्षुभितभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षोभः [क्षुभ्-वच्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभ, &c. —2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. —3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; क्षोक° U. 3. 3. 29, स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमभावाः R. 7. 3; अर्थेन्द्रिय-क्षोभमयुग्मनः पुनर्भक्षित्वावद्विगृह्यं Ku. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभास्वतिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 30.

क्षोभणं [क्षुभ्-णिच् ल्यट्] Agitating, disturbing. —णः 1 One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. —2 An epithet of (a) Vieṣṇu, (b) Siva.

क्षुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. —2 The indigo plant.

क्षुर 6 P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut, scratch. —2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरा [क्षुर-क्] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 292. —2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. —3 The hoof of a cow or horse. —4 An arrow. —5 The

foot of a bedstead. -**0omp.** -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**क्रिय** the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. -**चतुष्टयं** the four things necessary for shaving. -**धानं**, -**भाहं** a razor-case. -**धार** *a.* as sharp as a razor. -**यः** 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-abeo-shaped head; १ क्षुरपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of bee, a weeding-apade. -**मद्विन्**, -**हुडिन्** *m.* a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् *m.* A barber.

क्षुल *m.* Small, little. -**0omp.** -**तात** the younger brother of one's father; *of.* खुल.

क्षुलक *a.* 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young. -**कः** A small shell.

क्षेत्र [क्षि-द्व] 1 A field, ground, soil; **क्षीयते** बालिशस्यापि सस्त्रक्षयतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमस्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; Bb. 1. 77; Me. 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रचन-पिष्टुनं कौरवं तद्वज्रेयाः Me. 48; Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; **अपि** नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्षणक्षेत्र-संभवात् स्यात् S 1; Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो य विद्विष्यति क्षेत्रास्यंतरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town. -12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -**0omp.** -**अधिदेवता** the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -**ज्य-जीवः**, -**करः**, -**कृत्** *m.* a cultivator, peasant. -**गणितं** geometry. -**गत** *a.* geometrical. -**उपपत्तिः** *f.* geometrical proof. -**ज** *a.* 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-**ज**) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. -**जात** *a.* b. gotten on the wife of another. -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1 knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (-**ज्ञ**) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12. 12. -2. the Supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5. a form of Siva. -6. a witness. (-**ज्ञा**) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgā at a festival. -**पतिः** a land-owner, a landlord. -**पदं** a place sacred to a deity. -**पालः** 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2.

a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. -**फलं** the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -**भक्तिः** *f.* the division of a field. -**भूमिः** *f.* cultivated land. -**राशिः** quantity represented by geometrical figures. -**विद्** *a.* = क्षेत्रज्ञ *q. v.* (-*m.*) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. -3. the soul. -**व्यवहारः** 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. -**स्थ** *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) [क्षेत्रमस्यय दत्] Relating to a field. -**कः** 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्र-इनि] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -*m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. -3. The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* [क्षेत्र-व] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; **क्षेत्रीयं** क्षेत्रियो येन मरुपपातीति सोऽप्यपीत् Bk. 4. 32. -**चं** 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (*pl.*) The surrounding parts of any place. -**यः** 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीकृ 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेप &c. See under क्षि.

क्षेम *a.* [क्षि म् उप. 1. 138] 1 Con-fering happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा एणे हृद्यस्तस्ते क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy. -**मः**, -**मं** 1 Peace, happiness, ease, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेम मदेवमातृकाशिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैद्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (*पृच्छेत्*) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचरणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षेमण ब्रज बांधवात् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; *of.* योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-places. -8 A star, asteriam (*नक्षत्र*). -**मः** A kind of perfume. -**मा** An epithet of Durgā. -**0omp.** -**कर**, -**कार** (*also* क्षेमंकर) *a.* propitions, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (*णी* *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम् *a.* [क्षेमाय सधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lively,

prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -**स्थः** An epithet of Siva.

क्षे 1 P. [क्षायते, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेयं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, alenderness.

क्षेत्रं [क्षेत्रणां समूहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षेत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षेयं Quickness, speediness.

क्षीर *a.* (*यी* *f.*) [क्षीरं संस्कृत उच्] Milky.

क्षीरः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, **क्षोणी** *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद् See under क्षु.

क्षोभ &c. See under क्षु.

क्षोमः, -**मं** [क्षु-मन्] A room on the top of a house. -**मं** Woven silk.

क्षोणिः, -**णी** *f.* See क्षोण. -**0omp.** -**माक्षीरः** the ocean. -**सुख** *m.*, -**पतिः** a king. -**सूत्** *m.*, -**धरः** a mountain.

क्षोत्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -**द्व** 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षोत्रपवलेरिव R. 4. 63. -4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -**0omp.** -**जं** wax. -**धातुः** a kind of mineral substance (*माक्षिक*). -**मेहः** the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षोत्रेयं Wax.

क्षोम *a.* [क्षु-मन् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. -**मः**, -**मं** 1 Silken cloth woven silk; क्षोमं केनचिद्विद्वुपाद्भुतवणा मांगहयमधि-भुक्तं S. 4. 4; क्षोमांतरितमेखले (*शंके*) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. -**मं** 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. -**मी** Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. -**री** A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षु 2 P. (*क्षीति*, *क्षुत*) To whet, sharpen. -**WITH** सं (*Atm.*) to sharpen (*fig.* also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्षुत *a.* [*क्षु-क्त*] Whetted, sharpened.

क्षोत्र Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (*पुत्रं*) **क्ष्मा** लंभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षे-पस्य भरवथान न चपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येव-यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (*In math.*) The number 'one' -**0omp.** -**जः** the planet Mars. -**यः**, -**पतिः**, -**सुख** *m.* a king; कवि क्ष्मापतिः Git. 1; ब्रह्मानाथ

परि द्विमायाः Pt. 1. 155. —भृत् *m.* a king or mountain.

द्विमायू 1 A. (द्विमायते, द्विमायित) To shake, tremble ; चद्विमाये च मही Bk. 14. 21 ; 17. 73.

द्विमील 1 P. (द्विमीलति) To wink, close the eyelids.

द्विविह्व 1 U. (द्विविह्वति-ते, द्विविह्वे or द्विविह्वित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly ; Ms. 4. 64.

द्विविह्व 1 A., द्विविह्व 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. -2 To emit,

sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c.; exude. -With प्र to murmur, hum ; Bk. 7. 103.

द्विविष्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. -2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

द्विवेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Difficult to be approached. -द्विः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Venom, poison; मृगदोषो दुषो यद्द्विवेडादिवेद्वरः । शिरसा श्लाघते पूषे परं कठे नियच्छति Subhāsh. -3 Moistening. -4 Abandonment. -5 An inarticulate sound

--हा 1 The roaring of a lion. -2 A war-cry, war-whoop. -3 A bambco. द्विवेदनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling. -2 A hissing pronunciation.

द्विवेदितः-तं 1 Humming, murmuring. -2 A growl, roar. -3 The roaring of a lion. -4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

द्विवेल 1 P. (द्विवेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To play. -3 To go, move. -4 To shake, tremble.

द्विवेला, द्विवेलिका, द्विवेलितं, द्विवेलयं Play, jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky ; खं केन्द्रबोसपर इषाकमिनु मवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 ; यावाद्दिरः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72 ; Ms. 9. -2 Heaven. -3 Organ of sense. -4 A city. -5 A field. -6 A cypher. -7 A dot, an anusvāra. -8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole ; Ms. 9. 43. -9 An aperture of the human body ; (of which there are 9, i. e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation) ; खानि चैव स्पृशेदाद्भिः Ms. 2. 60, 53 ; 4. 144 ; Y. 1. 20 ; cf. Ku. 3. 50. -10 A wound. -11 Happiness, pleasure. -12 Talo. -13 Action. -14 Knowledge. -15 Brahman. -16 The glottis (in anatomy). -17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. —खा 1 A well, fountain. -2 A river. —खम्प —अडा (खेस्टः) 1 a planet. -2. Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपमा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1. a meteor. -2. a planet. —उल्कः the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgā. —कुतलः N. of Siva. —खोल्क 'sky-meteor,' N. of the sun. —आदित्यः a form of the sun. —नाः *a.* [खे आकाशे गच्छति गच्छे] moving in the air. (-गः) 1. a bird ; अधुनीत खगः स नैकथा तद्धं N. 2. 2 ; Ms. 12. 63. -2. air, wind ; तमांतीष यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्धेनान्खगः Mb. -3. the sun. -4. a planet ; *e. g.* आपोक्लिमे यदि खगाः स किंलुद्वारः Tv. -5. a grasshopper. -6. a deity. -7. an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garuda. —अंतका

a hawk, falcon. *अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. °आत्मनः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. °इन्द्रः, °इश्वरः, °पतिः epithets of Garuda. °वती *f.* the earth. °स्थानं 1. the hollow of a tree. -2. a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā. —गतिः *f.* 1. flight in the air. -2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (-गः) a bird. (खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोलः the celestial sphere. °विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (-रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. -2. a cloud. -3. the sun. -4. the wind. -5. a demon. -6. an aerial spirit. -7. a Gandharva or Vidyādhara. -8. a planet. -9. mercury or quicksilver. -10. a sign of the zodiac. (-री *i. e.* खेचरी) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. -2. an epithet of Durgā. —चारिन् *a.* moving in the air (-मः) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —उषोतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —घोतः 1. a fire-fly ; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभो विद्युत्प्रभेयुर्दिव Me. 81. -2. the sun. —घातनः the sun. —ध्रुवः a rocket ; सुसुचुः खध्रुवान् Bk. 3. 5 —परगः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility ; of. the four impossibilities stated in this verse :—सद्यन्त्यामसि स्नातः शशङ्क्यगध्रुवरं । एष

व्याप्तो वाति सपुष्पकृतशेखरः Sobhāsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रंतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मूतिः an epithet of Siva. —वारि *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —वायवः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेशय) *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरिरं a celestial body. —श्वसा wind, air. —समुत्थ, —संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्तिके the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खखल् 1 P. (खखलति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खखसट *a.* Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खखखरः A beggar's staff.

खखगडः A kind of reed.

खखकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खख् 1. 1, 9 P. (खखति, खखनाति, खखित) 1 To come forth, appear. -2 To be born again. -3 To purify. -II. 10 U. (खखयति, खखित) 1 To fasten, bind. -2 To set, inlay.

खखित *p. p.* [खख-क्त] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with ; शकुंतलीदखखितं विद्युज्जटांमंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp. ; मणिं, रत्नं ; Māl. 8. 10.

खख् 1 P. (खखति, खखित) To churn, agitate.

खखः [खख-अच्] 1 A churning-stick. -2 Agitating, churning. -3

ladle or spoon. —ज 1 A Churning-stick, ladle. —2 The hand with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिका A ladle or spoon.

खजर्षं Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज् 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः विप्रासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज् a. [खंज्-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पाद्वेन खंजः Sk.; Ma. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः —खलः the wag-tail.

खंजक a. Limping, lame.

खंजकः [खंज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोद्वरखलितखंजनयगमिष शरदि तद्वारं Gtt. 11; नेत्रे खंजनपंजने S. D.; एको हि खंजनधरां नलिनांबुलरथः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रत the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनका A wag-tail; (also खंजिका In this sense).

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ma. 5. 14 : Y. 1. 174; Amara. 99.

खद् 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खट् [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A hatchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खाहकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट्(ड)किका A side-door, window. खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट् 10 P. (खटयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead. —2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाकः —शी The civet-cat.

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bedstead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टु [खट्-क्त्; cf. Up. 1. 150]

1 A bedstead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Mā. 5. 4, 23. —2. N. of Diltpa. —धर, धृत an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन m. an epithet of Siva. —आगत, —आरूढ a. 1. lying on bed. —2. low, vile. —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्टायति Den. P. To use as a couch. Si. 2. 77.

खट्टाकः, खट्टिका A small bedstead.

खट्ट् See खट्ट्.

खट्टः 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खट्टिका, खट्टे Chalk.

खट्टुः —हुः m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खट्टुः [खट्ट्-भेदन् गृ [Up. 1. 121]

1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं परामृश्य &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; B. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —हुँ Iron. —Comp.

—आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आह्वः a rhinoceros. —कोशा a scabbard. —धरा a swordman. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. —2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; cf. असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —बन्धः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9. ad loc.

खट्टगारिडः 1 A shield. —2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधार.

खट्टुवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. —2 A butcher. —3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खट्टिन a. (—नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhino os. —2 An epithet of Siva.

खट्टीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड् 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सोहादौ शकटं खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. —2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडिते तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. —3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; श्रीभिः कश्य न खंडितं ध्रुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. —4 To disturb. —5 To cheat.

खंड a. [खंड्-वच्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; वैष्णुकुलं Pt. 2. a temple in ruins. —2 Having chasm-gaps or breaks. —3 Defective, del. client. —हुः, —हुँ 1 A break, chasm-gap, fissure, fracture. —2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; विद्वाः काविमस्वखंडमेकं Me. 30; काष्ठ°, मोस° &c. —3 A section of a work, chapter. —4

Multitude, an assemblage, group; तदखंडस्य K. 23; Mā. 5. 23, 8. 10. —5 A term in an equation. —हुः 1 Candied sugar. —2 A flaw in a jewel

—हुँ 1 A kind of salt. —2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial,' 'incomplete'). —Comp.

—अञ्ज 1. scattered clouds. —2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलिः 1. a measure of oil. —2. a pond or lake. —3. a woman

whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कषा a short tale. —कर्मः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. —2. sweet potato. —कौस्यं a small poem, such as

the मेघदूत; it is thus defined; खंडकायं भवेत् काव्यस्वीकृताशास्त्रि च S. D. 564.

—जः a kind of sugar. —धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva; महेस्वर्ये लीलाजनितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1;

यनेन जगत्सु खंडपरशुर्वो हरः खण्डयते Mv. 2. 33. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. —3 An epithet of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Parasurāma —3 of Rāhu. —4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —पलयः 1.

a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. —2. a quarrel. —संडल a. gibbous, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —सोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —विकारः sugar. —शकरं candied sugar.

—शीला a loose, woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक a. [खंड्-वच्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः —कं A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. —2 One who has no nails. —Comp. —आलु n. sweet potato.

खंडन a. [खंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. —2 Destroying, anni-

hilating ; स्मरणसंज्ञनं मन शिरसि मंडनं Gt. 10 ; भ्रज्जसंज्ञन 12. -नं 1 Breaking or cutting. -2 Biting ; injuring, hurting ; अधरोष्ठसंज्ञनं Pt. 1 ; घटय भुजसंज्ञनं जनय रससंज्ञनं Gt. 10 ; Ch. P. 12 ; बर्हिनेन कृतसंज्ञनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. -3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love) -4 Interrupting ; रससंज्ञनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. -5 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting (in argument) ; N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Diameasal.

संज्ञनीय, संज्ञयित्य *pot. p.* 1 To be broken ; frangible, brittle. -2 Destructible. -3 Refutable &c.

संज्ञला, -लं A piece.
संज्ञशस् *ind.* 1 To piece, into fragments ; कृ to cut into pieces. -2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

संज्ञिका [संज्ञ-अरत्यर्थे ढ्र] 1 A sugar-boiler. -2 Pease. -3 The armpit. -का 1 The food of pease. -2 A kind of air or tone (in music).

संज्ञित *p. p.* [संज्ञ-क्त] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. -2 Destroyed, annihilated. lost, decayed ; संज्ञित च वचुनि Bh. 3. 33. -3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned ; संज्ञित-युषनिदिलारं Gt. 8 -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him ; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit ; R. 5. 67 ; M. 39. She is thus described :—पार्थमेति प्रियोयथा अन्यसंभोगविहिनः । सा संज्ञितेति कथिता धीरिरीर्ष्याकथायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned ; Mk. 2.

संज्ञिन् *a.* [संज्ञ-इनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. -2 Divided. -नी The earth.

संज्ञीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

संज्ञय *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. -2 Destructible.

संज्ञ 1 P. (संज्ञति, संज्ञित) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

संज्ञिरा [संज्ञ-किर] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu ; Y. 1. 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The moon. -Comp. -कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. -पत्रिका, -पत्री a sensitive plant. -सारः catechu.

संज्ञिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

संज्ञ 1 U. (संज्ञतिने, संज्ञतः *pass.* संज्ञते or संज्ञते) 1 To dig up, delve, excavate ; संज्ञत्ताखुलि सिंहट Pt. 3. 17 ; M. 2. 218 ; R. 1. 17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury.

संज्ञक *a.* [संज्ञ-कु] 1 Digging, dividing. -2 A digger, excavator. -का 1 A minor. -2 A house-breaker. -3 A rat. -4 A mine.

संज्ञनं [संज्ञ-त्यु] 1 Digging, excavating. -2 Burying.

संज्ञिः, -नी *f.* [संज्ञ-इ वा ङीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels) ; R. 17. 66 ; 18. 22 ; Mu. 7. 31. -2 A cave.

संज्ञिन् *a.* A digger, ditcher.

संज्ञित्रं [संज्ञ-इत्] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

संज्ञित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

संज्ञित्रिन् *a.* Ved. produced by digging ; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

संज्ञत *p. p.* 1 Dog up, excavated, bored ; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. -सं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat ; Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. -ता An artificial pond. -Comp. -यूः *f.* a moat, ditch. -रूपकारः a potter.

संज्ञतकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. --कं A moat, ditch.

संज्ञति *f.* Digging, excavating.

संज्ञत्रं 1 A spade. -2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

संज्ञनं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -Comp. -उदका the cocoa-nut tree.

संज्ञक *a.* (निद्र *f.*) [संज्ञ-कु] One who digs, a miner.

संज्ञिः *f.* A mine.

संज्ञिकाः, -कं A hole in a wall, breach.

संज्ञिलः A house-breaker.

संज्ञय *a.* To be dug or excavated. --यं A ditch, moat.

संज्ञपूरः 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

संज्ञ *a.* (opp. सुदु, इलक्षण, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict, R. 8. 9 ; स्मरः संज्ञः खलः कातः K&V 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp edged ; वेदि संज्ञनयनशरपारं Gt. 10. -7 Hot ; संज्ञाशुः &c. -8 Cruel. --रः 1 An ass ; M. 2. 210 ; A. 115, 120, 8. 370 ; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (*a*) Śhrya, (*b*) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma ; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -अब्दाङ्कुरका lapla lazuli. -कुषी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -कोणः, -कणः the francoline partridge.

—कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. —पुष्ट, -नेष्ट a stable for asses. —णसू, -णस *a.* sharp-nosed. —पुष्टं a lotus. —पुष्टा the opposite-leaved fig-tree. —दूषणः the thorn apple. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon संज्ञ. —नादः the braying of an ass. —नालः a lotus. —पात्र an iron vessel. —पादादयः the wood-apple. —पालः a wooden vessel. —प्रियः a pigeon. —यानं a donkey-cart. —ज्ञद्वः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. —शाला a stable for asses. —स्वर wild jasmine.

संज्ञिका Powdered musk.

संज्ञिधम, -य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

संज्ञि A she-ass. -Comp. —जंबा an epithet of Siva. —वृषः a jackass.

संज्ञालिकः 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow. -4 A pillow.

संज्ञ *a.* [संज्ञ-कु रश्मिदिशः] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Cruel. -4 Deprived of prohibited things. —रुः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 Siva. -6 Liking for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. —रुः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband (पतिवरा कथा Sk.).

संज्ञ 1 P. [संज्ञति, संज्ञित] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour.

संज्ञनं Scratching.

संज्ञिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

संज्ञुः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattura tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

संज्ञुरं Silver.

संज्ञुः *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

संज्ञूरः [Up. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. —रि The date-tree ; R. 4. 57.

संज्ञूरकः A scorpion.

संज्ञ 1 P. [संज्ञि] To bite, sting.

संज्ञरः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar. pot sherd. -6 An umbrella. —रं = संज्ञरि q. v.

संज्ञरिका, संज्ञरि A kind of collyrium.

संज्ञदं [संज्ञति, संज्ञित] 1 To go, move-go towards. -2 To be proud.

संज्ञ (र्थ) *a.* [संज्ञ-अब्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. --र्थः, —र्थे 1 A large number (10,000,000,000). -2 N. of one of the treasures of

Kubera. -Comp. —शाख a. dwarf-ish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -ट [खर्व-ऋट्] 1 A market-town. —2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्वु (खु)जं The water-melon.

खल 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. —2 To gather, collect.

खला, लं [खल-अच्] 1 A threshing-floor ; Ms. 11. 17, 115 ; Y. 2. 282.

—2 Earth, soil. —3 Place, site. —4 A heap of dust. —5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. —6 A mill. —7 A contest, battle. —लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain ; (also a.) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean ; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मंत्रोपाधवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāp. 26 ; शिष्यप्र-

तोऽप्यतिथिषमः खल इति न सुधा चर्वति विद्वांसः । यद्यं न कुलहेपी स कुलहेपी पुनः पिशुनः ॥ Vās. ; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. —2 The sun. —3 The thorn-apple.

[खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परीक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं द्यूतकारः Mk. 2.]. -Comp. —उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. —धाम्यं a threshing-floor. —पूः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. —मूर्तिः quicksilver. —संसर्गः keeping company with wicked man.

खलिन a. Having sediment. —m. N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)नः,-नं The bit of a bridle ; Si. 3. 60.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः,-कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. —2 Ill-treating ; Sānti. 1. 25. —3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी,-वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति a. Bald-headed, bald ; युव-खलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः,-ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake ; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमटयां पचति तिल-खलिभिर्नश्चदनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100.

खल ind. A particle implying :— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed ; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति S. 4. 14 ; अनुत्सेका खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1 ; न खलुन्नित्यैव रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. —2 Entreaty, conciliation (' pray ') न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10 ; न खलु न खलु सुद्युते साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. —3 Inquiry ; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो-युः V. 3. (= किं अभिक्रुद्धो युः) ; न खलु विदित्वास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाण-क्यहतकेन Mu. 2 ; न खलुयस्या पिताकिना गमिता सोपि सुहृतां गतिं Ku. 4. 24. —4

Prohibition (with gerunds) ; निर्धा-रितेषु लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. —5 Reason (for) ; न विद्वीयं काठिना खलु खियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विशाद or dejection) ; विधिना जन एष वंचितस्यवधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. —6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. —7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् m. Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्या [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खलुः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. —2 A pit. —3 Leather. —4 The Chātaka bird. —5 A leather water-bag. —6 A canal, trench. —ह्यी Shooting pain in the extremities.

खलिका A frying-pan.

खलि (ली) ट a. Bald-headed.

खलवाट a. Bald, bald-headed ; खलवारो विषसेखरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90 ; Vikr. 18. 99.

खलू 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. —2 To purify.

खलः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (also written खल).

खलारिः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खल 1 P. (खलति) To injure, hurt, kill.

खलपः 1 Anger. —2 Violence, cruelty.

खलसः 1 Itch, scab —2 N. of a country ; see खल.

खलतिलः Poppy.

खलुचिः f. An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound) ; वैषाकरणखलुचिः ' a bad grammarian ', ' one who has forgotten it '.

खलखलः Poppy. —Comp. —रसः opium.

खलजिकः Fried grain.

खल (त्) ind. The sound made in clearing the throat ; खलुक्त्वा to clear the throat.

खलटः -टा, -टिका-टी f A bier, a bed-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खलटिः [खट् वा इत्] 1 A bier. —2 A scar. —3 Caprice, whim.

खलङ्ग a. Relating to a rhinocerce.

खलङ्ग The state of having fractures or gaps.

खलङ्गः Sugar candy. —चं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to

Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Kṛishna. —Comp. —प्रस्यः N. of a town.

खलङ्गिकः, खलङ्गिकः [खलङ्ग-उत् सं-डत्] A confectioner.

खातः खात्र See under खत्.

खाद् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) 1 To eat, devour, feed ; to prey upon, bite ; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति वृष्टमांसं H. 1. 81 ; खादमांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53 ; Bk. 6. 6 ; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101 ; 15. 35. —2 To hurt.

खाद् a. Eating, devouring. —दः 1 Eating, consuming. —2 Food.

खादक a. (दिका f.) [खद्-ण्वल्] Eating, consuming. —कः 1 A debtor. —2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोचना [खादत मोदथाभिति सततं ग-त्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad ; cf. " Eat, drink and be merry " ; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता ; of. P. II. 1. 72.

खादना [खाद-करणे -ल्युट्] A tooth. —नं 1 Eating, chewing. —2 Food.

खादक a. (की f.) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य a. Eatable. —द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर a (री f.) [खदिर(स्वेदं, अण्) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree ; खादिरं यूपं कुर्वीत ; Ms. 2. 45 —रः Catechu.

खारः,-रिः -री f. A measure of grain equal to 16 dropas. —रि A scar.

खारि (री) क a. Equal to r sown with a khārī of grain.

खारिपच a. Cooking a Khārī by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खालस्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक a. Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (री f.). —2 The foot of a bed-stead.

खिद् 1 P. (खदति, खेटत) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. —2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खिटित a. Terrified, scared.

खिद् 1. 6 P. (खिदति, खिज्) To etrike, press-down, afflict. —11. 4, 7 A. (खियते, खिंते, खिज्) To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted ; S. 5. 7 ; स पुरुषो यः खियते नैन्द्रियैः H. 2. 141 overpowered ; किं नाम मांयं खियते गुरुः Ve. 1 ; Sānti. 3. 7 ; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. —Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. —2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिन्न p. p [खिद्-क] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffer-

ing pain; युक्तः खेदं खिले मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अनंगनाणत्रण-खिन्नमानसः Gtt. 3. -2 Fatigued, exhausted; खिलः खिलः शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य गताति पत्र Me. 13, 38; तयोपि-वारजलिखिलहस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

खेदः [खिद्-भावे षच्] 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितसु-ग्नान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् U. 1. 24; अध्व-खेदं नयेयाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. -3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. -4 Distress, sorrow; युक्तः खेदं खिले मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. -दा Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं 1 Lassitude, languor. -2 Exhaustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, distress. -5 Poverty.

खेदित a. 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिन् a. 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2 Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खेदिन् 1 An ascetic. -2 A panper. -3 The moon. -4 An epithet of Indra.

खिन्नः [खिद् दैन्ये षच्] 1 A poor man, a panper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः—लं [खिल्-क] 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert or bare soil; a desert, waste. -2 A gap, vacant place. -3 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement in general. -5 A compendium. -6 Vacuity. -7 Remainder. —लः N. of Brahmā and of Viahva. [खिल is often used in combination with सू and कृ; (1) खिलीयू (a) to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीयूते विमानानां तला-पातभयात्पापे Kn. 2. 45. (b) to be rendered impracticable or stopped; प्रजागराखिलीयूतस्तस्याः स्वप्न भगमगमः S. 6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्र-तिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.]

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुन् 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुद् 10 P. (खोद्यति) To break in pieces, divide, cut up.

खुदकः The ankle-joint.

खुह 1 A. (खुहते) 1 To break in pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर 6 P. (खुरति) To scratch, cut, break in pieces.

खुंगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर-क] 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; his. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume.

-3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bedstead. -Comp. -आपाता, -क्षेपः a kick.

-गस, -गस a. flat-nosed. -पद्वी a horse's foot-marks. -प्रः an arrow with a semi-circular head; see धुरप्र. -ग्यासः prints of hoof; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अश्वप्रयोग-खुरलीकलहे गणानां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्पतन-खुरलीकेलिजनितान् 5. 5.

खुराकः,—का [खुर-आकर] An animal in general.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु (खू)ई 1 A. (खु-खुदते) To play.

खुल्लु a. Small, little, mean, low; see सुद. -Comp. -तातः a father's younger brother.

खुल्लमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेद् 10 P. (खेदयति &c.) To eat, consume.

खेट्ट a. [खे अटति, अट्-अच्; खिद्-अच् वा] Having a weapon, armed. -टः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. -2 Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarāma. -4 A horse. -टः,—टं 1 Hunting, chase. -2 A shield. -टं 1 Grass. -2 Hide, skin. (N. B. At the end of comp.

खेट expresses 'defectiveness' or 'deterioration,' and may be rendered by 'miserable,' 'low,' 'vile,' 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेटं a miserable town.)

खेसुट्ट See under ख.

खेटका 1 A small village, hamlet.—का, —क 1 A shield. -2 The club of Balarāma.

खेटिन् m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2 A citizen.

खेटितानः,—लः A minstrel, whose business it is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing (वेतालिक).

खे 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3 To play, sport.

खेल a. 1 Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43. -2 Moving, shaking. —लः Sport, play, pastime. -Comp. —गति, —गमन a. having a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime. -3 A performance. —नी A piece of man at chess &c.

खेलिः f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow. -3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun. -6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खेलिक a. Supplementary, additional.

खौंगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोद्, -द्, -र, -ल्ल 1 P. 1 To limp. -2 To be lame.

खोटिः f A onning or shrewd woman.

खौह a. Crippled, lame, limping.

खौर (ल) a. Limping, lame.

खोलः a. Lame. —लं Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4 Sauc-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (Atm. also in non-conjugal tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यापयति ते) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. -2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 69; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make renowned, praise.

ख्यात p. p. [ख्या-क्त] 1 Known; R. 18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4 Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5 Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed, discovered; Pt. 1. 39. -ते 1 Communication, mention. -2 Proclamation. -Comp. —गर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातस्य a. 1 To be styled or called. -2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्यातिः f. [ख्या-क्ति] 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name, title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4 Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. -6 Praise. -Comp. —कर, —जनक a. glorious.

ख्यापक a. 1 Making known, declaring. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indictive.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —ग; 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Gaṅgā. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —ग, -गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगन to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—काल्युने गगने केजे जत्वमिच्छति बर्बरः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अवीचदेने गगनपृष्ठा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगनमिच नद्यतारं Pt. 5. 6; सौर्यं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —Comp. —अग्रं the highest heaven. —अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —अद्यगा 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —अनु n. rain-water. —अल्युकः the planet Mara. —कुसुमं, -पुष्पं 'sky-flower,' i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खयम्. —गतिः 1. a deity. —2. a celestial being; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (—रा) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —द्वजः 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —विहारिन् a. moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. (—म.) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —सद् a. dwelling in the air. (—म.) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. —सिंधुः f. an epithet of the Gaṅgā. —स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. —स्वज्ञानः 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गग्-गन्; Up. 1. 120] 1 The river Gaṅgā, the most sacred river in India; अयोधो गंगयं पद्मपुत्रता स्तोत्रमथवा Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 7. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Gaṅgā personified as a goddess. [Gaṅgā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of king Santann. She bore him eight

sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha: see भगीरथ and जहू also; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. —Comp. —अंबु, —अंभस् n. 1. water of the Gaṅgā. —2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the mouth of अभिनव). —अचतारः 1. the descent of the Gaṅgā on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृष्टमंगोचतारः K. 32 (where मं also means 'descent into the Gaṅgā' for ablution). —2. N. of a sacred place. —अष्टकं a collection of eight verses addressed to the Gaṅgā. —उद्भवः the source of the Gaṅgā. —क्षेत्रं the river Gaṅgā and the district two Kosa on either of its banks. —खिन्नी Gangetic kito. —जः 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —वृत्तः an epithet of Bhishma. —द्वारं the place where the Gaṅgā enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —धरः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 The ocean. °पुरं N. of a town. —पुत्रा 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brāhmana who conducts pilgrims to the Gaṅgā. —भृत् m. 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —नखं the bed of the Gaṅgā. —यात्रा 1. a pilgrimage to the Gaṅgā. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —लहरी N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita. —सागरः the place where the Gaṅgā enters the ocean. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Bhishma. —2. of Kārttikeya. —हृवः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गङ्गाका, गङ्गिका The Gaṅgā. गंगीभूत a. Become as sacred as the Gaṅgā.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. —2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज् 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगज्जगजाः Bk. 14. 5. —2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant; कचाचितौ विश्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. —2 The number 'eight'. —3 A measure of length, a gaja or yard (thus defined:—साधारणनरायुत्था विशदंयुलको गजः). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —Comp. —अग्रणी m. 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of रैवत, the elephant of Indra. —अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —अचक्षुः a superintendent of elephants. —अपसवः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —अज्ञानः the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (—नं) the root of a lotus. —अरिः 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —आजीवः 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants,' an elephant-driver. —आननः, —आर्यः epithets of Gaṅgā. —आयुर्वेदः science of the treatment of elephants. —आरोहः an elephant-driver. —आहं —आह्वयं N. of Hastināpura. —इंद्रः 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; किं रुष्टासि गजेंद्रमंयुगमने S. Til. 7. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. °कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कंदः a large excellent root. —कूर्माशिन m. N. of Garuḍa. —गतिः f. 1. a stately or majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —हायः a portion of time proper for a Śrāddha, time at the eclipse of the sun; सौदिकेयो यदा भाङ्गं यतते पर्वसंधिषु । गजच्छाया तु सा योक्ता श्राद्धं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥. —दक्ष, —द्वयस a. as high or tall as an elephant. —दंतः 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Gaṅgā. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall °नय a. made of ivory. —दानं 1. the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. —2. the gift of an elephant. —नासा the trunk of an elephant. —पतिः 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. —2. a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. —3. an excellent elephant. —पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाङ्गुलैश्च शुकं Bk. 2. 31. —पुटः a small hole in the ground

for fire. —गुरं N. of Hastināpura. —बंभनी, बंभनी a stable for elephants. —भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. —भक्ष the gum olibanum tree. —मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head. —मंडलिक, —मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. —मालः a lion. —मुक्ता, —मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhās* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. —मुखा, —वक्त्रः, —वदन् epithets of Ganesa. —मोटनः a lion. —यूयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. —योषिन् a. fighting on an elephant. —राजः a lordly or noble elephant. —वीथिः —यी *f.* the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगशिरस; रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगशिरा गजबंध्यमिधायते. —वज्रः a troop of elephants. —जिज्ञासा the science of elephants. —साहयं N. of Hastināpura. —स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter of. अवशोद्विषयचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. गजता A multitude of elephants; Śi. 12-50.

गजवत् *a.* Having elephants; R. 9. 10. गंज् 1 P. (गजति) To sound, sound in a particular way. गंजा 1 A mine. —2 A treasury. —3 A cow-house. —4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. —5 Disrespect, contempt. —ज 1 A hut, hovel. —2 A tavern. —3 A drinking vessel. —4 A mine, jewel-mine. —जं 1 A mine. —2 A treasury. गंजन *a.* 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं (चरभृदय) Gt. 10; आलकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12; नेत्रे संजनगंजने S. D. —2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषधरगंजन Gt. 1. गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop. गंज् 1 P. (गदति, गदति) 1 To distil, draw out. —2 To run (as a liquid). —10 P. (गदयति) To cover, bide. गदः [गद-अच्] 1 A screen. —2 A fence. —3 A ditch, moat. —4 An impediment. —5 A kind of gold-fish. —Comp. —उदर्यं, —द्वेजं, —लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the distriot called गद.

गदयंतः, गदयिन्तुः A cloud.

गद्विः [गद-वृत्] 1 A young steer. —2 A lily ox; गुणात्मिषं दौारत्प्याद्विधुषं निरुगयते । असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपाते गीर्गधिः K. P. 10.

गद्वु *a.* [गद-उच्] Crooked, hump-backed. —हुः 1 A hump on the back.

—2 A javelin. —3 A water-pot. —4 An earth-worm. —5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंतर्गद्वु. —6; A goitre, excrescence on the neck. —7 A hump-backed person.

गद्वुकः 1 A water-pot. —2 A finger-ring.

गद्वुर-ल *a.* Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गद्वुरः A cloud.

गद्वोलः 1 A mouthful. —2 Raw sugar.

गद्वुरः-लः A sheep.

गद्वुरिका [गद्वुरं मेवमुत्पत्ति इत्] 1 A line of sheep. —2 A continuous line, stream, current; *प्रवाहः 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep'; of. इति गद्वुरिकाप्रवाहेणैषां भेदः K. P. 8.

गद्वुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणयिष्यकार, अजीगणत्-न, अजगणत्-न, गणयिद्, गणित) 1 To count, number, enumerate; लीला-कमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. ०. 84; नामाक्षरं गणय गच्छसि यावदंतं S. 6. 11. —2 To calculate, compute; Śi. 6. 15; 15. 61. —3 To sum or add up, reckon. —4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं ह्येनापि गणयामि. —5 To class with or among, reckon among; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. —6 To take into account, give consideration to; चाणीं काणमुजीमजी-गणत् Malli. —7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; स्वया विना सु-खमेतावदस्य गण्यत R. 6. 69, 5. 20; पारकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75; जा-तस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतरुं गणयति विहित-द्वृत्ताविकल्पं Git. 4. —8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) जाद्वं ह्रीमति गण्यते Bb. 2. 54. —9 To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रणयमगणयित्वा यन्ममापद्रुतस्य V. 4. 13. —10 (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महतिमपि क्लेशमजगिणत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थं न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bb. 2. 81, 9; Śānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. —WITH अधि 1 to praise. —2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [गणकर्मणि कर्त्तैरि वा अच्] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; युगियगगणना, भगणः &c. —2 A series, a class. —3 A body of followers or attendants. —4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa a demigod of this troop; गणानां स्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कर्त्तुं कर्षातं &c.; गणानेवमसत्पार्वताः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40.

71; Mo. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. —5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. —6 A company, association. —7 A tribe, class. —8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). —9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). —10 A small body of troops (a sub division of अक्षैहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. —11 A number (in math.). —12 A foot (in prosody). —13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same root and called after the first word of that series; e. g. भादिगण *i. e.* the class of roots which begin with भू. —14 An epithet of Ganesa. —Comp. —अयणी *m. N.* of Ganesa. —अचलः *N.* of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganas of Siva. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः 1. *N.* of Siva; Śi. 9. 27. —2. *N.* of Ganesa. —3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. —अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ma. 4. 209, 219. —अग्रवर *a.* one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ma. 3. 154. —ईशः *N.* of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). *जननी an epithet of Pārvati. —रूपं red-lead. —ईशानः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Siva. —उरसा-हः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. —2. an epithet of Bhīmasena. —कृत्वस् *ind.* for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —हंस् *n* a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथ *a.* forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. —2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षित *a.* 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). —2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Ganesa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them:—आदिव्यवस्व-वसवस्तुषिता भास्वानिदाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. —2. a variety of articles. —घरः 1. the head of a class or number. —2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः —नायकः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Ganesa. —नायि-का an epithet of Durgā. —पतिः 1. *N.* of Siva. —2. *N.* of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Parvati only, for according to

one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture, short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands, riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartment; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantabāra &c.). There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahma.]-3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. -4. the leader of a class or troop. -पर्वत see गणपल. -पाठः a collection of ganas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. -पीठकं the breast, bosom. -पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पुत्रः the leader of a tribe or class. -मर्तु m. 1. an epithet of Siva; गणमर्तुहका Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Ganesa. -3. the leader of a class. -भोजनं mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रिः a series of nights. -वृत्तं see गणचंद्रसू. -ह्रासः, -ह्रासकः a species of perfume.

गणक a. [गण-पुल्ल] (गिका f.) Bought for a large sum. -का 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पाथ पुस्तकधर ऋणमत्र सिद्ध वैद्योसि कि गणकज्ञानविज्ञानद्वयोसि। केनोपधेन मम पश्यते भर्तुंवा कि वागमिष्यति पति। सुखिरेपासी Subhāsh. -3 An assemblage of eight stars. -की The wife of an astrologer.

गणता-स्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering, supposing, regarding. -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. -ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना स-चेतनेषु अपगतचेतनाभ्यामपि संघट्टयितुमले (मध्वः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; of. कथा); Me. 1^o 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp. -गतिः f. = गणगति q. v. -पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणसूत्र ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणितः f. [गण-इत्] Counting. -m. One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणा सहस्रस्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ट्] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणादुरक्ता गणिका च यय वसंतज्ञोभेव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकातरपविष्टेव लेट्टुका द्रुःखेन पुननिराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशय-वृषिमपेतवसु विषदालयादुपरविगणिका Si. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित p. p. [गण-क] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises गटीमात्र or अर्थगणित 'arithmetic'), बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं इति-शिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणित्त्व m. 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणित्वा a. (नी f) Having a flock or troop (of anything); स्वगणित्वा 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. -m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीयुत a. 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गणेश a. Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य pot. p. 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेशः The Karnikāra tree. -f. 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेशक 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटले Mā. 2. 5; तदीषदा-द्वोरुपगंडलेखे Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Ra. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mā. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्थोपरि बिस्कोरः Mu. 5. तदा गंडस्थोपरि विटिका संघृष्टा S. 2. -5 Goitre and other exoseroences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; e. g. राक्षसा-अपि नाम चा-णक्यबहुः -द्वौ. -जयतु. -रा. अतिसं-धातुं शक्यः स्यात्. -द्वौ. अमात्यः Mu. 4; 80 किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसह्यस्तु विरहाः. -द्वौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1. -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Comp. -अंग a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; मुद्गुगंडोपधानानि जयनानि सुखानि च Busr. -कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः, -प्रदेशः, -स्थलं, -पाली, -पिंडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Mā. 9. 31. -फलकं a broad ocheek; पृथगुपगंड-फलकीर्षिभूमिकसन्निरापकमलेः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भिन्नाः f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like ocheek, 'an excellent i. e. broad and expansive ocheek; निर्धौतदामालगंडाभिः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रज्ञस्ती गंडो गंडमिती, see et. se. q.), 12. 102. -माला, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. -मूर्खं a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock. -शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 87. -2. the forehead. -साहय N. of a river, also called गंडकी. -स्थलं, -स्थली 1. the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मध्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थली-प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड-स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Comp. -वती = गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -शिला the Sallgrāma stone.

गंडलिन m. N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Urvā.

गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgā.
गंडीरः A hero, champion.
गंडुः (दूः) *m. f.* 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडुः *f.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -*Oomp.* -पदः a kind of worm. *भवं lead. -पदो a small गंडुपद.

गंडूल *a.* Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः -वा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (वशी) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शकरो कर्करायते Udb. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, -गति, &c. See under गम्.

गद् 1. 1 P. (गदति, गदति) 1 To speak articulately, speak, sav. relate; जगद्वायं गद्वायं Si. 2. 69; बहू जगद्पुरस्तापस्य मसा किलारं 11 39; छादितरक्षया जगदे कुमारि R. 6. 45. -2 To enunciate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति ते &c.) To thunder.

गदा [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कापं प्राते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पद्मादयो R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. -व् a kind of poison. -*Oomp.* -अगदो (dn.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अग्रजा an epithet of Krishna; Si. 2. 69. -अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases, i. e. consumption. -अग्रः a cloud. -अरतिः a drug, medicament. -गदं indistinct utterance.

गदपितृ 1. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. -रतुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच् दाच्] A mace, club; सैर्चूणयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरु Ve. 1. 15. -*Oomp.* -अग्रपाणि *a.* having a mace in the right hand. -धरः an epithet of Vishnu. -युत् *a.* a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त *a.* armed with a club.

गदित *p. p.* [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [गद्-इनि] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased -*m.* [गदा अस्वया इनि] An epithet of Vishnu.

गद्गद् *a.* Stammering, stuttering, faltering; तत्किं रोदिति गद्गदेन वचसा Amarn. 53; गद्गदगलस्तुदन्तद्विलीनाक्षरं को देहीति चदेत् Bb. 3. 8; सान्निध्यगद्गदपदं द्विपरित्युक्ताच्च Git. 10. -इं *ind.* In a

faltering or stammering tone; बिललाप स चाप्यगद्गद् R. 8. 43; *नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. -द्व, -व् 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -*Oomp.* -इवनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -पदं inarticulate speech. -वाच् *f.* inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर *a.* uttering stammering sounds. (-स्) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित *a.* Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य *pot. p.* [गद् यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्त्वया मम Bk. 6. 47. -द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण(न, -ल)कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjas.

गध 4 P. (गधति) To be mixed.

गध्य *a.* Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गधु 10 A. (गधयते) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गन्ध-पञ्चयच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्ध्वः Ms. 21; अग्रहंता इरितं हृष्यगधैः S. 4. 7; R. 12 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्राति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison); सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि सुखं; शालनिर्घासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; आहृति 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaiseshikā; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गन्धवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया संविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandalwood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तमंथं humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -घं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -*Oomp.* -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अयकर्मण removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अदमन् *m.* sulphur. -अदकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind

according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आखुः the musk-rat. -आजोवः a vendor of perfumes. -आह्व *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; स्रजश्चोत्तमगंधाह्वः Mb. (-ह्वः) the orange tree. (-ह्वं) sandal-wood. -हृद्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन *m.* 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाघ्राय न तिष्ठति प्रतिद्विपः। स वे गंधगजो नाम नृपतेर्विजयाहः ॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सत् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तम spirituous liquor. -उद्धं scented water. -उपजीविन् *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a performer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधोतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठं aloewood. -कुटो a kind of perfume. -कलिका, -केलिका *musk.* -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधम. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -ज्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -जा the nose. -तृपं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तेलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -वारु *n.* slowwood. -व्यं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance. (-*m.*) an epithet of Siva. --धुलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. --नलिका. -नाली the nose. --निलपा a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a class of Manes. -पत्रा, -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पराणा, sulphur. -पिशाचिक the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुषः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-स्पं) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना kind of imp or goblin. --फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. --घुः the mango tree. -सातु *f.* the earth. -साधन *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-नः) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Rāvaṇa. (-नः-नं) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fra-

grain forests. (-न्) the forest on this mountain. —मादूनी spirituous liquor. —मादिनी loc. —मार्जारः the civet-cat. —मुखा, -मुषिका, -सूत्री *f.* the musk-rat. —सुगः 1. the civet-cat. —2. the musk-deer. —मैथुनः a bull. —मोदुनः sulphur. —मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. —सुक्तिः *f.* preparation of perfumes. —मरुः myrrh. °अमरुः turpentine. —राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. —2. sandal-wood —लता the Priyanga creeper —लोलुपा 1. a bee. —2. a fly or gnat. —वः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिवदक्षिणं गंधवहं सुखेन Ku. 3. 25. —वहा the nose. —वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. —2. the musk-deer. —वाही the nose. —विह्वलः wheat. —वृक्षकः—वृषः the Bāla tree. —व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (कङ्कालः) —सुहिनी the musk-rat. —शेखरः musk. —सारः 1. sandal. —2. a kind of jasmine. —सुखी, —सूयी the musk shrew. सोमं the white water-lily. —हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गन्-स्युद्] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. —2 Hurling, injury, killing. —3 Manifestation. —4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् *a.* Scented, fragrant. —ती 1 The earth. —2 Wine. —3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु *a.* Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि *a.* (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध —धि *n.* A kind of perfume.

गंधिक *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगंधिक. —2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. —कः 1 A seller of perfumes. —2 Sulphur.

गंधिन *a.* Having a smell, smelling. —*m.* A bug.

गंधर्षः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शीघ्रं वृदावामां गंधर्षश्च शुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. —2 A singer in general. —3 A horse. —4 The musk-deer. —5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. —6 The black cuckoo. —7 The sun. —8 A sage, pious man. —*Comp.* —नगं, —पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. —राजः

Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. —विद्या the science of music. —विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमप्यदायवकृता स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं S. 4. 16. —वेदा one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेद. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rules.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. —2 Continued fragrance. —*Comp.* —गर्भः small cardamom.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. —2 Dried ginger.

गमः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. —2 The vulva.

गमस्तिः *m. f.* 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. —2 Ved. the shaft (of a car). —3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. —स्तिः The sun. —*f.* An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. —*Comp.* —करः, —पाणिः, —मालिन *m.* —हस्तः, —मत् *m* the sun. —नेमि N. of Vishnu.

गमस्तिमत् *m.* The sun; घनस्पयायेन गमस्तिमानिच R. 3. 37. —*n.* One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर [गच्छति जलमत्र, गम् ईरु मां तदिशश्च Up. 4. 35] 1 Deep (In all senses); उत्चालस्त इमेगभीरपयसां पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. —2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). —3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). —4 Profound, sagacious. —5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. —6 Secret, mysterious. —7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. —*Comp.* —आत्मन् the Supreme Soul. —वेद्य *a.* very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. —2 A gong.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्यति, गतं, गतः *desid.* जिगमिषति, जिगासते *Atm. freq.* जंगम्यते, जंगमीति or जंगति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायां पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छसि पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चात्प्रसस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; काधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. —2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्सिष्येनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. —3 To go to, reach, r sort to, arrive at, approach; यदागम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the door, 4.

199; so धरणं मूर्धनां गम् &c. —4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); विनेपु गच्छस्तु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Ms. 83; काव्यशास्त्र-विनेदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छतां कालेन in the long run. —5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, -त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पश्चाद्गमस्यतां सुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 went by or succeeded the name of Umā; so वृत्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विवादां गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृपयं गता becomes released from debt; नमसा गम् to think of, remember; Ku. 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. —6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गुरोः सुतां...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. —*Caus.* (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमितां गतिं Kn. 4. 24; Bb. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. —2 To spend, pass (as time). —3 To make clear, explain, expound. —4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नम्रो प्रकृतार्थे गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative'. —5 To send to. —6 To bring to a place (acc.). —7 To impart, grant, bestow. —8 To intend, mean.

गत *p. p.* [गम्-क्त] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mn. 1. 25; किं गते सालिले सेतुर्बधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of looking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?'. —2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां राज्ञी. —3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. —4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. —5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; गतावपांतगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; स-क्षोगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so अद्य; सर्वगत existing everywhere. —6 Fallen into, reduced to; *e. g.* आयुद्धतः. —7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुंतलगतमेव चिंतयति S. 5; भद्रगत्या चिंतया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यो सलीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. —8 Frequented, resorted to; सुहृद्° Ku. 4. 24. —9 Known, celebrated. —10 Directed towards, belonging to —11 Known, understood. —त 1 Motion, going; गतस्यपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोद्वाराणां S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. —2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. —3

An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first number or comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of,' 'deprived of', 'without'). -Comp. -अक्ष a. sightless, blind. -अवन् a. 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (-f.) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-युक्तमावासा)-अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a. doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Ma. 6. 5. -अंत a. one whose end has arrived. -अर्थ a. 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -असु, -जीवित, -प्राण a. expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं 1. going and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Māl. 6. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आधि a. free from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् a. decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्त-व 1. a woman past her child-bearing. -2. a barren woman. -उत्साह a. dispirited, dejected. ओजस् a. bereft of strength or energy. -कल्मष a. freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृम a. refreshed. -क्षेतन a. deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिन, -दिवसः the past day, yesterday. -दिनं ind. yesterday. -प्रत्यागत a. returned after having gone away; Ma. 7. 186. -प्रभ a. bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -प्राण a. lifeless, dead. -प्राय a, almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्राया रजनी. -भर्तृका 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (= प्रोषितभर्तृका). -लम्बीक a. 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. -वयस्, -वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1. 10. -वर्ष, -वै the past year. -वैर a. at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यय a. free from pain. -शैशव a. past child-hood. -संग a. 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. -सत्त्व a. 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. -सकः an elephant out of rut. -सुह a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

गत Going motion.

गतिः f. [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलित Pt. 4. 78; अभिज्ञगतः S. 1. 14; (न) भिदंति मेधां गतिमश्वसुहयः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गतनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. -2 Access, entrance; मणो वज्र-समुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -3 Scope, room; अस्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिनं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. -4 Turn, course; देवगतिर्हि चित्रा Mu. 7. 16. -5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठिया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. -6 Fate, issue; भर्तृगतिर्गतस्य Dk. 103. -7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशास्तिन्नो गतयो भवन्ति विचतस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. -8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तक-स्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. -9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Ma. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अस्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 148. -10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिरियं Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वी यः स मे ओहृरिगतिः Sk. -11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ma. 1. 50. -12 A way, path. -13 A march, procession. -14 An event, issue, result. -15 The course of events, fate, fortune. -16 Course of asterisms. -17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. -18 A running wound or sore, fistula. -19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. -20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ma. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45. -21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक्य). -22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् etc.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -23 Position of a child at birth. -Comp. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -ऊन a. impassable, desert. -भंगः stoppage. -हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गतिकं 1 Going, motion. -2 Course. -3 Condition. -4 Refuge, asylum. गतिमत् a. 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. -2 Having running sores, fistulous. गतिला 1 A series, succession. -2 A river. गत्वर a. (रि. f.) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. -2 Transient perishable; गत्वरस्तुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्षो यौवन-श्रियः 11. 12.

गतस्य pot. p. 1 To be gone, to be gone to or attained. -2 To be accomplished (as a way) to be approached, accessible.

गन्तु [गम्-त्तृ] 1 A way, course. -2 A traveller.

गन्तु a. (त्री. f.) 1 One that goes or moves. -2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गन्त्री A car drawn by oxen; (गन्त्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम a. [गम् भावाद् गम्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगम, पुरोगम, हृदयगम, &c. -मः 1 Going, moving. -2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहममः. -3 The march of an assailant. -4 A road. -5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. -6 Superficiality, careless perusal. -7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; युर्वेगनामः Me. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. -8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. -आमगः going and coming.

गमक a. (मिका. f.) [गम्-पुङ्] 1 Inductive or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमके पांडित्यैवैकस्ययोः Māl. 1. 7. -2 Convincing. -कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven);

गमयः 1 A traveller. -2 A road. गमनं [गम्-ल्युट्] 1 Going, motion, gait; अर्णोभारद्वलसगमना Me. 82; so गजद्वगमने S. Til. 7. -2 Going, motion considered as one of the five karmas by the Vaisheshikas. -3 Approaching, going to. -4 March of an assailant. -5 Undergoing, suffering. -6 Obtaining, attaining. -7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्ति संवृत्ता S. 1. -2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. -3 Fit to be practised or observed. -4 Relating to sexual intercourse; सुखी Me. 11. 102 (परं); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् a. Intending to go; as in घामंगमी. -म. A passenger.

गम्य pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable. -2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. -3 Intended, implied, ment. -4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. -5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिक्रमां क्षियं पश्च गम्यां रहसि याचिन्तः। नोपैति Mb. -6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो भ्रजाणां Bh. 1. 89. -ग्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. [गम्भाति जलमय; गम्-इत्-नि-भृगणमः] = गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me.

64, 66. —१: 1 A lotus. —2 A citrou. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं हिन्द्रवृत्त्येव यथा गंभीरवेदिना R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad. loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inhabited by them —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household; family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —यः N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री. *f.*) [गर्हित गृकर्मादौ अच्] Swallowing. —१: 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense). —4 A factitious poison. —१: —१ 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —१: —१ 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karapas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lakṣhā. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —घ्न *a.* 1. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —अः: a kind of fish. —द् *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (—द्) poison. —वतः a peacock.

गरणं [गृभावेऽल्युद्] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.

गरभः [गृ वा० अमच्] Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः, —लं [गिरति जीवने, ग-अलच् T. v.] 1 Poison or venom in general; छुवलपदलभ्रेणी कठे न सा गरलघृतिः Git. 3; गालमिव कठयति मलयमभीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि महनं 10. —2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. —Comp. —अरिः an emerald.

गरलित् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गरल्लिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Mā. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. —2 Improtance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. —3 Worth, excellence. —4 One, of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Śiva, by which he can make himself heavy of great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Heaviest. —2 Most important; (superl. of गृ *a.* q. v.)

गरियस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गृ *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेष्योऽपि गरियासि H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24. 36.

गरुडः [गरुड्यां हयते, शी-ड षष्ठी० तलोपः गृ-उच् Up. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. १ He is a son of Kaśyap

by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruṣa. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival about the colour of उच्चैःश्वस् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the Vehicle of Viṣṇu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body]. —2 A building shaped like Garuda. —3 N. of a particular military array. —Comp. —अयजः an epithet of Aruṣa, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —अंकिंत, —अरमन् *m.* —उत्तीर्ण an emerald. —खजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —व्युहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [गृ-गृ-वाउति Up. 1. 94] 1 The wing of a bird. —2 Eating, swallowing. —Comp. —येदिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्मत् *a.* Winged; गरुत्मदाशीविष-भीमदंशिनः R. 3. 57. —*m.* 1 Garuda. —2 A bird in general. —3 The fire.

गरुडा Garuda, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. —2 A bull. —3 An earth-worm. —(pl.) The descendants of Garga. —4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool an eddy. —2 A kind of musical instrument. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A churn. —री A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जाति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जेन् हरिः सांभसि शैलकुञ्ज Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृषा हि शूरः Rām.; ह्येता गर्जति च्वातिद्विपितबलो दुर्बोधने वा निखा Mk. 5. 6. —2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरे गर्जत तन्नाम निद्रुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वने मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [गर्ज-भावे घञ्] 1 The roaring of elephants. —2 The rambling or thundering of clouds. —3 A (roaring) elephant. —4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, —ना [गर्ज-भावे ल्युद्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. —2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. —3 Passion, wrath. —4 War, battle. —5 Revroach. गर्जा, गर्जो The thundering of clouds,

गर्जित *a.* [गर्ज-क्त] Sounded, roared &c. —तं The thunder of clouds. —तः A roaring elephants in rut.

गर्तः, —र्ता, र्ति [गृ-त् Up. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससस्येषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. —2 A grave. —र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. —2 A kind of disease. —3 N. of a country, a part of the *Trigartus* q. v. —4 Ved. A throne. —5 A chariot. —6 A table for playing at dice. —7 A house. —8 The post of an assembly room. —Comp. —अश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अस्पष्ट्याः ङ्] A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्ह 1 P., 10 U. (गर्हति, गर्हयति-ते) To sound roar.

गर्हभः (भी *f.*) [गर्ह-अमच् Up. 3. 122] 1 An ass; न गर्हभा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते लोकाड्ये वर्षे गर्हभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities: —अविश्रांतं बहेद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । सर्वतोपस्तया नियं श्रीणं शिक्षेत गर्हभात् ॥ Chān. 70. —2 Smell, odour. —भं The white water-lily. —भी 1 A she-ass. —2 An insect generated in oow-dung. —Comp. —अंडः, —डकः N. of two trees वृक्ष & विषली. —आह्वयं a white lotus. —गद्गः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्हभकः A kind of insect. —भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ह्यं = गृह्य q. v.

गर्ह्यः [गृह-वच् अच् वा] 1 Desiro, eagerness. —2 Greediness.

गर्ह्यन्, गर्ह्यन्त *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्ह्यन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवास्त्राभिषगयिनः Ms. 4. 28. —2 Following or pursuing (anything with eagerness).

गर्भः [गृ-भृत् Up. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pi. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. —2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy, conception; नरपतिकुलसूर्ये गर्भमाघत राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भाभवद्वृषराज-परस्या Kn. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. —3 The time of conception; गर्भाभवेऽप्ये कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. —4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. —5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. —6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of', 'filled with', 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भेर्मयूलेः S. 3. 3; छुकं कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; फोडं U. 3. 5, inwardly situated; अग्नि

गर्भी क्षमीनिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si 9. 62; Mā. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Me. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber -10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनसकंठक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas). One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. -अंकः (also गर्भेऽंकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmāyaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it: अंकोदरविष्टो यो रंगद्वारासुखदिमात् । अंकोऽपरः स गर्भकः सजीवः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवकातिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. -असंदनं non-quickening of the foetus. -आगर 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1. impregnation; गर्भीधानक्षणपरिचयाज्ञानमात्रद्वयमालाः (बलाकारः) Me. 9. -2 One of the *Samakāras* or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आघातः miscarriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. ' born in the purple ') : a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उद्वासिः f. the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from uneasable gestation. -उपघासिः f. formation of the embryo. -कर, -कार a. impregnating, procreative -कालः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. -कोजः, -बः uterua. -केशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. -सयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेदमन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a

lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गत्य गर्भभवनात् Mā. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिव a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus -च्युत a. 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarrying. -च्युतिः f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः -सि a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach). -दिवसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. -दुह a. (nom. sing. १३-दु) causing abortion. -धं Ved. semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धरणं, -धारण gestation, impregnation. -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -नाडी the umbilical cord. -दुव्व a. causing abortion. -परिजनः secundines or foetal membranes collectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं, -भर्मन् n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिरास्त्रैश्च गर्भभर्मणि R. 3. 12. -संघः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; (fig) the Gangea overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish, youthful, juvenile. -रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. (-ण) a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1. the womb; Me. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the foetus. -वेदना throes of child birth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शंकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in the womb. -2 interior, internal. -स्रावः abortion, miscarriage; -चरं गर्भन्नाचः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ma. 5. 66.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with -तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भित a Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भेष्टः Enlargement of the navel. गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गोर्भिणी-प्रियन्वोलपमालभारितेष्ट्योपकंडविपिनाबल-यो भवति Mā. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Me 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेशणं midwifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. -दौहद the longing of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f. ' science of the progress of pregnancy ' (a particular head in medical works).

गर्भेष्ट a. 1 ' Contented in the womb, ' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्भत f 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्भ 1 P. (गर्भति, गर्भित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्भ); कौर्धन्प्राप्य न गर्भितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुव धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः गर्भे Moba .M. 4. ; मुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वृष्टि M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपचन्द्रिकादिप्रयुक्तामोक्षज्ञानापीन परावहेलनं R. G.; or according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावधीविद्यासकुलतादिज् । अवज्ञासबिलासांगर्वासाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [गर्वं कर्त्तारि क, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तारं इत्थं वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1, 10 A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हते, गर्हयते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विचर्मा हि दुर्शा प्राप्य देव गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -णा [गर्ह ल्यट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित p. p. [गर्ह-कृ] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य a. [गर्ह-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुर्वाणुमे कुले Me. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादिन् a. speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल्ल 1 P. (गलति, जगल, अगलीत्, गलित्, गलित्) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गल्लस्युपदिष्ट K. 103; अच्छकपोलमल्लगलितैः (अशुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2. To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगल्लस-नोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; पतोदा जगल्लः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गल्लदामिष्ट Git.

2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्वरात्रं Dk.; शैशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289; विद्यां प्रसादगलितमिष चिंतयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ). -Caus. or 10 U. (p. p. गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquify, dissolve, melt. -Witu निस् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. -पर्यां to drop down; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [गलु भक्षणे वा° करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गरले गले कस्तूरियं cf. अजगलस्तन; Bb. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin or the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. -अंफुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -उज्ज्वः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -ओषः tumor in the throat. -कंबलः a bull's dewlap. -गंढः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. -ग्रहः-ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :- i. e. the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study, begun but immediately interrupted. -चर्मन् n. the gullet, throat. -द्वारं the mouth. -मेखला a necklace. -वर्त a. 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दुश्चयेते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. -2. a parasite. -विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. -व्रतः a peacock. -शुद्धिका the uvula. -शुंठी swelling of the glands of the neck. -स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. -हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a croccent-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्रः -हस्तिन a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गलु वा° घृत्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गलु भावे ल्यट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. 4 Falling down or off

गलनिका, गलती 1 A small pitcher. -2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलित p. p [गलु-क] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 United, got loose. -6 Emptied; leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Deceased, exhausted; गलितविभवाश्चार्थेषु द्यापः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. -कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -नखदंत a. one who has lost his claws and teeth. -दंत a. toothless. -नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind. -वीचन a. one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितवीचन कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. -वयस a. being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंढः A kind of bird; (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गहिः, डस्य लः] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गलदः, -लदा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गलध् 1 A (गलभते, गलभित) To, be bold or confident.

गलभ a. 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 proud, haughty.

गलुः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given K. P. 7: -तांबूलभूतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पतिः मानुषः but of. Bhavabhūti's use: -पातालपति-भल्लगल्लविबरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवं Māl. 5. 22). -Comp. -चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the 'cheek.

गलुकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sap-phite; see गलवर्क below.

गलुर्कः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गलुर्क-प्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गलुर्कशत-परिवृतः &c.

गलुर्कः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गलू 1 A. (गलूते, गलूति) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of, Dvign comp.; पंचगवं five cows;

गवां ति cow-shaped). -Comp. -अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window; ति-लोलनेत्रमरीर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा व-भूदः R. 7. 11.; कुबलयितगवाक्षां लोचने-रगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. -जातं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. -अक्षकः an air-hole. -अक्षित a. furnished with windows. -अयं a multitude of cows; (written as गोस्यं, गोअयं and गवायं). -अदुर्गं pasture or meadow grass. -अदुर्गी 1. a pasture. -2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिकार lac. -अद्युतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अर्ह a. of the value of a cow. -अदिकं cattle and sheep. -अज्ञान 1. a shoe maker. -2. an out-cast. -अश्वं bulls and horses. -आकृति a. cow-shaped. -आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. -इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an owner of cows. -उद्धः an excellent cow or bull. -राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसद्वृको गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कर्षुचिद्वययोर्विदोः Ku. 1. 56; Ra. 1. 23. --यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. --दं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowhard. -3 an epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालुकः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, -गविष a. Ved. 1 Wishing of cows. -2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि a. Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. -ष्टिः f. 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्टः The sun.

गव्य a. [गवे हितं यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Scored to the cow, worshipping the cow. -व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. -व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Kroas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय a. Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु a. Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्यय Ved. 1 Desire for cows. -2 Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4 Desire of battle.

गद्य *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Desiring cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager. -4 Desirous of battle.

गद्युतः, तिः *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेदुः, -धुः, -धुका *A* kind of grass eaten by cattle. -दुः *A* cloud.

गवेरुकं Red chalk.

गवेष् 1 *A.*, 10 *P.* (गवेषते, गवेषयति, गवेषित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्माद्गेषयतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवाप्त्यो गवेषयतां *Ks.* 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं जलं *Rs.* 1. 21.

गवेष *a.* Searching for. -वः Search, inquiry.

गवेषण *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. -2 Desirous of combat. -णं, -ण Search or inquiry after anything; *N.* 4. 107.

गवेषित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह 10 *U.* (गहयति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). 2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवासमैः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः *Pt.* 1. 11, 285; *Bh.* 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः *Bg.* 4. 17; *Sānti.* 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified; *Māl.* 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; *U.* 6. 33. -6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble; गहनसंसारः *Sānti.* 3. 15; *U.* 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified; *Māl.* 1. 30. -नं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यद्वुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं *Git.* 7; *Bv.* 1. 25. -3 *A* hiding-place. -4 *A* cave. -5 Pain distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water. -णः The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* Relating to a cave or thicket.

गहन *n.* Ved. Depth.

गहं 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गहर *a.* (रा or रे *f.*) Deep, impervious. -रं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 *A* cave, cavern; गौराहुरेर्गहहरमाविशे *R.* 2. 26, 46; *Rs.* 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 *A* hiding-place. -6 *A* riddle. -7 Hypocrisis. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 *A* deep sigh. -रः 1 An arbour, bower. -रि *A*

cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गहरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 *A.*, 3 *P.* (गति, जिगति) 1 To go, see *दृ.* -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise. *sing.* गां *A* song, verse.

गांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंभु सितमंभु यामुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः *K.* P. 10; *Ku.* 5. 37. -गः 1 An epithet of Bhisma. -2 Of Kārttikeya. -गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. -गी An epithet of Durgā.

गांगटः-टेष *A* kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं क्तिञ्] *N.* of Bhisma or Kārttikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. -यः *N.* of Bhisma or Kārttikeya. -यं Gold.

गाजरं *A* carrot.

गाजिकायः *A* quail.

गाडवः *A* cloud.

गाड See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] *A* worshipper of Ganesa. -त्यं 1 Worship of Ganesa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानो समूहः यञ्] *A* group of harlots.

गाणेज्ञः *A* worshipper of Ganesa.

गांडि(डी)वः, -वं [गांडिस्त्वस्य संज्ञायाम् व *P.* V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by Varuṇa to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववन; गांडीव वंसते हस्तात् *Bg.* 1. 29. -2 *A* bow in general. -Comp. -ध्वज् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; *Me.* 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; *Ve.* 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) : Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 *A* song. -2 *A* singer. -3 *A* celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large black bee. -Ved -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 *A* refuge. -10 Way, course.

-11 Access, egress. -12 Progress, increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गौत्रन्, गातुर्दिग् वा, अण् ; cf *Up.* 4. 168] 1 The body; अपचिमतपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वाद्दक्षं *S.* 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 *A* limb or member of the body; सुस्परि-तापानि न ते गात्रान्पुषचारमर्हति *S.* 3. 18; *Me.* 3. 209; 5. 109 -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. -त्रा The earth. -Comp. -अतुलपनी *a* fragrant unguent applied to the body. -आवरणं *a* shield. -उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कषणं *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. -मार्जनी *a* towel. -यष्टिः *f.* a thin or slender body; *R.* 6. 81. -रुहं the hair on the body. -रुता *a* thin or tender body, slim figure. -संकोचिन् *m.* the polecat; (so called, because it contracts its body in order to spring). -संहर *a* small bird the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ गाथक See under गै.

गाथ 1 *A.* (गाथते, गाथित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To act out for; dive or plunge into; गाथितासे नभो भूयः *Bk.* 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाथ *a.* [गाथ् भवाद्गो चञ्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाथाः पथश्चाद्यानकर्दमानं *It.* 4. 24; cf. अगाथ. -थं 1 *A* shallow place, ford. -2 *A* place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाथिः, गाथिन् *m.* [गाथ-इन्] *N.* of the father of Visvāmitra; (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kauśāmba.). -Comp. -जः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः an epithet of Visvāmitra. -नगरः, -पुरं an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanōja.

गाथेयः An epithet of Visvāmitra.

गातुः 1 *A* traveller. -2 *A* singer.

गात्री *A* carriage drawn by oxen.

गांदिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 *N.* of a princess Kāśī, wife of Svabhalka and mother of Akṛūra. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhisma. (2) of Kārtikeya. (3) of Akṛūra.

गांदी The mother of Akṛūra.

गांधर्व *a.* (गी) [गंधर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. -र्षः 1 *A* singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, गांधर्वः समयागन्धः *Y.* 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह). -3 *A* subordinate treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 *A* horse. -र्षः The art of the

Gandharvas, i. e. music, singing ; कापि बेला चारुवृत्तस्य गंधर्वे श्रोतुं गदस्य Mk. 3. —र्षी 1 Speech. —2 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —चित्त a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —शाला a music saloon, concert-hall.

गंधर्व (वि)कः A singer.

गंधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). —2 Red lead. —3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandāhāra. —4 A native or a ruler of that country. —रं Gum-myrhr.

गंधारिः [गंधारस्वापरं इत्] An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गंधारी N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons —Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind, she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yuधि-sthira].

गंधारेयः [गंधारो अत्यं दृ] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गंधिकः [गंधो गंधश्च पण्यस्य दृ] A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. —2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानी गंधिक पण्यं किमप्येः कांचनद्विज्ञो 1 Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक a. (At the end of comp) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् u. [गन्-गिनि] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैदिकगामी M. 5; सुवेदगामी B. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुर्वन् Pt. 2. 5. अलसं Amaru 51. —2 Riding; द्विदं R. 4. 4. —3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु वस्ती-गामी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एव ना R. 3. 49. —4 Leading or going to, according to; चित्रकूटगामी मार्गो, कर्तुं गमि कियकलं. —5 United with; सद्गुणभर्तृगामिनी M. 5. —6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गायक a Going, locomotive.

गंधीय [गंधीरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Deepness, depth, (of water, sound &c.). —2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सद्गुण इव गंधीयं Rām.; Si. 1. 55, R. 3. 32.

गायः [गे भावे वञ्] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-व्यञ्ज] 1 A singer, minstrel; न गदा न विद्या न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. —2 An actor.

गायका —त्रं A song or hymn,

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. —2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: —तसवितुर्वरेणं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatri metre. —Comp. —बल्लभः an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् a. (जी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda.

गायनः (नी f.) [गन्त्युद्] A singer; तथैव तत्पौरुषगायनीकुतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. —त्रं Singing, a song. —2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गायित्रं Rice, corn.

गारुड a. (डी f.) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —2 Coming from or relating to Garuda. —डः, —डं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. —2 A charm against (snake) poison संगृहीतगारुडन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). —3 A missile presided over by Garuda. —4 A military array (यूह) of the snake of Garuda. —5 Gold.

गारुडिका A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुडमत a. (ती f.) [गंधर्भान् अत्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. —2 Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —त्रं An emerald.

गार्गी a. Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

गार्ग a. Descended from Garga.

गार्ग्य a. (भी f.) [गार्ग्यस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an us, a lineage.

गार्ग्य Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ग a. (भी f.) [गृह्णायाम् अण्] Derived from a vulture. —त्रो 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ग्य). —2 An arrow. —Comp. —पक्षा, वासय् m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a. (भी f.) [गर्भे सणु अण्] गार्भिक (की f.) a 1 Uterine, fetal. —2 Relating to generation Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिण —पयं [गर्भिणीनां सद्गुः भिक्षां अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्यं [गृहपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना किंच संयुक्तं, संज्ञायाम्] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; of. Ma. 2. 231. —2 The place where this

sacred fire is kept. —त्य The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपथ a. (धी f.) 1 गृहभयस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —पः The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्य [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —2 Domestic affairs, household. —3 The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह a. Domestic. गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. —2 Dropping. —3 A flux.

गालनं [गल गिन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids). —2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालः 1 The Lodhra tree. —2 A kind of ebony. —3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmītra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. [गल्-इत्] Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालीगालिमंतो भवंतो वयमपि तद्भावाद्वाल्किद्विजसमर्षाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित a. 1 Strained. —2 Distilled. —3 Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोदित a. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —2 Sick, diseased. —3 Foolish. —सं Examination.

गालोदय The seed of a lotus.

गावलगणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgana.

गाह् 1 A. [गाहे, जगाहे, अगाहिह, अगाह, गाहिं, गाहं, or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपानसालिलं सुनैर्दुस्तहिते S. 2. 6; गाहित, 14. 67. (Ag. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Kṛ. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितसालिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्कानने जगाहे K. 58; ऊने न सस्वभक्तिको बन्धो तस्मिन्मनं गोसति गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171. Ki. 13, 24. —3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —4 To be absorbed in (with loo.). —5 To hide oneself in. —6 To destroy. With से to enter, go to or into, penetrate into, समगाहिह चाचरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाढ p. p. [गाह्-क] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढी तमसा भाय नदीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. —3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढो गदंभाभिः R. 16. 60, गाढ-

लिंगन Amarn. 36 a close embrace ; Ch. P. 6. -4 Thick, dense. -5 Deep, impervious. -6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense ; गान्निद्रामवाप fell fast asleep ; उद्रेग excessively tormented ; U. 3. 31 ; Mål. 9. 12 ; गान्निद्रालितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mål. 1. 15 ; Me. 83 ; प्रासगाढप्रकंपा S. Til. 12 ; Amarn. 72 ; so also गान्निद्रमेत तमे Me. 102. -हं ind. Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. -Comp. -अंगद a. having closely fitting armlets. -आलिंगनं a close embrace. -कर्णः an attentive ear. -सुहि a. close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (-हिः) a sword.

गाह a. [गह-वृत्] Diving into, bathing. -हः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गह-ल्यट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. -2 Penetrated, entered into ; see गह.

गाहितु a. 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. -2 One who penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating. -4 Destroyer.

गिहुकः 1 A ball for playing with. -2 N. of a tree ; see गेहुक.

गिर a. [गृ-क्लिप् वा टाप्] Ved. Addressing, invoking. -f. (nom. sing. गीः ; instr. dual गीर्षा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language ; वचस्यवसिते तदिमन् ससर्ज गिरमातस्युः Ku. 2. 53 ; 3. 72 ; भवतीनां वृत्तयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं S. 1 ; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादुज्ञा गिरः Ki. 1. 25 ; Si. 2. 15 ; Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation, praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. -Comp. -देवी (गीर्षी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -पतिः, (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्षतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned man ; so गिरिज्ञः. -रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. -वा(वा)जः (गीर्वाज) a god, deity ; परिसलो गीर्वाजचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. -कुसुमं clove.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. [गृ-र-क्लिप् Up. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. -रिः 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation ; पद्मपथः खनने मूढ गिरयो न पतंति किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. -2 A huge rock. -3 A disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins ; e. g. आनन्दगिरिः. -5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. -6 A ball with which children play (गेहुक). -7 A cloud. -8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. -2 A rat ; mouse

(written also गिरी in this sense). -Comp. -ईन्द्रः 1. a high mountain -2 an epithet of Siva. -3. the Himalāya mountain. -4 a term for the number 'eight'. -ईशः 1. an epithet of the Himalāya mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva ; सुतां गिरिज्ञप्रतिसकमानसां Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः Indra's thunder-bolt. -कदंबः, -कदंबकः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदरः a cave, cavern. -कणिकार the earth. -ज्ञानः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain-grove. -कूटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -सुहा a mountain cave. -चर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain ; विरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं विभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -जा a. mountain born. (-जं) 1. talc. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5 iron. (-जा) 1. N. of Pārvatī (the daughter of Himālaya). -2. the hill plantain (पवंतकदली). -3. the Mallikā creeper. -4. an epithet of the Ganges. -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Ganesa. °पतिः an epithet of Siva. °मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. -दुर्गं a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains ; वृद्वर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुरं Ma. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakshināpātha. -नदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. -नद्ध (नद्ध) a. enclosed by a mountain. -नन्दिनी 1. N. of Pārvatī. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain) ; कलिङ्गगिरिनन्दिनीतदसुरजुमालंविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain. -पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. -सुष्पकं bitumen. -पृष्ठः the top of a hill. -प्रतापः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. -पिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. -बांधवा an epithet of Siva. -भिक् m. an epithet of Indra. (-f.) a river (breaking through a mountain). -भू a. mountain-born. (-भू) f. 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Pārvatī. -मल्लिकार the Kutāja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -सूद्र f. -सूद्रवं 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. -राज m. 1. a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himālaya. -राजः the Himālaya mountain. -व्रजं N. of a city in Magadh. -शालः a kind of bird. -शुंगः an epithet of Ganesa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain. -षट् (-सट्) m. an epithet of Siva. -साधु n. table-land. -सारः 1. iron. -2. tin.

-3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुता the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरी कायति कै क] 1 N. of Siva. -2 A ball for playing. -का A small mouse.

गिरि(री)यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिज्ञः [गिरी कैलासपर्वते शेते, शी वाहुं ऽ ; गिरिस्थास्तीति लोमादिवात् शः P. III. 2. 15. Vārt.] An epithet of Siva, प्रत्याहताञ्चो गिरिज्ञप्रभावात् R. 2. 41 ; गिरिज्ञसुष्पचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिज्ञयः and गिरिज्ञतः).

गिल्ल 6 P. (गिलति, गिलितं) To swallow ; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गृ).

गिल a. [गिल्-क्] Who or what swallows or devours ; e. y. तिमिगिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति रावचः ; see तिमिगिल. -लः 1 The citron tree. -2 A crocodile in the Ganges. -Comp. -गिलः, -प्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलुडुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि(रि)त a. Eaten, swallowed

गि(गे)ष्णुः [गे इष्णुच् आहूणः] 1 A singer. -3 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāma-veda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [गै-क्] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.) : आर्यं साधु गतिं S. 1 ; चारण-इंद्रगीतः शक्यः S. 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said ; गीतश्रावणयोर्गिरिसा Mål. 2 ; (see under गै also). -तं Singing a song ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं वृतः S. 1. 5 ; गीतसुस्तादकारि मुगाणां K. 32. -Comp. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञ a. versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of song or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. (-या) N. of one of the Matrīs attending on Skanda. -मोदिक् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै कर्मणि क] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines ; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā ; गीतासुगीता कर्तव्या किमर्थेः शास्त्रवित्तैः । या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य सुखप्रकाशिनः सुता quoted by Sridhara-rāvaṃin.

गीतिः *f.* [गै-भावे क्त्वि] 1 A song ; अहोरागपरिवाहणी गीतिः *S.* 5 ; श्रुतिस्तरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव *Ku.* 3. 40. -2 *N.* of a metre ; see *App.*

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः *Sik.* 32.

गीथा 1 Song -2 Speech.

गु 1. 6 *P.* (गुवति, गुन) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces. -II. 1 *A. Ved.* (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः, -लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle; bunch (in general). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clum (of trees &c.); अशोनिक्षिपदंजनं भ्रवणयोस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलि *Git.* 11 ; *Ms.* 1. 48 ; *Si.* 6. 50 ; *Y.* 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls (in general). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -*Comp.* -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-धै, -धै) half of a cluster. -कणिसः a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1. the vine -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुच्छ 1 *P.* (गोजति), often गुच्छ 1 *P.* (गुंजति, गुंजित or गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz ; न वदपदोऽसौ न गुंजय यः कलं *Bk.* 2. 19 ; *B.* 143 ; 14. 2 ; *U.* 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; अयि दलद्वारविदं रंधमानं मरंद्धं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु धुंगाः *Bv.* 1. 5.

गुंजः 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose-gay ; cf. -गुच्छ. -*Comp.* -कृतं a large black bee.

गुंजन् Sounding lowly; humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुंज-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry ; अंतविषमया (for °यः) हेता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः । गुंजाफलसमाकारा योऽपि तः केन निर्मितः ॥ *Pt.* 1. 196, किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां *Vikar.* 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Ganja* measuring about 2 grains -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum ; *Bk.* 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the *Ganja* plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring ; स्वर्ध्वं दलद्वारविदं ते मरंद्धं विदंतो विदधतु

गुंजितं मिलिंदाः *Bv.* 1. 15 ; न गुंजितं तत्र जहार यन्मनः *Bk.* 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोष्ट-गुटिकाः श्लिपति *Mk.* 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl ; निर्घृति-हारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः *R.* 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -*Comp.* -अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका *q. v.*

गुड 6 *P.* (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses ; गुडधानः *Sk.* ; गुडौदनः *V.* 1. 303 ; गुडद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् *Sus.* -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -*Comp.* -उदकं water mixed with molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -तुर्णं, -दारुः, -रु *n.* sugar-cane. -त्वच् -चा *f.* the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* (दालचिनी *Mar.*). -धेनुः *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brāhmanas -विष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. -फलः the *Pilu* tree. -शर्करा refined sugar. -शृंगं a cupola. -हरीतकी myrobolan preserved in molasses ; (*Mar.* सुरावज्ज).

गुडकः [गुडेन पलः बा० कन्] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. -डिका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. -2 sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यश्चा न द्रुमुमर्हसि *Bg.* 11. 7. (and in several other places of the *Gītā*). -2 An epithet of Siva.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुडु (डू) ची *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* (*Mar.* गुडबेल).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 *U.* (गुणवति, गुणिन) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad) ; सुगुण, दुःगुण. -2 (*a*) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence ; कतमे ते गुणाः *Mâl.* 1 ; वसन्ति हि मेष्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि *Ki.* 8. 37 ; *R.* 1. 9, 22 ; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः *Pt.* 4. 108. (*b*) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually) ; *Pt.* 5 ; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20 ; *H.* 1. 52 ; *Mu.* 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result ; संभावनागुणमवेदि तमश्वराणां *S.* 7. 4 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः *Ki.* 10. 25, 6. 7. -5 (*a*) A single thread or string. (*b*) Thread, string, rope, cord ; मेखलागुणेः *Ku.* 4. 8 ; 5. 10 ; तुर्णगुणस्मापक्षेभ्येत मत्तद्वृत्तिनाः *H.* 1. 35 ; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि *Bv.* 1. 9. (where गुण also means ' a merit '). -6 The bow-string ; गुणकृत्ये धनुषो नियोजिता *Ku.* 4. 15, 29 ; कनकरिगतद्विद्वणसंयुतं *R.* 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument ; *Si.* 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general ; *Ms.* 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *padārthas* of the *Vaisesikas*, (the number of these properties is 24). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things ; (these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्) गुणत्रयविभागाय *Ku.* 2. 4 ; *Bg.* 14. 5 ; *R.* 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread ; *Pt.* 1. 221. -13 An object of sense ; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' fold ' or ' times ', usually at the end of comp. after numerals ; आहारो द्विगुणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा बहुगुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्मृतः ॥ *Chân.* 78 ; 80 त्रिगुणः ; शतगुणी भवति बो-comes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. स्वयं). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अर्त् for इ, उ, ऋ (short or long) and लृ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर्त् and अर्त्त्. -19 (In *Rhet.*) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. *Mammata* thus defines गुणः—ये रसस्वगिनो वर्णाः शौर्याय इवात्मनः । उक्तपदितवत्ते स्वरूपलक्षितयो गुणाः ॥ *K. P.* 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as *Vāmana*, *Jagunnātha* *Pandita*, *Dandin* and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammata*, however recognises only three, and after discussing and criticizing the views of these, says : मायुंजिः प्रसादाख्यात्रयस्ते न गुणदंश *K. P.* 8). -20 (In *gram.* and *Mim.*) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words ; *e. g.* *grammarians* recognise four kinds of the meaning of words ; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्रा, चलः, and हित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 (In *politics*) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six :—1 संधि peace or alliance. -2 वियह

war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहे यानमासनं द्वेषमाश्रयः (Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8 21. -22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). -24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cock. -27 An epithet of Bṛhma; as in सुषिद्धिरोपि गुणवियः VAs. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient. (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यगयल); they are eleven. -Comp अग्रच a principal quality; चर्तित R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; Si. 16. 44. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबंधित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or euitableness to good qualities. -अंतरं a different (higher) quality; गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -अभिनत, -उपपन्न, -युक्त -संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, deduction. -आकरः 1 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2 N. of Siva. -आह्वय a. rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2 the Chitrakūṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -उपेत a. endowed with good qualities; S. 1. 12. -ओचः -घं superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2 a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2 (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेतरश्वस्य सुप्तं वृषस्य वा, सुप्तं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bṛhma. -कीर्तनं, -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः f.

praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गुणु a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गुह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits; appreciative; ननु वक्तुविशेषानिःस्पृहा गुणगुह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Si. 20. 82; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरुतर-गुणग्रामांभोजरकुटोच्चलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् a. detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवति H. Pr. 47. -त्रयं, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस्व and तमस्. 'आभासः life. -दोषः (du.) virtue and vice; कथय Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पद्मी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूगं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. -सहत् n. superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राज्ञः an epithet of Siva. -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; अश्वेत in श्वेतोश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विषेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāukhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit,' a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -हीन a. 1. 'void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण-कृत्] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण् ट्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुपदसेवके Git. 7. -नी Examining books, studying: collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण् भवि युच् स्वार्थे क्] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः ज्ञाञ्च यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः हेतुः परिचर्येयं वक्तुगुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (अभिहितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science of profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; दरिद्राणां चित्तमणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [गण करणे अनौयर्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The Possession of good qualities; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजन R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence; superiority. गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित p. p. [गुण् कर्मणि क्] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणित्वा a. [गुण-इत्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious; गुणित्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण) ; गुणगुणितोरेवसंबंधः. -नी A bow.

गुणीयत्वा a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinat. -3

their acnaes), good composition ; वाक्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्प्रग्रन्थनर गुणना मता.

गुरु I. 6 A. [गुरते, दुर्त-गुण] To make an effort or exertion.—II. 4 A. (p. p. गुण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. —2 To go.

गुरण [गुरु भावे लृट्] Effort, perseverance. —ance.

गुरु *a.* (रुः or र्नी *f.*) [गृ कु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीयस्; सर्परु. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जतातो गुर्वा सखिवेषु निचि- क्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. —2 Great, large, long, extended. —3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्वा Bh. 2. 60; गुरुयुः दिवसेष्वेषु गच्छत्सु Me. 83. —4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरु- भां कृत्यैः S. 4. 18; स्वार्थस्वतां गुरुतरा प्रणविक्रियेव V. 4. 15; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 14. 35. —5 Arduous, difficult (to bear); कांताविरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. —6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. —7 Venerable, respectable. —8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). —9 Best, excellent. —10 Dear, beloved. —11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). —12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईद् or त in तस्कर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके: &c.) —13 Irresistible, unassailable; Māl. 6. 1. —14 Mighty, powerful. —15 Valuable, highly prized. —16 Grievous. —रुः 1 (a) A father; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः क्षिताबभूदेकधसुर्वरोपि सरः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (b) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. —2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुभ्रवस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणां ह्यविचार- नीया R. 14. 46. —3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. —4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रति- नन्दन्तुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and in- structs him in the Vedas; स गुरुर्वः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). —5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णा R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरु- पाणां गुरवे निषेध 2 68. —6 N. of Briha- spati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरु- नेत्रसहस्रेण चोद्यमानस वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. —7 The planet Jupiter;

गुरुकाव्यायुगां विभ्रथांद्गीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. —8 The propounder of a new doctrine —9 The lunar asterism called गुरुय.—10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mimāṃsakaas (called after him Prābhākara).—12 The Supreme spirit. —Comp.—अङ्गरं a long syllable.—अ- गनरा 1. the wife of a Guru.—2. a woman entitled to great respect.—अर्थ *a.* important (—र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुरुर्धेमाहृतुमहं यस्मिन्ने R. 5 17.—उत्तम *a.* highly rever- ed (—मः) the Supreme soul.—कीरः wor- ship; adoration —कार्य 1. aetious or weighty affair.—2. the office of a spiri- tual teacher —कृत *a.* 1 worshipped. —2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20.—क्रमः in- struction waded down through a se- ries of teachers, traditional action —द्रः white mustard.—दर्शय attendance upon a preceptor; Māl. 9. 51.—जनः any venerable person, an elderly rela- tive, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7.—तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher.—2. viola- tion or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः—तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who vio- lates his teacher's bed (wife), (rank- ed in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). —2. one who defies his step-mother.—दक्षि- णा फेे given to a spiritual precep- tor; R. 5 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —देवतः the constellation गुरु.—पत्र the tamarind tree.—पाक *a.* difficult of digestion.—पूजा 1. the ceremo- nies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken.—2. the worship of one's a spiritual preceptor.—प्रसादाः the pro- duct of a *guru's* blessing, i. e. learn- ing.—र्ष 1. the constellation गुरु.—2. a bow.—3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac.—मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor.—रत्नं 1. topaz.—2. a gem brought from the Himalaya and the Indus.—राषवः relative importance or value; S. 5.—वर्तिन्.—वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house.—वारः.—वासरः Thursday.—वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor.—व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief.—शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himalaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy. —2 Long (in prosody).
गुरुतम *a.* Most important.—मः 1 A best teacher.—2 N. of Vishnu.
गुरुता, त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. —2 Burden, trouble.—3 Dignity,

greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वच्छोदितान्येव भरं नयन्ति H. 2. 46; Si. 16. 27. —4 Respectability, venerableness.—5 The office of a teacher.—6 Importance.—7 Universal gravitation.

गु(गु)र्जरः 1 The district of Gujjarath.—2 An inhabitant of Guja- rāth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशाद्दक्षिणं गुर्जररा- णां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सांमनार्थं वि- लोक्त्वा Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; e. g. गुर्विणी नातुगच्छन्ति न स्पृहन्ति रज- स्वलां.—र्वा The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्वं Sec गुर्वं
गुर्वं 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try.—2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड.—ली 1 A pill.—2 Small-pox.

गुह्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball.—2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलच्छः,—गुलुछः A bunch or clus- ter; see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णपण- मार्गपुष्यं Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलंबिनः K. 10.

गुल्मः-रुमं [गुड् सङ्घ इत्य लः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush: Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229.—2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants.—3 A fort.—4 The spleen.—5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen.—6 A vil- lage police-station.—7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). —8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence.—स्त्री 1 A cluster or clump of trees.—2 Jujube.—3 Small cardamoms.—4 A tent.—Comp.—केतु a small sort of cane, sorrel.—केशः *a.* having bushy hair.—मूलं fresh ginger.—वातः,—उदरः a dis- ease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster.—2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affect- ed by गुल्म.—3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(गु)वाकः The betel-nut tree.
गुष्पित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intertwined.

गुह 1 U. (गृहति-ते, लुपद, लुपदे, अ- गृहीत, अगृहिट, अगृह, अगृह्यन्-त, गृहियति-ते, वीक्ष्यति-ते, गृहितुं, गीर्ह, गृह) 1 To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गु- हति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गृह्येच्छुर्मं द्वर्वामानि Ma. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41.—2 To cover with clothes.

गृहः [गृह-क] 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya; गृह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8.; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chārṇāla or Nishāda, king of Srīngavera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Vishnu; also of Siva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गृहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place, गृहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्दवृत्ति R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तस्त्वं निहितं गृहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित a. placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख a. 'cave-mouthed', wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. -शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गृहिनं A wood, thicket.

गृहिलं Wealth, property.

गृहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गृह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गृह्यं च गृहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मोनं चैवास्मि गृह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. 2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुहः an epithet of Siva. -क्षीपकः the fire-fly. -निर्वन्द्यः urino. -पुष्यः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). -भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मयः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

गृह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गृह्यकस्तं यथाचं Mb. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गृह्य *p. p.* [गृह-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -ह्यं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -अंशः a snake. -आत्मन् (the compound word being गृहोत्पन्नं thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद्वर्णागमाद् हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात्। गृहोऽस्मा वर्णविकृतेर्बेणलोपात्-बोद्धः) the Supreme soul. -उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रच्युत उत्पन्नो गृहजस्तु सतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चारिन्

a. going about secretly. (-m.) a spy, secret emissary. -नीहः the wag-tail. -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect. -पाद्, -पाद्ः a snake. -पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -पुष्पकः the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. -मैथुनः a crow. -वचस् m. 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defend ant.

गृह्यन् Concealing, hiding.

गृ 6 P. (गृयति) To void by stool.

गृः f. 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गृथ् -थं eces, ordure.

गृन् a. Voided by stool (as ordure).

गृ = गृ १. v.

गृरणे See गरण.

गृते (र्ण) a. Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गृतिः f. Ved. Praise, approval.

गृदं (गृदं) 1 1 A. [गृ (गृ)दंते] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. -II. 10 P. (गृयति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गृदः A jump.

गृध्रं 10 P. (गृध्रयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गृवाक See गृवाक.

गृषणा The eyes in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गृयति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृञ्, गृञ् 1 P. (गृञ्ति or गृञ्ति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृञ्जन् 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the Ga'nja. -नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृण्डि (डी) व A species of jackal.

गृत्स a. 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -रत्सः The god of love.

गृथ् 4 P. (गृथति, गृथ्) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -Caus. (गृथयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (Atm.).

गृथु a. [गृथ्] Lustful, libidinous. -थुः The god of love.

गृथु a. [गृथ्-कृ] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृथुरावदे सोऽर्थे R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृथ्यं, -धया [गृथ् कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृथ् a. [गृथ्-कृ] Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः, -ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृथो जरद्वयः II. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagṛīha. -पतिः, -राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jaiāyu; अस्वैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृथराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

गृथान Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृथिका The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kaayapa and Tāmra.

गृथ् a. Bad, wicked. -f. 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृथ्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृथं Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृथिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृथीत a. Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृथिः f. [गृह्णाति सकृत् गर्भं, गृह् कर्त्तुं क्त्विच् Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्प्रसूता गोः); आपानभारोद्गहनमयलाद् गृथिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्संस्कृतं पठेती वृत्तनवनास्या इव गृथि स्तृशब्दं करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासिवागृथिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -m. A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, गृहं गेहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्यं सुर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -हाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्कटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्धिसानिरं-कामिसयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपति-गृहात्सरेणास्मदीयं Mb. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; e. g. कृपातः 'a tame pigeon'; कार्याणि, कर्माणि 'household duties'; शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45. &c. -Comp. -अक्षः a loophole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईश

—ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. —2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अधनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽपिपरिष्कृत्या Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अरुहं a kind of sour-gruel. —अव-ग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condi-ments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (—ता) a guest. —आचारः 1. householder or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः, —वाटी, —वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम. —आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance, उपकरणं a domestic utensil, any-thing required for household use. —कच्छपः = गृहभ्रमन् *q.* v. —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. —करण 1. household affairs.—2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* "a house-builder," a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household af-fairs. —2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः; °दासः a menial, domestic servant; संसृज्यंयुहरयो हरिणक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bb. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestino broils. —कारकः a house builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house builder. —2. a kind of wasp. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोषा, —गोषिका the small house-lizard. —चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. —2. family dissensions. —जः, —जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family especially the wife; Mu. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. —वृहः setting a house on fire, incendiarian. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. —देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of house-hold deities. —देहली. the threshold of a house; दासां बलिः सपदिमद्गृहदेह-लीना Mk. 1. 2. —नमनं wind. —नाश-नः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. —2 a sacrificer.—3. the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality.

—4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. —5 the maintenance of the sacred and per-petual fire —दत्ती Ved. 'the mis-tress of a house,' the wife of the householder —पालः 1. the guardian of a house. —2. a house-dog. —पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —भुञ्जुः a domestic icbneumon. —बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °भियः a crane. °भुञ्ज *m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow; नीडारभैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैतयः Me. 23. °देवता a deity to whom a dome-tic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. —2. destroying a house. —3. breaking into a house. —4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भंजनं 1. breaking down or de-stroying a house. —2. causing the de-cay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ *m.* the master of a house. —भूमिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying in-to domestic affairs. —2. causing do-mestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an in-mate of the same house, tenant. —भगिः a lamp. —भाचिका *n.* bat. —सृगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेघ *a.* 1. one who performs the do-mestic rites. —2. connected with the duties of a householder. (—यः) 1. a householder —2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brāhmana who has a household; (गृह-तृरैषिभते संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजापे गृहमेधिना-न् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. —नी) the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —पञ्च a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाभीरपौराद-र-निमित्तान् Ku. 6. 41. —रंभं family-dis-sensions. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden attached to a house. —विसः the owner of a house. —सुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः A house-builder by pro-fession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a house-holder; संकटा ह्यहितोऽश्रितानां प्रत्यवापेर्गृह-स्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहभ्रमन्. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहगार्यः A householder; (accord- ing to Tv. the form गृहयय given in शब्द हलप्रम is not correct).

गृहबालु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house), न गृह गृहमित्या ह्यगृहिणी गृहसु च्यते। गृहंतु गृहिणीहीनं कांता रादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mis-tress of the house; यत्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युतवतो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थि-ता गृहिणीपदं 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —*m.* The master of a house, a householder; गृहचंते गृहिणः कथं तु तनयात्रिस्तदुःखेनैवः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Śānti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीयु To serve as a house; S. 7. 20. गृह्य *a.* [गृह-क्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य *q.* v. —2 Do-mestic. —3 Not master of oneself, de-pendent. —4 Tame, domesticated. —5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'so army out-side a village.' —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. —2 A tame animal or bird.—3 The domestic fire. —हं The anus. —Comp. —अग्निः a sac-red fire which every Brāhmana is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. —2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under गृह.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ 1. 9 P. (गृणाति, गृण) 1 to utter a sound; call out, invoke; नामापि नाम गृणताममुत्तरवाय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. —2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. —3 To relate, promulgate. —4 To praise, extol; केचिद्धीताः प्राञ्जल-यो गृणति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिरति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. —2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —With अत्र (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथात्रगिरमाणेश्च विहा-चेमीसज्ञोमितं Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. —2 To teach.

गर्णे *a.* [गृ कर्मणि क] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. —2 Described, praised. गरीणिः *f.* [गृ भावे-किन्] 1 Praiso. —2 Frame. —3 Eating up, swallowing.

गण्डु(ड)कः A bell for playing with (also गण्डुक).

गेप् 1 A. : (गेपते) To shake, trem-ble.

गेक् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेप् 1 A. (गेवते) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेवच्.

गेहं [गो गनेशो गेवर्षो वा ईहः ईप्सिनी च Tv.] A house, habitation; मा न्नार

विद्यता जाता गेहे रोदिति तद्वति: Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहेक्षेहिन् a. 'bellowing at home only'; i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेद्वहिन् a. 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. गेहेनद्विन् a. 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमेहिन् a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेभ्याहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेधूरः 'a house-barr', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् a. (नी f.) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्य यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी ज्ञानिश्चरं गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; मद्देहिन्याः मिय इति सखे चेतमा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेहा a. Domestic, being in a house —1 Domestic affair 2 Wealth.

गे 1 P. (गायति. जगो, अगासीत्, गस्यति. गातुं, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; ग्रीपमसयममधिक्रय गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64; ; 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language) गीतश्रायमर्षागिरसा Māl. 2. —4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः S. 2. 14; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. (गायति) To cause to sing or praise. n song; जयोदाहरणं बह्वर्णायामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य a. To be sung; what may be sung.

गातुं a. (त्री f.) [गै-गाने वृत्] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —m. 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

गायः A song, singing.

गायकः-पिकः [गै-यकन्] 1 A musician, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prākṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryā metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गाथिक A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै भवेत्यृ] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिन् a. 1 Going, moving. —2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot p.* [गै करि नि० यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः सार्वा P. 111. 4. 68. Sk. —2 To be sung. —य A song, singing, also the act of singing; गेये केन विनीतो चां R. 15. 69; Mo. 86; अन्ता बाह्वयस्याहो गेयेव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेयः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेयुः [गै इयुच्] A singer, an actor. गैर a. (री f.) [गिते भवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born. गैरि a. (की f.) [गिते भवः उक्] Mountain-born. —कः, —कं Red chalk; Si. 5 391. —कं Gold.

गैर्य a. [गिते भवः उक्] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो m. f (Nom. गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). —2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunderbolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —f. 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरामित्रोर्वी R. 2. 3; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth: दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26; गामासत्सारां रघुरूप्यवेश्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सेकोऽनुगृह्णातु गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 33. —3 Speech, words; रघोरुदारामयि गां निश्रम्य li. 5. 12 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the compass. —7 Water (pl.). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —m. 1 A bull, an ox; असेजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौगोडिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जगद्ग. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' (in math.). —7 The moon. —8 A singer. —9 A billion. —10 A cow sacrifice. —11 A house. —Comp. —कटकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2 the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण a. having cow's ear. (-र्णः) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger). —5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; अतितीर्कणनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. —6 a kind of deer. —7 a kind of arrow. —किराटा, —किराटिका the Śarīka bird. —किलः, —कोलः 1. a plough. —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृष्टिष्पाकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धय गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गोकुलस्य तुषारस्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). —कुलिक a. 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. equint-eyed. —कुलोद्भव an epithet of Durgā. —कृत cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —धुरं-रकं a cow's hoof. —खर a nail. —गृही a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोयुग a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठ a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. —2. a

cow house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रसः the ceremony of offering a moorel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः, —घातकः, —घातिन् m. a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न a. 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर a. 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting; dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसप्तगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power or range of; अनाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10 15; 80 बुद्धिं, दृष्टिं, श्रवणं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (-रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasture; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरतां Ki. 4. 10. —2. (a) a district, department, province, sphere. (b) an abode, dwelling place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठेत् be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. —4. scope, range in general; हर्तुंयति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरंतरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमङ्गो U. 6. 26; Māl. 5. 24; अपि नास मनागवतीर्षांस्ति रतिरमणचणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.) —चर्मन् n. 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishtha: —उशहस्तेन क्षेत्रेन दशवसान् समततः । पंच चाप्यधिकान् द्योदितद्वोर्धर्मं चोच्यते ॥ बसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज a. barn in the earth (rice &c.). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जामरिकं auspiciousness, happiness (-कः) a preparator of food, baker. —जात a. born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्रं [गं भूमिं नदते वैक] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रण माठरोऽस्मि Sk. ; 80 कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. —4. a name, appellation; जगद् गोवत्खलिते च का न ते N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see 'खलित' below; मद्रौत्राकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्रातुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase —7. a forest. —8 a field —9. a road —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. 14 a

caate, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्र) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. °कर्तुः, °कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. °कीला the earth. °ज 'a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पदः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* An epithet of Indra; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरति स्वर मेखलाशुषैस्त गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. -द *a.* giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) *N.* of the river Godāvāri. -द्वत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्र) a crown (protecting the head). -दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. -दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure of cutting the hair; अथस्य गोदानविधेरन्तरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलः U. 1; (Rām. explains the word differently) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी *N.* of a river in the south. -दुद्ग *m.*, -दुग्: 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -दूवः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. -धरा a mountain. -धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धुमा, -धुमः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °धूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. -धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्रुः a mountain. -नदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नंदी the female of the Śārāsa bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. *N.* of a country. -नदीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāshya. -नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the month of a cow. -नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of

land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नास a kind of gem -निष्यद्: cow's urine. -पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindāvāna; °अथक्षः, °ईन्द्रः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. °दलः the betel nut tree. °भद्ग the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसा gum myrrh. °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधुटी a young cowherdesa, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधुटी-डुकूलचौराय Bhāshā P. 1. (-पकः) 1. the superintendent of a diatriet. -2 myrrh. (-विका) 1. a cowherdesa -2. protectress. (-पी) 1. a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesesa of Vrindāvāna, the companions of Krishna in his juvenile sports) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4. Nature, elementary nature. -पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. *N.* of Krishna. -7. *N.* of Siva. -8. *N.* of Varuṇa. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Krishna. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Krishna. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of oows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचन is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पीता a species of wagtail. -पीथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karṇa. -पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mā. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -पकांशं an excellent oow or bull. -पचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रत(ता)रः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or

evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. -भुज् *m.* a king. -धृत् *m.* a mountain. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मघ *a.* granting cattlo or cows. -मंडलं 1. the goble. -2. a multitude of cows. -मत्सं = गच्छति *q. v.* -मतलिका a tractable oow, an excellent cow. -मथः a cowherd. -महिषदा *N.* of one of the Mātrīe attending on कार्तिकेय. -मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अनुहुकुकेत धनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुकतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. *N.* of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं [गोमुखि मुखपत्रं] a kind of musical instrument; Bḡ. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-ख) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-खी) the chasm in the Himālaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं oow's urine. -मूत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Malli. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकरूपत्वं यथेकांतरमर्थयोः । गोमूत्रिकेति तत्राहुषुष्करं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46.) -2. a form of calculation. -मुगः a kind of ox (गव्य). -मुद्गः agem brought from the Himālayas and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -मेदुकाः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -मेधः, -यज्ञः a oow sacrifice. -वानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युक्तं a cattle-station. -रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °अंजु *f.* wheat. -रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रसः 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence, को रसो गो रसं जिना Udb. °जं buttermilk -राजः an excellent bull. -राटिका, -राटी the Śārikā bird. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रत्तं the form of a oow. (-रः) *N.* of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोचनं a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow.

—लायु (गू.) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30.
 —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world.
 —लोभी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf.
 —आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in ब्रह्मदेश the country about Mathurā ('This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna's divinity.').
 —धरः, धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटं. वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, विकर्तु *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse sacrifice having many cows. —विदुः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Krishna. —3. Brihaspati. —द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of मास्युन. —विधु *f.*, —विष्टा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —त्रीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisma भद्राद, रेवती and अश्लिनी, or according to some इस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति. —त्रीथं the price received for milk. —वृन्दं a drove of cattle. —वृदारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. —वृषजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतित् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकृत् *n.* cowdung. —शते a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmaṇa. —शालं —ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —श्री a kind of sandal. —शुक्राव three pairs of kine. —वन्, —वा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —वा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —दोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow herd. —सदृशः a species of ox (गव्य). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (—स्त्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तम्भा, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —क a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (*a. g.* गोपदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हरया cow-slaughter. —हृत् (sometimes written हृत्) cow-

dung.—हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishṇu.

गोमत्त *a.* 1 Rich in cows.—2 Possessing or containing cattle.—3 Mixed with milk.—*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds.—ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle.—2 Defiled with cow-dung.—यः, —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपलसकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानं Mn. 3. 15.—Comp.—उत्थाः 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. —2. gad fly. —उत्थं, —त्रियं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोशः शं [गवास्तिर्गव्यं वज्रं क वशम्] (Usually गोशे only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. —2 A station of cow-herds. —शः 1 An assembly or meeting. —2 An epithet of Siva.—शः A purificatory आहुत ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोशेषहितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोशेषवेदिन् *m.* a boating coward; also गोशेषेयुः, गोशेषगल्भी, —शूरः &c.

गोशपदं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil.—3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; *i. e.* a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोशुवः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack.—2 A measure of capacity equal to a Droṇa.—3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोण्डः 1 A fleshy navel.—2 A person with a fleshy navel.—3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Krishna.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Abalyā. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गोतमी Abalyā, wife of गोतम.—Comp.—पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोधा (गुधते वेद्यते वावृणया करणे वृत्) 1 A leatheren fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string.—2 The alligator.—3 A einew chord.

गोधिः [गोधेन धीपते यस्मिन् आधारे इत्] 1 The forehead.—2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोघ्नः, —गोघ्नं See under गुघ्न.

गोरुणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्दः Brain; (also गोर्द).

गोलः, ला लं [युद् अच् हस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Māl. 7. 1.—2 The celestial or terrestrial globes.—3 A circle.—4 A sphere, anything round or globular.—लः 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड.—2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign.—3 Myrrh.—लः 1 A wooden ball with which children play.—2 A large globular water-jar.—3 Red arsenic.—4 Ink.—5 A woman's female friend.—6 N. of Durgā.—7 N. of the river Godāvarī.—Comp.—अव्यापः N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskara-rāchārya.—यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [युद् षुल् हस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe.—2 A wooden ball for playing with.—3 A globular water-jar.—4 A widow's bastard.—5 A conjunction of six or more planets.—6 Molasses.—7 Gum myrrh.—कं The heaven of Krishna.

गोलासः —ग A mushroom.

गोष्ट 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः शो *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting.—2 Society, association.—3 Conversation, chitabot, discourse; गोष्टी सत्कविभिः समं Bb. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्टीमनुभवति Pt. 2.—4 A multitude or collection.—5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained.—6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president.—2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गं जलं स्थिति सो क] 1 Gum myrrh.—2 Early morning, day-break.—3 Hot season.

गोशः Ved. 1 A house.—2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गोशिकः, —गः A goldsmith.

गोडः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्दपुराण describes its position:—वन्देनं समारभ्य ध्रुवनेशांतगः शिवे ॥ गोडवेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ —2 A particular subdivision of Brāt.

mana. —**दा:** (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —**दी** 1 Spirit distilled from molasses ; गौडी पौडी च मादवी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. —2 One of the Rāgīnis. —3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition ; S. D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three ; गौडी being another name for पुरुषा वृत्ति ; आजःप्रकाशकैस्तेः (वर्णैः) तु पुरुषा (i. e. गौडी) K. P. 7 ; आजः-प्रकाशकैर्वर्णैर्विध आहंवरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627. —**हं** Sweetmeats.

गौडिक a. Relating to molasses. —**कः** Sugar-cane. —**कं** Rum.

गौण a. (जी. f.) [गुणमाधिक्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. —2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान) ; गौणे कर्मणि दुहादेः प्रधाने नीहकुवदां Sk. —3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). —4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word ; as in गौणालक्षणा. —5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. —6 Attributive. —Comp. —**वक्षः** the minor or weaker side of an argument & c.

गौणिक a. 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रज्ज् and तमस्). —2 Having qualities. —3 Subordinate. —4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja ; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son ; (3) N. of Kṛipa, Droṇa's brother-in-law ; (4) of Buddha ; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —Comp. —**संभवा** the river Godāvari.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of Droṇa. —2 An epithet of the Godāvari. —3 The teaching of Buddha. —4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. —5 Turmeric. —6 A kind of yellow pigment. —7 An epithet of Durgā. —8 N. of the river Gomati.

गौधमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gāpi or herdaman's wife.

गौपुच्छ a. Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक a. Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौतियः The son of a Vaiśya woman.

गौर a. (रा or सी. f.) 1 White ; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुकोः R. 2. 35 ; हिरवदशनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52 ; R. 1. 6. —2 Yellowish, pole-rod ; गौरोचनभ्रिपजितांतगौरै Ku. 7. 17 ; R. 6 65 ; गौरांगि भर्षं न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. —3 Reddish. —4 Shining, brilliant. —5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The white colour. —2 The yellowish colour. —3 The reddish colour. —4 White mustard. —5 The moon. —6 A kind of buffalo. —7 A kind of deer —8 The planet Jupiter. —9 N. of Chaitanya. —रं 1 The filament of a lotus. —2 Saffron. —3 Gold. —Comp. —अंगः N. of (1) Viṣṇu. (2) Kṛiṣṇa. —आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. —खरः a wild monkey. —सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdaman.

गौरव a. [गुरोर्भावः कर्म, वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. —वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.) ; जघन° S. 3. 8 ; सुरेन्द्रमात्राभितगर्भगौरवान् R. 3. 11. —2 Importance, high value or estimation ; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18 ; 18. 39 ; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 ; importance or urgent nature ; U. 6 7. —3 Respect, regard, consideration ; तथापि यस्म्यपि ते गुरुस्तिरत्यस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71 ; प्रयोजनार्थकितया प्रभुणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाभितेषु Ku. 3. 1 ; Amaru. 19. —4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness ; कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146 ; Ms. 2. 145. —5 Cumbrousness. —6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). —7 Depth (as of meaning) ; यद्धार्यतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7. —Comp. —आसनं a seat of honour. —हंसित a. praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. —2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरि 1 N. of Pārvati ; as in गौरिनाथ. —2 A young girl eight years old ; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरि. —3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, unad. —4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. —5 The earth. —6 Turmeric. —7 A yellow pigment or dye ; (called गौरोचना). —8 The wife of Varuṇa —9 The Mallikā creeper. —10 The Tulasi plant. —11 The Manjishthā plant. —12 Speech. —Comp. —कान्तः, नाथः an epithet of Siva —गुरुः the Himālaya mountain ; गौरिगुरोर्हिरमात्रिवेश R. 2. 26 ; Ki. 5. 21. —जः N. of Kārttikeya. (—ज) talc. —पटः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva,

symbolizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N. of Kārttikeya. ललितं a yellow ornament. —सुतः 1. N. of कार्तिकेय. —2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरुताल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौरुक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमिकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. —2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक a. (की. f.) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौशीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गौसहस्रिक a. Possessing a thousand cows.

गिधः f. Ved. Eating, consuming.

गना Ved. A woman.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रंथ 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. —2 To be wicked. —3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. —2 Stringing together. —3 Composing, writing ; (—ना also in those two senses).

ग्रथन [ग्रंथज्ञं नड] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. [ग्रंथं संदर्भे क् नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. —2 Composed ; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन S. 1. वनः कतिपयेरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरेरेव Si. 2. 72. —3 Arranged, classed. —4 Thickened, coagulated. —5 Knotty. —6 Hardened. —7 Hurt, injured. —8 Seized, taken possession of. —9 Overcome. —तं A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ 1, 9 P., 10 U, 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथति, ग्रंथयति, also ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together ; Bk. 7. 105 ; सजो ग्रथयते & c. —2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. 3 To wind round. —4 To write, compose ; ग्रथनामि काश्यपाशिनं विततार्थरश्मि K. P. 10. —5 To form, make, produce ; ग्रथन्ति बाष्पविदुनिकं पद्मवंकया K. 60 ; Bk. 17. 69. —6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथं संदर्भे भावे षच्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). —2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book ; ग्रंथारंभे ग्रंथकृत, ग्रंथसमाप्तिः & c. —3 Wealth, property. —4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushtubh metre —Comp. —रुत्त. m. —कारः —कृत m. a writer, an author ; ग्रंथारंभे सवृत्तितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृतपरामुक्ति K. P. 1. —कूटी, —कूटी 1. a library. —2. a studio.

—विस्तरः, -विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work ; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अख्यय).

ग्रंथनं, -ना [ग्रंथ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. —2 Composing, writing.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general ; स्तनौ मासग्रंथी कनककलाशिवल्युपमिती Bh. 3. 20 ; so मेदो-ग्रंथिः. —2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इदमुपहितस्रग्मग्रंथिना स्कंध-देशे S. 1. 18 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Ma. 2. 43 ; Bh. 1. 57. —3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money ; hence, purse, money, property ; कुसीदाद् वारिद्यं परकरगतग्रंथिनामनात् Pt. 1. 11 —4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. —5 A joint of the body. —6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. —7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. —Comp. —छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket ; अंगुलीग्रंथि भेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ma. 9. 277 ; Y. 2. 274 ; S. 6. —तर्पणं, -र्षी 1. N. of a fragrant tree ; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रणयाश्चरति कस्तूरिकाग्रंथिगुणास्तेषु Vikr. 1. 17. —2 a kind of perfume. —ग्रंथने 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. —2. tying a knot. —3. a ligament. —मूलं garlic. —हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta. —3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रंथेत See ग्रथित.

ग्रंथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish, अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः भेदा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —2 Learned, well-read. —3 Relating to books.

ग्रंथिमत् a. Kontty, tied by a knot ; Ku. 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल a. [ग्रंथिर्विद्येस्य सिध्मा° लृञ्] Knotted, knotty. —लं 1 The root of long pepper. —2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् 1. 1 A. [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume ; स इमां पृथिवीं कुरक्ष्मां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb. ; Bg. 11. 30. —2 To seize. —3 To eclipse ; द्रविव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिश-प्रणेश्वरौ भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34. हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्मादिभ्यः स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. —4 To slur over words. —5 To destroy. —With सं to destroy ; Bk. 12. 4. 11. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. —2 Seizing. —3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. —4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु a. Accustomed to swallow. —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ग्रस् कर्मणि क] Eaten, devoured. —2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; ग्रहं, विपद्, जरा° U. 6. 39. —3 Slurred ; युक्तं U. 5. 13 ; आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. —4 Eclipsed. —5 Taken. seized. —स्ते A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. —(Comp. —अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रसः [ग्रस् कर्मणि चञ्] 1 A monthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful ; Ma. 3. 133 ; 6. 28 ; Y. 3. 55. —2 Food, nourishment. —3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. —4 The morsel bitten. —5 The act of swallowing. —6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation ; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. —7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. —8 An eclipse. —Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing ; i. e. bare subsistence. —शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह 1, 9 U. (In Vedio literature ग्रह ; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत, caus. ग्राहते ; desid. जिगृह्णीति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch bold of, lay bold of, catch, grasp ; तयोर्जगृहत् पादात् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती बाजी बलगासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50 ; कंठे जग्राह K. 363 ; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. —2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; प्रजानामेव ब्रह्मरथं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 124 ; 9. 162. —3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; बंदिग्राहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृह्णीयात् Ms. 8. 34. —4 To arrest, stop, catch ; Bg. 6. 35. —5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-द्वयया मया V. 4 ; इदमे गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमिडे हरिणात् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. —6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुचमथेन गृह्णीयात् ChAn 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. —7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमार्यां परिचर्यया सुहृमहातुभवा हि जिनांतमथिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. —8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) as in पिशाचगृहीतः, वेतालगृहीतः. —9 To assume, take ; युतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. —10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. —11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; सयापि वृषिद्वयाद्दिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ;

पहिासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यत वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. —12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense) ; ज्यानिनादुस्य गृह्णीती तयोः R. 11. 15. —13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. —14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारिश्च गृह्यतेऽन्यतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —15 To utter, mention (as a name) ; यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृह्णीयात् पत्यौ व्रते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. —16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूल्येनैतस्य-स्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ma. 8. 201. —17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15 63. —18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णा-नि यथा विहाय नचानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. —19 To consoivo. —20 To observe (as a fast). —21 To eclipse. —22 To undertake, under- go, begin. —23 To take up, draw (water). —24 To stop, intercept. —25 To withdraw, draw back. —26 To include. —27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. —2 To give away in marriage ; Ku. 1. 52. —3 To teach, make one acquainted with. —4 To make one take, deliver over to. —5 To become familiar with. —With अनुसं to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अग्नि to seize forcibly. —11. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहीति, ग्राहयति-ते, To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत p. p. [ग्रह कर्मणि-क] 1 Taken seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. —3 Received, accepted. —4 Robbed. —5 Collected. —6 Agreed, promised. —7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. —8 Worn (see ग्रह). —Comp. —अर्थ a. knowing the meaning or sense ; अग्रही-तार्थं आवाग् S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —विश्रु 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. —2. disappeared. —वेह a. incarnate. —नामन् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सु° ' whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —विद्य a. versed in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतन् a. Who has grasped or com- prehended (with loc.) ; गृहीतो बद्ध- नेषु Dh. 120.

ग्रहा a. 1 To be taken or received —2 To be seized. —3 To be observed

perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. -ग्रहः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह-अच्] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रुधुः कच-ग्रहैः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing; अंगुलीग्रिधिभेदस्य छेदवेष्यमे हे Ma. 9. 277; so गोयहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहुः केतुश्चेति यद्वा नव ॥) नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुख-चंद्रेण भावता ॥ शनिश्चरात्म्यां पादाभ्यां रजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं स्वेषामभिद्रोहेण कुर्वतः Ma. 8. 271; Amara. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; राग Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. -अचमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-नं) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधारा, -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; रवेनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -कडालः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -चित्तकः an astrologer. -दृशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. -निग्रहो (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमिः the moon. -रतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -पीडनं, -पीडा 1. oppression caused by a

planet. -2. an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयो-ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91; H. 1. 51; Pt. 2. 19. -युषः the sun. -भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. -भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. -संवलं, -ली the circle of the planets. -यज्ञः, -यगः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. -युतिः conjunction of planets. -युद्धं opposition of planets. -राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विषः an astrologer. -ज्ञातिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. -सृंगाटकं triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. -संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह भावे ल्यट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽनुचिः Ma. 5. 130. -2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचार्यस्मरणत्वात् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. -4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छदमध्या-स्तनेपथग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218. -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरं N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखे-नेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28. -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रियग्रहणगुरुभिर्ग-जितैर्नतयेथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction. -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. -अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, -णी f. 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. -2 The intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhoea, dysentery -Comp. -हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रससाद् ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. -2 To be taken

up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतु a. (त्री f.) [ग्रह-वृच् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण-ग्रहीतु q. v. -2 Perceiver, observant -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्रह a. (ही f.) [ग्रह भावे घञ्] Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. -हः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark; रागग्रहावती Bh. 3. 45. -3 A prisoner. -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. -8 A diacaene. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease. -11 Beginning, undertaking. -ही A female crocodile.

ग्रह ind. (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; बन्दीग्रहं ग्रहीता V. 1.

ग्रहक a. (हिका f.) [ग्रह ण्यल्] One who receives, takes &c. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

ग्रहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feeling; Mā. 1. 41.

ग्रहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A awoon.

ग्रहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्रहिन् a. [ग्रह णिनि] 1 Seizing, tak- ing, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attract- ing, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing. -8 Perceiving, observ- ing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent. -11 Obstructing. -m. The wood- apple tree. -णी Adverse fate (प्रति- कूला.)

ग्रहक a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्रह्य a. [ग्रह-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह. -2 To be under- stood; Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -4 To be received in a hospitable man- ner. -5 To be admitted in evidence. -ह्य A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रह-मन् आद्यनोदशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरिक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदकं कुलस्यापि ग्राम-स्याथं कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्याथं स्वा-रथं वृथिर्वा त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. -2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of any- thing); e. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19; 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp. -अधिकृता, -अव्यसः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ma. 4. 116, 11. 79. -अंतरं another village. -अंतिक the neighbourhood of a village. -अंतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. (-यं) space near a village. -आचारः a village custom. -अधातु hunting. -उपाध्या-

यः the village priest. —कटकः 1. 'the village-post', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer. —काम a. 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villagea. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Sūdra. —गृह्य a. being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घतः plundering a village. —योषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. —वर्षा sexual intercourse; (स्त्रीसंयोग). —वैश्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23. —ज, जात a. 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. (-f.) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्गुरिका riot, fray, village tumult. —सुखं a market. —सृगः a dog. —याजकः, यजिन् m. 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmana. —2. the attendant of an idol. —सुद्धं a riot, fray. —लुटनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामवासः also) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —बडः an impotent man (क्लीब). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ a. 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village; कतिपयग्रामटिकापर्यटन-कुर्विद्वग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक a. (कीर्त्त.) 1 Rural, rustic. —2 (In music) Chromatic. —3 Rudo. —कः 1 The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118. —2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् a. 1 Rustic, rural. —2 Libidinous. —m. 1 A villager, peasant. —2 The head of a village. —जी Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण a. [ग्रामे भवः खञ्] 1 Vulgar, rude. —2 Chromatic. —3 Belonging to a village. —गः 1 A villager; ग्रामीण-वधवस्त्रमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृतीनामुपरि स्थलोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. —2 A dog. —3 A crow. —4 A hog.

ग्रामिय a. Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl. —ग्रामेय a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic. —यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य a. [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. —2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुन्दरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. —3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). —4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). —5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); सुंवनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालवृत्तये R. G. or कटिस्ते हस्ते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. —6 Indecent, obscene. —7 Relating to asexual pleasures. —8 Relating to a musical scale. —स्यः 1. A tame hog. —2 The first two signs of the zodiac, Arisa and Taurus. —स्य The Indigo plant. —स्ये 1 A rustic speech. —2 Food prepared in a village. —3 Sexual intercourse. —4 Acceptance. —Oomp. —अश्वः an ass. —कर्मन् n. 1 the occupation of a villager. —2. sexual pleasure. —कुंकुमं safflower. —धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. —2. sexual intercourse, copulation. —3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —यशुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. —सृगः a dog. —बल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. —सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् a. Hard, solid. —m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नामैतद्बुद्धिनि मज्ज-स्यलायुनि ग्रावाणः संभवत इति Mv. 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य इदंय U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. —2 A, mountain. —3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरधनया, गू-वनिप् नि० Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवाभंगभिरामं सुहृत्सुपतति स्वन्दने वृत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. —Oomp. —धंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् a. Long-necked, handsome-necked. —m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म a. [यस्ते रसात्; गृष्-गनिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —सः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the mouths of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 5t; Bv. 1. 35. —2 Heat, warmth. —समी The स्वमल्लिका plant. —Oomp. —कालीन a. per-

taining to summer. —उद्भवा, -जाः -भवा the Navamallikā creeper (double jasmine).

गुञ् 1 P. (गोचति) 1 To steal, rob. —2 To go.

ग्रेव (यी f.), ग्रेवेय (यी f.) a [ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् ङञ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10. —च, -चं 1 A collar or necklace. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नामसत् करिणां ग्रेचं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेव्यकं [ग्रीवायां वद्वोऽङ्कारः, वक्ञ्] 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी न चिचिरे ग्रेव्यकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. —2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेष्म, ग्रेष्मिक a. Relating to summer.

ग्रेष्मक a. (ष्मिका f.) 1 Sown in summer. —2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लहयति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. —2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. —2 A stake, wager, bet; स्वास्तुक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीप्यन् Si. 8. 32. —3 A die. —4 Gambling, playing. —5 A dice-box. —6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. —7 A chess-man.

ग्लुञ् 1 P. (ग्लुञ्चति, ग्लुञ्क) 1 To go, move. —2 To steal, rob. —3 To take away, deprive of; बहुनामग्लुञ्चत् प्राणानग्लोचीञ्च रणे पशः Bk. 15. 30

ग्लुञ् 1 P. (ग्लुञ्चति) 1 To rob. —2 To go.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) 1 To be poor or miserable. —2 To shake, tremble. —3 To move or go.

ग्लेष् 1 A (ग्लेषते) To serve, work-ship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्ले 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). —2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. —3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, G. 12. —4 To wane, fade, faint away. —Caus. (ग्ल-भ्राषयति, but ग्ल-भ्रायति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up; S. 3. 18; Ku. 3. 49. —2, To tire out, exhaust. —3 To injure, trouble, hurt. —4 To enaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपन् 1 Withering, drying up. —2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान p. p. [ग्ले कर्तृत्वे क] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.

-2 Sick, ill. —नं 1 Exhaustion. —2 Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ग्लै मावे नि] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानि-सृच्छति Ms. 1. 53; अंगग्लानिं सुरत-

जानितां Me. 70, 31; Sānti. 4. 4. —2 Decay, decline; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्हयं नीतिरितीयती S; 2. 30; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. —3

Debility, weakness. —4 Displeasure unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लान्त् *a.* [ग्लै-स्तु] Languid, wearied. ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. —2 Camphor, —3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in पाणिघ, राजघ &c. —घः 1 A bell. —2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घञ् *A.* (घञते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. —2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ् 1 *A.* (घग्घते) 1 To laugh. —2 To laugh at, deride.

घट् 1 *A.* (घटते, जघटे, अघटित्, घटित्, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.); द्युितां त्रातुमर्लं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40; अंगदेन समं योजुमघटित् 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. —2 To happen, take place, be possible; प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाजभिमत्तं मर्वायैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यद्वि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्यापरस्योद्भुमयैः प्रसूनैर्वादित्रस्रदिघटते भटस्य N. 22. 22; उभयथापि घटते Ve. 3; प्रसीद्वेति न्यामिदमसति कोपे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. —3 To be united with; Māl. 2. 8. —4 To come to, reach. —Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमर्लं कामिनिः Si. 9. 81; अनेन भैर्मां घटयिष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; कृष्या संधिं भीमो निघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. —2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घनं कांटाभ्ये रसाज्ज पयोधरो Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने कांर्ची Gīt. 12. —3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्यः स्वानर्थात् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; (अभिमत्तं) आनीय झटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7; Bk. 2. 120. —4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिधाय वैमतेयं...अघटयत् Pt. 1; कर्तं कथं घटित-घातुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; घटय मुज-बधनं Gīt. 10. —5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहीषो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं Bk. 10. 73. —6 To rub touch. 7 To exert

oneself for. —8 To move, agitate. —II. 10 U. (घटयति, घटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. —2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. —3 To shine.

घटः [घट् अच्] 1 A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. —2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). —3 An elephant's frontal sinns. —4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. —5 A measure equal to 20 droppas. —6 A part of a column. —7 A border. —8 A peculiar form of a temple. —Comp. —आदेवः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. —उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. —ऊधश् *f.* (forming घटोधनी) a cow with a full udder; माः कोटिशः स्वर्ज्ञ-यता घटोधनीः R. 2. 49. —कर्परः 1. N. of a poet. —2. a piece of a broken jar, pot-aherd; जीयिय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै बहेयमुदकं घटकपर्येण Ghat. 22. —कारः, —कृत् *m.* a potter. —ग्रहः a water bearer. —दासी a procuree; cf. कुम्भदासी. —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजा a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक *a.* [घटयति घट्-णिच् षड्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; एते सत्पुरुषाः वारार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परिश्यन्त्ये Bk. 2. 74. —2 Bringing about, accomplishing. —3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. —2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. —3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना [घट्-ल्यट्] 1 Effort, exertion. —2 Happening, occurring. —3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अघटितघटना. —4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तस्तेन तत्समयसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16; देहद्वयार्थ-घटनाराचितं K. 239; U. 3. 13. —5 Making, forming, shaping. —6 Motion. —7 Strife, hostility; Pt. 1. 159. —8 (ना) A troop of elephants.

घटा [घट् मावे अच्] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. —2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलयघनाघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; Māl. 5. 19; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64. —3 A troop of elephants assembled for material purposes. —4 An assembly.

घटिकः [घटेन तरति टच्] A waterman. —कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नार्यः इमंज्ञान-घटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192; एष क्रीडाति कूपर्यत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā of the day. —4 The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [घट् णिच् क] 1 United, joined, connected; Māl. 10. 23. —2 Planned, devised. —3 Happened. —4 Effected, produced. —5 Made or composed of.

घटित् *m.* The sign Aquaria of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिधम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —मः A potter.

घटिधप *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikā or time of the day. —Comp. —कारः a potter. —ग्रह, ग्रह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यंत्रं 1. a machine

for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरवट्टु -2, a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the Ghatikās or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोक्चः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिडिन्ना. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas of the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

घट्ट 1 A. (घट्टे), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about: as in वायुघट्टिता लताः -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विटजननखघट्टितेव वीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घट्टः [घट्ट-वञ्] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जीविन m. 1. a ferryman. -2. a man of a mixed tribe; (वेद्यायां रजकाजातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घट्टनं Shaking, moving.

घट्टना [घट्ट-यञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टित a. [घट्ट कर्मणि क्] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घृण् 8 U. (घृणोति, घृणते) To shine.

घृद् 1. 10 P. (घृदति, घृदयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घृ Shining, splendid. -टः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. -फलका a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घं-अञ्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अमारा a belfry. -फलका, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताडः a bellman. -नाट्टः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road: (दशधन्वंतरी राजमार्गे घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṣīlya). -2 N. of Mallinātha's commentary on the Kirātārjunīyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारत्रि-कायमध्ये घंटापथं कमपि नूतनमातनिये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घट्टिन a. 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell -m. An epithet of Siva.

घंटुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घण्टः A bee.

घन a [हन घृती अघ्नोदेशश्च Tv. 1] Compact, firm, hard, solid; सजात-श्च घनाघनः Māl. 9. 39; नसा घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति सुघने कुचयुगगणे युगमद्वारि-रूपिते Git. 7; अयुच्युत्तुं भवति युक्तो घनकुचयुगे शशिवदनासौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Māl. 1. 32; निवृत्ति° U. 6. 11. -नः 1 A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनचिह्नरकलापो निःसप्ततोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cule of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमः रुद्रभ्यः ये repealed in this manner would stand thus:— नमो रुद्रभ्यो रुद्रभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रभ्यो ये ये रुद्रभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रभ्यो ये. -न 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp. -अह्ययः, -अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn (शरद्); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgā. -अंशु n. rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजन-मियः शिषे Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपलः hail. -ओघः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गजितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the cube of a cube. -जवाल thick mire -ज्वाल lightning. -तलः a kind of bird (सारंग). -तोलः the Chātaka bird. -घातुः lymph. -ध्वनि a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. -नाभिः smoke

(being supposed to be a principal ingredient in cloud; Me. 5). -नी-हारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदं the cube root. -पद्वी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; कामद्विवन-पद्वीमनेकसरुपेः Ki. 5. 34. -पाषण्डा a peacock. -फल (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूल cube root (in math.) -रसा 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (m. or n). -वर the face. -वयः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). -वर्त्मन n. the sky; घनवर्त्म सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निका, -वह्नी lightning. -वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. -वाधिः the sky. -शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. -वासः a kind of pumpkin gourd. -वाहना 1. Siva. -2. Indra. -इयाम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-नः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Krisbga. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार & O. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. -स्वनः -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. -हस्तसरुपा the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To congeal, condense.

घनीकृ 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or depended; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन a. 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. -नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxication. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घञ् 1 A. (घञते) To go, move.

घर् 10 P (घारयति) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्टुः A grinding stone.

घर्षरा a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्षरवा परे-इमशानं सरित् Māl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रा 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A sliding door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्षरा, -री 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5

A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (n. also).

वर्षरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

वर्षरितं The grunting of a hog.

घर्षु 1 P. (वर्षति) To go.

घर्मः a. [वरति अंगत्; घृ संके कर्तरि मृच्] नि° गुञ्: Up.1. 146] Hot. -र्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer; नि:श्वासहार्यीशुकमाजगम घर्मः मिषावैशमिबोधवेदुं R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. -4 A cauld; ron, boiler. -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 a hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice -10 Milk (of cows). -Comp -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंबु, अंभस् n., -उदक, -जलं sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Mā. 9. 17, 1. 37. -वर्षिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -उद्दः cessation of heat. -दीधितिः the sun. R. 11. 64. -दुधा, -दुह् f. a cow giving warm milk for offerings. -युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. -रश्मिः f. the sun. -2 heat, radiance. -स्वेद a. Ved coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation (Sāy.); perspiring with heat. (B. and R.).

घृ 1. 2 P. (घसति, घस्ति, घस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

घसः The eater, devourer.

घसिः Ved. Food.

घस्मर a. [घस्-कर्मच्] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दाषानलो घस्मरः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; इपदसुतचम्-घस्मरो ब्रौणिरसिम Vē. 5. 36.

घस a. [घस्-रच्] Hurtful, injurious. -सः 1 A day; घसो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुमदीषं Subhāsh. -2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -सं Saffron.

घासः [घम् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasturegrass; घासाभावात् Pt. 5; घासमुहर्ति परागवे द्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -Comp. -कुंदं, -स्थानं a pasture. -कूदं hay-rick.

घासि [घम् वा० इण्] 1 Fire. -2 Grass. **घाटः**, -टा [घट् अच्] The back of the neck. -घः 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

घाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhattāra plant.

घातः [हृन् गिच् घञ्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्याघात S. 3. 13; नघनशर-

घात Git. 19; so पाणिघातः, शिरोघात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो घृग्धाह्याः स खलु रिघृ-घातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 14; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. (In comp. translated by ' inauspicious ' ; ' दिवसः). -Comp.

-चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

घातक a. [हृन्-गिच्-पृच्] Killing, destroying; a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

घातन a. [हृन्-गिच्-भावे ल्युट्] A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

घातिः [हृन्-गिच्-इण्] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. -f. A bird-net.

घातिन् a. (नी f.) [इण् गिच् गिति] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). -3 Destructive. -Comp. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk, falcon.

घातुक a. (की f.) [हृन्-गिच्-उकच्] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

घात्य a. [हृन्-गिच्-प्यत्] Proper or fit to be killed.

घाराः See under घृ.

घार्तिकः [घृतेन-निवृत्तः-उच्] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him " त्रिद्वेष्वनर्थो बहुलीभवति " ।

घासः See under घस.

घु 1 A. (घवते, घृत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुद् I. 6 P. (घृडति, घृडति) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve -II. 1 A. (घोटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः, -टी f. घुटिकः, -का The ankle.

घुह् 6 P. (घृडति) To prevent, defend.

घृण् I. 1 A., 6 P. (घृणते, घृणति, घृणि-त) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घृणः [घृण-क] A particular kind of insect found in timber. -Comp. -अर-

रं-लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्यायः see under न्याय.

घुंटा, घुंटाकः, -घुंटिका The ankle. **घुंटिकं** Cow dung found in woods.

घुंढः A large black bee.

घुर् 6 P. (घृति, घृति) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुर्घुरा-यित्तुरीघोरोघुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.

घुरणः A sound.

घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुर्घुरायित्तुरीघोरो घुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7.

घुर्घुरः 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुर्घुरकः, -रिका A gurgling sound. **घुर्घुरायते** Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुर्घुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुर् I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति-ते, घृषित, घृष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाहूते तासां दु-द्व्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिवेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव द्विदि-मः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कृणन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घृषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष a. Sounding.

घुषित a. [घृष्-क] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घृष्ट.

घुष्टं A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; ६० रथं, तूर्यं, शंखं, &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्तिग्धयंभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Ramour, report. -5 A herdsmen; द्वैयंभीन-मादाय घोषहृद्वाहुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गगायं घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.). The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonant 'a'. -8 A Kāyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A goat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Siva -घं Bell-metal **घोषकः** [घोष स्वर्थे क] A crier, pro-claimer.

घोषवत् *a.* 1 Making a sound, sounding. -2 Sonant. -ती *A* lute.

घोषणं, -ण [घृष् भावं ल्युट्] 1 Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्याघातो जय-घोषणादिषु बलादस्मदलानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud, making a great noise.

घोषयित्स्वः 1 *A* crier, bard, herald. -2 *A* Brāhmaṇa. -3 *A* cuckoo. -4 *A* captive.

घृमणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मद्युण-घृमणालिपेनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घ्रुकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः *a* crow. -नादिनी the Ganges.

घृत्कारः Hoating; Māl. 5. 19; U. 2. 29.

घृत् 4 *A.* (घृयते) To kill, hort.

घूर्ण 1 *A.*, 6 *P.* [घूर्णते- घूर्णति, घूर्णित] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, stagger; योषितामतिमदेन जघूर्णाभिभ्रम-तिशयपूर्णि बर्षणि Si. 10. 32; भ्रमत्के-चिदघूर्णिषुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुखतजागरघूर्णमानां Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाविलासमदितो-न्मीलन्मदाघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -Caus. (घूर्णयति-ते) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89. (with prepositions like आ, वि the root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण *a.* Shaking, moving to and fro. -र्णः Whirling, rolling. -Comp. -वायुः *a* whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [घूर्ण-भावे ल्युट्] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9. घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादशनादिकृत् S. D

घूर्णिः [भोषे-इत्] Rolling, revolving. घृ I. 1 *P.* (घर्षति-घृत्) To sprinkle. -II. 10 *U.* (घारयति-ते, घारित) To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 *P.* (जिघर्षितं) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 *U.* (घृणाति, घृणते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

घारः [घृ-वृत्] Sprinkling, wetting. घृत *a.* [घृ-कृ] 1 Sprinkled. -2 Illuminated. -त्तं 1 Ghee, clarified butter; (सप्तविलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत् Sây.). -2 Butter. -3 Water. -Comp. -अन्नाः, -अचिस् *m.* blazing, fire. -अचनिः the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee. -आहवनः fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation of ghee. -आहः 1. the Sarala tree. -2. turpentine. -उदः 'ocean of ghee', one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुल्य *a* stream of ghee. -कशेः 1. fire. -2 one whose locks are unctuous. -द्वीधितिः fire. -धारा *a* continuous stream of ghee. -निर्णज *a.* shin-

ing. (-*m.*) fire. -पदी an epithet of the goddess Ilā. -पशुः a sacrificial victim represented by ghee. -पूरः, -वरः a kind of sweetmeat; also. पूर्वकः. -घृच् *a.* accompanied with ghee. -घृट *a.* having a shining body. -प्रतीकाः, -प्रयस् *m.*, प्रसक्तः fire. -मंडः the scum of melted butter. -योनिः fire. -लेखनी *a* ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् *a.* Greasy.

घृतिन् *a.* Containing ghee.

घृतेली *A* cock-roach.

घृष् I. 8 *P.* (घृणाति, घृण) To shine, burn. -II. 1 *A.* (घृणते) To seize.

घृणा 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine. -3 *A* day.

घृणा [घृ-नक्] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां विलोक्य चनितावधे घृणां घञ्जिण सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust, aversion, contempt; तत्प्राज तोषं परदृष्टदृष्टे घृणां च धीणाकणिते वितेने N. 3. 60; 1. 10; R. 11. 65. -3 Reproach, censure. -Comp. -अचिः *m.* fire.

घृणात्तु *a.* Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृणि *a.* [घृ-नि लिङ्गभावः] 1 Displeasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat, sunshine. -2 *A* ray of light. -3 The sun. -4 *A* wave. -*n.* Water. -Comp. -निधिः the sun. (*f.*) the Ganges.

घृणिन् *a.* 1 Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1 424. -2 Censorious, abusive.

घृताची *a.* 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3 Shining. -*f.* 1 Night. -2 *N.* of Sarasvati. -3 *N.* of an *apsaras*; N. 2. 109 (the following are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रमा उर्वशी च विलोचमा । सु-केशी मैत्रुघोषाद्याः कथ्यन्तेऽस्मरसौ घृषेः) -Comp. -गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृत् 1 *P.* (घर्षति, घृट) 1 To rub, strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुंडल-घृटमार्यं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2 To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्य-राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 : To compete, rival (as in संघर्षे *q. v.*)

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. -कः *A* polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. -णं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding, pounding. -णो Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brushed.

घृट *a.* [कर्मणि-क] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-क्विप्] *A* hog. -*f.* 1 Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2 Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्टिः *A* hog.

घोषः *A* hog.

घोषः, -घोषकः *A* horse. -Comp.

-अरिः *a* buffalo.

घोटी, घोटीका *A* mare, horse in general; आटीकसेण कश्चिदोटीपदातिशुषि

वाटीशुषि क्षितिभुजां *Asvad.* 5.

घोण(न)सः *A* sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोत्तं मुखं Mk. 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse, snout (of a hog); दुर्बुरायमाणघोर-घोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* *a* hog.

घोंटा 1 The jujube tree. -2 The betelnut tree. -3 *A* timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घृ-अच् Up. 5. 64] 1 Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful;

शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुधे विदुतेति तां R. 12. 39; orत्किं कर्मणि घोरे मां निराजो-

यसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशं U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Vio-

lent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venerable, awful, sublime. -रः *N.* of Siva. -रा Night. -रं 1 Horror,

awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venerableness. -4 Magic formula and charms. -5 Saffron. -Comp. -आ-

कृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appear-

ance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) an owl. -घुष्यं bell-metal. -घोरतरः Siva.

-घुष्यं brass. -रासनः, रासिन्, वाशनः, वाशिन् *m.* *a* jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः, लं Butter-milk having no water in it; (तसु सस्नेहमजलं मयिते घोलमुच्यते *Susr.*).

घ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) (Used only at the end of comp.) Killing, destroy-

ing, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः, बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving one of, taking away; पुष्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न, &c.

घ्नसः Ved. *A* day.

घ्रा 1 *P.* (जिघ्रति, जघ्री, अघ्रात्-अघ्रा-

सीत्, घ्रात घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at, perceive by smell; स्युशकापि गजो हति जिघ्रन्नापि भुञ्जगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99. -2 To kiss. -Caus. (घ्रायति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोष्वाः Me. 21; आमोदमुपजिघ्रती R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [घ्रा कर्मणि-क] Smelt. -णः, -णं 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The nose (also *n.*). -णं 1 The act of smelling; घ्राणेन दूकरा हति Ma. 3.

241.-2 Odour, scent. -3 The nose; बुद्धिद्वियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनत्वगाख्यानि Sān. K. 26; Ku. 3. 47, Rs 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135.-Comp. —इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं T. S. —चक्षुस्त a. 'having nose for the eyes,' blind (who smells out his

way). —तर्पण a grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-ण) fragrance, odour. -पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात p. p. Smelled, smelled at.

घ्रातव्य a. To be smelled at. —घ्य Odour.

घ्रातिः f. 1 The act of smelling; घ्रातिरध्वेयमद्ययोः Ms 11. 68. -2 Smell.-3 The nose.

घ्रेय a. To be smelled at.—यं Smell, odour.

ड.

(No word in general use begins with this letter)

डः 1 An object of sense. -2 Desire, wish. 3 An epithet of Siva.

डु 1 A (डवते) To scound

च.

च a. 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. -चः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Chewing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A tortoise. -5 A thief. —ind. A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence); मनो निद्राशून्यं भ्रमते च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलन कात्या वयसा नवेन गुणेश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1. 105; 3. 116. -2 Disjunction (but, still, yet); शीतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. -3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव); अतीतः पृथानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G. M.; ते तु पावत एवाजौ तावाश्च वृद्धो स तेः R. 12. 45. -4. Condition (if=चेत्); जीवितुं चेच्छसे (इच्छसे चेद्) मृद हेतु म गवतः गृणु Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) गुणन किं Bh. 2. 45 v. 1. -5 It is often used expletively (पादपूर्णाद्यैः); भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G.M. (Lexicographers give, besides

the above, the following senses of च which are included in the general idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाचय joining a subordinate fact with a principal one; भो भिक्षामटं गीं चानय; see अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combination; as पाणो च पादौ च पाणिपाद. -3 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection; as प्लक्षश्च न्यग्रोधश्च प्लक्षन्यग्रोधौ. -4 ससुचय aggregation; as पचति च पठति च. च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand', 'though-yet', to denote antithesis; न सुलभा सकलेन्दुसुखी च सा किमपि चेदमनगविचेष्टिते V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रायुरुदन्वंतं ब्रुषे चादिप्रुषः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; 11, 50, 81; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Māl. 9. 39.

चक 1 U. (चकतेने, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied. -2 To repel, resist. 3 To shine.

चकित a. [चक् कर्तरि क] 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); भयं, साध्वसत्; Ms. 27. -2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; स्वाद्यानुसरचकित हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru.

46; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशः Git. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. —तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm, fear. —तं ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चकितसुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1. 11; सभयचकितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चकास् 2.P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासात्, चकास्ति) 1 To shine, be bright; गङ्गाश्चि चकास्ति नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Git. 10; चकासते चारुचमूरु चर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातुकाश्चैराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17. —Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. -WITH वि to shine, be bright.

चकासित a. Shining, splendid, bright.

चकोरः [चक्-तुक्ते ओरन् Uṇ. 1. 64] A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नपानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरंगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुरद्वधरसीधवे तव घदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Git. 10. (चकोरक-also.)

चक्क 10 P. (चक्यति) ! To suffer. -2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चक्रल *a.* Round, circular.

चक्रसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ धञर्थे क नि० द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवर्णिवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile, weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishṇu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 whirlpool, -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac. 18 Circular flight (of birds &c.). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convoluted or spiral marks of the शालग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. -कः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. -अंगः 1. a gender having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). (-नी) a goose. (-रा) a parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *ai'nara*. -अधिवासिन् *m.* the orange tree. -आकार, आकृति *a.* circular, round. -आयुधः an epithet of Vishṇu -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आहः, -आह्वयः the ruddy goose. -ईश्वरः 1. 'lord of the diacus', N. of viṣṇu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् *m.* an oilman. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. -गडुः a round pillow. -गतिः *f.* rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the *Asoka* tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी *f.* a. rampart, an entrenchment -चर *a.* moving in a circle. -(-रः) a juggler. -चारिन् *m.* a chariot. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. -जीवकः, -जिविन् *m.* a potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place. -दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धर *a.* 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a diacus. -3. driving in a carriage. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Vishṇu; चक्रधरभावः R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. -धर the periphery of a wheel. -धती the Gandakt river. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् *m.* 1. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2. a pyritic ore of

iron -नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2 a kind of perfume. -नेमिः *f.* the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचेर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishṇu. -पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. -पालः 1. the governor of a province. -2. an officer in charge of a division of an army. -3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a diacus. -फलं a kind of diacus. -बंधुः, -बंधवः the sur. -बालः, -डः, -बालः, -डे, -डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74; प्रकटयति किमुच्चैरधिषां चक्रवाल Retn. 4. 16; Mv. 6. 4; Mu. 3. 21, K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. -बालधिः a dog. -भृत् *m.* 1. one who holds a diacus. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः *f.* a lathe or grindstone; आराधय चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नेद्विखितो विभाति R. 6. 32. -भ्रंतिः *f.* revolution of wheels; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् *m.* a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog. -सुषलः a battle carried on with the diacus and club. -यानं a wheel-carriage. -रदः a hog. -वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितिंश Ak.): पुत्रमेवं शुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाग्रहं S. 1. 12; तत्र तन्वि कुचावेतो नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी। आसमुद्रक्षितिंशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करमदः ॥ Ubb. (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपद्गतः किल महाशय-चक्रवर्तिं विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वसुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. -वाकः (की^{f.}) the ruddy goose; दूरीभूने मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैका Me. 83. -बन्धु the sun. -वाटः 1. a limit, bonnary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. -वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. -वृद्धि^{f.} 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. -व्यूहः a circular array of troops. -संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. an epithet of Vishṇu -साह्वयः the ruddy goose. -हस्तः an epithet of Vishṇu.

चक्रक *a.* [चक्रमिव कायति के क] Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a.* [चक्रमस्यस्य मत्सु मस्य वः] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a diacus. -*m.* 1 An oilman.

-2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

चक्राकी, चक्राकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A diacus bearer. -का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [चक्रमस्यस्य इति] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a diacus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative (सूचक). -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu; Si. 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. 10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिकु 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रिवत् *m.* An ass; Si. 5. 6.

चक्षु 2 A. (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses.) 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say tell (with dat. of the person). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [चक्षुस्-लुट् नह्यादेशः] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [चक्षु अस्ति न ह्यादेशः] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati -*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस्, *a.* [चक्षु कर्णे उस्ति Uṇ. 2. 118] Seeing. -*n.* 1 The eye; दृश्यं तस्मिन् न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसारे ददक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नय-चक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight; look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुरासुश्चैव प्रहयिते Ms. 4. 41. 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. -Comp -गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. -ग्रहणे morbid affection of the eye. -इति the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. -पथः the range of sight, the horizon. -बंधः blinding the sight; Vā. 67. -मलं the excretion of the eyes. -रामः (चक्षुः रामः) 1. redness in the eyes. -2. 'eye-love', love or liking by an expressed by an exchange of glances

पुरश्चरुगस्तद्वृत् मनसोऽनन्यरता Mäl. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः काकिलेषु न परकलनेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1. also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तेषु कपोलेषु II. 1; Ms. 2. 198. —2. an object of sight, any visible object. —3. the horizon. —अवत् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरासीत्समरसा ह्ययोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13. —2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य a. [चक्षुषि हितः यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si 8. 57. —2 Good for the eyes. —3 Produced from the eye. —व्यः-व्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्रुणः, -रः 1 A tree. —2 A carriage. —3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चक्रमणं a. [क्रम् यद् व्युद यद्ये लृक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. —2 Going slowly or crookedly. —3 Moving or going about, walking; चक्रं चक्रमणं रात्रौ Chän. 97; चक्रं स चक्रनिभं चक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. —4 Going slowly or tortuously. —5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग a. 1 Handsome, beautiful. —2 Clever. —3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमत् m. Beauty.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चति) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरजिरसि चञ्चत्यञ्चञ्चदधुमतां U. 5. 3; Mäl. 5. 23; चञ्चञ्च Nág. 4; चञ्चगराग Git. 1. —2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विप्रीवति रोदिति चञ्चति हुञ्चति तापं Git. 4. —3 To leap, jump. —4 To go, move.

चञ्चः [चञ्च-अञ्] 1 A basket. —2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (चञ्चगुलं मातं). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). —2 A straw-man, doll. —3 A puppet of grass or reed. —4 A contemptuous epithet of man.

चञ्चरक a. 1 Leaping; jumping. —2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चञ्चरिन् m. The large black bee; क्री चरीभरीति चेद् दिशं सरीसरीति कां । स्थिरीचरीकरीति चञ्च चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरी, -चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; चुलुकपति मदीयां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. 9. ; कुंदलताया विभुक्तमकरंद-रसाया अपि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयवस्तुभेमभर-भंजनकातरभावभेदाः ॥ Vb. 1 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल a. [चञ्च-अलच्, चञ्चं गतिं लालिता-क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्येव भेत्तुहृदि-णीशिशुचञ्चलार्कं Cn. P. 27; चञ्चलकुंडल Git. 7; Amaru. 79. —2 (fig.) inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघ-वितानमध्याविलसत्सौदामिनीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 64; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. —लः 1 The wind. —2 A lover. —3 A libertine. —लः 1 Lightning. —2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्चु a. [चञ्च-उच्] 1 Celebrated; renowned, known. —2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु); ओष्ठेन रामो रामौष्ठविचञ्चुयन-चञ्चुना Si. 2. 14; see चञ्चु. —चुः A deer. —चुः, -चुः f. A beak, bill. —Comp. —चुटः, -टं the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुटं चपलवति चकोर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोच चञ्चु-पुटमोतहृदा विहायसा तेन विहरय भूयः N. 3. 99; स्थलिसञ्चञ्चुपुटेन पक्ष्मि 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. —प्रहारः a peck with the beak. —भृत्, -भृत् m. a bird. —सूचिः the tailor bird.

चञ्चुका A beak, bill.

चञ्चुर a. Clever, expert.

चद् 1. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To break, fall off, separate. —2 To rain. —3 To cover. —ल. 10 U. (चाटयतिने) 1 To kill, injure. —2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. —2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. —2 Falling off in small pieces.

चट्टः -ट्टु n. [चट्ट-उच्] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. —2 A scream. —3 A devotional posture among ascetics. —ट्टुः The belly.

चट्टल a. [चट्ट-उलच्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमेक्षत जनश्चट्टलायपावं Si. 5. 6; चासातिमात्रचट्टलेः स्मरतः सु-नेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चट्टलाकरावृत्तेननेक्षिता-नि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24; Si. 5. 10. 13. —2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.); किं लब्धं चट्टल रव्यह नयता सां-भाग्यमेतां वृक्षां Amaru. 14; चट्टलप्रणय-वृथितेन 71. —3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चट्टलचाटुपट्टुचार सुरवैरिणो-राधिकामधि वचनजातं Git. 10. —लः Lightning.

चट्टोल, चट्टोल a. 1 Tremulous. —2 Lovely, beautiful. —3 Talking a sweet words.

चट्टटा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c. चट्टटाचते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चट्टटापनं Crackling

चण 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. —2 To go. —3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण a. (At the end of comp.). Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; as अक्षरचणः —णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पत्तितोपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भ्राष्ट्रकं भंक्तुं Pt. 1. 132. —Comp. —अम्लं sour pease, —आत्मजः the sage चाणक्यः.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent; impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अर्थकथनेरपराधचंडाद् युरो-कुशाडुपतिमाद् विभोपे R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. —2 Hot, warm; as in चंडांशु. —3 Active, quick. —4 Pungent, acrid. —5 Mischievous, evil. —6 Circumcised. —डः 1 An evil being or demon. —2 Siva. —3 Skanda. —4 The tamarind tree. —ह 1 Heat, warmth. —2 Passion, wrath —adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily. —Comp. —अंशुः —वोधितिः; —भाडुः the sun. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —हुंदा a form of Durgā; (= चाण्डा q. v.). —युगः a wild animal. —वि. क्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् a. Violent, warm. —ती N. of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हंतुमशुचता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी मामबधुयपादपतिं जानातुतपिब सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. —डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. —2 Hurt, injury. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनयुरोधोम चंडी-श्वरस्य Me. 33. —कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडि f., चंडिका N. of Durgā. चंडिमत् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. —2 Heat, warmth. चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीक 8 U. To enrage, make angry or offend, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. [चंड आलच्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कूर-कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. —लः 1 A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Śūdra father and a Brāhmana mother. —2 A man of this caste, an outcaste, चंडालः किमयं हि-जातिरथवा Bb. 3. 56; Me. 5. 131; 10.

12, 16; 11. 176. —Comp. —बल्लकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

बंगालिका 1 The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —2 N. of Durgā.

चंडुः [चंड-उत्] 1 A rat, mouse. —2 A small monkey.

चतु 1 U. (चतति-ने) 1 To ask, beg, request. —2 To go. —Caus. (चातयति-ने) 1 To cause to hide. —2 To scare, terrify.

चतित a. (Ved. चत्) Hidden; made to disappear.

चातन a. Driving away, removing. —नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. —2 Removing, scaring away.

चतुर Num. a. [चत्-उत् Uṇ. 5. 58] (always in pl.); चत्वारः m.; चतस्रः f.; चत्वारि n.) Four; चत्वारो वयसुरिषजः Ve. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था वाल्ये कौमारं यौवनं वार्धकं चेति; चत्वारि श्लोका त्रयो अस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. —ind. Four times. [of. Zend chathru; Gr. lessares; L. quatuor]. [In comp. the र् of चतुर is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes श्, व् or स् or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. —Comp. —अंश a. a fourth part. —अंग a. having 4 members, quadripartite. (-ग) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीवलस्थो दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वक्षमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वक्षमानये Subbāsh. —2. a sort of obess. —अग्नि a. having four parts. (-नी) a complete army, see चतुरंग. —अंगुल 1. the four fingers of the hand. —2. four fingers broad. —अंत a. bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसप्तली S. 4. 19. —अंता the earth. —अशीति a. eighty-fourth. —अशीति a. or f. eighty-four. —अश्र, —अश्र a. (for अश्रि सि) 1. four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. —2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चभूव तस्याश्चतुरश्रशोभिषयुः Ku. 1. 32. (-अश्र, -श्र) 1. a square. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a. period of four days. —आत्मन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —आननः, —मुखः an epithet of Brahmā, इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. —अश्रम the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmana. —उत्तर a. increased by four. —उत्तण the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुर्वर्ण) a. heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square,

quadrangular. (-गः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. —2. a tortoise. —गजः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण a. four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; चिंश-शतम् forty-fourth. —गजत (चतुर्नवत) a. ninety, fourth, or with ninety-four added. —चतुर्नवतं शतं ' one hundred and ninety four. ' —दंतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश a fourteenth. —दशन a. fourteen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka:—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपरिजातकसुरा धन्वंतरिश्रेष्ठमा गायः कामदुधाः सुरेश्वरगजो रभादिदेवांगनाः । अथः सप्तश्लो विषे हरिपुत्रः शंखोऽधुने चांशुधे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगलं ॥) °विद्या (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:—वदंगमिश्रिता वेदा पंच-शास्त्रे पुराणकं । मीमांसा तर्कमपि च पता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥) । —दशति the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —द्विंशं the four quarters taken collectively. —द्विंशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —द्वोलः, —लं a royal litter. —द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. —2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninety-four —पंच a. (चतुःपंच or चतुःस्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत् f. (चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुःस्पंचाशत्) fifty four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुःस्पथः) (-थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-थः) a Brāhmana. —पद् a. (चतुःपद्) 1. having four feet. —2. consisting of four limbs. (-द्वः) a quadruped. (-द्वी) a stanza of four lines; पर्यं चतुःस्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. —पाठी (चतुःष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुःष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —पाद्-द्व (चतुःष्पाद् द्व) a. 1. quadruped. —2. consisting of four members or parts. (-मः) 1. a quadruped. —2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्वे the four sides of a square. —पाद्दुः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-द्वु n.) a square. —पद्म the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुत्रार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भाषः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज a. 1. quadrangular. —2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 16. 3. —2. a quadrangular figure. —3. a square. (-जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the

bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). —मुख a. having four faces. (—खः) an epithet of Brahmā; रक्तः सर्वे चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (—खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. —2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmā. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुत्रार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. —2. four principal colours. —वर्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश a. 1. twenty-fourth. —2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). —विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. —विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-वः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Vishṇu. (-हं) medical science. —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुर्दशालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्दशाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अलं चतुःशालनिर्मं प्रवेद्य Mk. 3. 7. —षष्टि a. or f. 1. sixty-four. —2. N. for the Rīgveda containing 64 Adhyāyas. °कलः (pl.) the sixty-four erte. —सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. —सप्तमं an unguent of four things, (saundal, agallochum, saffron and musk). —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन, —ग a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —शोचकं the four priests taken collectively. चतुर्थ a. (थी f.) [चतुर्थां पूरणं इदं युक् च] The fourth. —थः The fourth letter of any class. —थं A quarter, a fourth part. —0omp. —अंश a. receiving a fourth part. (—शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रम the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, Sannyāsa. —कले the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्त a. eating the fourth meal. —भाज a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.)

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —यिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The dative case (iu

gram.) -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्था *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क *a.* [चतुर्वयं चत्वारोऽथवा यस्य वा क्त्] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च शतं सप्तं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -इकं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. -इकी 1 A large four-aided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टिका The number 'four.'

चतुष्टय *a.* (यी *f.*) [चत्वारोऽथवा विधा अस्य तस्य] Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्ष्वसमीरिता। प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. -ये 1 A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किञ्च यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. -2 A square. -3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty.

चतुर *a.* [च्त्-उत्] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव हूती Ms. 3. 9; Amaru. 15. 44; द्रुगयाऽजहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुनरेति गतं चतुरं वचः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. -रः 1 A round pillow. -2 Crooked gait. -3 An elephant's stable. -रं 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. -2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [च्त्-भ्रत् Up. 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. -2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु अष्टिचत्वरे निवसति Mk. 2. -3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. -4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. -2 Kusa grass. -3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [च्दति-ते] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [च्द-किरच्] 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 An elephant. -4 A snake.

चत् 1, 6. P. [चनति] 1 To sound, -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. -2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. -2 To eat. -3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *a.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क्व कदा, कुत; to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. [चंदति, चंदित] 1 To shine. -2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चंदः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.

चंदकः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of fish.

चंदनः-नं [चंदं प्यंतात्-त्यु] 1 Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलाया सु-रुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71; मणिपकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुचौ पिबे यदि जनस्य सेष्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं किल शितलं। पुत्रमात्रस्य संस्पृशश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमयत्र चंदनं न प्रवेदति 1. 41. -2 Anything most excellent of its kind. -Comp. -अचलः, -गिरिः, अदिः the Malaya mountain. -उदकं sandal water -पुष्पं clovea. -सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. -2. a kind of alkali (वज्रहार).

चंदनिच *a.* Rubbed with or smelling of, sandal wood.

चंदनीया *a.* kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना).

चंदिरः [Up. 1. 51] 1 An elephant. -2 The moon; अति च मानसमंशुनिधि-र्यशो विमलशारदचंदिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; सुकुंभसुखचंदिरं चिरमिव चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चंद्र *a.* [चंद् गिच्-रच्] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold) -2 Lovely, beautiful. -इः 1 The moon; यथा प्रह्लादनाश्चंद्रः R. 4. 12; इत-चंद्रा तमसैव कोशुदी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्सनां चंद्रश्चांडालेष्वमनि H. 1. 61; सुखं, वदनं &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रैव शरत्त्रियाम् Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see श्लो.) -2 The moon, as a planet. -3 Camphor; विलेपनस्य-धिकचंद्रभागताविभावनं चापललाप पांडुवां N. 1. 51. -4 The eye in a peacock's tail. -5 Water. -6 Gold (*n.* also). -7A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. -8 A spot similar to the moon. -9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. -10 A reddish kind of pearl. -11 The fifth lunar mansion. -12 The

number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुत्रचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). -इ 1 Small cardamoms. -2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -3 An awning, a canopy. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. Vishnu. -2. a moon-beam. -अर्धः, the half moon; Pt. 4. °ब्रह्ममणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Siva. -आ-तपः 1. moon-light. -2. awning. -3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. -आत्मजः, -औरसः, -जः, -जाता, -तनयः, -नंदना, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. -आनन *a.* moon-faced. (नः) an epithet of Kārttikeys. -आपीठः an epithet of Siva. -आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आह्वयः camphor. -इष्टः a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses blossoming during the night. -उदयः 1. moon-rise. -2. awning. -3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (-या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. -उपलः the moon-stone. -कला 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकालाविभाजनचर्चिं देवात्समासाद्य मे Māl. 5. 28. -2. the crescent before or after the new moon. -कांतः, -मणिः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); इवति च हिनरस्मादुद्धते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Amaru. 57; Bb. 1. 21, Māl. 1. 24. (-तः-तं) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal wood. -कांता 1. a night. -2. the wife of the moon. -3. moon-light. -कांतिः *f.* moon-light, (*n.*) silver. -अयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible -गृहे the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. -गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °रथः a deceased progenitor, the Manca -गोलिका moonlight. -ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. -चंचला a small fish. -चूडः, -मौलिः, -शेखरः, -ब्रह्ममणिः epithets of Siva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्यु-पालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. -दाराः (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. द्युतिः sandal-wood. -(*f.*) moon-light. -नामन् *m.* camphor. -निभ *a.* bright, handsome. -पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar. -पादः a moon-beam; Me. 70; Māl. 3. 12. -प्रभा moon-light. -बालः 1. large cardamoms. -2. moon-light. -चिदुः the sign for the nasal ()

—भस्म *n.* camphor. —भाग *N.* of a river in the south. —भासः a sword ; see चंद्रहास —भूति *n.* silver. —मणि the moon-stone. —मण्डल 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2 the lunar sphere —3. a halo round the moon. —सुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, लौह. —लौहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण *q. v.* —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1. a room on the top (of a house &c.) ; वियदतः दुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिशुभसुखराः करोति *R.* 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone ; *Bk.* 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवा *N.* of Budha or Mercury. (—वर) small cardamoms. सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. —इन्द्र *m.* an epithet of Rāhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2. the sword of Rāvana ; हे पाणयः किमिति वांड्य चंद्रहासं *B. R.* 1. 56, 61. —3. *N.* of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhārmika. [He was born under the Mīla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe ; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse.] (—सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock ; *Si.* 3. 49.

चंद्रमस *m.* 1 The moon ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलादि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव राशिः *R.* 6. 22. —2 A mouth. —3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight ; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधमप्युत्तरलीकरोति *N.* 3. 116 ; *R.* 19. 36 ; कायुक्तेः कुभीलकेश (परिहर्तव्य चंद्रिका *M.* 4. —2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated ; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिक ; *cf.* कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhāgā. —6 The Mallikā creeper. —Comp —अंडुजं the white lotus opening at moon-rise. —द्रावः the moon-stone —पायिन् the Chakora bird.

चांद्रि *a.* Ved. 1 Golden, possessive *g.* —2 Having the moon. —*m.*

The planet Mercury (son of the moon.)

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barbar. —2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चंद्रं 1. 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. (चपयतिने) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः = चपेट *q. v.*

चपल *a.* [चूर्-भंदागतौ कल उपधोकार-स्याकारः *Trv.* ; *cf.* *Up.* 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous ; कुल्पाभोगिः पवनचपटैः शास्त्रिनो धौतमूलाः *S.* 1. 15 ; चपलाचताफी *Ch. P.* 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering ; Śānti. 2. 12 ; चपलमति &c. —3 Frail, transient, momentary नलिनीदलगत-जालमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं *Moha M.* 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile ; (मत्) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत *R.* 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash ; *cf.* *Up.* —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Chātaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुषुमं रतिपतिभृगुकानने *Gt.* 7. —2 An unchaate or disloyal wife. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakehmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman ; *Si.* 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते *Den. A.* To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the finger extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand ; खड्गिकोपाचपायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति *Mbh.*

चर् 1 P. (चमति, चांत) 1 To drink, sip, drink off ; चवानं मधु मायवीकं *Bk.* 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry ; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवितेव रम्या *Bv.* 3. 16 ; तदुपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् *K. P.* 1. —4 Riot, festive or angry riot.

चमत्कारिन् *a.* 1 Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम्-अत् *Up.* 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara —री 1 A shoot, sprout (भंजरी). —2 The female Chamara (भंजरी). —3 The female Chamara ; यस्यायुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यंजने-

श्मर्यः *Ku.* 1. 13, 48 ; *Si.* 4. 60 ; *Me.* 53. —Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छा) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चमस्यरिन्, चम्-अत् *Trv.*] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice ; *Y.* 1. 183 (also चमसी) —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c)

चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चम् *f.* [चम्-ऊ *Up.* 1. 81] 1 An army (in general) ; पश्येतां पांडुपुत्रायामाचर्य महतीं चम् *Bg.* 1. 3 ; वासवीनां चमनां *Me.* 43 ; राजवती जयवीरहया चम् *R.* 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —यः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander ; *R.* 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमरुः A kind of deer ; चकासतं चारुचमरुचर्मणं *Si.* 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चंपयतिने) To go, move.

चंप [चम्-अच्] The Kovidāra tree. —यं The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चम्-ण्डल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower of this tree ; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपक-दामगौरी *Ch. P.* 1. —2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. —Comp. —माला 1. *N.* of a neck-ornament worn by women. —2 a garland of Champaka flowers. —3 a kind of metre (see *App.*). —रमा a species of plantain.

चंपकातुः The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती *N.* of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhāgalsapura.

चंपातुः = चंपकातु *q. v.*

चंपुः *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse ; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपुरित्यभिधीयते *S. D.* 569 ; for instance भोजचंपु, नलचंपु, भारतचंपु &c.

चम्पु 1 P. (चंयति) To go, move.

चम्पि *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमसस्य) ; *Rv.* 1. 56. 1.

चम्प 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चम् 1 P. (चरति, चवार, चवारीत् चरितं, चरित or sometimes चरिषे) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander ;

नडाशोका हरिणशिक्षाये मंद्मं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर्च may mean here 'to graze' also) ; इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67 ; कपयश्चेत्वारतरं रामस्यैव मनोरथः R. 12. 59 ; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68 ; 8. 236 ; 9. 306 ; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do, act ; रचयति रेखाः मलिले यस्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise, perform, observe ; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79 ; Y. 1. 60 ; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (with loc. of the person), चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90 ; 9. 287 ; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb. ; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर्). -4 To graze ; सुचिरे हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be defused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. -Caus. (चरयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf. L. *curro*.]

चर a. (रि f.) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking ; grazing &c. ; धनोरप्यचरन्तु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9. -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.) -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable ; see चराचर below ; Ms. 3. 201 ; Bg. 13. 15. -5 Animate ; Ms. 5. 29 ; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late ; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich'so देवदत्तचरः, अद्यप्यचरः late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karapa in astrology. -8 The Karapas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians. 10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. -अचर a 1. moveable and immoveable ; चराचराणां भूतानां कुत्रि राधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67 ; 2. 5 ; Bg. 11. 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking, trembling. (-र्) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world ; Ms. 1. 87, 63. 3. 75 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; 9. 10. -2. The sky, the atmosphere. -3. heaven. (-रि) a young woman. -इष्यं moveables, goods and chattels. -पुः a mediator. -भं, -भवन् a varying sign of the zodiac ; i. e. the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant. चरतः The wag-tail. चरण-ञ् [चर्-कणे ल्यट्] 1 A foot ; शिरसि चरण एव न्यस्यते चारयेन Ve. 3. 38 ; आत्मा काममयपोति चरणं त्विदुदुधुतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas ; e. g. चरणयुवः Mv. 1, MAl. 1 ; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -णः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising ; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c.) -Comp. -असृतं, -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmana or spiritual guide have been washed. -अराविदुं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock. -आसकंठनं trampling, treading under foot. -गत a. fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रन्थिः m. -पर्वन् n. the ankle. -ज्यासः a foot-step. -पः a tree. -वतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another) ; Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet ; Ms. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-fall. -3. prostration. -युश्रूपा, -सेवा 1 prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चराणिः A man (मनुष्य) ; Bv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्यु a. Ved. Moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living, -2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम a. [चर अमच् Up. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final ; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back ; पूर्वं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -न् ind. At last, at the end. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -वमायुत् m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस् a. old, aged ; MAl. 6. 2.

चरि [चर्-इत्] An animal. चरितं p. p. [चर् कर्मणि क्] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Perfomed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered ; S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved ; S. 5. 16. -र्त्तं 1 Going, moving, course -2 Acting, do-

ing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70 ; तर्षुं खलुच्य चरितं महाकः करोति 1. 81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्पणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2 ; दिवोकसस्यचरितं लिखति S. 7. 5 ; so दूककुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, dew or proper observance. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful ; रामराचणयोर्दुर्लभं चरितार्थनिवाभत् R. 12. 87 ; चरितायैव भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense. - Ku. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit ; Ku. 4. 45. *ता the attainment of the desired object ; S. 5.

चरितव्य pot. p. 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [चर्-इत्] 1 Behaviour, habit conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance -3 History, life, biography, account, adventures. -4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance ; Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. -बंधकः a friendly pledge.

चरिष्यु a. [चर्-इष्यच्] Moveable active, wandering about ; Ms. 1. 56.

चरित्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्य a. [चर्-कर्मणि यत्] To be gone ; to be practised &c. -र्त्तं 1 Going about, moving, walking about ; driving or going in a carriage ; रथं U. 5. -2 Course, motion ; as in राहुचर्या. -3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4 Practice, performance, observance, Ms. 1. 111 ; वनचर्या, तपश्चर्या. -5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. -6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage ; Ms. 6. 32. -8 Pervading ; visiting. -ई 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [चर्-उत्] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the Manes ; अनवसायी निवृत्तपक्व ओदनश्चरति यज्ञिकाः (it is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरुः ; of. R. 10. 51, 54, 56 ; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee.) -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp. -बेलिन् m. N. of Siva. -स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the Manes.

चर्कतिः f. Ved. Mention, praise, glory ; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्यं 1 P. (चर्यति) To go or move.

चर्च I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ने, चर्चित)
To read, read carefully, peruse, study.
-II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse,
condemn, censure, menace. -2 To
discuss, consider, investigate. -3 To
injure, hurt. -4 To anoint, smear.

चर्चा [चर्च-अच्] Considering, deliber-
ation.

चर्चक a. [चर्च-कृत्] Repeating.
चर्चन [चर्च-ल्युट्] 1 Studying, repe-
tition, reading repeatedly. -2 Smear-
ing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, **चर्चरी** [चर्च-वा० अन् गीता०
ली०] 1 A kind of song. -2 Striking
the hands to beat time (in music).
-3 The recitation of scholars. -4
Festive sport, festive cries or mer-
riment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery.
-7 Curled hair. -8 Triple symphony.
-9 Alternate recitation of a poem by
two persons.

चर्चरीक: 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or
curling of the hair.

चर्चा, **चर्चिका** 1 Repetition, recita-
tion, study, repeated reading, perusal.
-2 Discussion, inquiry, investi-
gation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing
the body with unguents; अंगचर्चाम-
रच्यं K. 157; श्रीसंज्ञचर्चा विषं Git. 9.
-5 An epithet of the goddess Durgā.

चर्चा: f. [चर्च भावे इत्] 1 Repetition
-2 Investigation (विचारणा).

चर्चिक 1 Anointing the body. -2
An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared,
perfumed, scented &c. ; चन्दनचर्चित-
नीलकण्ठेरपीतवसनवनमाली Git. 1; Rs.
2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, in-
vestigated. -3 Sought, desired. -त
Anointing, anointing.

चर्चस m. N. of one of the nine
treasures of Kubera.

चर्तन a. Ved. Stringing together.
-त A hook, or pin.

चर्त्य a. 1 To be strung or tied. -2
To be hurt or injured.

चर्पट: [चर्प-अट्] 1 The open palm
of the hand with the fingers extend-
ed; of. च्येत् -2 A quantity of bnb-
bles or specks.

चर्परी A thin cake or biscuit of
flour (पिष्टकभेद).

चर्ह 1 P. (चर्हति) 1. To go, move.
-2 To eat.

चर्भट: A kind of cucumber.

चर्भटी 1 Noise of nimment. -2
Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant
saying.

चर्भ 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A
skin.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing
into the Ganges, the modern Cham-
bal.

चर्मन् n. [चर्मन्ति Un. 4. 144] 1
Skin (of the body). -2 Leather,
hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. -3 The sense
of touch. -5 A shield; Si. 18. 21.
-Comp. —अंतः a piece or strap of
feather. —अभ्रन् n. lymph. —अवकतर्भ
working in leather. —अवकातिन्, अव-
कर्तुं m, a shoe-maker. —कारः, कारिन्,
—कृत् m. 1. a shoe-maker, currier. -2.
a mixed caste (from a Chāndāla
woman and a fisherman). —कारकः
a worker in leather. —कीलः, लं a wart.
—चटकः, का, चटिका, चटी a bat.
—चित्रकं white leprosy. —ज 1. hair.
-2. blood. —तरंगः a wrinkle. —तिल
a. covered with pimples. —बुडः न-
लिका, नातिका a whip. —वृलं —वृषिका
a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease.
—वृषः, वृषः the Bhūrja tree. —वृष्टि-
का a flat piece of leather for playing
upon with dice. —वज्रा a bat, the
small house-bat. —पातुका a leather-
shoe. —प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl.
—प्रसेवकः, प्रसेविका a bellows. —बधः
a leather band or strap. —मुंडा an epi-
thet of Durgā. —यष्टिः f. a whip. —व-
सनः 'clad in skin, N. of Siva.
—बाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. —संभवा large
cardamome. —सारः lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern. —र्ष्य Leather-
work.

चर्मण्य a. Leathern.

चर्मण्य, —चर्मण्यः A shoe-maker, a
worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक a [चर्म-इत्] Armed with a
shield.

चर्मिन a. (जी f.) [चर्म-इति] 1
Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern.
—m. 1 A soldier armed with a shield.
-2 Plantain. -3 The Bhūrja tree.

चर्मा See under चर्.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ने,
चर्चित) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse,
bite; लागुलं गाढतरं चर्चितुमारुघवान् Pt.
4; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जापंतरं चर्चते
Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up. -3 To
relish, taste.

चर्चण, —णा [चर्च भावे ल्युट्] 1 Chew-
ing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3
Food which must be chewed, solid
food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing,
enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्चणं वा स्वामिसे
विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com. = चर्चणा आ-
स्वादानं तच्च स्वादः काव्याधर्मभेदादात्म्यार्नदसमुद्रव
इत्युक्तप्रकारं); ६०; also; निवृत्त्या चर्चणस्या-
स्य निष्पाप्तिरूपचारतः 58.

चर्चा [चर्च-अच्] 1 A blow with the
flat of the hand (said to be also
चर्च m.). -2 Chewing.

चर्चित p. p. [चर्च-कर्मणि-क्त] Chewed,
bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -Comp. —च-
र्चणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.)
tautology, useless repetition, profit-
less reiteration. —पर्त्रं a spitting pot.

चर्च्य pot. p. [चर्च-कर्मणि-ण्यत्-यत् वा] To
be chewed, chewable. —चर्च Solid food,
such as requires mastication.

चर्वाणि a. [चर्च अनि आदेश्च चः Tv.]
Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving,
moveable. -3 Swift, active. —णिः A
man. —f. A disloyal woman (चर्चणी).

चल I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, च-
चाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चलित) 1 To shake,
tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir;
छिन्नाश्वेलुः क्षणं भुजा Bk. 14. 40; सप-
क्षोद्गिरिवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. -2 (a)
To go, move on, walk, stir or move
(from one's place); पदुपपदमपि चलितुं
न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्ये-
केन बुद्धिमान् Chāp.; 32; चलित् बाला
स्तनाभिसवल्कला Kn. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56.
(b) To proceed (on one's way), de-
part, set out, start off; चेलुश्चरिपरिग्रहाः
Ku. 6. 92 v. 1. -3 To be affected, to
be disturbed, confused or disordered
(as mind), be agitated or perturbed;
हृनेरपि यतस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1.
400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4
To deviate or swerve (with abl.);
चलति नयात् जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10.
29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y.
1. 361. -Caus. (च-चालयति, चलित, च-
लितं) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir-
R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss,
remove or expel from; चाणक्ये चलि-
ताधिकारविशुद्धे Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead
away from. -4 To cherish, foster
(चालयति only). -5 To disturb, agi-
tate; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईंशते Si.
15. 40. -II. 6. P. (चलति, चलित) To
sport, play, frolic about.

चल a. [चल-अच्] 1 (a) Moving,
trembling, shaking, tremulous, roll-
ing (as eyes &c.) चलापांगो बुद्धिं स्पृशति
S. 1. 24; चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यपुत्रैः R. 3.
28 waving; Bh. 1. 16. (b) Moveable
(opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2.
5; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49.
-2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose,
unfixed; दृयितारश्चनचर्चितं वृणां न खलु
प्रेम चलं सुहृजने Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं
गौरवमाभितेपु 3. 1. -3 Frail, transitory,
perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्च-
लं जीवितवीचनं Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confus-
ed. —लः 1 Trembling, shaking agita-
tion. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4
The supreme being. —ला 1 Lakshmi,
the goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning.
-3 A kind of perfume. -Comp. —अचल
a. 1. moveable and immovable. -2.
fickle, unsteady, very transitory (= अ-
तिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि
निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचला
Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचल = चंचल Malli.)
कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14;
N. 1. 60. (—लः) a crow. —आतंकः
rheumatism —आत्मन् n. inconstant,
fickle-minded. —हृदिय a. 1. sensitive.
-2 sensual. —इष्टुः one whose arrow

flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. —कणः the true distance of a planet from the earth. —चञ्चुः the Chakora bird. —चित्त a. fickle-minded. —दलः, पत्रः the Asvattha tree. —संघिः moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन a. [चल भावे लुट्] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. —नः 1 A foot. —2 A deer. —नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion ; चलनात्मकं कर्म T.S. ; हस्त, जातु° &c. ; तरल-दुर्गंचलचलनमनोहरध्वनजानितरतिरागं.Git. 11. —2 Tearing or leaving off. —3 Roaming, wandering. —नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women —2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायाम् कन्] A short petticoat worn by low women. —निका Silken fringes.

चलित p.p. [चल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. —2 Gone, departed ; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः —3 Attained. —4 Known, understood. —5 Removed, displaced. (fee चल). —ते 1 Shaking, moving. —2 Going, walking. —3 A kind of dance ; चलितं नाम नाट्यचर्मतरंग M. 1.

चलुः [चल-उच्] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [चलुना मीयते कन् Tv.] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. —2 A handful or mouthful (of water) ; cf. जुलुक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चर् I. 1 U. (चरति-ते) To eat. —II. 1 P. (चरति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चर्कः—कं [चर्-करणे कुन्] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass ; चरुतेः शिरसोश्चर्ककोत्तरेव R. 7. 49 ; सुखं लालाङ्गिर्न पिबति चर्कं सा-सवनिव Sānti. 1. 29 ; Ki. 9. 56, 57 ; Māl. 5. 18.—कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. —2 Honey.

चरतिः [चर् भावे अति] 1 Eating. —2 Killing. —3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चरालः 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. —2 An iron ring at the base of the post. —3 A hive.

चह् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति-ते) 1 To be woked. —2 To cheat, deceive. —3 To be proud or haughty. —4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, luetae.

चाक्र a. (की f.) [चक्रेण निवृत्तं अण्] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). —2 Circular. —3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक a. (की f.) [चक्रेण चरति-उक्] 1 See चाक्र above. 2 Relating to a

company or circle. —कः 1 A potter. —2 An oil-maker ; Y. 1. 165 (= तैलिक according to Mit. ; साकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A proclaimer. —4 A bird, chorister. —5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्रेय a. (चक्र-उच्) Relating to a wheel.

चाक्षुष a. (की f.) [चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुः सू-अण्] 1 Depending on or produced from sight. —2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. —3 visible, to be seen. —यः N. of the sixth Manu. —ई Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चाक्ष्म a. Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. —2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं (चंचल-उच्) 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.) ; Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-देशे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive ; Y. 1. 336 ; (चाटाः = प्रतारका विश्वास ये परधनमपहरति Mit.) ; Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैः A young sparrow.

चाटुः,- न् [चट्-उच्] 1 Pleading or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart) ; मियः मियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14 ; विराचित-चाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Git. 11 ; Amara. 83 ; Pt. 1. 175 ; Sānti. 3. 14 ; Ch. P. 20 ; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts ; Māl. 10. 1. —7comp. —उक्तिः f. 1 flattering or coaxing language. —2. serviece. —उल्लोल, —कार a. speaking agreeably or sweetly flatterer ; शिवावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु a. skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —वटुः a, jester, buffoon. —लोल a. elegantly tremulous. —ज्ञातं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing ; पटुचाटुज्ञानैरुत्कूलं Git. 2 ; गजयुगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुज्ञानैश्च युक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleading or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन a. [चाणक्यमयनक्षेत्रखञ्] Fit for or sown with the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity ; also known as विशगुप्त, कीटिलः see कीटिल्य.

चाणकीन a. (की f.) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश a. Appearing on the fourteenth day. —जं A demon (Sk.) चतुर्दशी दश्यते इति)

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him ; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —मर्दनः, —सदनः N. of Krishna.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली f.) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An outcast ; see चंडाल ; चांडारलः किमप्यं द्विजातिरप्यथा Bh. 3. 56 ; Ma. 3. 239 ; 4. 79 ; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. —2 N. of Durgā.

चातकः (की f.) [चत् वाचने कर्त्तरि प्लुच्] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops ; सुस्मा एव पतति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयोर्विद्वः Bh. 2. 121 ; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनन्दना 1. the rainy season. —2. cloud.

चातुर a. (री f.) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —ई A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability ; तद्दृष्टचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक a. 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिस्त्रैर्निष्पाद्यते अण्] Four caste in playlog at dice.—क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः [चतुर्थे अर्थे बहुवित्तः उक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक a. (की f.) [चतुर्थे आश्रमे बहुवित्तः उक्]. चातुराश्रमिन् a. (नी f.) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana ; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरी रथचर्या वेत्ति उक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थकः, चातुर्थिक a. (की f.) [चतुर्थे अक्षि मयः उक् बहुव वा] Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —का A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाहिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश a. Appearing on the fourteenth day. —जं A demon (Sk.) चतुर्दशी दश्यते इति)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अन्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भातिकः a. Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मासः a. [चतुर्दश मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. —सौ 1 N. of a sacrifice (इष्टे). —2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासकः a. (सिका f.) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्दश मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ष्य] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; i. e. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं [चतुरस्य भावः षष्] 1 Skill cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. —2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; सूचातुर्यं Bb. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्यं a. [चातुर्वर्ण-षष्] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —सौ 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽत्रवीर्यदुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. —2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विधः a. (स्त्री) Knowing the four Vedas. —सौ The four Vedas; also चातुर्वेधः.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्रं a. Conducted by the four priests. —सौ 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. —2 The office or duties of these priests. —3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कण्डिकः a. Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टयं a. [चतुष्टयं वेदि, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय. **चात्रं** [चायु कवचे ष्ट्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Uṣ. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. —2 Kusa grass (वर्ध).

चान्दनिकः a. (स्त्री f.) [चन्देन संबन्धे-उक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. —2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्रः a. (स्त्री f.) [चंद्रस्येव अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; शुक्र-कात्यायना चित्रचन्द्रादीमभिनभा अर्थे Si. 2. 2. —सौ 1 A lunar month. —2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). —3 The moon-stone. —सौ 1 The vow called

चांद्रायणः q. v. —2 Fresh ginger. —3 The lunar mansion called चंद्रशीर्ष. —सौ Moonlight. —Oomp. —आरुष्यं fresh ginger. —भाग the river Chandrabhāgā. —मासः a lunar month. —व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

चांद्रिकः Dried ginger.

चांद्रमसः a. (स्त्री f.) [चंद्रमस इव अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लघोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पद्मगुणांश्च शुंके पद्माभिता चांद्रमसीमभिल्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. —सौ N. of the wife of Brihaspati. —सौ 1 The constellation मृगशिरसु —2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायना, -निः [चंद्रमसोऽयसं किञ्] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [चंद्रस्यायनविधायनमत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञाया जत्वम् संज्ञायार्थं दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 et seq. and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिकः a. (स्त्री f.) One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये बहति रणपुरां को भयस्वारकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः 'with a bow in hand.' —2 The rain-bow. —3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. —4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापिनः a. [चापोऽयस्य इति] Armed with a bow. —m. 1 N. of Siva. —2 The sign of the zodiac Sagittarius.

चापलं, -र्यं [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे षष्] 1 Quick motion; swiftness. —2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. —3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; चिक्र चापलं U. 4; तद्गुणो कर्ममाणः च चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वानि सद्गतिरिति चापलेऽथो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. —4 Restiveness (as of a horse); युना युना सततनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. —5 Beldness; Ku. 5. 40. —6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -सः 1 चमर्याः विकारः तपुच्छ-निर्मितत्वात्] (also -रा-री sometimes) A chourie or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of stream-

er on the heads of horses); व्याधूर्य-ते निघुलतर्भर्मिजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव धूपते। शाश्विप्रमं छत्रधु-भे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रवस्तमिवाचलं ह्य-शिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. —Oomp. —ग्राही, -ग्राहिन् m. a person who carries a chourie. —ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a chourie and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणित चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. —पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1. the betel-nut tree. —2. the Kataka plant. —3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a chourie.

चामरिनः m. [चामर-इनि] A horse. **चामीकरं** [चमीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकराण्डः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. —2 The Dhattūra plant. —Oomp. —प्रख्य a. like gold.

चायुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Māl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived -समाह्वं च मुष्टे च मुष्टिषा लघुपागता। चायुंडेति ततो लोके स्याता देवी भविष्यति ॥).

चांपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal.)

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. —2 The Nāgakesara tree. —च 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. —2 Gold. —3 The Dhattūra plant; (m. also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय 1U. [चायतिने] 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्ष्णीयप्रमदाश्चायिरे विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेक्षणः Si. 12. 51. —2 To worship, honour.

चायनीयः a. To be worshipped.

चायित् a. Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायुः a. [चायु-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर षष्, अण्] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलः चारशीधा V. 5. 2; कीडाशैले यवि च विश्वेत् पादचारेण गीरी Me. 60 walk on foot. —2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः, शनिचारः, राहुः &c. —3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुत् below —4 Performing, practising. —5 A prison. —6 A bond, fetter. —सौ An artificial poison. —Oomp. —अंतरिनः a spy. —ईक्षणा, -चक्षुस्त m. 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महिपतिः Ms. 9. 256; cf. Kāmandaka:—गावः पश्यति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यति राजानश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः ॥ also Rām.:—यस्मार्यश्च्यति इरस्थाः सवर्णार्थाचाराधिपा ॥

चारेण तस्मादुच्यते राजानश्चारकक्षुषः ॥
-चण, -चंचु *a.* graceful in gait of graceful carriage. —ज्या the sine of the ascensional difference. —पथः a place where two roads meet. —भटः a valorous man, warrior. —भटी courage. —चायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर-णिच्-वृत्] Acting, doing, proceeding. —कः 1 A spy. —2 A herdman. —3 A leader, driver. —4 An associate. —5 A groom, cavalier. —6 A prison ; निगदितचरण चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. —7 A bond, fetter. —8 Going, motion. —9 A wandering Brahmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कृति चर-णिच् लृ] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. —2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard ; Ms. 12. 44. —3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister ; S. 2. 14. —4 A reader of scriptures. —5 A spy. —Comp. —दाराः female dancers, actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.
चार्य *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.
चारिका *A* female attendant.
चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. —2 Distilled &c.

चारितार्थ्ये Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्र्यं [चर-णिच्-उण. 4. 171 ; चरित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. —2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct ; अद्वैत नाभिधास्यामि चारित्र्यभ्रंशकारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25 ; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयोपि च दुर्गते भवति 1. 43. —3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). —4 Disposition, temperament. —5 Peculiar observance or practice. —6 Hereditary observance. —त्रा The tamarind tree. —Comp. —कवच *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. —देवता the presiding deity of virtue or chastity ; U. 7.

चारि *a.* (at the end of comp.) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living ; पाद°, दृग्°. —2 Acting, proceeding, doing. —3 Living or feeding on. —*m.* A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or री *f.*) [चरति चित्ते चरुण्, cf. Up. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.) ; बरुणाय or बरुणे चारुः. —2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty ; मिये चारुलले मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 10 ; सर्वे मिये चारुतरं बसंते Bg. 6. 2 ; चकासतं चारुचमूह-चर्मेणा Si. 1. 8 ; 4. 49. —रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. —रु *n.* Saffron. —Comp. —अंगी *a.* beautifully formed woman —बोध *a.* handsome-nosed. —दुर्जन *a.* good-looking, lovely. —धारा, धारा,

-रावा Sachi, Indira's wife. —नेत्र, —लोचन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (—नेत्रः, —नः) a deer. —पुटः a particular time in music. —फल *a* vine, grape. —लोचना *a* woman with lovely eyes. —वक्त्र *a* having a beautiful face. —वधेना *a* woman. —वता *a* female who fasts for a whole month. —शिला 1. *s* jewel, gem. —2. a beautiful slab of stone. —शील *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. —हासिन् *a.* sweet-smiling.

चाचिक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चाचिकयं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. —2 An unguent.

चार्म *a.* (र्मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern. —2 Covered with leather (as a car). —3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) Covered with skin or leather. —णं [चर्मणा सहृदः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चारमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चर्मणा निर्वृतः ङ्ह] Made of leather ; Ms. 8. 289.

चारमिणं [चर्मणा सहृदः अण्] A number of men armed with shields.

चारवाकः [चारुः लोकसमतो वाको वाक्ये यस्य, पूर्वा० Tv.] 1 *N.* of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). —2 *N.* of a Rākshasa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [when Yudhishtira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishtira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhīma was slain by Duryodhana ; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. —2 Moon-light. —3 Intelligence. —4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. —5 *N.* of the wife of Kubera.

चारुलः [चल्-ण्] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. —5 The blue jay. —3 Being moveable.

चारुलकः A roative elephant.
चारुलनं [चल्-णिच्-मधि लृट्] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). —2 Loosening. —3 Muscular action. —4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. —5 A sieve. —नी *A* sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. —2 To be loosened or shaken ; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चापः, —सः [चप्य भक्षणं स्वार्थे णिच् अच्] The blue jay Māl G. 5 ; Y. 1. 175.

चि 1 *S* U. (चिनोति, चिनुत, चिकाय-चिचाय, चिच्ये-ये, अचंषीत्-अचेत्, चतु, चित, caus. चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चययति, desid. चिचीषति, चिचीषति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature) ; वृक्षं पुष्पाणि चिन्वती. —2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain ; चिचीषतां जम-वतामलक्ष्मीं भूति Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. —3 To search, look out for ; Bh. 3. 46. —4 To pile or heap up, place in a line ; पर्वतानिव ते भूमावचेपुत्रानरोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. —5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित्. —*pass.* To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper ; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222. bears fruit ; चीयते बालिग्रस्यापि सत्येव्यपिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3 ; राजहंस तव सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. —II. 3 P. (चिकेति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. —2. To look steadfastly upon. —3 To be intent upon. —4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. —III. 1 A. (चयेते) 1 To detest, hate. —2 To revenge, take vengeance on. —IV. 1 U. (चयतिने) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). —2 To respect, honour. —3 To observe ; cf. चय

चयः [चि-अ-] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass ; चयस्त्ववानिद्वयधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3 ; युदा चयः U. 2. 7. a lump of clay ; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair ; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60 ; कुसुमचयः, तुषारीचय &c. —2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. —3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. —4 A rampart. —5 The gate of a fort. —6 A seat, stool. —7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. —8 Stacked wood. —9 A cover, or covering. —10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire ; cf. अग्निचय —11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a progression).

चयनं [चि-भावे-लृट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). —2 Piling, heaping. —3 Keeping the sacred fire. —4 Stacking wood.

चित *p. p.* [चि-क] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. —2 Heaped accumulated. —3 Got, acquired. —4

Covered with, full of ; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. —तं A building.

चित्ता 1 A funeral pile, pyre ; कुरु संप्रति तवदाशु मे प्रणियातां जलियाचित्तिश्चिन्तां Ku. 5. 35 ; चित्ताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57 ; चित्ताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap, assemblage, multitude. —Comp.—अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडकं a pyre.

चित्तिः [चि-आधारे-क्ति] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular aides. -6 The understanding. -m. The thinking mind.

चित्तिका 1 Pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्तय a. 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. —त्या 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *not. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित्त a [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क] Known, understood.

चिकित्तान a. [चित् ज्ञाने कान्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकित्तु a. [चित् उरु वेदे द्विषम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —f. Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्स्वन् m. Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्स्वत् a. Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्स्वित् a. Knowing, conversant with ; making known.

चिकित्सकः [चित् स्वार्थे सन् षष्ठ्यु] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2 ; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 102.

चिकित्सनं Heading, practising medicine.

चिकित्सता [चित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treat. eat, curing, healing. -2 (in the system of medicine) The therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित a. [चित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क] Healed, cured. —तं Healing, curing.

चिकित्त a. Flat-nosed.

चिकित्तः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक a. [कृ-सन् षष्ठ्यु] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, proposed. —नं Design, intention, purpose

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for ; Bg. 1. 23 ; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head ; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद्... कुसुमानि Git. 12 ; सो घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. -Comp. —उच्चयः, —कलापः, —निकरः, —पक्षः, —पाशः, —मारः, —हस्ता a mass or tuft of hair ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक्र 10 U. (चिक्रयति ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्र a. Flat-nosed. —कः The musk-rat. —का 1 A mouse. -2 A betel nut.

चिक्रण a. (णा or णी f.) [चिक्र -किप् चिक्र त कणति, कण-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy ; लघु परित्रायतामेना भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इत्यदीतैलचिक्रणशीषस्य हृत्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree. —णः An excellent cow. —णं A betel-nut.

चिक्रणा, -णी 1 The betel nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्रिणः = चिक्रण q. v.

चिक्रिरः [चिक्र वा० इरर्] A mouse.

चिक्रिद्व Moisture ; freshness. —द्वः The moon.

चिखलुः Mud, mire.

चिखटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिखंडः A sort of gourd.

चिखिलाः (m. pl.) M. of a country and its people.

चिखा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद 1 P, 10 U. (चेदति, चेटयति ने) To rend forth or cut (as a servant).

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतन) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe ; नेपूनचेतकस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16 ; चिचेत रामरत्नकुच्छं 14. 62 ; 15. 38 ; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of ; परैरेष्याह्यमाण-मात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154 ; कादंबरीरस-भरणे समस्त एव मतो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regard a consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea

be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् f. [चित् संपदा० मन्वे क्विप्] 1 Thought, perception. -2 Intelligence, intellect understanding ; Bh. 2. 1 ; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. —Comp.—आत्मन् m. 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मकं consciousness. —आभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). —उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit. —वनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —प्रवृत्तिः f. reflection, thinking. —रूपः a. 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (—यं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. —ज्ञानः f. mental power, intellectual capacity. —स्वस्वो the Supreme Spirit. —ind. 1 A particle added to चि and its derivatives (such as कर्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to inapt to them an indefinite sense ; —कुत्रचित् somewhere ; °केचिद् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme Spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme Spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त *p. p.* [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. —त् 1 Observing, attending. -2. (a) Thought, thinking, attention ; (b) desire, intention, aim ; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57 ; अनेकचित्तविभ्रान्त 16. 16. -3 The mind ; वदासो 22 वरः पसरति मद्चित्तकरणं Sānti. 1. 22 ; सो चक्षुचित्त and comps. below. -4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. —Comp.—अनुचित्त्वा a. acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहारक, —अपहारिन्, —आकर्षिन्, —हारिन् a. 1. heart-stealing, attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —आभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. —आसंगः attachment, love. —उद्वेकः pride, arrogance. —एक्यं agreement, unanimity. —उत्कृति, —ससुखतिः f. 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. —कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated. —चारिन् a. acting according to the will of another. —जः, —जम्बन् m., —युः, —योनि 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love ; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46. सोयं प्रतिद्विषिभदः खलुः चिनन्मया Mā.

1. 20. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. —नाज्ञः less of conscience. —निर्वृत्तिः *f.* contentment, happiness. —प्रसाधित् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. प्रसाम *a.* composed, tranquil. (—मः) tranquillity of heart. —प्रसक्तता joy, pleasure. —भेदः 1. difference of view. —2. inconsistency, inconstancy. —मोहः infatuation of the mind —रागः affection, passion, desire. —विकारः change of thought or feeling. —विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. —विह्वल, —विप्लवः abhorration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. —विश्लेषः breach of friendship. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एतद्गतमभिप्रायसंभविताजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विद्वयते S. 2. —2. thinking, imagining. —3. inward purpose, emotion. —4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. —वेदना affliction, anxiety. —वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. —संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. —हारित् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable. चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. —2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चिन्ति *f.* [चित् मवे कित्] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. —2 Understanding, wisdom. —3 Devotion. —4 Intention, aim, purpose. —5 A wise person. —6 Fame, celebrity (रुगति). चिन्ति *a.* Ved Intelligent, wise.

चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. —2 What thinks or feels, sentient. —की N. of a plant (हृत्तकी).

चेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चित् ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. —2 Vieill, conspicuous, distinguished. —नः 1 A sentient being, a man —2 Soul, mind. —3 The supreme soul. —4 An animal in general. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness; शुद्धकयति मदीयं चेतनं चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Mål. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनं प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. —2 Understanding, intelligence; पाश्चिमाद्यभिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतन R. 17. 1. —3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. —4 Wisdom, reflection. —न 1 Appearance. —2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे असुत्] 1 Consciousness, sense. —2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. —3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bb. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं

चेतः S. 1. 34. —4 Will. —Comp. —जन्मन्, —भवः, —भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. —2. the god of love. —विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच् ; चिद्द्रव्य Up. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. —2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. —3 Amusing, interesting, agreeable; Mål. 1. 4. —4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. —5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. —6 Perceptible, visible. —7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. —8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opposite). —9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). —नः 1 The variegated colour. —2 A form of Yama. —3 The Asoka tree. —4 चित्रगुप्त *q. v.* below. —त्रं 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पित सख्ययोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रिकृता कान्ता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. —2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. —3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. —4 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —5 Heaven, sky. —6 A spot. —7 The white or spotted leprosy. —8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of *K'avya* (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammaṣa thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमर्थयं स्ववर रस्यते K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. मित्राभिपुत्रेनाय त्र्यंशुशान्त्रये । गोत्रासिोत्र-जिवाय गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥ —9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. —10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. —ञ्ज *ind.* Oh! how atrangel, what a wonder! चित्रं कथिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्ये इत्ये Sk. —Comp. —अक्षी, —नेत्रा, —लोचनानां kind of bird commonly called Sārikā. —अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (—गः) 1. a kind of snake. —2. N. of Arjuna. (—नं) 1. vermilion. —2. yellow orpiment. —अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (—दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhravāhana. —अंगदसूः *f.* an epithet of Satyawati, mother of Vyāsa. —अन्नं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. —अणुपः a kind of cake. —अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. °आरंभ *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. —आकृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. —आयसं-steel. —आरंभः a painted scene, outline of a picture;

V. 1. 4. v. 1. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable of eloquent discourse; जयति ते एचमन्नादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10 —2 a voice from heaven. —3. a surprising tale. —ओदनः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. —कंठः a pigeon. —कथारूपः telling agreeable or charming stories. —कंचलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's bonaing. —2. a variegated carpet. —कर 1. a painter —2 an actor. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. —2. ornamenting, decorating. —3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. —4. magic. (—मः) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. —2. a painter. °विद् *m.* 1. a painter. —2. a magician. —रायः 1. a tiger in general. —2. a leopard or panther. —कारा 1. a painter. —2 N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिव्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parāśara) —कूटः N. of a hill and district near Pravāga; R 12. 15, 13 47, U. 1 —कृत *a.* astonishing, anprising. (—मः) a painter. —कोलः a kind of lizard. —क्रिया painting. —क्षेत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. —ग, —गत *a.* 1. —painted, drawn in a picture. 2. coloured, variegated. —गंध yellow orpiment. —गुप्तः One of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. —गृह a painted room. —जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. —मंडलं a medicinal plant said to possess antelmintic virtues. —रत्नम् the Bhr̥ja tree. —दंडकः the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. —पक्षः the francoline partridge. —पटः, —ट्टः 1. a painting, a picture. —2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —पद् *a.* 1. divided into various parts. —2. full of graceful expressions. —पदा the bird called Sārikā. —पिच्छकः a peacock. —पुंसः a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठः a sparrow. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. —फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. —बर्हः a peacock. —मासु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (—उः) 1. fire. —2. the ann; (चित्रभासुर्विभासीति दिने रवो रात्रौ बर्हो K. P. 2, given as an instance of one of the modes of अजन). —3. N. of Bhairava. —4. the Arka plant. —5. Siva. —6. an epithet of the Asvins. —7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. —भूत *a.* painted. —मंडलः a kind of snake. —सुगः the spotted antelope. —मेखलः a peacock. —योधित् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (—मः) an epithet of Arjuna —रयः 1. the sun. —2. N

of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni: अत्र मुनेस्तनय-श्रित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भाट्टगामधिको युगेः पांडशश्रित्ररथां नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. —लिखनं painting. —लिखित a. 1. painted. —2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख a. of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलखे भुवौ Git. 10. (—खा) 1. a portrait, picture. —2. N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa. [When Ushā related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power conveyed him to her place]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिक a painter's brush. —वडालः the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gundaki. —वाजः a cock. —विचित्र a. 1. variously coloured, variegated. —2. multi-form —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिवंदि-न m. an epithet of the seven sages: —मनीचि. अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलह्य, पुलह, कृतु and वसिष्ठ. —जः an epithet of Brihaspati. —शिरस m., —शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. —श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. —संस्थ a. painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रक a. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. —2 Bravo, powerful. —कः 1 A painter. —2 A tiger in general. —3 A small hunting leopard. —4 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —2 A particular manner of fighting. —3 N. of a word near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. —2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. —लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अर्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. —2 A kind of snake. —3 Worldly illusion, unreality. —Comp. —अटीरः 1. the moon. —2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईशः the moon. —मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women: —पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शक्तिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Rati-

manjari thus defines चित्रिणीः—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिरथ ि न द्वाधां विलकुमुमह्वनासा स्त्रिय नीलोत्पलाक्षी ॥ वनकटिनकुवाहया सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणधित्रिणा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्रा ॥

चित्रित a. Variegated, spotted. —2 Painted.

चित्रित् a. (जी f.) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1 Wonderful. —2 Variegated. —3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. —2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, —कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत a. Painted, embellished. चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावाच्चित्रीयते जीवलेकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. —2 To wonder.

चिष्य a. To be honoured or worshipped.

चिन्त् 10 U. (चिन्तयतिन्ते, चिन्तित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, (ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1, चिन्तय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. —2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चिन्तं) न चिन्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिन्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. —3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चिन्तयिष्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. —4 To call to mind, remember. —5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्यपायश्चिन्तयतां H. 1. —6 To regard as, esteem. —7 To weigh, discriminate. —8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिन्तक a. [चिन्-ण्वल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp.); आदेव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चिन्तनं, —ना [चिन्-भाषे-ण्वल्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टाचिन्तनं Ms. 12. 5. —2 Thought, reflection. —3 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता [चिन्-भाषे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. —2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; १० वीतचिन्तः 12. —3 Reflection, consideration. —4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिन्ता हितानाम्नेः सून्यताश्वासतापकुत् S. D. 201. —Comp. —आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. —कर्मन् n. anxiety. —प्र a. thoughtful, anxious. —मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काच-मूलेन विक्रीते इतं चिन्तामणिमया Sānti. 1. 12; अपि चिन्तामणिश्चितापरिश्रमममेश-ते MĀL. 10. 22.; तदेकलब्धे इदं मेऽस्ति लब्धे चिन्ता न चिन्तामणिमप्यनर्ह्यं N. 3.

81, 1. 145. —2. N. of Brshmi—वेदमन n. a council-hall.

चिन्तित a. 1 Thought, reflected. —2 Devised, found out. —त् 1 Reflection, thought. —2 Care, attention.

चिन्तितः f., चिन्तिया (onsideration, reflection, thought).

चिन्त्य pot. p. [चिन्त् कर्माणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. —2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. —3 Conceivable, oomprehensible. —4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदंस्तुडालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिन्त्यं S. D. 1.

चिन्तिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपद a. Flat-nosed. —द् Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिद a. See चिपद. —Comp. ग्रीव a. short-necked. —नास, —नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिदकः, —चिपुदः Flattened rice.

चिप्यः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु)कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदहसंः सुशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः

चिर a. [चिर-कृ] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविहः, चिरकालः, चिरमित्रं &c. —र A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Me. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानं चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; चिराच्चिरेणायुषुः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; गीतारिमे ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru 3; चिरास्तुत-स्पृशरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63. 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न ततः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरेकुर्वात् Sat. Br. —Comp. —आयुश्च a. long-lived. (—m.) a god. —आरोध a. protracted siege, blockade. —अस्थ a. existing for a long time. —कार, —कारिक, करिच, —क्रिय a, acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. —कालः a long time. —कालिक, —कालीन a. 1. of long standing, old, long continued. —2. chronic (as a disease). —जात a. born long ago, old. —जीविन् a. long-lived. (—m.) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिर्व्यासो हनुमन्श्च विभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च स-सेते चिरजीविनः ॥ —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. a crow. —4. N. of two plants जीवक and शाल्मलि. —पाकिन् a. ripening late. —गुफा the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन् m. an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time.

उचित *a.* having lodged for a long time. —विशेषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. —सूता, —सूतिका *a.* cow that has borne many calves. —सेवक *a.* an old servant. —रघ, —रघयि-न्, स्थित *a.* lasting long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long-lived. —वः an epithet of Kāma.

चिरंटी, चिरिटी [चिरण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगृहं अट् पुषो० Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. —2 A young woman (in general).

चिरल *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [चिरे भवः चिर-ल] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [चिरं भवार्थं टडुल्लुत्तु च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तवसे सुनिर्मासनं सुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावद्-भिन्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरायति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायति भवता; संकेतके चिरायति प्रबो विवेदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरु The shoulder-joint.

चिरुटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिल्ल 6P. (चिल्लति) To put on clothes.

चिल्लमी (मि)लिका 1 A kind of necklace. —2 A fire-fly. —3 Lightning.

चिल्ल 1. P. (चिल्लति, चिल्लति) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. —2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [चिल्ल-अच्] Blear eyed. —लुः 1 A bleared or sore eye. —2 The (Bengal) kite; चिल्ला also in this sense; बधनभट्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया सुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire." —Comp. —आभाः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिचिः The chin.

चिचिट = चिचिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* = चिहण q. v.

चिहुर = चिहुर q. v.

चिह्न 10U. (चिह्नयति-ते) To Mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूप-चिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. —2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2.

22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. —3 A sign of the zodiac. —4 Stamp, print, impression; पदं —5 Aim, direction. —Comp. —कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. —2. striking, wounding, killing. —3. fruitful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2 85; 1. 319; दिवा चिरियुः कार्यार्थं चिह्नित राजशासनेः Ms. 10. 55. 2. 170. —2 Branded. —3 Known, designated.

चीक 1, 10P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. —2 To be impatient. —3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; सविषी-दति चीत्काराद्दृढभस्तद्धितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं बो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mā. 1. 1.

चीनः [चि-नच् पुषो० दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. —2 A kind of deer. —3 A sort of cloth. —4 A thread. —नः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. —नं 1 A banner. —2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. —3 Lead. —Comp. —अंशुकं. —वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-मिव केतोः प्रतिवतं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Mā. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कपूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पट्टं lead. —1. पिष्टं red lead. —2. lead. —दगं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीभ 1 A. (चीभते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चि-ञच् दीर्घश्च ; Un. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. 8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —Comp. —परिमह, —वासस् *a.* 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 5 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dress in rags or tatters. (—*m.*) an epithet of Siva. —भयती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित *a.* Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् *a.* [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः *f.* [चि वा० ऋ दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि(क्)का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (चर नच् पुषो० अत ईन्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Stūdi-

ed, repeated. —3 Split, divided. —Comp. —पर्णः the Kharjura and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव 1. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To sieze. —II. 10. U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-श्चरच् नि० दीर्घः; चीव-अरच् वा ; cf. Up. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; पेतचीवरवसा स्वनोग्रया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परि-धत्ते Sk.; चारचीवरपरिच्छदां Mā. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक्र 10 U. (चुक्रयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः [च्-क् अत उक्त्वं च Un. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —कं Sourness, acidity. —Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ल) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूक wood sorrel.

चुककं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुका The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Wash- ing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकः, कं, चुचकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c. —चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmana father and Vaideha female.

चुचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुद I. 6, 10 P. (चुदति, चुदयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1, 10 P. (चुदति, चुदयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुद 10 P. (चुदयति) To become small or shallow (as a river).

चुइ I. 6 P (चुइति) To conceal or hide.

चुइ 1 P. (चुइति) 1 To dally sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

चुण 6P. (चुणति) 1 To cut off, pierce.

चुंद् 1. 1, 10 P. (चुंदति, चुंदयति) To cut off. —II. 1 P. To become small.

चुद् I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P To out off.

चुटा, -ङ्गा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोताति) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद् I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on ; चोदयाम्भान् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down ; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit. -9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved (चोदति-ते) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly (Soma) -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [चोदयतीति चुद् अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. -ङ्: A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [चुद् षुल्] Driving, urging. -कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदना a. [चुद्-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. -न 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. -गृहः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven. -3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -7 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [चुद्-व्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. -चं 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

चु A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन a. Moving, stirring. -नं Moving slowly.

चुमुकः The chin.

चुम्रं The mouth, face.

चुद् I. 1, 10 U. (चुदति-ते, चुवयति ते, चुवित) 1 To kiss (fig. also) ; झिञ्चति चुवति जलधरकरुणं हरिचपगत इति तिमिरमनसं Gtt. 6 ; मियादुर्लभं किंपुष्प-शुचुं Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16 ; H.

132. -2 To touch softly, or graze. -WITH-परि to kiss; Rs. 6. 18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुवः, -का [चुं-भावे षच् अच् वा] A kiss. चुवकः [चुव् षुल्] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुवन् [चुं-भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुवन् देहि मे भार्ये कामचांवालुसये R. G. चुवित p. p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुवित् a. 1 Kissing, sipping ; MĀL. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing, Bh. 4. 95.

चुर 10 U. (चोरयति-ते चोरित) 1 To rob, steal ; Ms. 8. 333 ; V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume ; अचूचुरच्चदमसोभिरामत Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो (चो) रः 1 A thief, robber ; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16 ; इंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चो) रिका Theft, robbery ; °द्विवाह MĀL. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः -री f. A small well.

चुल् 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलुकः [चुद्-उरुञ्] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything ; ममौ स भद्रं चुलुके सद्भुदः N. 8. 45 ; जातवा विधातुश्चुलुकात् प्रदति Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलुकिन् m. A porpoise.

चुलुप् 1 P. (चुलुपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उद् 1 to swing. -2. to agitate ; अंभोधर्नालिकेलीरसमिव चुलुकैरुच्यु-लुपत्यपा ये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुपः Fondling children.

चुलुपा A she-goat.

चुल्ल 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture

चुल्ल a. Blear-eyed. -ल्लः A bleareye.

चुल्लका The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water.

-की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः, स्तं [चु क वां हृद्] The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चुचुकं, चुचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूचुः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूचुकः A well.

चूचा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure) ; R. 18. 51 ; U. 5. 36 ; 5. 34. 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock ; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any creel, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure ; Ms. 2. 85. -पादाः a mass of hair ; चूडापादो नचकुरवकं Mo. 65. -मणिः -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). -2. beat, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). -लक्षणं tonsure.

चूदार -ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चूलिन, चूलिन a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चूदारलं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूष् 10 P. (चूषयति) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [चूष्-क, चोतति रसे चूद्-अच् वा षपो Tv.] The mango tree ; ईषद्वृक्षः-कणायकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7 ; हृतांकुरास्वात्कपायकैः Ku. 3. 32 ; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid ; see ईषदाय. -तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The anus.

चूर 4 A. (चूर्यते) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्णं [चूर्ण कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pound-d sandal, camphor &c ; भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुद्रि। Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-

burner. —कुंतलः a curl, curly hair ; सर्पं केरलकान्तानां चूर्णकुंतलवृद्धिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. —खंडः 1. gravel, pebble. —2. Ilme-stone nodule. —पदं a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. —पारदः vermilion.—हृदिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. —गोमः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्णं स्वार्थे क] Grain dried and pounded. —कं 1 A fragrant powder.—2 A style of prose composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds ; अकठोरकारं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. —3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णेन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णि-नी f. 1 Pounding, powder.—2 A sum of hundred cowries. —3 N. of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya on the Sūtras of Pāpini.—4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. —Comp. —कुत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali.—2: an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain dried and powdered. —2 A style of prose composition. चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. —3 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces ; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णित a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णिकु 8U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. —2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णित् 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः f. Going.

चूलः Hair. —ल 1 An upper room.—2 A crest.—3 The crest of a comet; cf. चूदा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् a. Having a crest.

चूलिका [चूलं सद्यश्चेषु चूल् पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. —2 The root of an elephant's ear. —3 (in dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage ; अंतर्भाविकासंज्ञैः सूचनार्थे चूलिका S. D. 310; e. g. in the beginning of the 4th act of Mr.

चुष 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

चूष्य [चूष कर्मणि ण्यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चूषा 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation (in medicine). —3 Drying up.

चूषणं Sucking, suction.

चूषणं = चूषणं q. v.

चूत् 1. 6 P. (चूतति) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To tie, bind or connect together. —II. 1 P., 10 U. [चतति चतयति ते] To light, kindle.

चैकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva.—2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः (हः) [चिद् अच्, वा टश्च हः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave ; any one who does a set task. —2 A paramour.

चेदि (वि) का, चेदिः (ही) (ही f.) A female slave or servant.

चेद् ind. If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence) ; यदि रोषयुरीकरोषि नो चेदिकमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे पदामः Bv. 1. 44 ; Ku. 4. 9 ; इति चेद् न ' if it be urged that ... (we reply) not so ' (frequently used in controversial work) ; सच्चिदानमात्रेण राजप्रचूर्तिनां दुष्टं कर्तुं कर्मिणि च्च S. B. ; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (m. pl.) N. of a country ; तदीशितारं चेदिनां भवान्स्तमवमस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 63 —Comp. —पतिः, —सभृत् m., —राजः m., राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Damagbōsha and king of the Chedie ; Si. 2. 96 ; see शिशुपाल.

चेल् 1 P. (चलति) 1 To go, move. —2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment ; कुसुंभारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. —2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile ; भार्वाचेलं ' a bad wife. ' —Comp. —आशकः a moth. —प्रक्षालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल् 1 P. (चेहति) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake, tremble.

चेह् 1 A. (चेहते, चेहित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life ; यदा स देवो जगति तदेदं चेहते जगत् Ma. 1. 52 ; Māl. 8. 8 ; S. 6. 27. —2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. —3 To perform, do (any thing). —4 To frequent. —5 To behave, act. —With वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. —2. to act, behave.

चेहं 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2 Acting.

चेहक a. [चेह-ण्ड्] Making efforts. —कः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेहनं 1 Motion.—2 Effort, exertion. —3 Performing, doing.

चेह [चेह अच्] 1 Motion, movement ; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेहानिरूपणेन H. 3 ; Māl. 5 7.—2 Gesture, action ; चेहया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽनर्तं मनः Ms. 8. 26.—3 Effort, exertion. —4 Behaviour ; Pt. 1. 150.—5 Action, deed, performing. —नाशः destruction of the world. —निरूपणं observing a person's movements.

चेहित p. p. [चेह कर्तरि क] Moved, stirred &c. —ते 1 Motion, gesture, act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour ; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेहिते R. 4. 68 ; तत्तत्कामस्य चेहिते Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेितन्यं [चेतनस्य भावः ष्वल्] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. —2 Soul, spirit, mind ; U. 1. 36. —3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense ; U. 1. 48.—4 (In Vedānta phil.) The Supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —न्यः N. of a modern reformer of the Vaiṣṇava faith.

चेितसिक a. Relating to the mind.

चेित्त a. [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. —त्तं Memory.

चेित्तिक a. Mental, intellectual.

चेित्य a. Relating to a pile. —त्यः 1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. —3 A monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacrificial shed. —5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets ; Me. 23. [रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.]. —Comp. —तरुः, वृक्षः, —वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. —घुक्षः a hermit's water-pot.

चेित्रः [चि घृण् ; चित्रदेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रायां भवः अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varāha. —त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. —Comp. —आवलिः f. the full-moon-day of Chaitra. —सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चेित्रकः The month चैत्र.

चेित्रिः, चेित्रिकः, चेित्रिन् m. The month called Chaitra.

चेित्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चेित्ररथं (श्यं) N. of the garden of Kubera ; एको यथो चेित्ररथपदेशान् सौरा-अरस्थानपरी चिदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

चैयः N. of Sisupāla ; अभिचैयं प्रति-
शप्तः Si. 2. 1.

चैल a. Made of cloth. -लं A piece
of cloth, garment. -लः A month.
-Comp. -धवः a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest.
-3 Clever, dexterous, skillful. -4
Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5
Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin,
hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The un-
eatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit
of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोढः A bodice ; चोढी also.

चोलः m. pl.) [बुद्ध कर्मणि घञ्] N.
of a country in southern India,
the modern Tanjore. -लः, -ली 1
A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A
garment reaching to the feet. -लं
A garment. -Comp. -उडुकः a dia-
dem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A
bark-dress. -3 A bodice. -कं Bark,
rind.

चोलकिन् m. 1 A soldier armed
with a breast-plate. -2 The orange
tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of
a bamboo.

चोलं (लं) डुकः A fillet for the
head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोरकः An excellent horse.

चोश a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Plea-
sant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी f.), चौल (ली f.) a.
[बुद्धा प्रयोजनस्य बुद्धाः णः वा डस्य लः],
1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure.

-डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्ये 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trick-
ery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -Comp.
-रतं secret sexual enjoyment ; Pt. 1.
174. -वृत्तिः f. the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To
fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig.
also) ; S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of
flow or issue from, drop, trickle
or stream forth from ; स्वतश्च्युतं बह्नि-
मिवाद्भिरंबुदं. R. 3. 58 ; Bk. 9. 71. -3
To deviate or swerve from, fall off
or away from, leave (duty &c.) ;
(with abl.) अस्माद्दूर्गम् च्यवते Ms.
7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be
deprived of ; अच्योष्ट सत्वाङ्गपतिः Bk.
3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disap-
pear, perish, be at an end ; R. 8. 66 ;
Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To
bring about, make, form, create. -8
To cause to go away, cause to for-
get. -Caus. (च्यावयति-ते) 1 To cause
to move, excite, agitate -2 (A.)
To move oneself, be shaken or
moved. -3 To remove, drive away ;
expel. -4 To deprive, take away,
Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. II.
10 P. (च्यावयति-ते) 1 To suffer, bear.
-2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being
deprived of, loss ; deprivation. -3
Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, fall-
ing. -5 Departure, deviation. -6
Flowing, trickling.

च्यवन a. Causing to fall. -नं
Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत p. p. [च्यु-क च्यु-क वा] 1
Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2
Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed,
erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived.
-5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped,
oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished ;
R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -Comp.
-अधिकार a. dismissed from office.
-आत्मन् a. of a depraved soul, evil-
minded ; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः f. [च्यु-भवे क्तिन्] 1 Falling
down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3
Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, de-
privation ; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्यात् Ku. 3. 10.
-5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The
vulva. -7 The anna. -8 Quick mo-
tion.

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop,
flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth ;
इदं क्षोणितमभ्यग्रं संपहारेऽच्युतस्योः Bk.
6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down,
slip ; इदं कवचमच्योतति Bk. 6. 29.
-3 To cause to drop or stream forth.
-4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2
Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling,
oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्योस्यति) 1 To laugh.
-2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To
hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्युतः The mango tree.

च्योत्न a. [च्यु गतौ कर्णे लण्] 1
Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer.
-3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned: wick-
ed, void of virtue. -रन् 1 Shak-
ing, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3
Management. -4 Strength.

छ.

छः a. 1 Pure; clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. —छः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. —छ 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. —छ A house.

छगः (गी f.) A goat.

छगणः-णं Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. -छग, -छी A she-goat. —छ A blue cloth. -Oomp. —अंत्रिका, अंत्रिः a wolf. छगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47; Mā. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Mā. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छतितरा-बुच्छटा K. P. 1. -Oomp. —अभ्रा lightning. —फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. —त्रं A parasol, an umbrella; अवेयमासीत्त्रय-नेत्रं संपतेः शशिपथे छत्रमुभ च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. -Oomp. -वरः, -वारी the bearer of an umbrella. —धारणं 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. —पतिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. —भंगं 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2 dependence. -3. Wilfulness, -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. -त्रिका Mushroom. —कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also छत्राकी-कं.

छत्रिका The bearer of an umbrella. छत्रिन् a. (जी f.) Having or bearing an umbrella. —m. A barber.

छत्ररः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (छदति-ते, छाद्यति-ते, छन्न, छदित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हेमिच्छन्ना Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सालिलयुग्-विषयमभिश्छाद्यतीति Me. 90; छन्नोपांतः, 56

...काननामैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover, cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छाद्यते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं दोषसुदाहरं-ति Mk. 9. 4.

छद्-; छदन् 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद्, उत्तरच्छद् &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभूतच्छद्च्छवेः Si. 16. 50; छद्-हेम कपजिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -Oomp. —पत्रा the Bhurja tree.

छदिः f., छदित् n. [छद् कि-च्छ् वा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्म n. [छाद्यते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मानिन् Uq. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guiso; ब्रह्मच्छन्ना सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 225; पलित-च्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतोऽ-व्यथा स्रवत्येष स्वैदच्छन्नामृतद्वयः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छन्ना परिदानि मृच्यन् U. 1. 46; Ma. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -Oomp. —तापसः a religious hypocrite. —रूपेण ind. inoognito, in disguise. —वेशिन् m. a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छद्मिन् a. (गी f.) [छद्मन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मणेः छद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmana.

छन्न a. [छद्-क नि०] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, a secret &c. see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. —कं A secret.

छन्नच्छन्न ind. An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नच्छन्निति वाष्पकणाः पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

छद् 10 U. (छद्यति-ते, छदित) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छद् a. [छद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छद् इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -5 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षडे काले त्वमपि विच-सस्यात्मनश्छदं वती V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छदं according to one's free will, independently. -6 (Hence) subjection, control. -7 Meaning, intention, purport. -8 Poison. -9 Ap-

pearance, look, shape. -10 Pleasure, delight. -Oomp. -अच्छदन्, -त्तिः indulgence of whims, humouring, compli-ance.

छद्कः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छदन a. Pleasing, charming.

छद्म n. [छद्यति, अमुन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृह्णी-यात्) मूर्खं छद्वोऽसुद्वृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पण्डितं Chān. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, in- tention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छ-द्वसो चः प्रयोक्तारः U. 3. 48; बहुलं छद्वसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छ-द्वसामिच It. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋकृच्छद्वसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छद्वसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅ- gas or auxiliaries to the Vedas the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Oomp. -कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोचिते- न विधिना नित्यं छद्वस्कृतं पठेत् Ma. 4. 100. —गः (छद्वोगः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छद्वोगः सामवेदायामी). —भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. —विचिन्तिः f. ' examination of metres ', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छद्वोविचिन्त्यं सकलस्तरय-चो निवृत्तितः Kāv. 1. 12. —वृत्तं a metre in general. —स्तम्भ m. N. of Aruṇa. छद्वर्य a. Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छदित a. Gratified, pleased.

छद्व a. Ved. pleasing, lovely.

छद् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, con-sume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling'.

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छम् 1, 10 P. (छंति, छंपति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्द्, -छर्दनं, छर्दिः f., छर्दिका Vo-miting, sickness.

उद्दिष्ट *f.* [उद्-भावे हति] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

उलः, -लं [उल्-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विग्रहे इत्त पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; उलमत्र न युजते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms 8 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उद्दिष्ट); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छलाः अयः Ki. 2. 39; परिक्षा-बलपच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य मोक्षरा N. 95; प्रत्यर्प्य पूजाग्रपदाच्छ लेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Mā. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

उलक *a.* Delusive, cheating. **उलयति** Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं उलयते Gtt. 1; शेषालोलोलाच्छलयति मीनान् R. 19. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

उलिकं A kind of drama or dancing; उलिकं बुभयोऽप्यनुदाहरति M. 2.

उलने, -ना [उल् गिच् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

उलित *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. -तं Deceiving, cheating.

उलित *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogues.

उल्लिः, -ली *f.* [उल्-क्विर् ता लाति का-क गौरां डीच्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

उल्लिः *f.* [उच्यति असारे छिनत्ति तमो वा हो-वि किञ्च दा डीच्; cf. Un. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38; उचिः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Me. 33. U. G. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; उल्लिकरं मुखच्छर्ण-सूतुभियः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

उल् 1 U. (उच्यतेने (To hurt, injure, kill.

उलग *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -नः (गी *f.*) 1 a goat; माह्वगच्छगतो यश (संचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. -Comp. -भोजिन् *m.* a wolf. -मुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

उलगणः A fire of dried cowdung.

उलगल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. -लः A goat.

उलगिका A she-goat.

उलत *a.* Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of उो *q. v.*).

उलत्रः [उत्रं एतेर्विद्यावरणं शीलमस्य Sk.; उत्रा°ण] A pupil, disciple. -त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. -मंथः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दूशनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -स्यंसकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

उलत्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

उलदं [उल्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

उलदनं [उल् ल्यट्] 1 A cover, screen (*fig. also*); विभिमितं उलदनमस्तुतायाः Bk. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी hide, akin.

उलदित *a.* see उल्.

उलद्विक *a.* (उद्यना चरति षाबहरति उल्) Fraudulent. -कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

उलदस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उच्यः अर्थाते वेचि वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as उलदसः प्रयोः-? Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. -सः A Brahmana versed in the Vedas.

उलदतीय *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

उलदोमिक *a.* Belonging to the उदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

उलाया [उल-ण Un. 4. 109] 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into उल्यं when बहुव्यय or thickness of shade is meant; इच्छुच्छायनि-षादिव्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); उलायामधः सानुगतं निषेच्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि सूक्ष्मां पादपस्तीत्र-सुष्णं शमयति परितपं उलाया संभितानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Me. 67. -2 A reflected image, a reflection; उलाया न मूर्च्छति मलेपहतप्रसादं शुद्धं तुदयण-तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Luatre, light; उलायामहलक्षणेण R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15, 35. -7 Colour; Mā. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लाचण्यमयी उलाया त्वां न मुच्यति S. 3; मेधैरंतरितः मिये तव मुखच्छायायुक्तरी शशी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me. 80, 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgā. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun; (she was but a shadow or likeness of सज्ञा, the wife of the sun; consequently when सज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put उलाया in her own place. उलाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvāri and Sani, and one daughter Tapani). -यः One who grants shade.

-Comp. -अकः the moon. -आत्मन् *m.* a reflected image or form. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनया, -सुता, -आत्मजा Saturn, son of उलाया. -सकः, -दुमः a large umbrageous tree; Mo. 1. S. 4. 11. -द्वितीय *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow,' alone. -यया, the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भूत् *m.* the moon. -मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. -मिञ्चं a parasol. -युगधरा the moon. -दंष्ट्रं a sun-dial.

उलायामधः Reflected, shadowy.

उलालः, -लं Bark, a bark-garment.

उलिः *f.* [उो-वा° कि] Abuse, reproach.

उल्लिका Sneezing.

उल्लित *a.* see उल्.

उल्लिद् 7U. (छिनत्ति, छिदि, विच्छेद, अच्छिद्य, अच्छेत्ति, अच्छिद्य, उच्छि, छिष्) 1 To Cut, out or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; तेनं छिदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 302. -2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; युष्णां छिदि Bb. 2. 77; एतंने संशयं छिदि मतिर्मे संप्रश्रुति Mb.; दशवो रथमयातां तामाशां च उराहिषां । अर्ध-चंद्रसुक्ष्मैर्वाणैश्चिच्छेद कवलीसुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, deprive of; न न किञ्चिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

उल्लिः *f.* [उल्-क्विर्] Cutting, dividing.

उल्लिखर *a.* (री *f.*) [छिद-खरपृषो° दक्ष तः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

उल्लि *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; अमालेच्छानाभ्रम-पादपानां R. 5. 6; पंकच्छिद्यः कलस्य M. 2. 8. -*m.* The divisor, denominator.

उल्लिक् [छिद-क्व] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

उल्लिच् Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः *f.* 1. An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

छिदिरः [छिद-क्विर् Un. 1. 51] 1 An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

छिद्र *a.* [छिद-क्वर्] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking. -3 Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न चिद्रु-रोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र *a.* [छिद-क्व, छिद्र-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. -न्त्रं 1 A hole, slit; 1 cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,

crack ; नच छिन्नाणि तान्येष प्राणस्यायत-
नानि तु Y. 3. 99 ; Ms. 8. 239 ; अव-
पद्यच्छिन्नशरीरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9 ; सो काष्ठं,
धूमिं &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blemish ;
स्वं हि सर्वपमात्राणि परच्छिन्नाणि
वद्वक्ति । आत्मनो बिल्बमात्राणि पश्यकपि
न पश्यति ॥ Mb. -3 A vulnerable or
weak point, weak side, imperfec-
tion, foible ; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्यादि-
याच्छिद्रं परस्वं तु । गृहेत कूर्मं हवांगानि
कोच्छिन्नमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102 ; छिद्रं
निस्स्य सहसा प्रविशत्यङ्कः H. 1. 81.
(where छिद्र means a hole also) ; Pt.
3. 39 ; Pt. 2. 38 ; Proverb छिद्रेवन्नयौ
बहुलीमपंती ' Misfortunes never come
single. ' -4 (Austr.) N. of the eighth
house. -Comp. -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंभा-
निन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेदिन् a. 1. looking
out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking
the weak points of another, picking
holes, censorious ; सर्वाणां दुर्जेनानां च
परच्छिन्नाण्यजीविनां Pt. 1. -अतर m. a
cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who ex-
poses his weak points to the attack
of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear
pierced. -दुर्ज्ञान a. 1. exhibiting faults.
-2. seeking the weak points. -दुर्ज्ञान
a. observing faults, a captious
critic.

छिन्नयति Den. P. To perforate, bore,
pierce through.

छिद्रित m. [छिद्र कर्मणि क] 1 Having
holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिन्न = छिन्नर प. व.

छिन्न p. p. [छिद्र-क] 1 Cut, divided,
rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken.
-2 Destroyed, removed ; see छिद्र. -3
Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted,
tired, fatigued. -आ A whore, har-
lot. -Comp. -केश a. shorn, shaven.
-धुमः a riven tree. -द्वेष a. whose
doubt is dispelled. -नासिक a. nose-
less. -निच a. a. out up through and
through, mutilated, mangled, cut up.
-मस्त, -मस्तक a. decapitated. (स्ता-स्तका)
a headless form of Durgā. -मूल a.
cut up by the roots ; R. 7. 43. -वासः
a kind of asthma. -संशय a. ' one
whose doubt is dispelled, ' free from
doubt, confirmed.

छेत् a. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter.
-3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेत् [छिद्र-भावे च्छ अच् वा] 1 Cutting,
felling down, breaking down, divid-
ing ; अभिज्ञानच्छेत्पातनां क्रियते नन्दनमुमाः
Ku. 2. 41 ; छेदो वंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4.
4 ; R. 14. 1 ; Ms. 1. 270, 370 ; Y. 2.

223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dis-
solving, clearing ; as in संशयच्छेदः. -3
Destruction, interruption ; निद्राच्छेदा-
भिताम्रा Mu. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end,
termination, disappearance as in धर्म-
च्छेद S. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing
mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7
Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8
Failure ; संतापच्छेद S. 6. -9 A piece,
bit, cut, fragment, section ; वितकिस-
लयच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me. 11, 59 ; अभिनवक-
रिद्वच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mā. 1. 22 ; Ku.
1. 4 ; S. 3. 6 ; R. 12. 100. -10 (In
math.) A divisor, the denominator
of a fraction. -Comp. -करः a wood-
cutter.

छेत्क a. [छिद्र-च्युल] Cutting off, di-
viding &c. -कः The denominator of
a fraction.

छेत्न a. [छिद्र भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting
asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 De-
stroying, solving, removing. -न 1
Cutting, tearing, cutting off, split-
ting, dividing ; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322.
-2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3
Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि a. [छिद्र-र] 1 Cutting. -2
Breaking. -दिः 1 A carpenter. -2
Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित a. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् a. 1 Cutting or tearing off,
dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य pot. [छिद्र-यत्] To be cut or
divided, divisible. -च्छ Amputation.

छुच्चुद्रः (री. f.) The musk-rat : Y.
3. 213 ; Ms. 12. 65.

छुट् 6, 10 P. (छुटति, छोटयति) To
cut, slip off.

छुह 6 P. (छुहति) To cover, hide
screen.

छुह्र [छुह-रह् रूषो] 1 Retaliation,
counteraction. -2 A ray (of light).

छुप 6 P. (छुपति) To touch.

छुपः a [छुप-कर्तरि क, चयर्थे क वा]
Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch.
-2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war.
-4 Air, wind.

छुचुकं Ved. The chain ; see चिचुक.
छुर 1. 1 P. (छोरति, छुरति) 1 To cut,
divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6 P. (छुर-
ति, छुरति) 1 To cover, smear, daub,
inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix.

-Caus. (छोरयति, छुरयति) 1 To inlay,
set with mosaic ornaments. -2. To
overspread. -3 To besmear ; Mā.
9. 30.

छुरणं Smearing, anointing ; ज्योत्स्ना-
भस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P.
10. -2 Overspreading ; U. 6. 4.

छुरा [छुर-क] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित p. p. [छुर-क] 1 Set, inlaid.
-2 Overspread, coated, covered over
with ; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराज्ञोः Si. 3.
4, 7 ; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितदृष्टी K. 10. -3
Blended, intermixed ; परस्परं च्छुरिता-
मलच्छवी Si. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared,
anointed ; Ve. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छुरिकार, छुरी A knife.

छुद् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (छुदति, छुदयति)
To kindle. II. 7 P. (छुपति, छुन) 1 To
play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit.
-Caus. (छुदयति ते) 1 To pour out. -2
To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To
kindle, light.

छुप 1, P. 10 U. (छुपति, छुपयति ते)
To beg, request.

छुक a. (छो-का° हेक् Tv.] 1 Tame,
domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citi-
zen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trainep
in the acuteness and vice of towns.

-कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुवात
see below. -Comp. -अनुवासः one of
the five kinds of अनुवास, ' the single
alliteration, ' which is a similarity
occurring once (or singly) and in
more than one way among a collec-
tion of consonants ; e. g. आदायचङ्गलम-
धानधीकुर्वन्वदे पदे भ्रमरात् । अयमेति मद्मदं कावेरी-
वारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपह्नुतिः f.
a figure of speech ; one of the varieties
of अपह्नुति. The Chandraloka thus
defines and illustrates it : -छेकापह्नुति-
स्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निहूये प्रजल्पमत्पदे लग्नः कायतः
किं न हि नूरः 5. 27. -उक्तिः f. insinua-
tion, double entendre.

छेकाल, छेकिल a. = छेक प. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. (छयति, अछात्, अच्छासीत्,
छात or छित, caus. छायति) To cut,
cut asunder, mow, reap ; Bk. 14. 101,
15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and
fore-finger together (Mar. चुटकी).

छोटिन् m. [छुद्र-णिनि] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छुप 1 A. (छुचवते) To go, move,
approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-वाङ] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अत्रिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंबज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जम् 10 P. (जंसयति) 1 To protect. -2 liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog -इ A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जाक्षति, जक्षित or जष्य) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21.-2 To langh.

जक्ष्ण, जक्षिः Eating, consuming. जगत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; स्वर् आत्मा जगत्स्तस्युपश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगद्वापि ब्रह्मेत Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* 1 The world, the universe; जगतः पितरो बन्धे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mā. 6. 2. -ती (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. -*Comp.* -अंबा, अंबिका N. of Durgā. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आदिः, -आदिजः the Supreme deity. -आविजः an epithet of Siva. -आवारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. -आयुः, आयुश्च *m.* wind. -ईशः -वतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. -उद्धारसंsalvation of the world. -कर्तृ, -घातु *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -कारणं the cause of the universe. -गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2 Siva. -3. Nārada. -4. Brahmā. -5. Vishnu. -बभ्रुश्च *m.* the sun. -जीवः a living being. -त्रये the three worlds i. e. heaven, earth and the lower world. -क्षीपः the sun. -घात्री 1. Durgā. -2. Sarasvatī. -नाथः 1. the lord of the universe. -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattātrēya. 4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannāth. -6. N. of a poet. (-यो) Vishnu and Siva. (-घर

N. of Durgā. -निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगद्धिवासी बभ्रुदेवभर्तृणे Si. 1. 1.- 3. worldly existence. -प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. -माणः, -बलः wind. -बीजं N. of Siva. -मत्तृ *f.* 1. Durgā. -2. Lakshmi. -योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmā. (-निः *f.*) the earth. -वधः N. of Krishṇa. -विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. -बह् the earth. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. -सेतुः the Supreme Being. -सृष्टु *m.* 1 the creator of the world. -2 Brahmā. -3. Siva.

जगती 1 The earth; (सधीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jamba. -6 A kind of metre; (see App.). -*Comp.* -अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -धरः a mountain. -रहू *m.* a tree.

जगद्: An attendant, guardian.

जगनुः (न्तुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जागति युद्धेनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो० 'Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish -ल 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m* also in the last two senses).

जग्य *a.* [अर्कमण-क] Eaten. -रथं 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जग्विः *f.* [अर्कित्] 1 Eating, Mā. 6. 19.-2 Food, victuals.

जगिम *a.* [गम् कित् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. -गिमः Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्ं हंति ह्ययच् अच् पृषो०; Up. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttock; घटय जघने काञ्चीमन्त्रं सजा कञ्चीभरं Git. 12. -2. The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -*Comp.* -अर्धः 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. -कूपको (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. -चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्न्यो वि-

देशायते परमसुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173.-2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. -रथः A Sūdra. -रथं The penis. -*Comp.* -जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sūdra.

जघ्निः [ह्य-कित् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नुः *a.* [ह्य-कृ द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [गम्-चङ् अच्] 1 Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चिन्तागिरिच जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकागिरिच जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. -सं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -*Comp.* -इतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच् पृषो०] Desert, waste. -लः, -लं Flesh, meat. -लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जघन्यते कृटिलं गच्छति क्वृ यङ्-लुकि अच् पृषो०; cf. Up. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -*Comp.* -करः, -कारिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. -त्राण an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्यस्य अच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-ल्लच्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्, जंज् 1 P. (जजति or जंजति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier. जज्जू 1 P. (जज्जति), To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ्-लुक्-अच् पृषो०] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जजपुक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. — *k.* An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जद् 1 P. (जदति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जद *a.* [जद्-अच्; जन् उणा^० टन् अन्ध-लोषश्च] Wearing twisted locks of hair. — टा [Un. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असंख्यायै शकुंतलीदनिचितं विभ्रज्जदामदलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च विभ्रया-क्षित्ये Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. — 2 A fibrous root. — 3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic text; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus :—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. — 4 A root in general. — 5 A branch. — 6 The जटावरी plant. — *Comp.* — वीरः, — टंकः, — टीरः, — धरः epithets of Siva. — जूदः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). — 2, the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटयोर् यद्वसि विनिचज्जा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. — ज्वालः a lamp. — धरः *a.* wearing matted hair (—रः) a mendicant or ascetic. — मङ्गलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. — शैलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायुः, — जटायुश्च *m.* A son of Syein and Aruna, a semi divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayn heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rama and Lakshmana].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्वार्थे सिधाम् लच्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. — 2 Collected together (like matted hair); ब्रह्महन्जटालजटालजटालहताय Bv. 1. 36. — लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. — 2 Bdellium.

जटालक, — जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (—री) *f.* [जद्-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. — 2 Clotted hair. — 3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटित् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अस्वार्थे इनि] Having twisted hair. — *m.* 1 An epi-

thet of Siva. — 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष) — 3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्वार्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेश काश्चिजटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'); ज्येष्ठाष्टवृत्ति-जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य सार्धोः R. 13. 78. — 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानंतोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न सुंचामः कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bb. 3. 21; शिखाकलापं Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. — 3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. — लः 1 A lion. — 2 A goat. — 3 An ascetic. — 4 A Brāhmana in the first period of his life. — लः Long pepper.

जटिलिक 8 U. 1 To twist together form into a braid. — 2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जद् (डु)लः [जद् उलच् पृषो^० टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जटर *a.* जायो जंतुर्गर्भो वासिन् जन्-अ-गतादेशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. — 2 Old. — 3 Bonud, tied. — रः, रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जटरं कोन विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. — 2 The womb. — 3 A hole, cavity. — 4 The interior of anything. — 5 The bosom. — 6 Morbid affection of the bowels. — *Comp.* — अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. — आमयः dropsy. — ज्वालः, ज्वघा bellyache, colic. — यत्रणा, — यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जटरीकुल *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. — 2 Concoaled in the bosom.

जटलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घर्भभावे जड् अच् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. — 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं दुर्ज्ञानं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामुञ्चन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. — 2 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडान्धान् परम्... ज्ञातुं G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms 2. 110. — 4 Dullied, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. — 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. — 6 Dumb. — 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). — डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. — 2 Idiocy, stupidity. — 3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. — डं 1 Water. — 2 Lead. — *Comp.* — क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. — भरतः an idiot.

जडता, — र्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. — 2 Ignorance,

stupidity; Pt. 1. — 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 176. — 4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. — 5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. — 2 Stupidity. — 3 Dulness, apathy. — 4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

जडीक 8. U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. — 2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीक 1. P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. — 2 Stupidity. — 3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुलः A freckle, mark.

जटु *n.* [जन्-ड तोडादेशः Un. 1. 18] 1 Lac. Pt. 1. 107. — 2 A kind of red dye. — टुः, टुः 7. A bat. — *Comp.* — अडमकं red arsenic. — गृहं a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇḍavas). — पुक्कः a man at chess. — मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. — रमः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. — 2 A bat.

जटुनी, जटुका A bat.

जटु *n.* [जन्-क तोडादेशः Un. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; जटुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जयते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ठ, जनिते, जातः pass जन्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; मायावायुर-जायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. — 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). — 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिदृष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6, रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. — 4 To be possible, applicable &c. — 5 To be born or destined for anything. — *Uans.* (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. — 2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. — 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व वयं क्व परीक्षमन्मथं सुगणविः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि दृश्यं यो हि यस्य मियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखी-जनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, a female; &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker, whether male or female, in the sing. or pl., instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him-

self in the third person); अयं जनः प्रथमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81. (female); पद्मानंगशरतुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nag. 1. 1. (female and pl.) -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1. सतीमपि ज्ञानिकुलेकसंभ्रमः जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharlōka, the heaven of deified mortals. -ना Birth, production. -Comp. -अतिशय a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -अधिपति, -अधिनाथः 1. a king, -2. N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-ind.) aside (to another) (in drama); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:— त्रिपताककरणान्यामपयार्थितरा कथा । अन्योऽन्यामनगं यत् स्याज्जनति तज्जनानतिकं ॥ 425. -अर्गः a large concourse of people, caravan. -अर्थशब्दः a family appellation. -अर्धनाः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अश्वः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people; S. 5. 10 -आचारः 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईशः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, a king. -इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-इ) a kind of jasmine. (-इ) turmeric. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओषा a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. -त्रा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -द्वयः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361 v. 1. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गवः पद्मावधौ R. 9 4; दक्षिणात्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3 the country (opp. पुर, नगर); जनपदबधूलोचने पीयमानः Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पश्चिधेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -पतिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 coriander-seed. -मरकः an epidemic disease. -मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. -रंजनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रसः 1. rumour. -2. calumny,

scandal. —लोकः one (i. e. the fifth) of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharlōka. —वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. —यवहारः popular usage. —श्रुत a. well-known among people, famous. —श्रुतिः f. a rumour, report. —संघात a. densely crowded with people. —स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17. जनंगमः A Chapāla.

जनक a. (निका f.). [जन्-णिच् ष्वुच्] Generating, producing, causing; केशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. —कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sitā by Rama, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage राजबलक्य was his priest and adviser. -Comp. —आत्मजा, —तनया, —नंदिनी, —सुता epithets of Sitā, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [जनानां सङ्घः तद्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स जनता दिनत्यये पार्ष्णी शशिदिशाकराचि R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन a. [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing causing &c.; सुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. —नः, The Supreme Being. —नः 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation, शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने शरीरे सा दुःखरोषास्तद्वृत्ता ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दक्षिण).

जननि f. [जन् अति] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata,

and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.]

जनयतिः f. Ved. Production, generation.

जनयंत a. Generating, producing. जनयित्वा a. (त्री f.) Producing, begetting, creator. —m. A father Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिष्ठुः A progenitor, producer.

जन्तु -जनन्त n. See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी f. 1 Birth, creation, production. -2 A woman. -3 A mother. -4 A wife. -5 A daughter-in-law.

जनिता a. [जन्-णिच्-क] 1 Giving birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनित्र m. A father.

जनित्रं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source.

जनित्री A mother.

जनित्रः A father. —स्वा A mother. —स्वौ (dual) Parents.

जनिमन् m. or n. 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P. Tolong for a wife.

जन्तु (न्) f. Birth, production.

जन्तुस् n. 1 Birth; विचारविधीनां जन्तुः Bv. 1. 16 -2 Creation, production.

-3 Life, existence; जन्तुः सर्वस्वार्थं जयति ललितोत्सं भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4 Nativity. -5 Birth place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind. -Comp. -जन्तुर्वाचा blind from birth, born blind.

जन्तुः [जन्-तुर्] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. 3. An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -Comp. —कन्तुः 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. —मः 1. the citron. -2. a snail. —कलः the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac.

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्मं Birth.

जन्मन् n. [जन् भावे मनिन्] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधुं प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21. -2 Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा द्वाशिः Mo. 53. -3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मन् Ma. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place. -5 Nativity. -6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11

The people of a household. -12. Kind, race -13 Nature; property, quality. -14 Custom, manner. -Comp. अ-धिपः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अंतरं 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञ R. 7. 15. -3. re-generation. -4. the other world. -अंतरीय a. belonging to or done in another life.. -अंधा a. born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. -आर्यदं birth-place. -ईशः = जन्माधिप. -कीलः an epithet of Vishṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कृत् m. a father. -क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः m., f., -दिनं -दिनः birth-day. -दः a father. -नक्षत्रं, -भं the natal star. -नामन् n. the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पः the regent of a planet under which a person is born. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -पादपः a family tree. -प्रतिष्ठा 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; S. 6. भाक्, -भृत् m. a creature, living being; मोदंती जन्मभाजः सप्ततं Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्म भाषाबद्धे प्रत्यावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमिः f. birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोग्नि a. sickly from birth. -लक्षणं, -राशिः the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वस्त्रं n. the vulva. -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1. 28. -स्थानं 1. birth-place, native country, home. -2. the womb. -हेतुः cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24.

जन्मिन् m. A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्म a. [जन् कर्तरी यत्] 1 To be born or produced. -2 Born, produced. -3 (At the end of comp) Born from, occasioned by. -4 Belonging to a race or family. -5 Vulgar, common. -6 National. -7 Relating to, or fit for men. -यः 1 A father. -2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom. Māl. 6. 2. -3 A common man. -4 A report, rumour. -यं 1 Birth, production, creation. -2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावाद् हि जन्मे तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sabdak. -3 The body. -4 A portent occurring at birth. -5 A market, a fair. -6 War, battle;

तत्र जन्मं रघोर्षो रघुतीर्थे गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. -7 Censure, abuse. -8 A community, nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rumour. -यः 1 The friend of a mother. -2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्मवदकुमारो R. 6. 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Affection.

जन्मुः [जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः] 1 Birth. -2 A creature, living being. -3 Fire. -4 The creator or Brahmā. जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित् or जप) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्निप तवैवालापमेत्रावलि Gīt. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. -3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप a. [जप-कर्तरि अच्] Muttering, whispering. -यः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. -2 repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. -Comp. परायण a. engaged in muttering prayers. -माला a rosary of beads. -यज्ञः, -होमः muttering prayers as a sacrifice. जपने [जप-भावे ल्यट् The muttering of prayers.

जया [जप्-अच् टाप्] The China rose (the plant or its flower) : सद्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Mo. 36. जप्य a. [जप कर्मणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. -प्यः, -प्यं A muttered prayer.

जम्, अम् I. 1 P. (जभति, जंमति) To copulate; cf. यम् -II. 1 A. (जभते, जंभते) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snarl at; seize with the mouth. -Caus. (जंभयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. (जमति) To oar.

जमने = जमन q. v.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and descendant of Bhrigu and father of Paraśurāma [Jamadagni was the son of Rishika and Satyavati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renukā who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitrāratha and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned deified by unworthy thoughts, 'wotted but not purified by the stream.' Her husband, who was angor incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her,

and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Paraśurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Paraśurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted] .

जंपती m. du. [जाया च पतिश्च] Husband and wife; cf. दंपती and जायापती. जंवालः 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The Ketaka plant.

जंवालिनी A river.

जंवीरः The citron tree. -रं A citron.

जंबु-वृ f. The rose apple tree and its fruit. -Comp. खंडः द्वीपः पर्वतः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. -नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंबु (बू) कः (की f.) 1 A jackal. -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple tree. -4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंबुम् m. 1 A mountain. -2 A monkey. -ती A heavenly nymph.

जंबुलः [जंबु तन्नामफलं लाति लाक] 1 A kind of tree (= जंबू q. v.). -2 The Ketaka plant. -लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). -Comp. -मालिका the same as above.

जंभः [जम्-अच्-डम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). -2 A tooth. -3 Eating. -4 Biting asunder. -5 A part, portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin. -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -10 One who devours a demon. -11 Explanation, interpretation. -12 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः, -द्विषः, -भेदिव, -रिपुः epithets of Indra. -अशि 1. fire. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

जंभक a. 1 Eating, devouring. -2 Killing, crushing; destroying. -3 Biting asunder. -4 Explaining, interpreting. -5 Opening, expanding. -6 Yawning. -कः A lime or citron. जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभने Sexual intercourse.

जंभ (भो) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः = जंभरः. -ला A female Rākshasi (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जंभिन् m. The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयंतः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमिसंभवेन जयतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14;

S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, G. 78. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A name assumed by Bhīma at the court of Virāṭa. -ती 1 A flag or banner. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Daśarā and gathered at its close. - The rising of the asterism Rohiṇi at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa i. e. on the birth-day of Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -पत्रं (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Dussalā, daughter of Dhritrāshṭra. [Once while out on hunting he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical athāṅī, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their breakfast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband, were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued, captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war].

जर *a.* [जृ-अच्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. -उः 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

जरठ *a.* [जृ-वा-अठ] 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामयुर्वाः परिणतदिक्रिकारसास्तीर्षिभर्ति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). -3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. -7 Hard-hearted, cruel. -उः 1 N. of Pāṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas. -2 Old age.

जरण *a.* [जृ-ल्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. -ण, -णं Cummin seed. -ण 1 Old age. -2 Praise. -णं 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरु *a.* Decayed, old.
जरण्या Ved. Old age.

जरु *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit, -*m.* An old man. -**Comp.** -कारुः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika]. -गवः an old ox; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्विणालपतः। जरद्वयधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका, -**जरती** An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

जरा [जृ-अच् गुणः] (The word जरु is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after accental) 1 Old age; कैकेयिकंकेचवह पलितच्छन्नना जरा K. 12. 2; तस्य धर्म-रेतरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरासा) विनर 1. 23. -2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon; see जरसंध below. -6 Invoking, greeding. -**Comp.** -अवस्था decrepitude. -आतुर *a.* 1. infirm. -2 old. -जीर्ण *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. -पुष्ट = जरसंध. -भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. -संधः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha.

[According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Kṛishṇa had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhisṭhira performed the great Rājāsūya sacrifice, Kṛishṇa, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma].

जरावणिः N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु *n.* [जराति इ-ञ्जुण] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. -3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, womb. -**Comp.** -ज *a.* born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित *a.* [जरा-इत्च्] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

जरित *a.* (पी. f.) [जरा अस्यस्य इति] Old, aged. -*m.* An old man.

जरिमन् *m.* Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

जरुथ *a.* [जृ-ऊथच्] Speaking harshly. -यं Flesh.

जर् (जृ, जं) 1, 6 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menace.

जर्जर *a.* [जर्ज-ञ-अर्] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जिताविषाणकोटयो युगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धाराभिलुटति धरणी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Painful, tormented; Māl. 9. 53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -उः 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

जर्जरित *a.* [जर्ज-णिव कर्मणि क] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरितायि सा प्रभाते Gt. 8.

जर्जरीक *a.* 1 Old, decayed. -2 paged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरि क 8 U. To wound, disable.
जर्ण *a.* [जृ-नच्] Old, aged, decayed -णः 1 The (waning) moon. -2 A tree.

जर्जू 9, 6 P. (जर्जृति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

जर्तिलः Wild sesamum.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant.
जर्त्स 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect.

जर्हिलः = जर्तिल q. v.

जल 1. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. -II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

जल *a.* [जल् अच् इत्य लो वा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. -लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपो-यमिति बुधाणाः शारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबं-ति। Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra-

grant medicinal plant or perfume (हृदिर). -3 The embryo or uterus of a cow. -4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -0omp. -अंचल 1. a spring. -2. a natural water-course. -3. moss. -अंजलि: 1. a handful of water. -2. a libation of water presented to the Manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाद्य कुतो जलांजलि: Chap. 69; मामस्यापि जलांजलि: सरभसं लोके न वृत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). -अडक: a heron. -अटनी a leech. -अणुक, -अंडक the fry of fish. -अंटक: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शरद). -अधिदैवत: an epithet of Varuṇa. (-तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अंधिका a well. -अर्क: the image of the sun reflected in water. -अर्णव: 1. the rainy season -2. the ocean of sweet water. -अर्धन् a thirsty. -अवतार: a landing-place at driver side. -अष्टौला a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकाश: -काश: -काशिन m. an elephant. -आखु: an otter. -आदच a. watery, marshy. -आत्मिक a leech. -आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a. wet. (-द्र) wet garment or clothes. (-द्रा) a fan wetted with water. -आलोक a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirl pool. -आशय a. 1. resting or lying in water. -2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (-य:) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish. -3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर). -आश्रय: 1. a pond. -2. water-house. -आह्वय a lotus. -इंद्र: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. N. of Mahādeva. -3. the ocean. -इंधन: the submarine fire. -इंध: a water-elephant. -ईश: -ईश्वर: 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. the ocean. -उच्छ्वास: 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. पूर्वाषाढ). -2. overflow of a river. -उद्धर dropsy. -उद्धव a. aquatic (-वा) benzoin. -उरगा, -ओकर m., -ओकस: a leech. -ऊटक: a crocodile. -कपि: the Gangetic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon. -कर a. making or pouring forth water. (-र:) tax for water. -करक: 1. a shell. -2. cocos-nut. -3. a cloud. -4. a wave. -5. a lotus. -कल्क: mud. -कल्मष: the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. -काक: the diver-bird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. -किराट: a shark. -कुक्कुट: a water-fowl. (-टी) the black-headed gull. -कुंतल: -कोश: moss. -कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. -कूर्म: the porpoise. -कोलि: m. or f., -क्रीडा

playing in water, splashing one another with water. -केश: moss. -क्रियर presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -कुलम: 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-र:) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीव: °जीव: a fisherman. -चत्वरं a square tank. -चारिन् m. 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1. an aquatic animal -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-ज:, -जं) 1. a shell. -2. the conch shell; अधरोडे निवेश्य वृक्षौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीव: a fisherman. °आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेदं प्राजलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. -जंतु: 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जम्बू a lotus. -जिह्व: a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -डिंब: bivalve shell. -तरंग: 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -द: 1. a cloud; जयंते विरला लोके जलदा इव सञ्जना: Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशन: the Sāla tree. °आगम: the rainy season. °आभ a. black, dark. °काल the rainy season. °अय: autumn. -दुर्दुर: a kind of musical instrument. -देव: the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -द्वेषी a bucket. -घर: 1 a cloud. -2. the ocean. -घारा a stream of water. -घि: 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °ज: the moon. °जा Lakehmi, the goddess of wealth. °रज्ञता the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -नाही, -ली a water-course. -निधि: 1. the ocean. -3. the number 'four'. -निगम: 1. a drain, water-course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below -नीलि: moss. -पक्षिन् m. a water-fowl. -पटलं a cloud. -पति: 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. -पद्धति: f. a gutter, drain. -पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. -परावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्तं fire. -पुष्पं an aquatic flower. -पुर: 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. -पृञ्जतु moss. -प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: destruction by water. -प्रान: the bank of a river -प्रायं a country

abounding with water; जलप्रायमनु स्थातु Ak. -रिय: 1 the Chātaka bird. -2 a fish. (-य) an epithet of Dakshāyāni. -रुच: an otter. -रुचनं a deluge, an inundation. -रुचक: a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. -रुचु: a fish. -बालक: बालक: the Vindhya mountain. -बालिका lightning. -बिडाल: an otter. -बिंब: -बं a bubble. -बिल्व: 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. -भीति: f. hydrophobia. -भू a. produced in water. -भू: m. 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. -भूषण: wind. -भृत् m. 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. -मक्षिका a water-insect. -मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument, (= जलदुर्दुर). -मह: a king-fisher. -मसि: 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -मार्जार: an otter. -मुच m. 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. -मूर्ति: an epithet of Siva. -मूर्तिका hail. -मोदु a fragrant root (उशीर). -मंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain, °गृहं, °नितेकनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Ra. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. -यानं a ship. -रंकु: a kind of gallinule. -रंड:, -रंड: 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. -3. a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -तासि: the ocean. -रुद्र, -ई a lotus. -रूप: a crocodile. -रुला a wave, billow. -वरट: a watery pustule. -वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. -वायस: a diver-bird. -वास: residence in water. (-सं) = उशीर q. v. -वाह: 1. a cloud. -2. a water-bearer. -3. a kind of camphor. -वाहक:, -न: a water-carrier. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विभुवं the autumnal equinox. -वृश्चिक: a prawn. -वैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. -व्याल: 1. a water snake. -2. a marine monster. -शय: -शयन:, -शाविन् m. an epithet of Viāhṇu. -शुक्ति f. a bivalve shell. -शुचि a. bathed, washed. -शूकं moss. -शूक: a crocodile. -शोष: drought. -समुद्र: the ocean of fresh water. -संपकं: mixture or dilution with water. -सापिणी a leech. -साचि: f. 1. the Gangetic porpoise -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाय: a pond, lake, reservoir. -दं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारिणी a drain. -हाम: 1. foam. -2. etc.

tlesh-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A oonch, shell.

जलग्न a. Aquatic. —मः The colocynth.

जलगम A Chāndāla.

जलका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलका, जलका, जलालिका, जलालिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजानं A lotus

जलेबाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. —2 N. of Vishnu.

जलाप a. Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. —2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —मः 1 Water. —2 Happiness, comfort.

जल्प 1 P. (जलति, जलित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोऽक्रमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पेपनल्पक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. —2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. —3 To chatter, prattle, babble. —4 To praise.

जल्पः [जल् भावे वच्] 1 Talk, speech. —2 Discourse, conversation. —3 Babble, prating, gossip. —4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक a. (लिका f.), जल्पाक a. Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं a. [जल्-ल्युट्] Speaking, saying, talking &c. न 1 Saying, talking. —2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः f. Ved. Inarticulate speech
जल्पित a. [जल् कर्मणे क्] Said, spoken, prattled &c. न्तं Talk, gossip.

जलहुः Ved. Fire.

जव a. [जु-भावं अण्] Swift, expeditious. —मः 1 (a) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो, हि सतो परमं विभूषणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडावृत्तिवच्च्युतः Si. 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp. —अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिला a strong wind, hurriano.

जवन a. (नी f.) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courser, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् m. Speed, velocity.

जविन् a. Quick, fleet. —मः 1 A horse. —2 A camel.

जविन a. Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु भावे कणे ल्युट् कर्माणि क्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —2 A curtain in general; नत् संसारं विज्ञति यमधानी-जवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जवा.

जव् 1 U (जवतिने) To injure, hurt kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जसति) 1 To set free, release. —2 To be exhausted or tired. —3 To go. —II. 1, 10 P. (जसति, जसयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. —2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 A weapon (आयुध). —2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि a. Ved. Exhausted, tired.

—रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक a. Abandoning, leaving.

—कः 1 Time. —2 A child. —3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole cat.

जहत् a. (ती f.) Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —लक्षणा, —स्वार्था 1. a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e. g. in the familiar instance गंगार्या घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगामठ; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. —2 Irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जहुः N. of an ancient king, son of Subotra, who adopted the river Ganga as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जह्नतनया, —कन्या, —सुता, —मैदिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जहन्न n. Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. —2 A husband's brother's wife. —3 A race, tribe.

जागतं The Jagati metre.

जायुडं Saffron. —इ N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागु 2 P. (जागति जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽयसपुत्रं जागर यथाकालं स्वपत्न्यि R. 17. 51; युरो वाङ्मयुषीषिता-यामर्यं चायं च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्या जागति संययी Bg. 2. 69. —2 To be roused from sleep, awake. —3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर a. [जागु भावे वच् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरयति विवाहा-

यः R. 19. 34. —2 A vision in a waking state. —3 An armour, mail
जागरक a. [जागु वच् गुणः] Waking awake.

जागरणं [जागु-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. —2 Watchfulness, vigilance. —3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित a. One who has been long awake. —न्तं Waking.

जागरित् a. (नी f.), जागदक a. [जागु-वृ ऊह वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरकस्य याथार्थं वेदं कतव R. 10. 24. —2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणं जागरका R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 26.

जागरिन् a. Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जायुति a. Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —2 Awake. —3 Clear, bright (as fire). —4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. —2 Agal, or fire.

जागतिः, जागर्या, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् a. 1 Watching, being awake. —2 Attentive, careful, watchful. —3 Clear, bright. —m. Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, dreaming.

जाघनी 1 A tail. —2 The thigh.

जांगल a. (ली f.) [जंगल भवः जंगलभयो वा अण्] 1 Rural, picturesque. —2 Wild. —3 Savage, barbarous. —4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Māl. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.

जांगुलं Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद्य).

जाधिक a. [जंवाभ्यां जीवति, वेतनात् टृ] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. —2 A camel.

जाजिनं m. A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर a. (री f.) जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धते जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रा 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity. —2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधाधिपस्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीमति गणपते 54. —4 Tastelessness of the tongue. —Comp. —अरिः the citron tree.

जात p. p. [जन् कर्मणे क्] 1 Brought into existence, engendered

produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3 Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. In comp. ; दुःख &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present. -7 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected, see जन्. —ता 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयित्वं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy, oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. -ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' -त्तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; विशेषविभाषिताकाशाजातः R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones'; S. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. -Comp. -अवत्य a. vexed, enraged. —अश्रु a. shedding tears. —इष्टिः f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —उक्ता a young bullock. -कर्मन् n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. —कलाप a. having a tail (as a peacock). —काम a. enamoured. —पक्ष a. having wings. —अजातपक्ष unfledged. —पत्न्या a. fettered. —अपत्य a. woman who has borne a son or sons. —प्रव्य a. inspired with confidence. —पेत a. born and dead; Pt. 1. —मन्मथ a. fallen in love. —मात्र a. just born. —रूप a. beautiful, brilliant. (-र्त्तं) 1. gold; अत्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्पयति न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18 ; N. 1. 129. -2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3 the thorn apple. धर a. naked. —विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. —विघ्न a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. —वेदस् m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46 ; Si. 2. 51 ; R. 12. 104, 15. 72 ; the word is variously explained ; cf. Nir. — जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वैदं (विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जातविद्यो वा जातवेदो, जातविद्यो वा जातवेदो यच्चजातः पशुविद्यतेति तज्जातवेदो जातवेदस्वामिति ब्राह्मणम्. —वेदसी an epithet of Durgā. —वासयुर्द. —वेदमन् m. the lying-in-obamber.

जातक [जात-स्वार्थे क] Born, produced. —का 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. —कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकमन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. -Comp. —ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः f. [जन्-क्ति] 1 Birth, production ; Pt. 1. 38 ; Ms. 2. 148. -2

The form of existence fixed by birth -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men) ; अरं मूढ जात्या चेद्वच्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परिवृक्ता Ve. 3 : (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र. -5 a class, genus, kind, species ; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species ; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horse &c. ; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower ; पुष्पाणां प्रकारः स्मितेन रञ्जितो नो कुंजजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (in Nyāya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 Falae generalization. -14 A figure of speech. (in rhetoric) which consist in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prakṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. -Comp. —अंध a. born blind ; Bb. 1. 90. —कोशाः, -वा, -वं nutmeg. —कोशी, -की the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1. The duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. —द्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa ; (तपः श्रुते च योनिश्च त्रयंब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव समा शब्दात् शिषितामणि । —घ्नः loss of caste ; Ms. 11. 67. —ग्रह a. outcast. —महः birthday festival. —मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it) ; Ms. 8. 20 ; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचक a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरश्चः पुरुषो हस्ती. -वैरं instinctive or natural hostility. —वैरिन् m. a born enemy. —वैलक्षण्यं inconeistency, incompatibility in kind. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun ; गौः, अश्वः पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste ; mixed blood. —संपन्न a. belonging to a noble family. —संरं nutmeg. —स्मर a. remembering one's condition in a former life ; जातिस्मरो सुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 335. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन a of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् a. Nobly born, of high rank,

जाती The jasmine plant. (मालती). जातीय, क a. belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [जातो भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family ; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः सौर्यवत् कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Beat, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly ; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्येव नहारिणा Pt. 1. 26 ; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शरभ्यति Ma. 2. 94 ; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes ; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 (Used with the potential mood) जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्र भवान्मृषलं याजयेन्नपकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा) ; जातु तत्र भवान् मृषलं याजयति ibid.

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष a. (बी f.) [जतुने विकारः अण् षच् P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of or covered with lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातुः m. A thunderbolt.

जातुकर्णः An epithet of Siva.

जानं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [जगत्स्थापयं त्रीं अण्] N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.

जानपदः [जनिन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते, पद् अप् ; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. वीर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 A subject. -वा A popular expression. —वी Profession, business.

जानपदिक a. Relating to a country.

जानान a. Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जाय at the end of Bahu. comp.

जाडु n. [जन्-डुण्] The knee ; जाडुभ्यामवर्नि गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. -Comp दृष्ट a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. —कलकं, -मंडलं the knee-pan. —विजाडु n. a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). —संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः [जप्-षच्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक a. Muttering prayers. —कं A kind of fragrant wood.

जाप्य a. To be muttered. —त्यं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापने 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Complicating, finishing.

जावालः A goat herd.

जाबालिः 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Parasurāma q. v.

जामा [जम्-अदने वा० अण् स्त्रीत्वं] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law

जामातृ m. जाया माति विनोति भिमीते वा नि० ; cf. Un.2.94.] 1 A son-in-law, जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11 ; जामाता दक्षमो ग्रहः Subhāsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातृकः A son-in-law.

जामि a. [जम्-इत्-नि० वृद्धिः] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -निः f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सखिहितसपिंड-स्त्री Kull.) ; Ma. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -n. 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), decent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न) ; तिथौ च जामित्रशुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रं लग्नासतमं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं ?) ; but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामियः [जाभ्या भगिन्या अपत्यं दश्] A sister's son.

जांबवं [जंब्वाः कल अण् तस्य वा० न लृप् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambū tree.

जांबवत् m. N. of a kind of bear who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Kṛishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time ; for there was a fight between Kṛishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Kṛishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal].

जांबोरं (-लं) A citron. -लः Ved. The knee-pan.

जांबुनदं [जंबुनद्यां भवे अण्] 1 Gold ; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament ; कृतकचक्रं जांबुनदैः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived:—पतिभार्या संप्रविद्य गर्भो ध्रुवेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यद्दर्शं जायते पुनः ।। Ma. 9. 8 ; see also Malli. on R.2 1). As last member of Babu. comp जाया is changed to जानि ; सीताजानिः 'one who has Sitā for his wife' ; युवजानिः तामार्धजानिः. -Comp. -अनुजोविन् m., -आजीवः 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (बक).—घ्नः 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. -पती (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v.)

जायिन् a. (नी f.) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. -m. The burden of a song (in music).

जायु a. Victorious. -युः 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [जीर्णयत्नेन वृ कण्ये वञ् ; जयन्तिति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारं शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. -रि N. of Durgā. -0omp. -जः, -जन्मन्, -जातः a bastard. -भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (a) A web, cob-web. (b) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window ; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9 ; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतेवैलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass ; चिंतासंततितंतुजालानि-विदस्युतेव Māl. 5. 10 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A unbrown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. -लः The Kadamba tree. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, window. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. -कारकः 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -गर्द्धभः a kind of pimple or boil. -नोणिका a kind of churning vessel. -ग्रथित a. connected by a web ; S. 7. 16. -याद्-यादः a guano. -प्राय mail, armour.

जालकं [जालनिव कायति-कै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection ;

वद्धं कर्णशिरिषरोधि वदने चर्माभसां जालकं S. 1. 30 ; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unbrown flower ; अभिनवेर्जालकैर्मालतीनां Mo. 98 ; सोयुधिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair) ; तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44. (आभरण-विशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit. -9 Pride. -कः A window, lattice. -0omp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् a. 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [जलेन चरति पयां इत्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. -का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A window. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called ब्रमेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. जात्रायं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. -हमः (स्त्री f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant ; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly ; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक a. (हिमका f.) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्य 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाह् A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of' ; कर्णजाह् the root of the ear ; अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्नवी [जहोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् हीर्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. : (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय-जिग्वे, अजैषीत्-अज्रेत्, जित्) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate ; जयति तुलामधिरुद्धो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330 ; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel ; गजितानंतरं वृष्टिं सीभायने जिगाय स Ku. 2. 53 ; R. 3. 34 ; Ghat. 22 ; Si.

1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest ; प्रागजीयत घृणा ततो मही B. 11. 65 ; (where जि means 'to conquer' also) ; Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations) ; जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1 ; जितसुदुपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5 ; Bh. 2. 24 ; Git. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.) -8 To expect from (with abl.) -Caus. (जायति) To cause to win or conquer. -Desid. (जिष्यति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for ; चलति नयाक्ष जिष्यति हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. -WITH अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish ; Bk. 19. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजयः. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. -या 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp. -आवह a. conferring victory. -अशिख f. 1. a prayer for victory ; -2. congratulations after victory ; a cheer of victory. -उज्ज्व, a. exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. -घोषा, -घोषण, -ण a proclamation of victory. -डक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -दत्ता N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. -पदा a record of victory. -पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -संगलः 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (-ल) a cheer of victory. -यज्ञः the अध्वेय sacrifice. -लक्ष्मी, -श्रीः the goddess of victory ; Ku. 2. 52. -लेखः record of victory. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachi. -शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. 2. the exclamation 'jaya' (hail ! glory !) uttered by bards &c. -शृंग a horn blown to announce a victory. -स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column ; निचखान जयस्तम्भं गंगामूर्तोऽतरेषु सा R. 4. 36. -स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

जयक a Victorious.
जयस्तेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāṭa king's.
जयद्वलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयनं [जि करोण ल्यट्] 1 Conquering, subduing, -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युज् 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् a. [जि शीलार्थे इति] 1 Conquering, vanquishing ; विद्वेषस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit ; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mā. 1. 36. -m. A victor, a conqueror ; पौरस्ता नेवमाक्रामस्तास्ताः जयनपदाः उज्ज्वी R. 4. 34. जय्य a. [जि-यत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming ; याने सस्मार कौबिरं वैवस्वत-जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित p. p. [जि-कर्मणि क्] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by ; काम-जित ; क्षीजित &c. -तं Victory. -Comp. -अक्षर a. reading well or readily. -अमित्र a. 1. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (-त्रः) N. of Vishnu. -अरि a. one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, void of passion. -आह्व a. victorious. -इन्द्रिय a. one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (ह्र, रस, गंध, स्पर्श &c. शब्द) श्रुत्वा स्पृश्याथ दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा घ्रात्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्जिष्यो जितेन्द्रियः Mā. 2. 98. -काशिः the fiat doubled. -काशिन् a. appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor ; चाग-क्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2 ; जितकाशी राजसेवकः ibid. -कोप, -क्रोध, -मन्यु a. imperturbable, not excitable. (-यः) an epithet of Vishnu. -नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. -लोक a. ' one who has won heaven ' (epithet of a class of a Manes). -शत्रु a. victorious. -अम a. inured to

fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्ग a. one who has won heaven.

जित् a. [जि-क्वि] At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c. ; तारकाजित्, कंसजित्, सहज-जित् &c.

जितिः f. 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्व a. Conquerable. -त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. -त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् a. Victorious.
जित्वर a. [जि-कर] (री. f.) Victorious, conquering, triumphant ; राजा-पुत्रायंस्त जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16 ; करदी-कृतभूपालो भातुभिर्जित्वरैर्दिशां Si. 2. 9. -री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु a. [जि-गस्तु] 1 Victorious, triumphant ; R. 4. 85 ; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 ; Si. 13. 21. -सुणः 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जेतु a. [जि-तुच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -m. 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon (विज्ञाच).
जिगत्सुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा (अच् सन् घसादेश भावे अ) 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु a. [अच् सन् घसादेशे उ] Hungry.
जिघत्सुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघत्सक a. : Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा 1 Desire of killing ; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु a. [हन् सन् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous. -सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [यद् सन् भावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र a. [प्रा कर्त्तरि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing ; observing ; e. g. मनोजिघ्रः स-पत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [जा सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित a. Investigated, asked, inquired.

जिज्ञासु a. [जा सन् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious ; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting a abolition (मुमुक्षु).

जितमः, जितुमः, जितमः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Green origin)

जिन a. [जि-वच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. -न 1 A

generic term applied to a chief Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः 1. a chief Buddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainus. -सञ्चन n. a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिनि a. Ved. Old, decayed. -वि 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिन् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1. To be active or lively, busy oneself. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate. -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

जिप् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान a. 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining ; see हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्व a. [जडाति सरलमार्गं ; हा-मन् सन्ध् अलोपश्च Un. 1. 138] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, away, squint; Ra. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair ; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24 ; सुदृग्मीहितमजिह्वधियां Si. 9. 62. -6 Dim, dark, pale-coloured ; विधिसमयनियोगादीरि-संहारजिह्वं Ki. 1. 46. -7 Slow, lazy. -हं 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. -2 The Tagara tree. -Comp. -अक्ष a. crooked-eyed, squinting. -ग a. moving slowly. (-गः) a snake. -गति a. meandering, going tortuously ; Ra. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधिन् a. fighting unfairly. (-म.) an epithet of Bhīma. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वयति Den. P. to go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल a. Voracious, greedy.

जिह्व 1 The tongue. -2 The tongue of fire, i. e. a flame. -3 A sentence. -Comp. -आस्वादः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निल्लेखन a tongue-scraper. -पः 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -4 a leopard. -5. a bear. -मलं the fur of the tongue. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय a. a term particularly applied to the Viarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ल् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). -रवः a bird. -लिह् m. a dog. -लौल्यं greediness. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः f. [जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन a. [ज्या-क् संभसा० दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag ; जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ma. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयति नमः जीयते आनेलेन, जीवतस्यादकस्य द्युतं वधो यत्र, जीवन् जलं द्युतं बद्धं अनेन, जीवन् सुचतीति वा पृषो० Tv. cf. Up. 3. 91] 1 cloud ; जीमूतेन स्वकुशल-मर्थी हारणिवन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nurisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. -कूटः a mountain. -केतुः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda ; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर) [He was the son of Jīmutaketi and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. -वाहिन m. smoke.

जीर a. [ज्या-क् संभसा० दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. -रः 1 A sword. -2 Cumin-seed -3 An atom.

जीरकः जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीरति चु-का० रिक्] Ved. A man. -f. Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण p. p. [ज क्] 1 Old, ancient.

-2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes) ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22 ; U. 6. 38 ; Mā. 5. 30. -3 Digeated ; सुजीर्णमसं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. -णः 1 An old man. -2 A tree. -3 Cumin-seed. -र्णः Large cumin-seed. -र्णः 1 Ben. zoin. -2 Old age, decrepitude. -Comp. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old,' repairs especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उद्यानः ruined or neglected garden. -उवरः lingering fever. -पर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वज्रं a particular gem. -वस्त्र a. wearing old clothes. -वाटिका a ruined house.

जीर्णक a. Almost dried up or withered.

जीणिः f. Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. -2 Digestion.

जीविः [जृ-क्तिन्] 1 An axe. -2 The body. -3 A cart. -4 An animal.

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive ; यस्मिन् जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23 ; मा जीवन् यः परवज्रादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; Ms. 2. 235. -2 To revive, come to life. -3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.) ; सत्या-द्यतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीवत्ये Ms. 4. 6 ; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162 ; 11. 26 ; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense ; अजिह्वामहा-ठां शुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. -4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of exist-ence (with loc.) ; चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवन्ति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः ॥ प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नि-त्ये मूर्खेषु पण्डिताः Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. -2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव a. [जीव-कर्तरि क्] Living, ex-isting. -वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul ; गतजीव, जीवस्याग, जीवाज्ञा &c. -2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it, life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul), Y. 3. 131 ; Ms. 12. 22-23. -3 Life, existence. -4 A creature, living being. -5 Livelihood, profession. -6 N. of Karna. -7 N. of one of the Maruts -8 The constellation पुष्य. -9 N. of Brihaspati. -10 The third In-strument in the cycle of Jupiter. -11 As-sociation of cause and effect. -12 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतका 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. -2. a murderer, slayer. -अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. -आत्मन् m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आद्यानं ab-stracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आद्यानं preservation of life. -आधारः the heart. -इंधनं glow-ing fire-wood, burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. -उपाधिः the three states, i. e. waking, dreaming and sleeping. -ऊर्णः the wool of a living animal. -गृहं, -संदिर् 'the abode of the soul the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken, alive. -घनः Brahmā. -ज a. born alive. -जीवः (also जिविजीवः) the Chakora bird. -तोका a woman whose children are living -दः 1. a physi-cian. -2. an enemy. -दश mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living crea-tures, live-stock. -धानी the earth. -निकायः a being endowed with life. -पतिः f., -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पत्रं a fresh leaf.

-पितृ, -पितृक *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still al **त्र सा** a woman whose son is living. -मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities ; (कुमारी वनदा नदा विमला मंगला बला । १मा चैति च विख्याताः सतीता जीवमातृकाः) . —येनिः a sentient being. —रक्तं menstrual blood. —लोकः 1. The world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence ; स्वप्नवाणे शांतालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mal. 9. 37 ; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21 ; so स्वभद्रजालसङ्घाः खलु जीवलोकः Sânti. 2. 2 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; U. 4. 17. —2. living beings, mankind ; द्विवसद्वाभद्रयामस्त-पात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12 ; or आलोक-कर्मकादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. —वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. —शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. —शोणितं living, i. e. healthy blood. —संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. —साधनं grain, corn. —साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. —मूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. —स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. —2. the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव् णिष् ण्वुञ्] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. —2 One who lives a long time. —कः 1 A living being. —2 A servant. —3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. —4 A usurer. —5 A snake-catcher. —6 A tree. —7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवत् (स्त्री *f.*) Living, alive. —*Comp.* —तोका a woman whose obildren are living. —पति *f.*, —पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. —पितृकः one whose father is alive. —मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge or the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. —मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. —मृत *a.* 'dead while alive', one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the word (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीव्य *a.* [जीव्-अय] 1 Long-lived. —2 Virtuous, pious. —यः 1 Life, existence. —2 A tortoise. —3 A peacock. —4 A cloud. —5 Virtue, plety.

जीवन *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [जीव् भवे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. —नः 1 A living being. —2 Wind. —3 A son. —4 The Supreme Being. —नं 1 Life, existence ; (fig. also) ; स्वमासि मम भू-षणे स्वमासि मम जीवने Git. 10. —2 The principle of life, vital energy ; Bg.

7. 9. —3 Water ; वीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39 ; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) इति पाणान् इति समीरणः Udb. —4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig also) ; Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूर्खैः H. 3. 33. —5 Butler made from milk one day old. —6 Marrow. —7 Enlivening, making a live. —*Comp.* —अंतः death. —आघातं poison. —आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the re- gent of water. —2. the body. —उपायः livelihood. —ओषधं 1. elixir of life. —2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [जीवन्-कन] Enlivening. —कं Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [जीव्-नाच् कर्णे अनियत्] 1 To be lived. —2 Supporting life. —यं 1 Water. —2 Fresh milk.

जोवत् *a.* 1 Living, existing. —2 Long-lived. —तः 1 Life, existence. —2 A drug, medicament.

जीवतिकः A Fowler. जीवला *a.* 1 Full of life. —2 Animat- ing, inspiring.

जीवा [जीव्-अच्] 1 Water. —2 The earth. —3 A bow-string ; सुहृर्जीवाघोषै- र्बधिरपति Mv. 6. 33. —4 The chord of an arc. —5 Means of living. —6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. —7 N. of a plant (वचा) . —8. Life, exist- ence.

जीवातु *m., n.* 1 Food. —2 Life, existence (fig. also) ; स खलु माञ्जजी- वातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J, N. V. —3 Resto- ration to life, revival ; रे हस्त दक्षि- ण घृतस्य शिशोद्विजस्य जीवातवे विद्युज श्मशुनो कृपाणं U. 2. 10. —4 A medicine for restoring life.:

जीविका [जीव् अकृन् अत इत्] 1 Means of living, livelihood. —2 The life-giving, element, i. e. water.

जीवित *p. p.* [जीव् क्तरि क्] 1 Liv- ing, existent, alive ; R. 12. 75. —2 Returned to life, revived. —3 Animat- ed, enlivened. —4 Lived through (as a period). —तं 1 Life, existence ; स्व जीवितं स्वमासि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26 ; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Kn. 6. 63 ; Mc. 83 ; नाभिनेद्वत मरणं नाभिनेद्वत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45 ; 7. 111. —2 Duration of life.

—3 Livelihood. —4 A living being. —*Comp.* —अंतकः an epithet of Siva. —आशा hope of life, love of life —ईशः 1. a lover, husband. —2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेश्वरसति जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in senso 1 also). —3. the sun. —4. the moon. —5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. —ईश्वरः Siva. —कालः duration of life. —ज्ञा an artery. —नायः a husband. —व्ययः sacrifice of life. —संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life स आतुरो

जीवितसंशये वर्तते ' he is dangerously ill ' ; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. —यं 1 The possibility of living. —2 Life. —3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [जीव्-णिनि, जीव-निच्] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. —2 Living upon or by ; इन्द्रजीविन्, आयुधजीविन् &c. —*m.* A living being. जीव्यं Life. —व्य A means of live- lihood.

जुहुटः 1 A dog. —2 The Malaya mountains.

जुगुप्सन्, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, re- proach. —2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. —3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined: —दोषेक्षणदिभिर्देहां जुगुप्सा विषयोऽत्र वा S. D. 207.

जुगु 1 P. (जुगति) 1 To abandon, quit. —2 To exclude, set aside.

जुगित *a.* Deserted, abandoned. —तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chândāla.

जुटकं A braid of hair. जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

जुह् I. 6 P. (जुडति) 1 To bind. —2 To go. —II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. —2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A (जोतते) To shine.

जुत् 6 P. (जुनति) To go, move.

जुंबकः Ved. An epithet of Varuṇa.

जुर् 6, 4 P. (जुर्ति, जूर्ति) Ved. To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

जुर् *m.* An old man. जूर्ण *a.* Deoayed, old.

जुल 10 P. (जुलयति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुवस् *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

जुष 1. 6 A. (जुषते, जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. —2 To be favour- able or propitious. —3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सर्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhag. —4 To devote or attach one- self to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पीतस्त्याजुषते शुचं विप्रसंयुः Bk. 17. 112. —5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषते पर्वतश्रेष्ठघृणयः पर्वसंयुः Mb. —6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; यच्च जुषते शुभं Bk. 14. 95. —7 To choose. —8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Mā. 5. 18. —9 To happen to. —10 To delight in granting or per- forming. —11 To show oneself favourable towards. —*Caus.* 1 To like, be fond of. —2 To fondle, cherish. —3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice. at. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते)

1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

उग्र a. (at the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकगुप्ता R. 8. 85; रजोगुप्ते जन्मनि K. 1.

उग्रय a. To be served, worshipped &c. -स्य Service.

उग्र p. p. [उग्र-कर्मणि क] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, austered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in; U. 6. 40. -उं The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्टः).

जोषा [उग्र-भावे घञ्] 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -घञ्: Happiness. -उं ind. 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्यते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं, -ण 1 Liking -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

उग्रुराण a. Making crooked or acting crookedly. -णः The moon.

उग्रवान्: [उग्र कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

उग्रहः f. [हृ क्णि नि० द्वित्वे दधिश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue, especially of Agni, i. e. a flame. -Comp. -आस्यः fire.

उग्रहा (वा) णः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

उग्रहत् m. Fire.

उग्रहोति: A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb उग्रहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; अरति सर्वा वैदिक्या उग्रहोति-यजतिक्रिया: Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञ-नारायण shortly renders उग्रहोति by उप-विष्टोम and यजति by तिष्ठद्वेम See Asvalāyana 1. 2. 5. also).

जु 1 U., 9 P. (जवति, ते, जुवति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

जू a. Ved. Quick, speedy.

जू. f. 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvati. -5 Going speedily, quick motion 6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

जूव a. [ज-क] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2 Ved. U. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

जूति: f. 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

जूकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जूटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; भूतेनास्य सुजंगवाह्विवलय-सङ्गनञ्जूटाजटा: Māll. 1. 2. जूटकं Matted hair.

जू 4 A. (जूयते, जूय) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with (with dat.); अर्धं नस्तेभ्यश्च चिरं जूयते Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

जूणि a. Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. -णि: f. 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. -3 the body. -4 The Brahman (n.). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

जूतः f. [ज्वर् भावे क्तिञ् उद्] 1 Fev -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

जू 1 P. (जूयति) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

जू 1 U. (जूयति) To hurt, kill.

जू :-, -वं The water of boiled pulse.

जू 1 P. (जवति) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

जूम्, जूम् 1 A. (जूभते जूभते, जूभित जूभ्य) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरपुत्रतिमुखाभं पंकजं जूभतेऽथ Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जूभतां जूभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरं क्रोध-ज्योति: Ve. 1; तुण्ण-जूमसि. (Parasam. is irregular) Bb. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जूभते 3. 80. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योनेरभिमानधूरमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जजूभे Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand.

जूम्भः, भा, भं 1 A [जूम्भ-घञ्] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कालिकाश्र-यी जूम्भा प्रभवति K. 257; जूम्भारंभप्रवित-तदलोपांतजालप्रविष्टे: Ve. 2. 7; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

जूम्भकः [जूम्भ-णञ्] 1 ' A yawner, ' a sort of demon. - Swelling. -भिका Gaping, yawning.

जूम्भण a. [जूम्भ-भावे ल्यट्] Causing to gape or yawn -ण 1 Gaping, yawn-

ing. -2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) सुदुर्बुद्धौ भणतत्परराणि Re. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरासि जंभणोन्मुखा Bb. 1. 25.

जूम्भित p. p. [जूम्भ-क] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Māl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown (as a flower) -4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. -तं 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

जू 1. 1, 4, 9 P., 10 U. (जवति, जीयति, जूणाति, जावति-ते, जजार, जावामास, अजरत् अजापितृ, अजोर्जावत्, -जवति-ती तु, जीर्णं or जा-रितं) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीयते जीयति: केशा वृता जीयति जीयतः 1 जीयतश्चक्षुषी भोजे तु-ष्णिका तरुणायते pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च ज्ञाना बलं शोकास-थाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुराज्ञा दृशास्य-स्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमक्षं पक्षीसीयात् Chāṅ. 79; उदरे चाजरकन्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. -Caus. (ज-जा-यति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -II. 1 A (जते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle (as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक a. [जू-णिच् ल्यट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [जू-णिच् ल्यट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारदूष a. (वीधिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations अश्विन, धनिष्ठा and शततारका (according to ब्रह्मसिद्धि); according to others, by विशाखा अनुराधा and ज्येष्ठा.

जंताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जैन्य Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जेमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह 1 A. (जेहेते) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जे 1 P. (जायति) To want, doctue, decay, perish.

जैत्र *a.* (श्री *f.*) [जैत्र-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory ; इदमिह मदनस्य जैत्रमखं विफल-
गुणतिशयं भविष्यतीति Māl. 2. 6 ; धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्वैद्यौ R. 4. 16, 16, 72. -2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. -2 Quick-silver. -त्रं 1 A Victory, triumph. -2 Superiority. -Comp. -रथः victor.

जैनः 1 A. 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनिः *N.* of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा) ; मीमांसाकृतसुम्न-
माय सहसा हस्तीं ह्र्दि जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येद् अण्] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवातुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired ; जैवातुक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon ; राजानं जनयांभूव सहसा जैवातुक त्वां तु यः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son. -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैचेयः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaapati.

जैह्व्यं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जैह्व्यं The pleasure of taste.

जौगं, -गकं Aloe-wood.

जौगटः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद्).

जौटिंगः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जौडः Binding, tie.

जौषा, **जौषित्** *f.* A woman ; cf यौषा, यौषित्.

जौषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जनाति, जानति, जन्तौ, जन्ते अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातु, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses) ; to learn, become acquainted with ; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यद्कार्षीस्त्वं रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1 ; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडवह्नौक आचरेत् Ma. 2. 110, 123 ; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate ; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्षीयति Mk 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience ; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of ; अपिस्तु मित्रं जानियात् H. 1. 72 ; Chān. 21. -6 To recognise न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,

know to be ; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघेन Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument) ; सर्पियो जानति Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषः = सर्पिषा) -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. -Caus. (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). -Desid. (जिज्ञासत) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain ; R. 2. 26 ; Bk. 8. 33 ; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञा *a.* [ज्ञाक] At the end of comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with ; कार्ष्ण, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise ; रा in ज्ञस्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञापित, **ज्ञप्त** *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मण-क] Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c. ; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेषं पुसां Ku. 3. 3 ; see ज्ञा above. -तं Knowledge. -Comp. -सिद्धतः a man completely versed in any Śāstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञा-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c. ; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं the duty of a kinsman. -भ्रातः kin, relationship. -भेदः disjunction among relatives. -विद् *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातिव्यं Relationship.

ज्ञातु *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञान [ज्ञा-भावेत्युद्] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency ; सांख्यस्य दोगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning ; बुद्धिज्ञानेन सुष्यति Ma 5. 109 ; ज्ञाने मोक्षं क्षमा ज्ञानौ R. 1. 22. -3 Conscience, cognizance, knowledge ; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ma 8. 288 know-

ingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge ; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्) ; cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The Vedas taken collectively. -Comp. -अनुत्पत्ता ; ignorance, folly. -अपोहः forgetfulness. -अव्यासः 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception ; (these are five स्वप्न, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण -the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose ; see बुद्धिन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय) -क्रांतिं that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड) -कृत *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -गम्य *a.* attainable by the understanding. -चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intellectual vision (opp. चर्मसुत्) ; सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येत् निसिद्धं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ma. 2. 8 ; 4. 24. (*m.*) a wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true knowledge, knowledge of God. -तपश्च *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -तृः a preceptor, -वा an epithet of Sarasvatī. -दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge. -निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment. -निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -पतिः 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. -सुद्ध *a.* 'having the impress of wisdom', wise. -मूल *a.* founded on spiritual knowledge. -यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -योगः contemplation as the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge -लक्षणं, या 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic) sign or proof of knowledge ; subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. -विज्ञानं 1. sacred miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. -शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. -साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously ; knowingly, intentionally

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो ब्रह्मे स्वकर्मणि बहुते ज्ञानमयेन बह्विना R. 8. 20. -2 Containing knowledge. -*वः* 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of *Śiva*.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (*वी f.*) [ज्ञानमस्यस्य इति] Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानिन्कं Fortune telling.
ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा -णिच्-स्तु] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -*कः* 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. -*कं* (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा णिच्-स्तुर्] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञापिता [ज्ञा -न्त् -आवे भ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be investigated or learnt or understood. -2 To be regarded as. -3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या 9 P. (जिवाति) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 (जीयते) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. -2 Become old; also जीन.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रानं लभनामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्बद्धा S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59; 11. 15; 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ज्या -नि] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppress. *jn.* -5 Deprivation, loss; Mā. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (*सी f.*) Compar. of प्रशस्य or बृद्ध 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवकर्मण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. -2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Mā. 4. 8. 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. -3 Larger, greater. -4 (In law) One not a minor, *i. e.* Come of age and responsible for his

own action. -5 Aged, old. -6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or बृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most excellent, best. -3 Pre eminent, first, chief, highest. -*ह्यः* 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month)= ज्येष्ठ q. v.). -*ह्यः* 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small house-lizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. -*ह्यः* 1 A small house-lizard. -*ह्यः* 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. -*Comp.* -*अंशः* 1. eldest brother's share. -2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. The best share. -*अंशुः* *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed. -2. the soup of boiled rice. -*आश्रमः* 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana, *i. e.* that of a householder. -2. a householder. -*तातः* a father's eldest brother. -*तातिः f.* Ved. superiority. -*वर्णः* 1. the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas) -2. a Brāhmana. -*वृत्तिः f.* the duties of seniority. -*स्वयुः f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2 the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्येष्ठ q. v.
ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). -*ह्यः* 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठिन्येय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (ज्यवते) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (ज्योतवते) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. -2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिस् *n.* [ज्यु-इसुन् आदिदेश्य जः, ज्यु-इसुन् वा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. -2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. -3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body.

-5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्बिम्बश्चादित्यत्र त्रियामा Ku. 7, 21; Bg. 10. 21; B. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. -6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमम्) -7 The sun and moon (dual). -8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. -9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy see ज्योतिष. -10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*ह्यः*, -*ह्यणः* the fire-fly. -*कणः* a spark of fire. -*गणः* the heavenly bodies collectively. -*चक्रं* the zodiac. -*ज्ञः* an astronomer or astrologer. -*मंडलं* the stellar sphere. -*मालिन m.*, -*वी (वी) जं* a fire-fly. -*रथः* (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. -*लोकः* the supreme spirit. -*विद् m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -*विद्यार*, -*ज्ञानं* (ज्योतिःज्ञानं) astronomy or astrology. -*स्तोमः* (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Sama sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. -*हस्ता* N. of Durgā.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars; starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (*वी f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादित्यादिकं प्रतिपादयत्याऽस्त्यस्य अच्] Astronomical or astrological. -*वः* An astronomer or astrologer. -*वः* 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedāngas (being a short tract on astronomy). -*Comp.* -*विद्या* astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिषकः A planet, star, luminary. -*कं* N. of the shining peak of Meru. -*वृकः* The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्यस्य मत्पु] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 Celestial. *m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of the third foot of Brāhmā. -3 N. of one of the seven euns appearing at the destruction of the world. -*ती* 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). -2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण, *i. e.* a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योत्स्ना [ज्योतिरस्यस्यो ज्योतिष उपधातो-पो नञ् प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 8 Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्फुरज्ज्योत्स्नाभवलिततले का- ति सुलनं Bb. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निविश- ति प्रदायान् R. 6. 34. -2 Light (in general). -3 An epithet of Durgā. -4 A moonlight-night. -*Comp.* -*ह्यः* the moon. -*विषः* the Chakora bird. -*तृष* a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.
ज्योत्स्न a. Bright or lit with moonlight. —स्नः The bright half of a month. —स्नी A full-moon night.

ज्योः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

जि I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. —2 Togo. II. 9, 10. P. (जिणाति, जाययति) To grow old.

ज्वर् 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. —2 To be diseased.

ज्वर a. [ज्वर मावे अ] 1 Heated, feverish. —2 Excited, inflamed. —रः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौऽभसा परिषिञ्चति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मद्ज्वरः &c. —2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; श्वेतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मन-

सस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —रः Fever. —Comp. —अग्निः the paroxysm of fever. —अंकुशः a febrifuge. —प्रतिकारः cure of fever, febrifuge. ज्वरित, ज्वरिन् a. (जी. f.) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल् 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिर्तेधनाग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. —2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरमृदुतरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Git. 7. —3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. —4 To burn (as a wound). —Caus.. ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते but प्रज्वलयति 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. —2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल a. [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Bright, brilliant. —लः Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलकां A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन a. [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. —2 Combustible. —नः 1 Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदीयं त्वरयेदक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. —2 Corrosive alkali. —3 The number 'three.' —नं Burning, blazing, shining. —Comp. —अश्मन् m. the sun-stone.

ज्वलित a. [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. —2. Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाल a. [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —लः 1 A flame, light; द्वन्द्वहनज्वालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. —2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. —2 Burnt rice. —Comp. —जिह्वः, —ध्वजः fire. —मुखी a volcano. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन् a. [ज्वल्-णिनि] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Shining. —m. An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झ a. 1 Asleep, sleeping. —2 Lost, dazed. —झः 1 Beating time. —2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. —3 Wind accompanied by rain. —4 N. of Brihaspati. —5 A thing lost or mislaid. —6 A hurricane. —झः The descent of a cascade, waterfall. झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग(गिति) ind. Quickly, at once साप्यप्सरा झमित्वासीत्तद्रूपाकुण्डलोचना Mb. झंकारः, झंकृतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अर्थ विगंतानानि मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकुतिः f. A clanking, or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. —2 A rattling or ringing sound,

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. —2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. —3 A clanking sound, jingling. —4 Rattling in large drops. —5 Anything lost. —Comp. —अचिदः

—मरुत्, —वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak.; हिमांशुझंझानिलविद्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झद् 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). —2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्-इत्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति ind. Quickly, at once; सुक्ताजलमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोः दृश्यते Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझण, —णा Jingling sound.

झणझणायित a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; V. 5. 5.

झण(न)त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणत्कारकुरकाणितगुणयुंजद्द्रुधुतधृतमेमावाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्देजयति द्रिदि परमुद्गागनझणत्कारः Udb.

झंश्च 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. —Comp. —आशिन m. a king-fisher.

झंपकः, झंपकः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झृ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्ययक्षतज-

झरीनिवृत्तपाथः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्त् 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. —2 To blame, censure. —3 To injure. —4 To threaten, menace.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. —2 The Kali age. —3 A cane-staff. —4 An iron instrument used in cooking. —5 A cymbal. —रः A whore, harlot. —री A sort of drum. —रः A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरकः The Kali age.

झर्झरावती The Ganges.

झर्झरिन् a. Furnished with a drum. —m. An epithet of Siva.

झर्झरिकः 1 The body. —2 A region, country. —3 A picture.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. —2 Sun shine, glittering light, splendour. —3 A cricket.

झालिः f. The arca-nut.

झलुः 1 A prize-fighter. —2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. —ह्री A kind of drum.

झलुकं-की Cymbal.

झलुकंटाः A pigeon.

झलरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झल्लोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झृ 1 U. (झृति-ने) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general ; झषाणा मकरश्वादिभिः Bg. 10. 31 ; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pieces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornua of the zodiac. -ष 1 A forest ; wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -स्वजः N. of the god of love ; श्रीसुद्री झषकेतनश्च Pt. 4. 34. -अज्ञानः a porpoise. -उद्वरी an epithet of Satyavatt, mother of Vyāsa.

झांकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splash-

ing sound, (as of falling cascades) स्थाने स्थाने सुखरककुभो झांकृतेर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-विच्-अच्] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -टा, -टी The Jasmine plant.

झाटासकः The water-melon.

झाटि (टी) का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाझरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and *Asa Fostida* (दिव्य) आम्रमामकलं विहराजिकालक्षणाश्वितम् । शृष्टं दिव्ययुतं पूतं योलितं झालिश्चते ॥ Bhāva P.

झिंगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिझी A cricket.

झिझिमः A forest on fire.

झिटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिल्लिः f. 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parch-

ment. -Comp. -कंडः a domestic pigeon.

झिल्लिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिल्लि 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिल्लोकः A cricket. -का 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket ; also झीरिका.

झुटः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झुणिः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झृ 4, 9 P. (झृषति or झृणाति) To grow old ; of. जृ.

झांडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्यु 1 P. (झ्यति) To go or move.

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. -ट 1 The carth. -2 An oath. -३ A hollowed cocoa-nut.

टकरः An epithet of Siva.

टगर a. Squint-eyed. -रः 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टंकू 10 U. (टंकृति-ने, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. -WITH उच् 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टंकाः, -कं [टङ्-वच् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, an axe, a stone-cutter's chisel ; टंकेर्ननःशिलयुद्धेव विदार्यमाणः Mk. 1. 20 ; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet ; the slope or declivity of a hill ; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight

of silver equal to four Māshas -12 The fruit of the wood-apple (n.). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. -रतिः a mint-master. -शाला a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of Siva.

टंकणं (नं) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. -णः (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -Comp -झारः borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिन् a. (जी f.), Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound ; टंकारिन्चापमञ्जु लंकाशरश्वजपंकावसुभित-शरं Avad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet ; Vikr. J. 16.

टंगाः, -गं A spade, hoe. -गः 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Māshas.

टंणः, -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टट्टनी A small house-lizard.

टट्टरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टट्टरः The sound of a drum.

टल्ल 1 P. (टलति) To be confused or disturbed.

ट (टा) लः, -टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टांकरः A libertine, loacher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. (टेकते) To go, move.

टिटि (ट्टि) भः (भी f.) A kind of bird ; उक्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते भंगम-याद्विभः Pt. 1. 314 ; Ma. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 172 ; also टिटिभक.

टिप् 10 P. (टेषयति) To direct, throw, cast.

टेषनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी(नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyata's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgajbhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; काङ्क्षयाः कुतमालसुदूतदलं को-यट्टिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -WITH -अत् to go, move, go about; आटीकसेस्य करि-षोटीपदातिजुषि चाटीजुषि क्षितिजुजा As- vad 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोज्जया] A commentary, gloss; काङ्क्षप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गमः.

टुः 1 Gold. -2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

टुङ्कः a. 1 Small, little. -2 Viie, cruel. -3 Harsh.

टेर, -टेरक a. Squint-eyed.

टोट a. Small, little.

दुल् 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामा-भिषेके मवृद्धिलायाः कक्षाच्युतो हेमचदस्त-इण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठं ठठं ठठं ठठंः Subhāsh. -2 A loud noise. -3 The disc of the sun or

moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cy-pher -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of Siva.

ठकरः 1 An idol, a deity. -2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविं-दकर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

ड.

डः 1 A sound. -2 A kind of drum or tabor. -3 Submarine fire. -4 Fear.

-5 An epithet of Siva. -डा 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). -2 A basket carried by one of a sling.

डकारी The lute of the Chāṇḍālas.

डप् 10 A. (डपयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2 Petty warfare between villages. -3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -4 Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes re- garded as n. also).

डंप = डप् १. १.

डंप 10 U. (डंपयति) 1 To throw, send. -2 order. -3 To behold.

डंबर a. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Re- semblance, likeness, appearance; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. -4 Pride, ar- rogance.

डंष् 10 U. (डंषयति) To collect.

डलकं, डलुकं A sling, basket.

डवित्यः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डाङ्कतिः f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर a. Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्यासे मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतल-प्रपाणवेगं Māl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tu- multuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance, (i. e. lovely, beautiful);

रतिगालिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिद्रे) Gīt. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. -2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. -3 Any surprising sight. -4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दाडिमः १. १.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाभिलष्यति डाह-लोर्षी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिकरी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखरयश्च यज्ञोनषडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चडि रगितरसमारव

हिंडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gft. 11; आर्य-
चालचरितप्रस्तावनाहिंडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

हिंडी(हि)रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone
considered as the form of the sea.
-2 Foam (in general); उड्डानेन हिं-
दीरे पिडपंक्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64.

हित्यः 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A
good-looking, dark-coloured young
man proficient in every science.

हिप, -हिप् I. 10 A. To collect,
heap together. -II. 4, 6, 10 P. (हि-
यति, हिपति, हिपयति) 1 To throw, cast,
send. -2 To direct.

हिस् 1 P. (हेमति) To hurt, injure.
हिमः One of the ten kinds of
dramas; मायेद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रातादिषष्टितैः।
उपरिगोत्रं क्षुपिष्टो हिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D.
517.

हिबः 1 Affray, riot. -2 Sound or
noise occasioned by terror. -3 A
young child or animal. -4 An egg.
-5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or

round blossom ; MAl. 9. 26. -7 A
chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first
stage of its existence.-2 The spleen.
-10 The uterus. -Comp. —आहवः,
युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without
weapons, skirmish, sham-fight ; Ms.
5. 95.

हिबिका 1 A libidinous woman.-2
A bubble.

हिंभः 1 A young child. -2 Any
young animal such as a cub ; हिंभस्व-
रे हिंभ वृतास्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A
fool, a block-head. —भा An infant.

हिंभकः(भिका f.) 1 A young child.
-2 Any young animal.

ही 1, 4 A. (ह्यते, हीयते, डिड्ये, अड-
यिट्, ह्यति, हीन) 1 To fly, pass through
the air. -2 To go. —WITH प्र to fly
up ; हंसेः प्रहीनेरिव Mk. 5. 5. —मोह
fly up ; मोह्नीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठ
मालिगितः 23.

ह्यनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried
upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

हीन p. p. [ही-क्] Flown up. —नं
The flight of a bird. The varieties
of the flight of birds are said to be
101, the word prefixed to हीन show-
ing the particular mode of flight ;
e. g. अचहीनं, उड्डीनं, प्रहीनं, अभिहीनं, विहीनं,
परिहीनं, पराड्डीनं &c.

हुंडुभः-भः A kind of snake not
poisonous (निर्बिषा हुंडुभाः सृताः).

हुंडुलः A small owl.

हुंडुकः A gallinule.

हुलिः A small turtle.

होमः A man of a very low caste ;
also होम.

होरः 1 A fillet of thread (tied
round the arm). -2 The string with
which a packet or parcel is tied.

हुत् 10 U. (हुल्यति ते) To mix.

ह.

हः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A
large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A
dog. -5 A serpent.

हका 1 A large or double drum ;
न ते हुडुकेन न सोपि हक्या न मर्दतेः
सापि न तेषुपि हक्या ॥ N. 15. 17. -2
Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

हामरा A goose.

हालं A shield.

हालिन m. A warrior armed with a
shield.

हुदनं Seeking, investigating.

हुंदिः An epithet of Ganesa.

होलः A large drum or tabor.

होक् 1 A. (होक्ते, होकित) To go,
approach ; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी हुदोके
Bk. 2. 23 ; 14. 71, 15. 49. —Caus.

(होकयति ते) 1 To bring near, cause
to approach ; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः
क्षणदाद्यु होकिते Mb. ; Bk. 17. 103.
-2 To present, offer. —WITH उप to
present, offer ; एकैकं पशुमुपहोकयामः
Pt. 1.

होकरं 1 Offering. -2 A present,
bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions like प्र, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water (or summer) house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In proaody) One of the eight syllabic feet. —तः, -तं 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. —तः N. of Lakshmi.

तञ्ज I. 1 A. (तंसते) Ved. 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (तंसति, तंसति) To decorate.

तक् 1, 2 P. (तक्ति, तक्ति) Ved. 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To bear, endure.

तक् a. Ved. 1 Censured. —2 Enduring.

तक् a. Ved. Approaching (गायत्रे). तक्त् a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. —m. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, roguish. —ला A medicament, drug.

तक्त् n. A child, offspring.

तक्त् Butter-milk. —Comp. —अटः a churning stick. —सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष 1, 5 P. (तक्षति, तक्षति, तट्) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice,

split ; आत्मानं तक्षति शेषं चर्नं परशुना यथा Mb. ; ; निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उक्षयः Ak. -2 To fashion, form (out of wood &c.) -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. —WITH निष् 1. to slice out of. -2. to form, create.

तक्ष a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c. ; also तक्ष.

तक्षका [तक्ष्णुत्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kad ū ; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षण [तक्ष्णुत्] Paring, cutting ; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115 ; Y. 1. 185. —णी A carpenter's adze.

तक्षन् m. [तक्ष्णुत्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession) ; अतश्च तक्षा K. P. ' one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the

profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter) ; Si. 12. 25. —2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तक्षरः A kind of plant.

तक्ष् 1 P. (तक्षति, तक्षति) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तक्ष् [तक्ष्णुत्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. —2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तक्षन् Living in distress, miserable living.

तक्ष् 1 P. (तंगति, तंगति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तक्ष् I. 7. P. (तक्ति, तक्षति) To contract, shrink ; तनास्मि ह्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38. —II. 1 P. (तक्षति) To go.

तक्ष् 7 P. See तक्ष्.

तक्ष् I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. —II. 10 U. (तटयति) To beat, strike

तटः [तट्-अञ्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. —टः, —टा, —टी, —टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope ; शीलं शैलतटास्यततु Bh. 2. 39 ; प्रोत्तुंगासिततटी Bh. 3. 45 ; सिधोस्तहाचोच इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6 ; U. 3.

8 ; उच्चारणत्पक्षिगणास्तदीस्तं Si. 4. 18. —2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides ; पक्षापयोधरतदीपरिरंभलग्न Git. 1 ; नो लुप्तं साखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S.Til. 7 ; 80 जघनतट, कटितट, ओपीतट, कुचतट, कंडतट, ललाटतट &c. —**ट** A field.—**Comp.**—आघातः *batting, striking against a bank of declivity ; अपरस्पर्शंति तटाघातं निजितैरावता गजाः* Ku. 2. 50.—**स्थ** a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity.—2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive ; तटस्थः स्वामधोर्न घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14 ; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13 ; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 (where *tatstha* has sense 1. also). (—**स्थ**.) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (—**स्थ**.) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known ; e. g. गेषवस्त्व in the case of पृथ्वी.

तटक A shore or bank.

तटगः = तडाग q. v.

तटाकः—कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants) see तडाग.

तटिनी [तटमस्यस्या इति ङीप्] A river ; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि बसन् Bh. 3. 123 ; Bv. 1. 23. तटस्थः An epithet of Siva.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against ; गार्हतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्दुस्तुत्तदितं S. 2. 5 ; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतैर्यथा Bām. ; R. 3. 61 ; Ku. 5. 24 ; Bb. 1. 50.—2 To beat, strike, punish by beating hit ; लालयेत्यं च वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chaṅ. 11, 12 ; न ताडयेत्पुण्येनापि Ms. 4. 169 ; पादेन यस्मादच्यते Amaru. 52.—3 To strike, beat (as a drum) ; ताड्यमानासु भेरिषु Mb. ; अताडयन् मृदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7 ; Ve. 1. 22.—4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument) ; श्रोत्रधितंतीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45.—5 To shine.—6 To speak.—7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch obscure or eclipse partially.—8 (In Math.) To multiply.

तट्टि a. Beating.—**ट्टिः** Striking, a stroke.

ताड a. [तट्-भावे अच्] Beating, striking.—**डः** 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement.—2 Noise, sound.—3 A sheaf.—4 A mountain.—**Comp.** घ a. beating with a whip or strokes of any kind.—घः—घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन a. [तट् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking.—**न** 1 Beating, whipping, flogging ; लालने बहवो दो-

षास्ताडने बहवो युगाः Chāṅ. 12 ; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8 ; S. Til. 9.—2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse.—**न** Striking.—नी A whip. ताडित p. p. Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल a. Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck ; श्रोत्रधितंतीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45 ; ताड्यमानः किं न ब्रूयात् Ms. 5.—**नः** A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडागः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool.—**का** 1 A blow.—2 A bank, shore.—3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः—गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank ; रघुकटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगामिव शरद्वि तडागं Git. 11 ; Ms. 4. 203 ; Y. 3. 237.—2 A tank.—3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः See तडाघात ; (उच्चैःकरिकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्बुधाः Sabdak.).

तडित् f. 1 Lightning ; घन घनानि तडितानि गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7 ; Me. 77 ; R. 6. 65.—2 Killing, injury.—**ind.** Closely, near.—**Comp.**—गर्भः a cloud.—लता forked lightning.—लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् a. Consisting or having lightning ; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयद्ः V. I. 14 ; Ki. 5. 4.—**m.** A Cloud ; Si. 1. 12.

तडित्त्वम् a. Consisting of lightning ; Ku. 5. 25.

तंहु 1 A. (तंडते, तंडित) To strike.

तंडकः [तट्-ण्वल्] 1 A juggler, a cheat.—2 Froth, foam.—3 Wagtail.—**कं** 1 Complete performance or preparation.—2 Decoration.—3 The upright post of a house.—4 A composition abounding in compounds.

तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीणः 1 A barbarian.—2 A fool blockhead.—3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [तट्-उलच्] Grain after threshing, unshooking and winnowing (especially rice) ; शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another—शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं शोकं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषस्तंडुलः शोकः शिवन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥.—**Comp.**—अंडु n. gruel.—उत्थं-कं rice-gruel.—ओचः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo.—2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तत्.

ततम a. That one (of many).

ततर a. That one (of two).

ततस् (ततः) **ind.** 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence ; न च निष्प्रदिष हृद्यं निवर्तते मे ततो हृद्यं S. 3. 1 Māl. 2. 10 ; Ms. 6. 7 ; 12. 85.—2 There, thither.—3 Then, there-

upon, afterwards ; ततः कतिपयदिवापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66 ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59.—4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason.—5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि) ; यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120 ; अमोच्यमर्थं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65.—6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover ; ततः परतो निर्माद्युषमरण्यं K. 121.—7 Than that, other than that ; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36.—8 sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः ; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यतः ततः—**means** (a) where-there ; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb., Ms. 7. 188 ; (b) since-therefore. यतो यतः—ततस्ततः wherever there ; यतो यतः षट्चरणीभिवर्तते ततस्ततः श्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it' ; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुष्पास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74 ; Sānti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there', 'to and fro' ; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि शार्दूरासंस्ततस्ततः Mb. ; (b) 'what next', 'what further', 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas) ; ततः प्रवृत्तिं thence-forward, (corr. of यतः प्रवृत्ति) ; तुष्णा ततः प्रवृत्तिं मे द्वियुगत्वमेति Amaru. 68 ; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्य a. Coming or proceeding from thence ; Ki. 1. 27.

तति pron. a. (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many ; e. g. तति पुरुषाः संति &c. (For other senses see the word under तत्).

ततिथ a. (Correlative of यतिथ) That one of a number.

ततुरि a. 1 Preserving, cherishing.—2 Conquering.—3 Killing, hurting.—**रिः** An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषाममुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कुली S. 1. 24.—2 Truth, reality ; न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वनातश्च्यवंति ते Bg. 9. 24.—3 True or essential nature ; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1. 3. 28 ; Ms. 1. 3. 3, 96, 5. 42.—4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe.—5 A true or first principle.—6 An element, a primary substance.—7 The mind.—8 Sum and substance.—9 Slow time in music.—10 An element or elementary property.—11 The Supreme Being.—12 A kind of dance.—13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्).—**Comp.**—अभियोगः a positive charge or declaration.—**अर्थः**

truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ-विद् a. 1. a philosopher. —2. knowing the true nature of Brahman. —3. knowing the true nature of anything. —4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (—ज्ञः) a Brāhmana. —ज्ञानं 1. knowledge of the truth. —2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. —3. philosophy. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः, तत्त्वेन ind. Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनाद्युपलक्ष्ये S. 1; Ma. 7. 10.

तत्र ind. 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. —2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. —3 For that, in that; निरीतयः यन्मदीया प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्त्वद्मद्भवत्सं R. 1. 63. —4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; Ma. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263; तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless' (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases', 'here and there', 'to every place'; अद्यक्षान्विधिान्कुर्यात् तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. —Comp. —भवत् a. (ता. f.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker, (पूज्ये तत्रभवान्भवान्श्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपा S. 1. &c. —स्य a. standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य a. (तत्र भवः अयथात् तत्र) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [a. तद् प्रकारे यात् विभक्तिवत्] ind. 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वक्ष्यित्वा S. 5; स्वस्त्या करोति V. 1. —2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युपपन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1. 318; R. 3. 21. —3 True, just so, exactly so; यदात्य राजस्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1.42. —4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then', 'still', 'yet', 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्टं तस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्ष्ये S. 5; चरं महत्या म्रियते पिपासया तथापि नाप्यस्य करोत्युपासनं Chât. 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयदुष्टं रघुस्तथापि श्रीचैर्विनायदादुष्टयत् R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति शोभा 'absent' or 'promise'; तथेति शोभाशिव भर्तारजामादाय मूर्ध्ना मद्भुजःप्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; Ku. 6. 3;

तथेति निष्कान्तः (in dramas). तथैव 'even so'; 'just so'; 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also'; 'and likewise', 'in like manner'; 'so it has been said'; तथा हि 'for so' 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेधा विदुषे दूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन्न परार्थकफला युगाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 32. —Comp. —कृत a. thus done. —गत a. 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागतयो परिहासपूर्वे R. 6. 82. —2. of such a quality. (—तः) 1. Buddha; काले मितं वाक्यमुदकपर्यंतथागतस्यैव जनःसुचेताः Si. 20.81.—2. a Jina. —युग a. along with such qualities. —भावः 1. that state or condition. —2. reality; Mål. 1. 31.—भूत a. 1. of such qualities or nature. —2 so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा दृष्टसदासि पांचालतनयां Ve. 1. 11.—राजः an epithet of Buddha. —रूप, रूपिन् a. thus shaped, looking thus. —विध a. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. —विधं ind. 1. thus, in this manner. —2. likewise, equally. —विधेय a. of such a sort.

तथात्वं, —तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. —2 True state or nature, truth.—3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य a. [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; मियमपि तथ्यमाह मियवदा S. 1. —थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् pron. a. (Nom. sing. सः m., सा, f., तत् n.) 1 That, referring to something not present, (तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात्). —2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. —3 That, i. e. well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्त द्रुपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. —4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः). उत्कंपिनी, भयपारिस्वलि-ताद्युक्ताता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. —5 The same, identical, that very (usually with एव); तानीन्द्रियाणि सकटाणि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, 'for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore' 'then'); सोऽहिज्याविद्युद्वात्मा R. 1. 69. 'I that very person', 'I therefore' (I who am so and so); सत्त्वं निर्वर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return,' &c. When repeated तद् his the sense of 'several'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Mål. 1. 36; ते ते

भावाः 1. 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account', 'in that case', 'for that reason'; तेन हि if so, well-then. —ind. 1 There, thither. —2 Then, in that case, at that time. —3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्दक्षमं भूमिमवतरावः U. 5; Me. 7, 109; R. 3. 46. —4 Then (corr. of यद्); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 46. —1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman.—2 This world.—Comp.—अतिपात a. going beyond the bounds. —अनंतर a. next to that. (—ind.) immediately after that, thereupon. —अनु ind. after that, afterwards; संदेसं मे तद्वदु जलदु श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रयेयं Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Mål. 9. 26. —अंत a. perishing in that, ending thua. —अर्थ, —अर्थीय a. 1. intended for that. —2 having that meaning. —अर्ह a. meriting th t —अवधि ind. 1. so far; upto that period, till then; तद्वधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रमुत्तिगतचारुचिचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. —2 from that time, since then; श्वासो दीर्घस्तद्वधि मुखे पांदिमा Bv. 2. 62. —अवस्थ a. so circumstanced, —एकचित्त a. having the mind solely fixed on that. —कर a. serving, obeying as a servant. —काल 1. the current moment, present time. —2. that time. °धी a. having presence of mind. —कालं ind. 1. instantly, immediately. —2. at that time, at a certain time. —क्षणः 1. present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 51. —2. the same moment.—3. a measure of time. —क्षणं, —क्षणत् ind. immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amarn 83. —क्रिय a. working without wages —गत a. gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (—तः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. —गुण a. possessing those qualities. (—णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. —2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.). स्वसुदृज्य गुणं योगादत्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्गुणतमिति भगवते स तु तद्गुणः ॥ K. P. 10; see Chандр. S. 5. 141. °सं विज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrihi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लक्ष्मणं; cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञानं also. —ज a. immediate, instantaneous. —ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय a. doing that for the third time. —धन a. miserly, niggardly. —यदायः the Supreme Being. —पर a. 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. —2. having that as—the highest object, closely intent on, exclusivelY

devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परिभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66, Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ma. 3. 262. -3. diligent (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. -परायण a. solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -पूर्व a. 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारितत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तथा Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. -2. prior, former. -प्रथम a. doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. -फल a. having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. -बलः a kind of arrow. -भावः becoming that. -मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity -2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध.). -मात्रिक a. consisting of rudimentary atoms. -राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अण् -वाचक a. denoting or signifying that. -विद् a. 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. -विध a. of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. -स्थ a. being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. -हित a. good for that. (-तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Tad-dhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा ind. 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा पदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदामभृति 'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. -Comp. -सुख a. begun, commenced (-सं) beginning.

तदात्त्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं ind. Then, at that time.

तदानीं तन a. Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोषियकरतदानीं तनश्च संज्ञतः U. 1.

तदीय a. Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8. 25.

तद्गु a. Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्दानपोहः K. P. 2. -ind. 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय a. (ची f.) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् 1. 8 U. (तनेति, तनुते-तान, तेने, अत ता-नीत्, तनिं तत. pass. तन्यते or तासते desid. तितसति. तितांसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाहोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill; स तर्मी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, स्वयि विदु-हे मायि सपदि सुभानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Gt. 4; पितृसुतं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3; 39; Māl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितिशो भवति नवाधिकं महाकृतानां मदनियशासनः । समारब्धुदिव-मायुषः क्षयं ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in तन्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते दीकां -7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. L. tendo.] -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते) To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत् p. pi. [तत्-क] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23. 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. -तः Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (n. also). -5 A son. -तः Auy stringed musical instrument. -ततिः f. [तत्-किरि] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विद्वत्सं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्तासतिः प-ह्वले S. 2. 6; बलाहकततीः S. 4. 54; 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a cere-mony.

तन् f. Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. -ना, -नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति, कुलं तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. -2 A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar man-

sion. -य A daughter; गिरि°, कर्लिद° &c. -यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. -यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्नु a. Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनम् m. Ved. Offspring, posterity. तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् m. [तनु इमानिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. -n. The liver.

तनिष्ठ n. 1 Thinnest; least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस्व a. Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु a. (नु, न्वी f.) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वयी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Ra. 1. 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9; 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91. 'giving little' &c. -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. -6 Shallow (as a river). -f. 1 The body, the person. -2 Outward form, manifestation; प्रत्यङ्गाभिः प्ररक्तस्तदुभिरवतु वस्ताभि-रद्याभिरिनाः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. tenuis, Eng. thin.]. -Comp. -अंग a. having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -ऊनः the wind. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छद् (द्) a. protecting, clothing. -छद् a. an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86. -ज a. born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-जः) a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यक् a. 1. risking one's life. -2. giving upon one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग a. spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्र, -त्राण an armour. -प्रकाश a. of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. -भव a. son. (-वा) a daughter. -भ्रमा the nose. -भृत् m. any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभित्ततः किं Bb. 3. 73. -बीजः the jujube. -मस्य a. having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration. -रुह n., -रुहं the hair of the body. -वातः a kind of hell. -वारं an armour. -व्रण a. a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. -सरा perspiration. -हृद् the anus.

तनुक a. Thin, small. तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल a. Spread, expanded.

तनुम् n. The body.

तन् f. The body. -Comp. -उद्भव, -जः a son. -उद्भवा, -जा a

daughter. —जनिः, —जन्मन् & son. —तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. —तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. —नपं clarified butter, ghee. —नपात् *m.* fire; तन्नूपपद्मिमावतान-माधिजैः Si. 1. 62; अधःकृतस्यापि तन्न-पातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव । II. 2. 67 (—*n.*) ghee. —नप्तु *m.* wind. —रुहं 1. the hair of the body (—*m.* also). —2. the wing of a bird; —a feather. (—*हः*) a son. —हृद्दः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुहृद्.

तन्नु 8 U. To make thin or: fine, dimioish, lessen; as in लज्जां तनुकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; ह्यमाधिकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; तव तन्वि कुचावितौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

तन्तिः [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिञ्] 1 A cord, line, string.—2 A row, series.—3 Extension, expansion.—4 A cow.—5 A weaver.—Comp.—पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows.—2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāṭa.

तन्तुः [तन्-तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चित्तासंततित्तु Mā. 5. 10; Me. 70.—2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20.—3 A filament; विसंततुगुणस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29.—4 An offspring, issue, race.—5 A shark.—6 The Supreme Being.—Comp.—काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads.—काष्ठः a silk-worm.—नागः a (large) shark.—निर्यासः the palmyra tree.—नाभः a spider.—पर्वन् *n.* the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was invested with the sacred thread.—भः 1. the mustard seed.—2. a calf.—वर्धनः 'increasing the race,' N. of Vishṇu, also of Siva.—वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument.—वानं weaving.—वापः 1. a weaver.—2. a loom.—3. weaving.—वायु 1. a spider.—2. a weaver. 3. weaving.—वृहः a loom.—विग्रहा a plantain.—शाळा a weaver's work-shop.—संतत *a.* woven, sewn. (—तं) woven cloth.—संततिः *f.*—संतानः weaving.—सारः the betel-nut tree.

तन्तुकः 1 The mustard seed.—2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope.—की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तन्तुनः—णः A shark.

तन्तुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्त्रं 10 U. (तन्वयति-ने तन्त्रि) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा S. 5. 5.—2 To per form or go through in order.—3 To maintain

by discipline, keep in order.—4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्रं 1 A loom.—2 A thread.—3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom.—4 Posterity.—5 An uninterrupted series.—6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणा युगपद्वापस्तत्र Kāty.—7 Main point.—8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जित-मनसि जन्त्रविचारं Git. 2.—9 Subservience, dependence, as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; देवातंत्र दुःखं Dk. 5.—10 A scientific work.—11 A chapter, section, of a work; तन्त्रैः पंचभिरनेत्रकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1.—12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formulæ for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power.—13 The cause of more than one effect.—14 A spell.—15 A chief remedy or charm.—16 A drug, medicament.—17 An oath, ordeal.—18 Raiment.—19 The right way of doing any thing.—20 Royal retinue, train, court.—21 A realm, country, authority.—22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतन्त्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तन्त्रमाकुलीभूते Mu. 1; 2. 1.—23 An army.—24 A heap, multitude.—25 A house.—26 Decoration.—27 Wealth.—28 Happiness.—29 Model.—30 Supporting a family.—31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom.—Comp.—काष्ठं = तनुकाष्ठं *q. v.*—वापः,—पं 1. weaving.—2. a loom.—वायुः 1. a spider.—2. a weaver. (तन्त्रवापः also).

तन्त्रका A new garment (unbleached cloth)

तन्त्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तन्त्रता 1 Arranging into a system.—2 Dependence, subjection.

तन्त्रा Sleepiness cf. तन्द्रा.

तन्त्रिन् *a.* 1 Having threads, made of threads.—2 Having chords or wires (as a lute).—3 Having a Tantra, or following one.—*m.* 1 A musician.—2 A soldier.

तन्त्रिः,—त्री *f.* 1 A string, cord; Ma. 4. 38.—2 A bow-string.—3 The wire of a lute; तन्त्रीमाद्रीं नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथञ्चित् Me. 86.—4 A sinew.—5 A tail.—6 A young woman having peculiar qualities.—7 A lute.

तन्द्रा *a.* 1 Tired, fatigued.—2 Lazy.—इं Ved. A series or row.

तन्द्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.—2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तन्द्रालस्यविचर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तन्द्रालु *a.* 1 Tired, exhausted.—2 Sleepy, slothful.

तन्द्रिः,—द्री *f.* 1 Sleepiness, drowsiness.—2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तन्द्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तन्द्रित *a.* Lazy; as in अनन्द्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तन्द्रिन *a.* Weary, lazy.

तन्द्युतः [तन्-द्युन्] 1 Wind.—2 Night.—3 Roaring, thundering.—4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् 1. I. P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तपयति; तप) 1 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun) तपस्तपति धर्मशीं कथमाग्निर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13, U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (*b*) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (*c*) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयज्ञयेन Git. 7. (*d*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस) ; अगणिततन्तुतापं तत्त्वा तपांसि भगवत्सुः U. 1. 23.—2 (Transi- tively used) (*a*) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (*b*) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तद्गुणाच्च मदनस्त्वामग्निं मां पुनर्द- हत्येव S. 3. 17; अग्निर्मगततः 3. 7 (*c*) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil. वास्यन् सुतस्तपति मां समशुं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6. (*d*) To pain, dis- tress. (*e*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). —*Pass.* (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation). 1 To be heated, suffer pain.—2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्). U. 2. 8.—II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तापयति-ने तापित) 1 To heat, make warm तपने तापितपायितासिद्धिर्मी Si. 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराभस्तु- पोहक्या H. 1. 86.—2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कर्तव्येण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13.—*With* निष् 1. to beat.—2. to purify.—3. to burnish.—वि 1. to shine (*Atm.* like उन् *q. v.*); रविविजयतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14.—2. to warm, heat.

तप *a.* [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning; warming, consuming by heat.—2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing.—पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth.—2 The sun.—3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66.—4 Penance, religious austerities.—*Comp.*—अत्ययः—अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रविपीतजला तपा- द्यये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23; S. 3. 12.—आत्मक *a.* practising austerities.

तपनी 1 The river Tāpti.—2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarāṇa and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a.* [तप् य 1 Warming heating, burring, shining &c.—3

Causing distress painful. -नः 1 The sun; प्रतापतपनी यथा R. 4. 12; ललाट-तपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone. -4 N. of a hell. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya. -नः 1 Heat, burning. -2 Painful, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, दीपितिः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugriva. -आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamunā and of the Godāvarī. -हृद्दं copper. -उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. -छद्ः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godāvarī or the river Tāptī. -2 Heat.

तपनीय अ 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). -यं Gold; especially gold purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3; तपनीयोपानशुभ्रमार्गः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4; असेंस्युशौते तपनीयपीठ R. 18. 41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.)

तपस् n. [त-अध्व] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification; तपः क्लिष्टं तद्वर्षासिधायनं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds; i. e. the region above the world called जनस. -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. -m. 1 The month of Māgha; तपसि मंदगमस्तिर-भीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -m., -n. 1 The cold season; (शशिर). -2 The winter (हेमंत). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -Comp. -अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. -अवतः the Brahmāvarta country. -कर a. undergoing penance; also तपस्कर -क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. -चरणं, -चर्या the practice of penance. -तप्तः an epithet of Indra. -धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. (-नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic devotee; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13; श्रमधनं तपोधनेषु 2. 7; 4. 1; Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 212. -निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic; R. 1. 56. -निष्ठ a. performing penance. -प्रभावः, बलं the power acquired by religious austerities; efficacy or potency of devotion. -धत् a. ascetic, pious. -मूर्तिः 1.

an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -राजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic. -लोकः the region above the world called जनस. -वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमित्थं मेक्षे S. 1; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. -विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. -वृद्ध a. very ascetic or devout. -शील a. inclined to practise penance. -समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities; Ku. 3. 24; 5. 6, 18. स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य a. Produced by heat. -स्यः 1 The month of Phālguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious austerity, penance; (also m. and n.). तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance; सुरासुरयुक्तः सोऽत्र तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् a. Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance. devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्दुता भवतु S. 4; Māl. 3; N. 1. 135. -m. 1 An ascetic; तपस्विसामान्यमेवेषणीया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nārada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp. -पद्म the sun-flower.

तपित a. Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्यु a. Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a. [तप-उसि]; of. Un. 2. 116.] Burning hot. -m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. -यः The Supreme Being.

तप्त p. p. [तप-क्त] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused.

-4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. -5 Practised (as penance). -Comp.

-कांचनं gold purified with fire. -कृच्छ्रं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ma. 11. 214; Y. 3. 318. -रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप-यञ्] 1 Heat, glow; अर्क-मयूखताया S. 4. 10; M. 2. 13; Ms. 12.

76; Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरताप-शतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघम-रयोः S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world, i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधि-भौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cool- ing. -2 consoling.

तापक a. [तप-युक्त्] Heating, burn- ing, inflaming. -कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Heat- ing, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. -यं Gold of the weight of a तिक्क.

तापयान a. Warming, burning. तापित p. p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापित्त् a. 1 Suffering from a dis- ease (moral or physical). -2 Heat- ing. -3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तप्त 4. P. (ताप्यति, तात) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued; ललितशशिरीषुषुहननैरपि ता- म्यति यत् Māl. 5. 31 -3 To be dis- tressed (in body or mind) to be un- easy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविशति स्रुहः कुञ्जं सुजम्बुद्वीपं ताप्यति Gīt. 5; गाडोस्केडा ललितललितरगैस्ता- म्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9. 33; तुष्ये सुधा ताप्यति Mn. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immovable. -5 To stop, become immovable. -5 To wish, desire. -Caus. (तापयति) To suffocate, choke.

तप्तं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. -सः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 The Tamāla tree. -3 Darkness.

तप्तकः A kind of asthma.

तप्तत a. [तप-अतच् Un. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तप्तनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तात p. p. [तप-क्त] 1 Worn, lan- guid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, afflicted. -3 Faded, withered; see तप.

तमस n. [तम-अध्व] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यद्गुणस्तमसां विभेत्ता तं त्वसहस्र- किरणो धुरिनाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. -2 The gloom or dark- ness of hell; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; हुनिस्त- प्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च हुक्तिमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. -4 (In Śān. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of

the three qualities or constituents of everything in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्) ; Ku. 6. 60: Ms. 12. 24. -3 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -m., -n. An epithet of Rāhu. -Comp. -अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-इः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. -अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -काँडः -ई great or spreading darkness. -शुः an epithet of Rāhu. -शुणः see तमस above (4). -ज्ञा 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Viāḥṇu. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिष् m. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -सुहृ m. 1. a shining body. -3. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. -सुहृः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. the Supreme Being. -प्रभा a sort of bell. -प्रवेशः 1 groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. -भिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -रिक्कारः sickness, disease. -वृत् a. 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. -हृत्, -हर a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस a. Dark coloured. -सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. -सा N. of a river. -सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् a. Dark, gloomy. -ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night. तमाल 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोक्षमदं-दुधराः Mā. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. -2 A secterial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a secterial mark upon the forehead. -2. Tamāla leaf. तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततो S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र a. Dark. -सं 1 Darkness; एतच्चमालद्वलनीलतमं तमिस्रं Git. 11; कर-चरणोरसि मणिगणधुषणकिरणविभक्तमि-स्रं 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -स्रः The dark half of the month. -Comp. -पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्ये तप-रयाचणाय इडेः कल्पित लोकस्य कथं तमि-सा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय a. 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant. -स, N. of Rāhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and in-declinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम्; अम् Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; सपञ्चवित्त-माम् It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage. तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय 1 A. (तयेते) 1 To go, move; अधुवास एषं तेने दुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To guard, protect.

तया Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तृ.

तरसः, श्वः A hyena.

तरंगः [तृ अंग्] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासारसार). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित a. [तरंगः संज्ञानोऽस्य, तारं इत्त्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडा, Mā. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपांगतरंगितानि बाणाः Git. 3.

तरंगित् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतर-गिणी.

तरंतः [तृ हृत्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard abower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Rākhaas. -5 A devotee. -ती A boat.

तरल a. [तृ अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारा-पतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाप्रहृद् R. 13. 76, चन हृत् तरल बलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारस्तरलाः स्वयं मत्सोर-णः परे Si. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; सुकामयोऽप्यतरलमध्वः Vā. 35; or हारंस्तारस्तरलगुटिकात् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in

Meghadūta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple, -लः 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. -नयना, -लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den, P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलयितः A large wave, surf. -ता, -सं Fickleness.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुंगतरंग Git. 11; हार 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस a. [तु-करणादौ अड्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -न. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 Vigour, strength, energy कैलासनाथं तस्ता जिगीषुः R. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरसित् a. (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तराशुः, तराशुः A large flat-bot. tomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ.

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgā.

तरु a. [तृ-उन् Up. 1. 7] Protecting. -सः 1 A tree; नवसरोहणशिथिलस्तस्वस्वित् सुकरः सद्युद्धर्तु M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः -हं, -पंडा -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवन the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -सृगः a monkey. -रागः 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tāla tree. -राजन् m. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pārijāta; also 'वरः'. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलसिनी the Navamallikā creeper. -शाचिन् m. a bird. -हारः camphor.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तृ-उन् Up. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or

produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku 3. 54. -3 New, fresh; तरुणं दृष्टिं Chān. 64; तरुणं सर्वपशाकं नवोद्भूतं पिच्छिलानि च दर्शानि । अल्पवयस्येन सुंदरि शम्भ्यजनो मिष्टमश्नति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -जः 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Chān. 78. -जं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -उजरः fever lasting for a week. -उधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -धीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Māl. 5. 6.

तरुणयते Den. A. To remain young or fresh; वृष्णेका तरुणयते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility.

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारकं).

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror -षा Victory. तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुष n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ने, तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; एवं तावत्कृतमां तर्कयति S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातुं) एवं चेदच्छब्दस्फटिकविज्ञानं तर्कयतिस्तर्कयोगः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्कं भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess; प्रसक्तस्तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कृतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थं तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिहितयते S. B.; तर्कप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयोर्विभिन्नाः Mb; Me. 12. 103. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितवरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका. -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (Particularly one of the six principal darśanas q v. -7 A name for the number ' six '. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. -कानि Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. -आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclu-

sions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक'व. [तर्क-वृत्] Inquiring, inquisitive. -कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubtful, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्कित् a. [तर्क-णिनि] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं. -Comp. -पिंडः, -पिंडी, -पिंडः, -पाठी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्जू 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या-तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानानिलोद्भूतैस्तर्जयन्निवकेतुभाः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं, -ना [तर्ज-भावे ल्युट] 1 threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Kn. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. -नी The fore finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Diagraged. -तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्पः, तर्पकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्पिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तद् 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृ also.

तर्दुः, -दु A wooden ladle.

तर्दन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पणं See under तृ.

तर्फित् a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्जू 1 P. (तर्जति) To go, move.

तर्षटः A year.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः, तर्षणं &c. See under तृ.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तर्-हि] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then'

तत् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ने) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface; सुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं ' surface of the earth' i.e. the earth itself; शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभाचकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c. -2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The fore arm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रवारोधासि वेतसी-तरुतले चेतः समुत्कंडते K. P. 1. -8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कर्णा मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Ra. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. -लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईश्वरः a hog. -उदर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied -उद्ग्रा a river. -घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -चारणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. -लोकः nether world (पताल). -सारकं a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. -तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् f. Lightning; cf. तलित्.

तलिनं a. [तल्-इन्त् Up. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तालिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल-उनन् Young. —नः 1 A youth. —2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.

तलकं A forest.

तल्पः, लप [तल्-पल् Un. 3. 28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa ; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-ल्पसुजांचकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' —2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरु तल्पय q. v.). —3 The seat of a carriage. —4 An upper story, a turret, tower ; R. 16. 11. —Comp. —कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back. —2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पल The back-bone of an elephant (पृषवंश) ; सांद्रत्वक्कास्तल्पलाभ्रिद-कक्षाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लुः A reservoir, tank. —स्त्री 1 A youthful woman. —2 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. —3 A boat. —छं A pit, hole.

तल्लुजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. —2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) मोतल्लुजः 'an excellent cow' ; सो कुमारीतल्लुजः 'an excellent maiden.'

तल्लुका A key.

तल्लव Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तल्लक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. —2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तल्लराजः A sort of sugar.

तल्लस *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल.) तल्लस्य *a.* Increasing strength (as an oblation) —स्यं Strength.

तल्लविष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. —2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —वः 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven. —3 Strength. —4 Business (व्यवसाय). —वी 1 Power. —2 The earth. —3 A river. —4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तल्लविया Violence, force.

तल्लवीवः 1 The ocean. —2: Heaven. —3 Gold.

तल्लय A Krit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तल्लट *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. —2 Fashioned ; see तल्ल.

तल्लम. 1 A carpenter in general. —2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तल्ल 4 P. (तस्यति 1 To fade away, become exhausted. —2 To throw down. —3 To wane, decay, perish. —4 To reject, cast [*cf.* Eng. *loss*].

तल्लस्करः 1 A thief, robber ; मा संचर मनापोथ तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86 ; Ma 4. 135, 8. 67. —2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. —3 The ear. —स्त्री A passionate woman.

तल्लस्करता 1 Theft. —2 Hearing.

तल्लस्थ *a.* Stationary, immoveable stable.

तल्लक्षण्यः, तल्लक्षणः The son of a carpenter.

तल्लच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तल्लच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that ; तल्लच्छील्ये गितिः

तल्लजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly ; (*opp.* चिरं).

तल्लटकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तल्लटस्थं 1 Proximity. —2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality ; see तल्लटस्थ.

तल्लड, तल्लडनं &c. see under तल्लड.

तल्लटा (ट) डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [Sho was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Viśvāmītra. Rāma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. —2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

तल्लडकेयः [तल्लडकाया अपत्यं डक्] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādakā.

तल्लडकः, तल्लडपत्रं See तल्लटकः.

तल्लडाग *a.* (गी. f.) Being in or coming from tanke.

तल्लडिः —डो *f.* 1 A kind of palm. —2 A kind of ornament.

तल्लडिवः —वं 1 Dancing in general ; मत्संभवांस्रवांते U. 3. 18 ; ३° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows ; 3. 19. —2 Particularly, the frantic of violent dance of Siva ; इयंबकानदि वस्ताडिवं देवि भूयाद्भीष्ट्यै च हृष्ट्यै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. —3 The art of dancing. —4 A sort of grass. 5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. —Comp. तल्लडिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Shiva. —वियः N. of Shiva.

तल्लडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance ; Māl. 2. —2 Moving round in a wild dance ; U. 5. 36. —3 Fluttering. —4 Frowning.

तल्लडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [तल्-क दर्थश्च Un. 3. 90] 1 A father ; सुप्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; हा तातेति कंदितमाकर्ष्य विपण्यः R. 9. 75. —2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c. ; तात चंद्रपीड K. 106 ; Māl. 6. 16 ; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. —3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; द्वेषिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्धृतः R. 11. 40 ; तस्मान्नुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तयार्हसि 1. 72. —4 Any person for whom one feels pity. —Comp. —यु *a.* 1. agreeable to a father. —2. paternal. (-युः) a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal. —2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease. —2 An iron club or spike. —3 Cooking, maturing. —4 Heat. —5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. —तिः *y.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टाति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Simultaneous. —2 Immediate. —3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्यं [तपस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. —2 Purport of propositions ; K. P. 2. —3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.) ; इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. —4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in sentence) ; वक्तृच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣh P. 84 ; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः 82. —5 Explanation. —6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तात्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential ; किं चासंदृष्टस्य भेदविभक्तः सात्त्विकस्मिते तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81 ; तात्त्विकः संबन्धः &c.

तादर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object. —2 Relation to. —3 Sameness of meaning. —4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity ; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमं-भोरुहां Bv. 2. 81 ; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृक्ष *a.* (स्त्री. f.), तादृश *a.*, तादृश *a.* (स्त्री. f.) Such like, like him, her or it, like that ; तादृश्या Ms. 9. 22, 36 ; Amaru. 46 ; यादृशास्तादृशः any-

body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दानव्यो यादृशो तादृशं जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यद्य तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tãnas is said to be 49) . -3 A monotonous tone. -न 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness ; हारस्य-प्रभा तानवमाससाद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानुरः A whirlpool.
तांत See under तम्.

तांतव a. (वी f.) [तंतेर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. -वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवाचि, तांतुवाच्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras. -3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. -सः (सी f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. इष्टा, -प्रिया a grape. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इष्टुदी.

तापस्यं Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamãla tree or its flower (n.) ; प्रकृलतापिच्छनिभैरभीष्टुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; स्यान्नस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवह्वरीभिर्विद्यते Mál. 5. 6 ; (तापिञ्ज used in the same sense.)

तापीञ्ज Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tãpti, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunã.

तामः [तम्-करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् उ Tv.] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

तामस a. (सी f.) [तमोऽस्यस्य अञ्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ;

Mál. 9. 52 ; U. 5. 12. -2 Affect-ed by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature) ; Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2 ; M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant. -4 Vicious, -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Rãhu. -सं Darknese. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgã.

तामसिक a. (की f.) [तमसा निर्वृते टञ्] 1 Dark.-2. Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस्.

तामसिः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred. -4 Anger. -5 A demon, Rãkshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals ; तांबूलभूतगङ्गोदयं भङ्गं जल्पति मातुषः K. P. 7 ; रागो न स्व-लितस्तचाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवधितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. -करकः, -पेटिका a betel-box ; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). -दः, -धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. -वह्नी the betel-plant ; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.
तांबूलिन् a. Relating to betel. -m. A servant who prepares the Tãmhũla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant ; तांबूलीना-द्वैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र a. [तम्-रुच् दीर्घः Un. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red ; उदेति सवित्ता-ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. -ग्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. -ग्रं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. -ग्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अश्मन् m. a kind of jewel (पञ्चराग). -आभं red sandal (रक्त-चंदन). -उपजीविन् m. a coppersmith. -ओष्ठा (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रोष्ठा) a red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः, -कुडः a brazier, coppersmith. -कुम्भिः 1. a kind of red insect (ईद्रगोप). -2. the lady bird. -3. cochineal. -मर्षं sulphate of copper. -चूडः a cock. -ब्रह्मं brass. -द्वीपः the red sandal-wood. -द्वीपः the island of Ceylon.

-धातुः red chalk. -पट्टः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed ; Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ; R. 4. 50. -पद्मवः the Asoka tree. -फलक a copper-plate. -युक्त a. copper-faced. (-सः) a Frank or European. -वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. -लिप्तः N. of a country. (-सः Pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal. -शिशिन् m. a cock. -सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.
ताम्रिक a. (की f.) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

ताम्रिमन् m. Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्रयं Redness.

ताय 1 A. (तायेते, तायिते) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -WITH षि to spread, create ; Bk. 16. 105.

तायन् 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. -2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार a. [तु णिच् भावे अञ्] 1 High (as a note.) -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound) ; Mál. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारिस्तारंस्तरलयुष्टिकान् (regarded as in interpolation in Me. by Malli.) ; उरसि निहितस्तारो-हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. -रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरस्तार-पुरसि दृषते Git. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Viãhpu. (2) Siva. -5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणवं). -6 Protection. -7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. -रः, -रं 1 A star or planet ; (said to be f. also). -2 The pupil of the eye ; (said to be m. also). -3 A pearl (said to be f. also). -Comp. अम्रः camphor. -अस्ति. a pyritic ore of iron. पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः the Kunda or jasmine creeper. -वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. -शुद्धिकरं lead. -स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. -हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. -2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of demon killed by Kãrttikeya. (He was the son of Vajrãnga and Vsrãngi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatrã mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one

except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित् m. an epithet of Kārttikeya. (For other senses, see under तृ).

तारका 1 A star.-2 A meteor, falling star.-3 The pupil of the eye; संवधे वृक्षसदयतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11.-4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित a. [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इत्थं] Starry, star-spangled; studded with stars.

तारण, तारिका, तारिक &c. See under तृ.

तारतम्यं [तारतम्योभावं ध्वञ्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value.-2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निर्धनमेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिसुकचेतसां बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

तारल a. Unsteady. -लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine.-2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट). तारल्यं 1 Tremulousness. -2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15.-2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22.-3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कान्तमंतःप्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रान्ततारश्रकोरः Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47.-4 A pearl.-5 (a) N. of the wife of Vāli, kind of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugrīva and married Sugrīva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Robidāsa; (also called Tārāmātī). -Comp. -अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71.-2. Siva.-3. Brihas-

pati.-4. Vāli.-5. Sugrīva. -आपीडः the moon. -अभः quicksilver. -पटिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76.-2. Vāli.-3. Brihaspati.-4. Siva. -पथः the atmosphere, firmament -प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. -ध्रुवा the night.-मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac.-2. the pupil of the eye. -सृगः the constellation मृगशिरसु -मैत्रिकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7. 4; U. 5. -वर्षं falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree. तारुण a. Youthful, young. तारुण्यं 1 Youth youthfulness. -2 Freshness (fig.). तारियः 1 The planet Mercury. -2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

तार्कव a. (बी. f.) Spun, woven. तार्किकः [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमर्थवेत्ति वा ट्] 1 A dialectician, logician.-2 A philosopher.

तार्क्ष्यः N. of the sage कश्यप. तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; व्रतेन नार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49.-2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruṇa.-3 A car.-4 A horse.-5 A snake.-6 A bird in general.-7 N. of Siva.-8 Gold.-9 A kind of antidote. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ण a. (णी. f.) [तृणस्यैव शिवा० अण्] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass (as a tax). -र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय a. [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third.-2 Belonging to the third. -र्थं A third part.

तार्थिक a. The third; तार्थिककन्या मित्रोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्थिकं पुरस्तेस्तद्वतु मदनशोषणं लोचनं वः Māl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तद् एव, अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23.-2 A banner formed of the palm.-3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23.-4 Flapping in general.-5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant.-6 Beating time (in music) करकिसलयतालेधुग्धया नृत्यमानं U. 3. 10, Me. 79.-7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71.-8 The palm of the hand.-9 A lock, bolt.-10 The hilt of a sword.-11 An epithet of Siva.-12 (In prosody) A trochee.-13 A particular measure of height.-14 A short span. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree.-2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अंकः 1. N. of Balarāma.-2. the palm-leaf used for writing.-3. a

book -4. a saw.-5. N. of Siva.-6 a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. -अवचरः a dancer, an actor. -केतुः an epithet of Balarāma. -क्षीरक, गर्भः the exudation of the palm. -जटा, -मल्लः the fibres of the palm tree. -वज्रः, -धृत m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing.-2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). -यज्ञ, -सुद्ध a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument.-2. a lock, a lock and key. -रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वनं a grove of palm trees. -वृत्तं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृत्तकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree.-2 The common toddy (ta'di').-3 Fragrant earth.-4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment.-2 A fragrant earth.-3 A bolt; latch. -क्षी The vinous exudation of the palm, toddy. -Comp. -आभ a. green. (-भः) the green colour.

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament, (= तालकं q. v.).

तालव्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter, i. e. इ, ई, उ, ऋ, ए, औ, श् and य्. -स्वरः a palatal vowel, i. e. इ and ई.

तालिक [तालेन निर्धुचः ट्] 1 The open palm of the hand.-2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); रथैकेन व हस्तेन तालिका संप्रघटते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानां भवतीभिरिवः N. 3. 7. -3 A tile, seal

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth.-2 Any musical instrument.-3 A string, tie.

तालित् m. N. of Siva. तालिश A mountain.

तालु n. [तारकेन वर्णाः, वृ-अण् रस्य लः, cf. Up. 1. 5] The palate; वृषा महस्या परिशुक्तालवः Rs. 1. 11. -Comp. -जिह्वः 1. a crocodile.-2. the uvula. -पाकः an abscess in the palate. -पुष्पुटः an indolent swelling of the palate. -मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. -स्थान a. palatal. (-स्थं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate.-2 A disease of the palate.

तादूर A whirlpool, an eddy. तादूषकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*); तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वरते क च तावकं वयः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bu. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q.v.*) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजी तावांश्च दृष्टो स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. -2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावती दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. -3 All (expressing totality), यावद् वसे तावद्दकं G. M. -*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; अह्नादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकांतनिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. -2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरमति-बंधो भव । अहं तावत् स्थानिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनु-वर्तिये S. 2; R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed (to emphasize an expression); स्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 'thou thyself'; स्वमेव तावत्परिचित्तय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. -5 Truly, really (to express assent); दृढस्ताव-दुष्टः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to; विशदस्तावदुपरिधतः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावच्छेदा विना पाणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. -7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णभिनवोपचार R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = सकल्पेन प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder!)(For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). -*Comp.* -*कृत्वत् ind.* so many times. -*स* वं just so much. -*वर्ष a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावस्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद् *ind.* 1 In such a number. -2 so often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः -षी 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven. -षी 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Taurus*).

तास्कयेँ Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A (तेकते) To to go or move. -11. 5 A. (तिवनीति) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge; also written तिय् or तिच in this sense.

तिक *a.* [तिक्-वा० कर्त्तरि क] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flat vours o. *Nasas*); Me. 20. -2 Fragrant; Mo. -33. -कः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). -2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pungency. -4 Fragrance. -*Comp.*

-गंधा mustard. -संडुला long pepper. -धातुः bile. -फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-*nut* plant.

तिकक *a.* Bitter. -कः 1 The Khadira tree. -2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिग्-मङ् जस्य गः Up. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). -2 Violent. -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate. -गमं 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1. the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Git. 5. -2 fire. -3 N. of Siva. -करः -दीधितिः, रश्मिः, -रुक् *m.* the sun. तेजस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. -2. penetrating. -3. of a violent nature. -4. of resplendent lustre. -यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तितियते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण सिद्धां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. -11. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39. -2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तितिक्ष Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिष्ठ *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

बेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-त्सु] 1 A bamboo. -2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright. -5 Polishing. -6 A reed. -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. -नी 1 A mat. -2 A tuft. -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिलः (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Rākshasa.

तितुः A sieve. -*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिह्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect. - (इंद्रगोप).

तितिरः, तितिरः The francoline partridge.

तितिरिः [तिचि इति शब्दं तैति रुचा० डि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 No. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *black* Yajurveda.

तितिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तितिरिक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time. -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [अन्-इयिन् प्रबो० वा इय cf. Up. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावत् शुद्धयति Ma. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number '15'

-*Comp.* -ईशः the regent of a lunar day. -अयः 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -पत्री an almanac. -पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. -यणी; the moon. -वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree; दारुयुहे-स्तितिनाशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तितिडः, -डी, तितिडिका, तितिडीक 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). -कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तितिडी, तितिडि (डी)का The tamarind tree.

तिदुः, तिदुकः, तिदुला N. of a tree. तिदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. -कं A kind of measure (कर्म).

तिप 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिप् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -11 4 P. (तिभ्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित [तिम्-कर्त्तरि क] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -*Comp.* -कोषः the ocean. -जं a kind of pearl. -द्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaraatha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikey saved the life of Dasaraatha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile).

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. °अज्ञानः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित See under तिम्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark; विन्ध्य-स्यतीं दृशौ तिमिरे पथि Git. 5; बभूवुः-स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रं 1 Darkness; तक्षशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -3 Iron-*rust*. -*Comp.* -अरिः, -वृद्ध *m.* -रिः; the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Rāhu.-2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् *m.* The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret.-2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति कारणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40; चारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्रं चाण्पपुरः 35; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् *ind.* [त्व-असृत् स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिर्यङ् पस्तिरोचति Ak. -2 Without; apart from.-3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over.-5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ (b) या, and (c) भू; see below]. -Comp. -कुड्य, -प्राकार a. looking through a wall.-गत a. vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष a. protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः कृ) 8 V. 1 To despise, contempt; II. 3. 8, Bk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse; गीर्भमुहृणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यंति नरा महत्वं Bv. 1; 73. -3 To surpass, excel; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal; R. 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर *a.* Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्कृ(स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil; तिरस्करिणो जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14; M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth.-3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia*. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some *Mantras*.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः *f.*, तिरस्किया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach. -3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal. अथ खलु तिरोधानमाधियां G. L. 18. -2

A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित *p. p.* 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोधु 1 P. To disappear, vanish; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -*Caus.* To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यञ्च *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.* rarely तिर्यची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing, -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. -*m., -n.* 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal; वंघाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपोषः स्यात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (with Jains) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. -ईशः an epithet of Krishna. -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनः *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. -सूत्रं a cross-line. -श्रोतस् *m.* 1 the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्तात्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्यची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन *a.* [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ञ] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुमारथेः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातज्ञानं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल 1. 1 P. (तिलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P, 10 U. (तिलति, तिलयति-ने) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल-क] 1 The sesamum plant; नामान्धेति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Git. 10. -2 The seed of this plant; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेस्तिलान्छुं चतानितरैरेनं कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed; तिले तालं पश्यति ' makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अक्षं rice with sesamum seed. -अंशु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the

dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223.

-उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदन, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum.

-कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. °जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः

1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किहं, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, खूर्ण

the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed).

-तैलं sesamum-oil. -धेनुः *f.* sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brāhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्ण) sandal-wood. -पर्ण 1. the sandal tree

-2. frank-incense. -3. turpentine -पर्णिका, -पर्णी (र्ण) कं sandal-wood. -पिञ्जः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmine. -रसः, -रनेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल-कृत्, तिल इवार्थे स्वल्पे वा कृत् वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आकांत तिलकाक्रियापि तिलकैर्लानद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकास्सिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -का, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c.; सुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 20 कस्त्रिकातिलकमालि बिद्याय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'); जीवलोकां Māl. 9. 21; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित *a.* 1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Freckled, spotted; also तिलकिन्.

तिलहृद् *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य *a.* Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ह्यं A field of sesamum.

तिलत्रः The *lodhra*-tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठद् *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked 'i. e. after

an hour or an hour and a half after evening) ; आतिष्ठद्भूमं संख्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्भूमः = रात्रेः प्रथमनाडिका) .

तिष्ठद्भूमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्ठ्य *a.* [तुष्यंत्यस्मिन् तुष्-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism ग्य. -व्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -व्यं The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्ठ्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 *A.* (तीकते) To go, move ; cf. टीक.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिङ्-क्स्, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent ; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays) ; Ra. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict ; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, insuspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. -इणः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -इणं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). 11 Plagne, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः -1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-न) a clever work. -करकः coriander. -तंडुल long pepper. -तैले 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sāla tree. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -कलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मेजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison ; शत्रुप्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरस-वायिनां Mu. 1, 2. -लोहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीस् 4 *P.* (तीष्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर 10 *U.* (तीरयति) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 *A* shore, bank ; नदीतीर, सागर-तीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 *A*

sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -ते 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः *N.* of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तृ.

तीर्थ [तृ-थक्] Un. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place ; (Ms. घट) ; त्रिभंगेप विगाह्यते नयः कुततीर्थः पयसान्निवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means ' a remedy or means ' also) ; तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावतारणं K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.), शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55 ; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means तदनेन तीर्थेन घटते &c. Māl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient ; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U 1 ; Ms. 3. 136 ; H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher ; मया तीर्थोदभिनयादिद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certs in parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmana. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चारुवाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शिक्षा). -24 An auxiliary, a help ; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him ; (the number being 15 on one's side, and 18 on the enemy's side) ; cf. Pt. 3. 69. -थेः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c. ; e g. आनन्दतीर्थः. -0omp. -उदकं holy water ; तीर्थोदकं च वदिथ्व नाम्नयतः शुद्धिमर्हते U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु *m.* n ; a pot filled with a water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas ; (also तीर्थकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religion or philosophical school. -4. *N.* of Vishnu. -काकः, -खांशुः, -बायसः ' a crow at a sacred bathing-place ', i. e. a very greedy person (लोभय). -देवः an epithet of Siva.

-पाद *m.* an epithet of Krishṇ. पूत *a.* sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राज्ञः *N.* of Prayāga. -राज्ञिः -जी *f.* an epithet of Beavare. -बाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as क्षीर) -जिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -सेविच् *a.* a pilgrim. (-*m.*) a crane.

तीर्थक *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. -जः An ascetic, a Brāhmana.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmana (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीक 8 *U.* To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य *a.* Relating to a sacred place. -थ्यः An ascetic.

तीर 1 *P.* (तीरति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous ; विलंबिताधीरणीतीव्रयत्नः R. 5. 48 ' strong or violent effort ' &c. *U.* 3. 5 ; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -त्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -त्रं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनन्दः an epithet of Shiva. -वति *a.* quick, swift. -गंधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2 heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संज्ञ *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. *P.* To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 *P.* (तौति and तवीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning ' but ', ' on the contrary ', ' on the other hand ', ' nevertheless ' ; स सर्वदा सुखानामते यथै । एकं तु सुतमखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59 ; त्रिययत्तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5 ; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence.) -2

And now on one's part, and ; एक-
दा तु यतीहारी ससुपस्युत्यात्रवीत् K. 8 ;
Aa tu, as regards, as for ; प्रवस्यतां
ब्राह्मणाद्विश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरामं प्रति तु
केनापि विप्रलक्ष्यासि Mu. 1 ; Mā. 8. 4.
-4 It sometimes marks a difference
(भेद) or superior quality ; सुष्टं पयो-
मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it
is used as an emphatic particle :
भीमस्तु पट्टवानां रोद्रः G. M. -6 And
sometimes it is used as a mere
expletive ; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैक-
प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्सारः; तुः; तुषारः N. of a
people inhabiting the Vindhya
mountain ; of. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुत्रया Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall,
lofty, prominent ; जलनिधेनिव विधु-
मंडलदुर्गमंतरालिततुंगतरंगं Git. 11 ; तुंग
नगोत्संगमिवाकरोह R. 6. 3, 4 70 ; Si.
2. 48 ; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3
Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5
Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height,
elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top,
summit. -4 The planet Mercury
-5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut
tree. -7 The aphehon of a planet.
-8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man.
-10 An epithet of Siva. -जं The
stamina of the lotus-blossoms.
-Comp. -बीजः quick-silver. -भं the
spots of a planet. -भद्रः a restive
elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा
N. of a river flowing into the
Kriahna. -घ्रसः a rhinoceros. -वेणा
N. of a river. -शेखरा a mountain.

तुंगिन्वु a. High, lofty. -m. A planet
et the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night.-2 Turmeric.-Comp.
-ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3.
an epithet of Krishna. -ईश्वरः 1. an
epithet of Siva.-2. a temple of Siva.
-पतिः the moon.

तुच्च m. f. Ved. Offspring,
children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain,
light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3
Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low,
mean, insignificant, contemptible,
worthless. -5 Poor, miserable,
wretched. -च्छं Chaff. -Comp. -द्मः
the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः, -धान्यकः
straw, chaff.

तुच्छक a. Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty
or poor ; Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight,
contemn.

तुच्छय a. Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt,
injure.

तुज् f. Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure.
-3 Assault.

तुञ्ज् L.P. (तुञ्जति) Ved. 1 To reach,
extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3
To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5
To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7
To push. -8 To emit, send forth.
-9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards.
-10 To give.

तुज् a. Ved. Noxious, mischievous,
hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, as-
sault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunder-
bolt. -4 Giving.

तुद् 6 P. (तुदति) 1 To dispute,
quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुदितुदः N. of Siva.

तुदमः A mouse, rat.

तुद् 1, 6 P. (तोदति, तुदति) 1 To
split, rend, break. -2 To push -3
To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near,
convey.

तुद् 1 P. (तुदति) To disregard,
contemn.

तुर्ण 6 P. (तुर्णति) 1 To curve,
make crooked, bend.-2 To act fraud-
ulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुर्ण 1 A. (तुर्णने) To press out.

तुर्णं [तुर्णञ्च] 1 Mouth, face,
beak, snout (of a hog) ; तुर्णतमात्रकु-
दिलैः (युकाः) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk
of an elephant. -3 The point of an
instrument. -डा N. of Siva.

तुर्णकेरिका The cotton plant.

तुर्णिः [तुर्णञ्च] 1 Face, mouth. -2
A beak. -डिः f. The navel.

तुर्णिक a. Furnished with a trunk.
-का The navel.

तुर्णिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A
large swelling on the palate.

तुर्णिन् m. N. of the bull of Siva.

तुर्णिम See तुर्णिम.

तुर्णिल a. [तुर्ण-इलञ्, तिष्ठा० लञ् वा] 1
Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a
prominent navel. -3 Talking severely
; cf. तुर्णिल.

तुर्ण्य 10 U. (तुर्णयतिने) 1 To praise.
-2 To cover, screen, Si. 5, 11. -3 To
spread.

तुर्ण्यः [तुर्ण्यञ्] 1 Fire. -2 A stone.
-त्वं Sulphate of copper, usually
applied to the eyes as a sort of colly-
rium or medical ointment. -त्सु 1
Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo
plant. -Comp. -अंजनं blue vitriol
applied to the eyes as a medical oint-
ment.

तुर्ण्यकं Blue-vitriol.

तुद् U. (तुदतिने, तुज्) 1 To strike,
wound, hit ; तुदोद् गदया चारिं Bk. 14.
81 ; 15. 37 ; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick ;
goad. -3 To bruise a, hurt. -4 To pain,
vex, torment, afflict ; सुतीक्ष्णधाराप-
नोप्रसायकेरुदति चेतः प्रथमं प्रधासिनां Re.
2. 4, 6, 28.

तुद् a. Striking, tormenting &c.
तुद् p. p. [तुद्-क] 1 Struck, hurt,
wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut,
broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -चापः a
talior, Ma. 4. 214. -सेवनी the suture
of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्रं [तुद्-करणे दृत्] A goad for
driving cattle or elephants. -Comp.
-वेजं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तोदः [तुद्-भावे षञ्] 1 Pain, anguish,
torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urg-
ing, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp
pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [तुद्-करणे षञ्] 1 Pain, anguish.
-2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. (तुद्).

तुदं The belly, a corpulent or pro-
tuberant belly. -दः, -दी The navel.
-Comp. -कूपिका, -कूपी the cavity of
the navel. -परिमार्ज, -परिघृञ्, -परिघृञ्
a. lazy, sluggish.

तुदवत् a. Corpulent, fat.

तुदि f. n. The belly. -f. The
navel.

तुदिक, तुदित, तुदिय, तुदिभ, तुदिल
a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2
Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with ;
मकरंदतुदिलानामरविद्वानाममं महामान्यः
Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great ; N. 2. 89.

तुदिकरी, -तुदिका The navel.

तुद्, -तुप्, -तुप् 1, 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति,
तुप-क-ति) To injure, hurt.

तुद् 4, 9' P. (तुपयति, तुप्नाति) To
hurt, injure, strike ; Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुम्बुल a. 1 Tumultuous, noisy, Mil.
9. 3 ; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, rag-
ing ; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Per-
plexed, confused ; R. 5. 49. -का-सं
1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2
A confused combat, melee.

तुम्बु 1 P. (तुम्बति) 1 To distress,
trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U.
(तुम्बयति ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुम्बः [तुम्ब-अञ्] A kind of gourd.
-वा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A
milk cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुम्बरः N. of a Gandharva ; see तुम्बर.
-रं A kind of musical instrument.

तुम्बिः -वी f. A sort of gourd ; न
दि तुम्बीफलविक्रलो वीणावंडः प्रयाति महि-
मान Bv. 1. 80.

तुम्ब(वु)रः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्ब a. Ved. 1 Destroying, defeat-
ing, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 En-
ergatic, strong.

तुर 1. 6 U. (तुरतिने) 1 To hurry, hasten.—2 To overcome.—3 To injure. —II. 3 P. (तुर्ति) To run.

तुर् a. 1 Hastening. —2 Fighting. —f. Speed.

तुर a. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. —2 Speedy, quick, prompt. —3 Strong, energetic.—4 Hurt, wounded. —5 Rich.—6 Abundant. —r: Speed, velocity.

तुरग a. Ved. Quick, swift. —गम् हास्ते, speed.

तुरग्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. —2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरी Ved. Great strength.

तुरकिन् a. Turkish.

तुरकः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-इ] 1 A horse; तुरगपुरहस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31 ; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. —2 The mind, thought.—गी A mare.—Comp.—आरोहः a horseman.—उपचारकः a groom.—मियः—यं barley.—ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society.—मेघः a horse-sacrifice.—रक्षः a groom, an equery.

तुरगिन् m. A horseman ; तुरगिन् also.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा डिच्च] 1 A horse ; भातुः सकृद्युक्ततुरग एव S. 5. 5 ; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. —2 A name for the number 'seven.' —3 The heart, mind.—गी A mare.—Comp.—अरि 1. A buffalo.—2 fragrant oleander.—आरूढः a horseman.—द्विषणी a she-buffalo.—मियः—यं barley.—मेघः a horse-sacrifice ; R. 13. 61.—यायिन्, सतिन् m. a horseman.—वज्रः, चवनः a Kinnara.—शाला, स्थानं a horse-stable.—स्कंधः a troop of horses.

तुरगकः A horse.

तुरगमाः A horse ; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग) .—2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह m. (Nom. sing. तुषाट्-ह) N. of Indra ; Ku. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 40 ; also of Vishnu.

तुरी [त्-इत् डीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof.—2 A shuttle ; तद्भट्चातुरीतरी N. 1. 12.—3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय a. 1 The fourth.—2 Consisting of four parts.—3 Mighty.—यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth.—2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one

with Branman or the Supreme Spirit. —Comp.—वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Śūdra.

तुरीयक a. A fourth (part). तुर्ये a. Fourth ; N. 4. 123. —ई 1 A quarter, a fourth part. —2 (In Vedānta phil.) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुष्काः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु a. Ved. Killing. (हनु) ; Rv. 10. 106. 6.

तुर् 1 P. (तुर्-वृत्ति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill ; वृत्रं याद्विद्म तुर्बसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. —2 To excel. —3 To overpower. —2 To save.

तुर्बणि a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly.—2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10:U. (; तोलति-तोलयतिने ; also तुलयतिने which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure.—2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider.—3 To raise, lift up ; कैलासे तुलितं Mv. 5. 37 ; पौलास्त्यतुलितस्याद्वैराद्यान इव द्वियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89 ; Si. 15. 30. —4 To bear up, hold up, support ; पृथिवीतले तलितभूधुच्यसे Si. 15. 30, 61. —5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.) ; तुणमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31 ; मुखं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च ज्ञानकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20 ; Si. 8. 12. —6 To match, be equal to (with acc.) ; प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. —7 To make light of, contempt, despise ; अंतसारं घन तुलयितुं नामिलः शक्यति रवां Me. 20. (where तुल् also means ' to bear up or carry away ') ; Si. 15. 30.—8 To suspect, examine with distrust ; कः अज्ञास्पति भूतार्थे सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. (where some editions read तुलयेष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). —9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state ; हा अवश्ये तुलयसि Mk. 1. (तुलयसि v. 1).—10 To counter-balance, outweigh.—11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल् ल्यट्] 1 Weight. —2 Lifting.—3 Comparing, likening, &c.—ना 1 Comparison.—2 Weighing.—3 Lifting, raising.—4 Rating, assessing, estimating.—5 Examining.

तुला [तुल्-मिदा० अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal ; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. 1. —2 A measure, weight.—3 Weighing.—4 Resemblance, likeness equality ; similarity (with gen, instr or in

comp.) ; किं धूर्जेदेरिच तुलाद्युपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8 ; तुलां यदा रोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34 ; R. 8. 15 ; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50.—5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac ; जयति तुलामधिरोहो भास्वानपि जलद्वयटलानि Pt. 1. 330.—6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house.—7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 palas.—Comp.—कूटः a false weight.—कोटिः—टीf. 1. an ornament (an anklet or न्युर) worn on the feet by women ; लील-चलत्स्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खलतुलाकोटिनिना दकोमलः Si. 12. 44.—2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद). —कोशः, —कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing.—2 a place where a balance is kept.—दानं the gift to a Brāhmana of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body.—घटः 1. the scale of a balance.—2. an oar.—धरः 1. a trader, merchant.—2. the sign Libra of the zodiac.—धरः 1. a dealer, trader, or merchant.—2. the string of a balance.—3. the beam.—4 the sign Libra of the zodiac.—परीक्षा ordeal by the balance.—पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmana as a gift) ; of. तुलादान.—प्रग्रहः, —प्रग्रहः the string or beam of a balance.—मानं, —यष्टिः f. the beam of a balance ; Pt. 1. 150.—बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant.—चूर्णं the string of a balance.—तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised.—2 Compared, likened, equalled ; Bh. 3. 36 ; see तुल्.

तुल्य n. [तुल्य्य संमितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., of instr., or in comp.) ; Ms. 4. 86 ; Y. 2. 77 ; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38.—2 Fit for.—3 Identical, same.—4 Indifferent.—Comp.—दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes.—पानं drinking together, commotation.—भावन (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude.—योगित (in Khet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant ; नियतानां सकृदर्थैः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 ; cf. Chandr. 5. 41.—रूप a. like, similar, analogous.—शुद्धि f. equal subtraction.—शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः, लं [तुल् कर्मणि अङ्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance.—2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 māshas or a tāla.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुला सादर्यं स्यति, लोक गौध-
डीष् शकंवा. Tv.] The holy basil held
in veneration by the Hindus, espe-
cially by the worshippers of Vishnu.
—Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf ;
(fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः
the marriage of an image of Bālākri-
shna with the holy basil, perform-
ed on the 12th day of the bright
half of Kārttika. —वृंदावनः—नः a square
pedestal in which the sacred basil is
planted.

तुलिः—ली *f.* =तुली (1) and (2)
q. v.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. —2 Beard-
less ; also तूवर. —रः—रं An astringent
taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. —2
Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. —2
Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv.
3. 30. 3. —2 Strong, powerful. —विः
f. A long ground (तुवी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. —2
Strength. —3 Intellect.

तुव्य Ved. 1 A. (तासते) 1 To
strike, hurt, kill. —2 To be pressed
out or extracted. —3 To trickle.

तुव् 4 P. (तुव्यति, तुव्) 1 To be
pleased or satisfied, be contented or
delighted with anything (usually
with instr.) ; रत्नैर्महाहैस्तुवुनं देवाः
Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207 ; Bg. 2. 55 ;
Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8 ; R. 3. 62. —2 To
become clam or quiet. —3 To satisfy,
please (with acc.). —Caus. (तोषयति-
ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुव् *p. p.* [तुव् कर्तरि क्] 1 Pleased,
satisfied, delighted, gratified, con-
tented. —2 Contented with what one
possesses and indifferent to every-
thing else. —ष्टः N. of Vishnu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुव्-भवे-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfac-
tion, gratification, pleasure, con-
tentment. —2 (In Sān. phil.)
Acquiescence, indifference to every-
thing except what is possessed.

तोषा [तुव्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction,
contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुव्-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying,
gratifying, pleasing. —णं [भावे ल्युट्]
1 Satisfaction, gratification, con-
tentment. —2 Anything that gives
satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An
epithet of Durgā.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.
तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.)
1 Pleased with. —2 Gladdening,
satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff
of grain ; अज्ञानतथि तरुचर्व (अध्ययनं)
तुषाणां कंडनं यथा ; Ma 4. 78. —Comp.
—अग्निः, —अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or
husk of corn. —2. a mode of capital
punishment consisting in twisting
straw round the limbs of a criminal
and then setting it on fire. —अंबु *n.*
—उदकं, —उत्थं-sour rice-gruel or barley
gruel. —ग्रहः,—सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरन् किञ्च Up. 3.
139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy ;
अपं हि तुषाय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः
स्वद्वते तुषारा N. 3. 93 ; Si. 9. 7. —रः
1 Frost, cold ; Ku. 5. 27. —2 Ice,
snow ; R. 1. 6 ; Rs. 4. 1. —3 Dew ;
R 14. 84 ; S. 5. 19. —4 Mist, thin
rain, spray ; especially of cold water ;
वृक्षसुषारागैरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13 ; 9.
68 ; U. 5. 3. —5 A kind of camphor.
—Comp. —अग्निः,—गिरिः,—पर्वतः the
Himalaya mountain ; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः
Ma. 107. —करः 1. the moon. —2.
camphor.—रुणः a dew-drop, an icicle,
hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः,
—रश्मिः the moon ; Amaru. 49 ; Si. 9.
27. —गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. —2.
white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m. pl.*) A class of sub-
ordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36
in number.

तुष्टः—तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्ट्यः N. of Siva.

तुष्ट 1 P. (तोषति) To sound.

तुस = तुष q. v.

तुस्तं 1 Dust. —2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह्-इन्त् इवश्च Up. 2.
52] Cold, frigid. — नं 1 Snow, ice.
—2 Dew or frost ; तुणामलसैस्तुहिनैः
पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. —3 Moon-
light. —4 Camphor. —Comp. —अंबुः,
—करः,—किरणः,—शुः,—शुतिः,—रश्मिः 1.
the moon ; Si. 9. 30. —2. camphor.
—अचलः,—अग्निः,—शैलः the Himalaya
mountain ; R. 8. 54. —रुणः 1. a
dew-drop ; Amaru. 54. —2. a snow-
flake. —शर्करा *ica.*

तुह् 1 P. (तुहति) 1 To disrespect,
contemn. —2 To split.

तुष् I. 10 U. (तुषयति) To con-
tract. —II. 10 A. (तुषयते) To fill,
fill up.

तुष्णः [तुष्-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver ;
मिलितशिलीमुखवाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतुष्णादि-
लासे Git. 1 ; R. 7. 57. —णी 1 An
internal disease by which the anus
and the bladder become painfully
affected. —2 The indigo plant. —3
A quiver ; R. 9. 56 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv.

1. 18. —Comp. —धरः धारः an
archer.

तुष्णिः, तूष्णरः—रं A quiver.

तुतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्रः)

तुतुम *a.* Quick, active ; Rv. 10.
50. 6.

तुदः The cotton tree. —वी N. of
a country.

तुपरः Ved. A hornless beast, par-
ticularly a goat.

तुवरः 1 A beardless man. —2 A
bull without horns. —3 Astringent
flavour. —4 A eunuch. —री A frag-
rant earth.

तुय *a.* Ved. Quick. —यं Water.

तूर 4. A. (तूर्यते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quick-
ly, make haste. —2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. —2 A courier.
—रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument.
—री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under तूर.

तूर्यः,—र्यं [तूर्यते ताडयते तूर्यत्] A
kind of musical instrument ; Ms. 7.
225 ; Ku. 7. 10. —Comp. —शोषः a
band of instruments —संघः a sort
of labor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल 1 10 A (तूलयते) To fill. —II.
1 P. (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the
quantity or weight of. —2 To weigh,
measure. —3 To drive out.

तूलः—लं [तूल-अच्] Cotton. —लं
1 The atmosphere, sky, air. —2 A
taft of grass. —3 The mulberry. —4
The panicle of a flower or plant. —5
The thorn-apple. —ला 1 The cotton
tree. —2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1
Cotton. —2 The wick of a lamp. —3 A
weaver's fibrous stick or brush. —4 A
painter's brush. —5 The Indigo plant.
—Comp. —कार्शुकं,—घञ्जुत् *n.* a cotton-
bow, *i. e.* a bow used for cleaning
cotton. —नाली (लिः) *f.*, —नालिका
a thick roll of cotton drawn out in
spinning. —विषुः cotton. —शर्करा
a seed of the cotton plant. —सेचनं the
act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.
तूली *f.* A painter's brush. —Comp.
—फला the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush ; a
pencil ; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयैव चित्रं Ku.
1. 32. —2 A wick of cotton either
for a lamp or for applying un-
guents. —3 A mattress filled with
cotton, a down or cotton bed. —4 A
boaring instrument, probing-rod. —5
An ingot mould.

तूलिनी = तूलिकला.

तूवर = तूर q. v.

तूरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

वृष 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 o satie fy.

वृषः Ved The border of a garment.

वृष्णीक a. Silent, taciturn.

वृष्णीम् ind. [वृष वां नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise ; किं भवांस्तृष्णीमास्ते V. 2 ; न योऽस्य इति गोविन्दयुक्त्वा तृष्णीं बभूव इ Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शील a. silent, taciturn.

वृस्तं [वृत् वां त् वृत्] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute partiole.

वृह 6 P. (वृहति) To kill, hurt ; see वृ.

वृहणं Hurting, killing.

वृह a. Hurt, injured, killed ; see वृह.

वृक्ष 1 P. (वृक्षति) To go, move.

वृक्षः N. of the sage Kaśyapa.

वृखं Nutmeg.

वृण 8 U. (वृणोति-वृणते or तर्णति-तर्णते) To eat grass, graze.

वृणं [वृह-नक् हलोपश्च Up. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general ; किं जीर्णं वृणमस्ति मानमहतामघोसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting) ; often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness ; वृणमिव लज्जलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान्तेरुणादि Bh. 2. 17 ; see वृणीक also. -Comp. -अग्नि 1. a fire of obaff or straw ; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -अक्षं rice growing wild. -अक्षु n., -कुक्षुम्, -गौर a variety of perfume. -आवतः a whirlwind. -इन्द्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकसु n. a hut of straw. -कोहः, -हं a heap of grass. -कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कूटं a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -गहिन m. a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). -जलायुका, -जलुका a caterpillar. -जंभन् a. feeding on grass. -जतिः f. grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस्तु n. the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -तुमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Keta-ka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धन्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -दीहं hand-to-hand fighting. -दूती a mat, seat made of

reeds. -ग्राय a. worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -श्विद्रुः N. of a cage ; R. 8. 79. -सजिः a sort of gem (amber) -सत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणसत्कुण). -राज m. the vine palm. -राजः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. -झीतं a kind of fragrant grass -शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -दुर्म्यः a house of straw.

वृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

वृणकीया A grassy place.

वृणीक 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt ; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure ; जगद् वक्ष्येण वृणीक-तेतुः N. 3. 54.

वृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

वृतीय a. The third. -यं A third part. -Comp. -प्रकृतिः m. or f. 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

वृतीयक a. 1 Recurring every third day, certain (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

वृतीया The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -Comp. -कृत a. thrice ploughed (as a field). -सत्युरुषः the instrumental Tatpurusha. -प्रकृतिः m., f. 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

वृतीयिन् a. 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

वृद् 1 P., 7 O. (तर्पति, वृणचि, वृते, वृण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate ; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108 ; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

वृप् I. 4, 5, 6 P. (वृष्यति, वृषोति, वृषति, वृष) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented ; अद्य तत्पश्यति नांसदाः Bk. 16. 29 ; प्राज्ञीक चावृषत् क्रूरः 15. 29 ; (usually with instr. ; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also) ; को न वृष्यति विन्तेन II. 2. 174. तुमस्तास्त्रिभितेन Bh. 2. 84 ; नाग्निस्तृष्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः नांतकः सर्वधू-तानां न पुंसो वामलोचना II Pt. 1. 137 ; तस्मिन्हि तवृषुद्वंवास्तने यजे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तिवृष्यति, तितर्ष्यति. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्ष्यतिने) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4

To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

वृषण a. [वृष-णिच् वा ल्यट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -णं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fullness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhisma.

वृषित a. Pleased, gratified. **वृषिन्** a. 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

वृषत् m. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

वृष a. [वृष-क्त] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -सं Satisfaction.

वृषिः f. [वृष-किन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment ; R. 2. 39, 73 ; 3. 3 ; Ms. 3. 271 ; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

वृष a. 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -प्रः A sacrificial cake (परोडाका). -मं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

वृषत The moon.

वृषल a. 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -लः A stone. -लः A creeper.

वृषुः Ved. A thief.

वृषुः f. The serpent race.

वृषु or **वृषु** = वृषु q. v.

वृषु 4 P. (वृष्यति, वृषित) 1 To be thirsty ; Bk 7. 106, 14. 30 ; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

वृषुः [वृषु-भावे षञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

वृषुण [वृषु-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

वृषित, **वृषुल** a. 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

वृषु f. [वृषु-संप० क्त्वि] (nom. sing. वृषु-इ) 1 Thirst ; वृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वाद् सुरभि Bh. 3. 92 ; Ra. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kāma.

वृषा See वृषु. -Comp. आर्तं a. suffering from thirst, thirsty. -रु f. the bladder. -हं water.

वृषित p. p. 1 Thirsty ; Ghat. 9 ; Ra. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -तं Thirst, desire.

वृषु a. Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णक *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirst ing.

तृष्णा [तृ-न् किञ्च] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णा छिनस्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Ra. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां लिङ्गि Bb. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.
तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired.
-व्यं Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृहेदि, तर्हयति-ते, तृहति, तृह; desid. तिवृहति, तितर्हयति, तितर्हयिषति) To injure, hurt, kill, striko; न तृणेह्यति लोकोऽयं चित्ते मां निष्पराकमं Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेहु रामःसह लक्षणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 F. (तरति, ततार, अतारीन्, तरि-रि-भ्यति, तीर्णं) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोद्धयेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कृषिणां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Ms. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्ज Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; शीर हि तरत्यापदं K. 175; कृच्छं महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); दैवातीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयातीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period) -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -Pass. (तीर्ते) To be crossed &c. -Caus. (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -Desid. (तितीर्षति, तितारिषति, तितारिषति) To wish to cross &c.; दोर्म्यां तितीर्षति तरंगवतीयुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ-भाषे-अप्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. वृत्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; श्रीर्षावनि यथा देशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ma. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -रथं freight. -पण्यिकः one who receives the freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तृ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -जं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overooming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तृ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick; energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -णिः, -णी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. -यन्त्रः an epithet of Siva. -वेदकः an oval bowl of wood for haling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरंडः, -डा, -डी, -डं [तृ-अंडच्] A boat. -डः, -डं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Deo. P. To cross over.
तरङ्गः [तृ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव).

तरनी A boat.
तरि-रीः *f.* [तृ-करणे र्] 1 A boat; जीर्णं तरिः सरिद्धतीव गभीरनारा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रथः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तरथ तरणाय दितः वा० टन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -का 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.
तरिकं, तरिकी, तरिणी A boat, ship.
तरीषः [तृ-ईषच्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry oow-dung. -की N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिच् ष्वल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -कः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयन्तेन तृ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -जा 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -जं 1 Crossing -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.
तारणिः, णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Freight.
तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारित *a.* [तृ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ कर्मणि ष्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -र्यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्णं *p. p.* [तृ-क्] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* [तिज्-भावे कणादी अश्रु] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अग्, वायु and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शायत्यु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समदियते R. 11. 1. Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषास्तुभित्तां (राज-सूदनीं) वधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed semea virile; स्वायत्तकर्णायं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 55; 2. 75; वृष्य-तेनाहितं तेजो वधानां भूयते भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (चित्). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. illu-

minating. -2. granting vital power or strength. —बीज marrow. —भगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2. depression, discouragement. —मंडलं a halo of light. —मूर्तिः the sun. —रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. —वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजास्वि *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14; Ki. 16. 16. -2 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजामय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप 1 A. (तेपन्) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [तिग्मवत्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. —नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A (तेवन्) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament

तेवनं 1 play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground

तेक्ष्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तेजस *a.* (सी. f.) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तेजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तयं R. 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate, -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. —सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedānta phil.). —सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. —अर्चनी a crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी. f.) Patient, enduring.

तेतिरः A partridge

ततिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. —तं N. of the fourth astronomical period or ऋण.

तैसिरः 1 A partridge -2 A rhinoceros —रं A flock of partridges.

तैसिरिक. One who cateliea partridges.

तैतिरिय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. —यः The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तैतिडीक *a.* (की. f.) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (diuiness).

तैर्थ *a.* (र्थी. f.) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines.

—कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. —कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैल [तिलस्य तसदृशस्य वा विकारः अण्]

1 Oil; लभत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 284; R. 8. 38.

-2 Benzoin. -Comp. —अटी a wasp. —अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. —कलकजः oil-cake. —कारः an oilman. —किङ्कं oil-cake. —कौरिका a cockroach. —द्वोणी an oil-tub. पार्शिका, पर्णी 1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. —पायिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. —पिजः the white sesamum. —पिपीलिका the small red ant. —पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil. —कलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. —भाविनी Jasmine. —माली the wick of a lamp. —यंत्रं an oil-mill —स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपात Oblation to fire (स्वषा), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire; cf. श्वेनपात and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलीनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country the modern Telangana or Carnatic. —गाः (pl.) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Chātaka bird.

तोकमः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley -2 Green colour. -3 A cloud. —कं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोड्त्रं, तोडः, तोड्त्रं See under तुड्.

तोड्मरः —रं 1 An iron club. -2 A javelin -Comp. —धरः 1 fire (consider-

ed as a doity). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तौर्यं 1 Water; S. 7. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.

-Comp. —अधिवासिनी trumpet flower. —आमन् *m.* the Supreme Being.

—आधारः, —आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोयाधारपथाश्च

बलकलिखानिष्यंदरेखांकितः S. 1. 14. —आलयः the ocean, sea. —इन्द्रः ' lord of waters ' an epithet of Varuna.

(—इं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा —उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम *a.*

1 fond of water. -2. thirsty. (—मः) a sort of crane. —कृच्छ्रः, —चक्रः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —क्रीडा sporting in water; Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoon. —चरः an aquatic animal.

—दिंबः, —दिंभः hail. —द्वः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1. 14. °अत्ययः the autumn. —द्वं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः, —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number ' four ', °मिष्यं cloves. —नीची the earth. —पद्म-बाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —पुष्पी, —प्रफुल्लितं trumpet-flower. —प्रसादनं the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अंबुप्रसादन or कतक. —मलं sea-foam. —सुच्छं *m.* a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water. —रसः moisture. —राज *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuna, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —बेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95. —शुक्रिका an oyster. —सर्पिका, —सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः —णं [त्र-युच् आधारे ल्युट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2 An outer door or gateway; गणो द्वयाणामथ तोरणान् बहिः Si. 12. 1; दूराल्लक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन arch

3 Any temporary and ornamental arch, Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4 An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णं N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल.

तोष, तोषणं &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तोशिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्यं [तौर्यं मयं अण्] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. —श्रिक

the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिकं बुधाट्या च कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47 ; U. 4.

तौलं A balance.

तौलिकः तौलालिकः A painter.

तौलिन् m. 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (री f.) Snowy. -र Snow, cold.

त्वम् m. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self ; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यम् 1 P. (त्यजति. तत्याज, अत्याक्षीत्, त्यक्षति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from ; वस्मं भानास्यजाशु Ms. 39 ; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177 ; S. 5. 26. -2 To let go, dismiss, discharge ; Bk. 8. 122. -3 To give up, renounce, resign ; surrender ; Bk. 3. 16 ; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33 ; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid. -5 To get rid of, free oneself from ; Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard ; त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To distribute, give away ; कृतं (संचयं) आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47 ; Ms. 6. 15. -9 To shoot off. -Caus. 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything. -2 To expel, turn out. -3 To quit. -Desid. (नित्यज्ञति) To wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त p. p. [त्यक्त-कर्मणि-क्] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. -2 Resigned, surrendered. -3 Shunned, avoided ; see. त्यज् -Comp. -अग्निः a Brāhmana who has given up household fire. -जीवित, प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk ; मर्द्यर्थं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्तु a. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्यजन्तं 1 Leaving, quitting. -2 Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2 Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrangement, dislikes, envy. -5 A weapon causing abandonment. -m. -f. -n. Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भवि घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation ; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्र-स्स्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing ; Ms. 10. 112 ; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity ; करे श्रावणस्यागः Bk. 2. 65 ; H. 1. 154 ; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानि R. 1. 17, Pt. 1. 169. -4 Liberality, generosity ; R. 1. 22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dis-

missing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing oneself. -8 A sage. -Comp. -यत्र a bill of divorcement. -युत्, -शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal. -5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites ; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्याभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or abandon. -2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or expelled. -2 To be given up or relinquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4 To be excluded. -यं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

त्रंस 1 P., 10 U. (त्रंसति, त्रसयति-ते) To speak or shine.

त्रंक् 1 A. (त्रंक्ते) : To go, so also त्रंक् 1 P., त्रंक् 1 P.

त्रंद् 1 P. (त्रंद्ति) 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed ; त्रपते तीर्थानि त्वरितामिह यस्याङ्ग-तिवियों G. L. 28. -WITH अय् to turn away or retire through abame ; तस्माद्दलैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84 ; येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुश्चेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भवि अङ्] 1 Bashfulness, modesty ; मन्दत्रपापर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity. -Comp. -निरस्त, -हीन a. shameless, impudent. -रंढा a harlot.

त्रपित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु n. (अग्निंश्चा त्रपते लज्जते इव, त्रप-उत् Tv.] 1 Tin ; यदि मणिस्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

त्रपुलं-बं, त्रपुस् n, त्रपुसं Tin. -बं Cucumber

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रापिष्ट a. (superl. of त्रप) Highly satisfied.

त्रपीयस् a. (मी f.) compar. of त्रप) More satisfied.

त्रप a. (यो f.) Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds ; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजूषि सामानि Sat. Br. ; Ms. 1. 23. -यं A triad, a group or collection of three ; अद्वयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशि-प्रभं उत्रसुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43, Ms. 7. 66.

त्रयम् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals)

Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. -त्रिंश a. thirty-third. -त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty-three. °पतिः an epithet of (a) Indra, (b) प्रजापति. -दश a. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen added ; त्रयोदश इतं ' one hundred and thirteen. ' -दशक a. pl. thirteen. -दशक a. consisting of thirteen. (-क) the number thirteen. -दशम a. thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः f. ninety-three. -यंचाशत् f. fifty-three. -विंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2. Consisting of twenty-three. -विंशतिः f. twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुःसामानि) ; त्रयीमाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1 ; तौ त्रयी-वर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपातितौ U. 2 ; Ms. 4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet ; व्यद्योतिष्ठ स भावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3. -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp. -तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun ; so त्रयीभयः. -2 an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas, Bg. 9. 21. -मुखः a Brāhmana.

त्रसु l. 1, 4 P. (त्रसति, त्रसति, त्रस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.) ; प्रमद्वनतत्रस्यति K. 255 ; कपेरत्रानिषुनोदात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58 ; Si. 8. 24 ; Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. -Caus. (त्रसयति-ते) To frighten, terrify. -II. 10 U. (त्रसयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. [त्रस-वञ्चर्थे क] Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings. -4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणुः 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sun-beam ; cf. जालावरगते भानौ वृक्षं यद्दृश्यते रजः । प्रथम तल्पमगानां त्रसरणं प्रचक्षते Ms. 8. 132 ; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस्-भवि ह्युट्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्तु a. [त्रस्-उत्] Fearful, trembling, timid ; अत्रस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47 ; मीनां मीमित्रिणा त्यक्ता मशीर्ची त्रस्तुमिकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. [त्रस्-क्] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed ; त्रस्तकहायनकुर्ग-

विलोलवृष्टिः Mā. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास a. [त्रम् भवे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frighteening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कंचुकि-कंचुकस्य विशति त्रासाद्यं वामनः Rām. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. [त्र-णिञ् भवे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -न 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also त्रै.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रै.

त्रि num. a. [Un. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m., तिस्रः f. ऋणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आभवाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; त्रिपत-माभिसौ तिस्रिभिरभौ R. 9 18; त्रीणि वषाण्युदीश्रेत कुमायतुमता सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. tres; Gr. tres; A. S., Zend thri; Eng. three.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष a. triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or षट्क (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-रि) knowledge, learning; see विद्यार. -अंकटं, -अंगटं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying hardens. -2. a sort of collyrium (-टः) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium; i. e. कालंजन, रत्नंजन and पुष्पंजन. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-ने) spirit, life. (चेतन्य). -अध्वगा, -साध्वगा, -वध्वगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अतीक a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंबकः (also त्रिंबक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिंबकं संगमिने ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडाकृतस्त्रयंबकवशिष्येण R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -अमलः an epithet of Kubera. -अंबका an epithet of Pārvaī. -अम्बु a. three years old. (-म्बं) three years taken collectively. -असीत a. eighty-third. -असीतिः f. eighty-three. -अष्टन् a. twenty-four. -अभ्र, -अश a. triangular. (-सं)

a triangle. -अहः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. -आहिक a. 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. -अहं (तृचं also) three Rik's taken collectively; Ms. 8 106. -तेहिक a. having provision for three days. -ककद m. 1. N. of the mountain Trikṣta. -2. N. of Vishnu or Kṛishna. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. -ककम् m. Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -कर्मन् n. the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e. sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-m.) one who engages in three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कायः N. of Buddha. -कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenas (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) ind. three times. thrice. -ज्ञ, दृशिन् a. omniscient. (m.) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. -विद् m. 1. a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jains). -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lanka, the capital of Rāvana; Si. 2. 5. -कूचके a knife with three edges. -कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खट्वा-खट्वा three bedsteads taken collectively. -गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिगण below. -गत a. 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. -गर्तः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called -जलधर, in the north-west of India. -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्त 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. -गुण a. 1. consisting of three threads; त्रतय मौर्जी त्रिगुणां बभार यं Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सप्त स्वर्तयुगलं त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (-णं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (-ind.) three times; in three ways. (-णाः m. pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (-णत्) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgā. -चतुस् m. an epithet of Siva. -चतुर a. (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जनात्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-three. -जगत्, -जगती the three worlds (1)

the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Rāvana to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा, -ज्वर the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. -जत्ता a bow. -जव, -जवन a (pl.) three times nine, i. e. 27. -जाचिकेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). -जीता a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband) -तक्षं, -तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. -दंडं 1. the three staves of a Sannyāsīn (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-ड) the state of a religious ascetic. -दंडिन m. 1 a religious mendicant or Sannyāsīn who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed). cf.; वादंशेष मनोदंडः कायदंडस्त्वेष च। यस्मिन्नेतिहितो बुद्धी त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ma. 12. 10. -दशतः (p.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-ज्ञः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. -अंकुशः, -आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. -आयुधं rainbow. -अधिपः, -इश्वरः, -पतिः epithets of Indra. -अधिपतिः N. of Siva. -अध्वक्षः, -अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. -अरिः a demon. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आलसः, -आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. -आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. -इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brahmana. -गुहा an epithet of Brihaspati. -गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रगोप); अहधे त्रिदशगोपमात्रं के दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्मनि R. 11. 12. -दोषिका an epithet of the Ganges. -मंजरी the holy basil. -वधू, -वनिता, an Aparāa or heavenly dameel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादूर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. -वत्मान् the sky. -अष्टः 1. Agni. -2. Brahman. -दिनं three days collectively. -स्वयम् m. concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. -दिवं 1. the heaven; 2. 28; S. 7. 3. -2. त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 128; S. 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere 3 paradice. -4.

happiness.—(वा) cardamoms. °अधीशः. °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओक्तम् *m.* a god. —दृश *m.* an epithet of Siva. —द्वान् vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वत, पित्त and कफ. —धातुः an epithet of Ganges. —धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Vyāsa. -3. of Siva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. —धारा the Ganges. —णयनः (नयनः), —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epitheta of Siva ; R. 3. 66 ; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. —नयना Pārvatī. —नामः Vishnu. —नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon.—पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third—पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पट्टः glass (काच) —पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकः the Palāsa tree. —पथ 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (—या) an epithet of Mathurā. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; घृतसत्यस्त्रिपथगामभितः स तमारोहं घृतद्वैतसुतः Ki 6. 1 ; Amaru. 99. —पद्, —पाद्, —पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). —पद् *a.* three-footed. (द्वं) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. —पदी 1. the girth of an elephant ; नासमत्करिणां द्वैत्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gayatri metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. —परिक्रान्त *a.* one who walks three round a sacred fire. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. —पाटः 1. intersecction of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure.) -2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पाठिन *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitā, Pada and Kramā. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. —पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. —पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-folds; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. —पुट *a.* triangular. (—*टः*) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore. —पुटकः a triangle. —पुत्रा an epithet of Durgā. —पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. —पुट्टे, —पुट्टकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —पुर 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demous by Maya

(those cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods) ; Ku. 7. 48 ; Amaru. 2 ; Me. 56 ; Bh. 2. 123. (—*रः*) N. of a demon or demons presiding over those cities. °अधिपतिः N. of Maya. °अंतकः, °अरिः, °भ्रः, °दहनः, °द्विर् *m.* °हरः & *c.* epitheta of Siva ; Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 17. 14. °दाहः burning of the three cities ; Ki. 5. 14. (—*रि*) 1. N. of a place near Jabballura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. -2. N. of a country. —पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (—*प*) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. —पृष्ठ the highest heaven. —पोरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). —यसुतः an elephant in rut. —फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिडा, वेडा and आबळकाटी). —बधनः the individual soul. —बलिः, —बली, —बलिः, —बली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty) ; सामोदरोपरिलसत्रिबलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81 ; of. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. —बलीक the anus. —बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. —भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. —भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds ; पुण्यं यायासिभुवनसुरोपामं चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °भुवः Siva. °पतिः Vishnu. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —मधु *m.* —मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. —मार्ग the Ganges ; Ku. 1. 28. —सुकुटः the Trikūṭa mountain. —मुखः an epithet of Buddha. —मुनि *ind.* having the three ages वाणिनि, कार्यायन and पतंजलि ; त्रिमुनिष्ठाकरणम्. —मूर्ति 1. the united form of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad ; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. —मूर्धन *m.* a demon ; U. 2. 15. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —यामकं ain. —यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *praharas* being excluded) ; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दृशियामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26 ; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunā. —युग an epithet of Siva. —यानिः a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रसकं spirituous liquor. —रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (—*त्रः*) a festival lasting for three

nights. (—*त्र*) a period of three nights. —रसः a conch-shell —रिण *a.* 1. having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Guṇas. (—*गः*) the country called Telangā. (—*गी*) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. (—*कः*) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. °ईशः the sun °नाथः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra ; R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva ; Ku. 5. 77. —लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe ; सत्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुविनीचिच्छटायां Bh. 3. 95 ; Śān. ti. 4. 22. —लोचनः Siva. (—*ना*) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgā. —लोहकं the three metals: gold, silver and copper. —वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम ; Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase ; क्षयः स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस and तमस. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindu taken collectively. —वर्ष *a.* three years old. —वर्त्त *ind.* three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —विद्य *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टपं, —पिष्टपं 1. the world of Indra, heaven ; त्रिविष्टपस्यैव पतिं जयंतः R. G. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. —वृत् *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (—*m.*) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (—*f.*) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करणं combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. —वेणिः, —णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. —वेदः a Brāhmaṇa versed in three Vedas. —वंकः 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go upto heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him ; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chāndāla.

While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिंशंकुर्वातराले तिष्ठ S. 2.] -2. the Chātaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. **जः** an epithet of Harischandra. **यजिन्** m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत a. three hundred. (-ते) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शालं a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरसु m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षकं, -शूलं a trident. -अंकः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः 1. the Trikūpa mountain. -2. a triangle. -शोकः the soul. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -संधयं, -संधयी the three periods of the day. i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संधयं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्तत a. seventy-third. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three. -सप्तत्रयं, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 21. -सप्त a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. -साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. -त्रोत्रसु f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिभोतसं बहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठं S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सौर्य, -हृत्स a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a three years old.

त्रिंश a. (त्री f.) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty. e. g. त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिंशक a. 1. Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् f. Thirty. -Comp. -पञ्च A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. [त्रयाणो सधः कन्] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. -क 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विद्वत्तत्रिकभिक्षहारः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -क 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय a. (त्री f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं A triad, a group of three; अद्वा त्रितं त्रिधिश्रुति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 71; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways, or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19. **त्रिम्** ind. Thrice, three times.

त्रु 4, 6 P. [त्रुटयति, त्रुटति, त्रुटित] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्त्रुटयद्द्विलीनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पयोस्त्रुटित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

त्रुटिः, -ट्री f. [त्रुट्-इत् वा क्रीप्] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kāhana* or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Lava*. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रुटित p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

त्रोटिः f., -ट्री A bill, beak. -Comp. -हस्तः a bird.

त्रुप(क्र), त्रुप(कृ) 1. P. (त्रोपति- &c.) To hurt, kill.

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or tray; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्त्वेधाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्माने R. 10. 16.

त्रे 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण p. p. [त्रे कर्मणि क्, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preserva-

tion; आर्तत्राणाय वः शङ्कं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11; R. 15 3; Māl 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात p. p. Preserved, saved, protected. -तं Protection.

त्रात् a. 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times—past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैयणिक a. (की f.) Triple, three-fold.

त्रैयुग्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैयुग्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदशिक a. Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रेध a. Threefold, triple.

त्रेणिकिक a. Worth three nishkas.

त्रेपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैरुरुष a. (वी f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakshmana.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math)

त्रैलोक्यः An epithet of Indra.

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्गं.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first three castes. -कः A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवर्षिक a. (की f.) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रवर्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम a. (सी f.) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu; R. 7. 35. -तं The three steps of Vishnu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brāhmanas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. -द्यः A Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविद्यपः, त्रैविद्यपेयः A God.

त्रेशंकवः An epithet of Harischandradra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट-ण्डुत्] 1 A species of drama:—सप्तद्वन्द्वचोक्तं दिग्गमाहुवसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्राहुः प्रत्येकं सविदूषकं ॥ S. D. 540 ; e. g. Kālidāsa's Vikramorvasiyam (?).—2. An angry speech.—3: A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad.—2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel.—2 To make thin.—3 To cover.

त्वक्षश्च n. Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट p. p. Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टि f. Carpentry.—m. N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वष्ट्रा a. [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashtri; U. 6. 3.—स्त्री 1 The asterism चित्रा.—2 A small car.—स्त्री The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou,' thceing and thouing.

त्वंग् 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move.—2 To jump, gallop.—3 To tremble.

त्वञ्च 6 P. (त्वञ्चति) To cover.

त्वच् f. 1. Skin (of men, serpents &c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.—2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31.—3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37. 17. 12.—4 Any cover or coating.—5 The sense of touch.—Comp.—अंकुरः horripilation.—इन्द्रियं the organ of touch.—कुंदुरः a sore.—मंघः the orange.—छेदः 1. a skin wound, scratch-bruise.—2. circumcision.—जं 1. blood.—2. hair (on the body).—तरंगकः a wrinkle.—त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे चरं Bk. 14. 94.—दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy.—परिपुटनं peeling of the skin.—दारुण्यं roughness of the skin.—घुत्पः horripilation.

(ल्पी, -ज्यं) a blotch, scab.—भेदः a scratch.—मलं hair of the body.—रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease.—सारः (त्वक्सिसारः) a bamboo; त्वक्सारः रघुरिपूरणलक्ष्मीतिः Si. 4. 61.—सुमंघः an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin.—2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin.—2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide.—2 peel off the skin.

त्वचश्च n. Skin.

त्वच्चा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य a. Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वचा a. (ची f.) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वच् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g. त्वदधीन, त्वत्साहचर्यं &c.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध a. Like thee or you.

त्वरं 1 A. (त्वरति, त्वरित-वृण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्मुहुर्दुर्वृत्तं त्वरतां M-2; नाहुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38.—Caus. (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयोर्वर्षा V. 2; Ku. 4. 36.—2 To call quickly away; Māl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण p. p. [त्वर्भावे क्] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid.—2 Fleet.—र्ण Rapid-ity, quickness.—र्ण ind. Quickly, speedily; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subhāsh.

तूर्णि a. Quick.—र्णि f. Speed.—m. 1 The mind.—2 A Sloka.—3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरान्, त्वरिः f. [त्वर्-अच्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरान् सहसु-वा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2.—2 Urgency or pressing nature; Ku. 2. 63.—Comp.—आरोहः a pigeon.

त्वरित p. p. Quick, swift, speedy.—र्त्त Despatch, haate. ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्ट m. [त्वक्ष्-तृच्] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman.—2 Visvakarmani the architect of the gods. [Tvashtri, is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras, and a daughter called त्रेश, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc: cf. आरोह्य चक्रमभिसृज्य-तेजस्तद्वैव यन्नेदित्स्वितो विभाति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trishula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वाद्वा, त्वाद्वा (स्त्री f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्विषति-ने) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयस्त्विष्मिन्त्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4 75; Ratn. 1. 18.—2 Beauty.—3 Authority, weight.—4 Wish, desire.—5 Custom, practice.—6 Violence, Vehemence.—7 Speech.—Comp.—इंशः the sun; also त्विष्पतिः or त्विष्मामोशः.

त्विष्ठा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 a ray of light.—2 Beauty lustre.

त्वेष a. Bright, brilliant.

त्सरं 1 P. (तसरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl.—2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal.—2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; सुप्रग्रहनिमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3: त्सरुप्रदेशादपवजितानः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48.—Comp.—मार्गः sword-exercise.

त्सारक a. Skillful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain.—2 A protector.—3 A sign of danger.—4 A kind of diacaeae.—5 Eating.—थं 1 Protection, preservation.—2 Terror, fear.—3 Auspiciousness.

थञ् 1 P. (थञ्चति) To go or move.

थुञ् 6 P. (थुञ्चति) 1 To cover, screen.—2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुत् 1 P. (थुत्चति) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृते The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुथे ind The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द.

द a. (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing ; as धनद्, अन्नद्, गरद्, अनलद् &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation —2 A mountain. —दं A wife. —दा 1 Heat. —2 Repentance.

दंश 1. 1 P. (दशति, दष्ट; desid. वि-दंशति) To bite, sting ; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19 ; सुपालिका अवशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c.—II. 1 P. 10 U. (दशति, दशयति-ने) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश-अञ् माभ घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging ; सुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्वयदंतदंश Git. 10.—2 The sting of a snake.—3 A bite, the spot bitten ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; U. 3. 35.—4 Cutting, tearing.—5 A gad-fly ; R. 2. 5 ; Ma. 1. 40 ; Y. 3. 215.—6 A flaw, fault, defect (in jewel).—7 A tooth.—8 Pungency.—9 An armour.—10 A joint, limb.—Comp. —भीरु.—भीरुकः a buffalo.—बदनः a heron.

दंशक a. [दंश-कल्] Biting, stinging.—का 1 A dog.—2 A gad-fly.—3 A fly.

दंशन् [दंश-भावे ल्यट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging ; e. g. दृष्टाश्च दंशनेः कातं वासीकुर्वति योषितः S. D.—2 An armour, mail ; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten.—2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.—3 Protected.—4 Fitting closely (as an armour).—त्तं A bite.

दंशित् m.—See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशोर a. 1 Biting.—2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंशू [दंश-दृश् टाश्] A large tooth, tusk, fang ; प्रसह मणिमुद्गरेनकरवक्रा-दंशकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 ; R. 2. 46 ; दंशू-भंगं दृग्गणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा बाजाभंगं सईते चक्रर वृपतयस्वाहुशाः सार्व-भौमाः Mn. 3. 22.—Comp.—अन्नः,—आयुधः a wild boar.—कराल a. having terrible tusks.—विषः a kind of snake.

दंशूल a. Having large tusks.

दंशुक a. Tuskeed.—का = दंशू q. v.

दंशित् a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth.—2 Biting or wounding with the teeth.—3 Carnivorous.—m. 1 A wild boar.—2 A snake.—3 A hyena.—4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः,—नं [दंश भावे कणादो वा ल्युट् नि० नलोपः] 1 A tooth ; सुहृद्युर्दुर्वशानविक्षि-तोदृष्या Si. 17. 2 ; शिखरिदशना Me. 82 ; Bg. 11. 27.—2 Biting.—नः The peak of a mountain.—नं An armour ; (also m.).—Comp.—अंशुः brightness of the teeth ; Ku. 6. 25.—अंकः a tooth-mark, bite.—उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip.—2. a kiss.—3. a sigh.—छदः,—वासञ् n. 1. a lip.—2. a kiss.—पदं a bite, tooth-mark ; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि संदं Git. 8.—बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशोर a. 1 Biting.—2 Noxious, hurtful.—रा 1 A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशो (से) रकः A young camel.

दष्ट p. p. Bitten, stung ; see दंश.

दंसर्न-ना, दंसच्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water ; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase.—2 To do, go or act quickly.—3 To hurt, kill.—4 To act conformably to another (Paras.).—5 To be competent or able.—6 To go, move.

दक्ष a. [दक्ष-कर्तरे अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful ; नाट्ये-च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरो स्थिते दो-यति दौहिदक्षे Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 12. 11.—2 Fit, suitable.—3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt ; Y. 1. 76.—4 Honest, upright.—का 1 N. of a celebrated Prajapati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals ; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati,

nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished ; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo ! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice ; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] —2 A cock.—3 Fire.—4 The bull or Siva.—5 A lover attached to many mistresses.—6 An epithet of Siva.—7 Mental power, ability, capacity.—8 An epithet of Vishnu.—9 The right side or part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्ष-भागे च लक्ष्मणः.—10 Ability, power, fitness.—11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness.—12 Strength, power.—13 Bad disposition, wickedness.—श्व 1 The earth.—2 An epithet of the Ganges.—शं Strength, vigour.—Comp.—अधरद्वंसक, —म-तुषंसिन् m. epithets of Siva.—कन्या, —जा,—तनया 1. an epithet of Durgā.—2. a lunar mansion—जापति 1. the moon.—2. Siva.—सुतः a god. (—ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षायः 1 A vultura.—2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. [दक्ष-इत् Un. 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.—2 Right (opp. वाम).—3 Situated on the right side.—4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणनायु, दक्षिणदिक्,—5 Situated to the south.—6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.

-7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. —**ग** 1 The right hand or aim. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. —**ग**, -**ण** 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. —**ण** The highest doctrine of the Sāktas. -**Comp.**—अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अन्वाहायपचन q. v. —अग्र **a.** pointing to the south. —अचलः the southern mountain, i. e. Malaya. —अस्थयः a dweller in the south. —अपर **a.** south-western. —अभिमुख **a.** facing the south, directed towards the south. —अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. —अयः 1. the right hand. -2 the right or southern side. —आचार **a.** 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual. —आज्ञा the south. °पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. The planet Mars. —इतर **a.** 1. left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (-रा) the north. —उत्तर **a.** turned or lying to the south and the north. °वृत्तं the meridian line. —पश्चात् **ind.** to the south-west. —पश्चिम **a.** south-western. (-मा) the south-west. —पूर्व, प्राक् **a.** south-east. —पूर्वा, प्राची the south-eastern quarter. —भागः the southern hemisphere. —समुद्रः, सागरः the southern ocean. —स्थः a charioteer.

दाक्षिणतः **ind.** 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards (with gen.).

दाक्षिणा **ind.** 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl.). —**ग** 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदाक्षिणेत्यासीदधरस्येव दाक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदाक्षिणा, गुरुदाक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined :- या गौरवं भयं प्रेम सद्गणं पूर्वनायके । न मुंचेरन्त्येयसक्तपि : सा ज्ञेया दाक्षिणा बुधैः ॥ -9 Completion of any rite. —**Comp.**—अर्ह

a. deserving or worthy of a gift. —अवर्त **a.** 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (-र्तः) the Deccan. —कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇa. —पथः 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दाक्षिणापथे विद्मंभु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1. -2. 'the path of the दाक्षिणा', i. e. the cow constituting the sacrificial cow.—प्रण **a.** inclining to the south. —बंधः (in Sākhya a phil.) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. —युग्मः the right yoke-horse.

दाक्षिणात् **ind.** On the right, from the south, southward.

दाक्षिणाहि **ind.** 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दाक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दाक्षिणीकृ 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. दक्षिण.

दाक्षिणीय, दाक्षिण्य **a.** Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa; दाक्षिणां देवां दाक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दाक्षिणेन **ind.** On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दाक्षिणेन वृक्षवटिकामालाय इव श्रूयते S. 1; दाक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दागा (का) गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, -दग्धिका See under दह्. दक्ष I. 5 P. (दक्षति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. -II. 4 P. (दक्षति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दक्ष **a.** (धी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदक्षेन पयसोत्तोर्ये K. ; कीलालव्यतिकरमुलकद्वयकः (मार्गः) Māl. 3. 17; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दक्ष 1 P. (दक्षति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंडयतो दंड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः, -दं [द्व-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु निरस्थकाडयमदंड इवैष मुजः Māl. 5. 31; काडदंडः -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आत्तदंडः S. 5. 8.

-3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवात्पत्रं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराध-दंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तक्षिण-दंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडयेषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे शूद्रः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; cf. Si. 2. 54. -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहात्क व्याप्तिपत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; चादंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । वश्यते निहितं बुद्धौ त्रिदंडाति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Haastas. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama. -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse; (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. —**Comp.**—अजिनं 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. —अधिपः a chief magistrate. —अनीकं a detachment or division of an army; तव हतवतो दंडानीके विदुर्मपतेः श्रिये M. 5. 2. -अप- (व) तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw. —अप-न्यायः see under न्याय. —अर्ह **a.** fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. —अलसिका cholera —आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. —आज्ञा judicial sentence. —आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. —आश्रमिन् **m.** a devotee, an ascetic. —आहतं butter-milk. —कर्मन् **n.** infliction of punishment, chastisement. —काकः a raven. —काठं a wooden club or staff. —ग्र-

दंतः [दन्तन् Up. 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.) ; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंत-रुचिकौधुदी हरति दुरतिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10 ; सर्पदंत, वराह° &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory ; ° पाञ्चालिका Mál. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two. -7 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -अर्बुदः, -दं gum-boil. आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. -आयुधः a hog. -आलयं the mouth. -आलिका. -आली a horse's bridle. -उद्भेदः dentition. -उल्लुखलिकः, -खलिनं *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite ; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -कर्षणः a lime or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. -कूरः fight. -ग्राहिनं *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -र्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -घातः a bite. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a lip ; वारंवारमुदारकीलकृतकृतो दंतच्छदानं पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43 ; Ra. 4. 12. -जात *a.* (a child) that is teething. -जाहं the root of a tooth. -पावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree. -पञ्च a sort of ear ornament ; R. 6. 17 ; Ku. 7. 23 ; (often used in Kādambart). -पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. -पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament ; Si. 1. 60. -2. Kunda. -पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth. -पाञ्चालिका an ivory doll ; Mál. 10. 5. -पातः the falling out of the teeth. -पली 1. the point of a tooth. -2. gum. -पुटपुटः टकः gum-fruit. -पुष्पं 1. the Kunda flower. -2. fruit of the clearing nut plant (कतकफल). -प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. -फलः the wood-apple, tree. (-ला) long pepper. -भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -मूलं, -रजसु *n.* the tartar of the teeth. -मोक्षं, -मूलं, -चलकं gums. -मूलीयारु. *pl.* the dental letters, viz. ल, त्, थ, द्, ध, न, र, and स्. -रेगः tooth-ache. -लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. -चलकं the enamel of the teeth. -वक्षु, -वाससु *n.* the lip ; तुलां पदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीजा, -बीजका, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree. -बीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth ; दंतबीणां

वाद्यन् Pt. 1. -वेष्टः 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the guma. -वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यासनं fracture of the teeth. -शंक्रुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. -शट *a.* sour, acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. -शकरं tartar of the teeth. -ज्ञाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. -शिरा 1. a back or double tooth. -2. the gum. -शूलः, -लं tooth-ache. -शोधनिः *f.* a tooth-pick. -शोफः swelling of the guma. -संघर्षः gnawing or rubbing together the teeth. -हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -हर्षकः the citron tree. दंतक *a.* Paying attention to one's teeth. -ः 1 A tooth. (at the end of comp.) ; see दंत -2 A peak, summit. -3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket. दंतादंति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth,' biting one another. दंतावलः, दंतित् *m.* An elephant ; Bv. 1. 60 ; तुण्डुंगुणत्वमपन्नैर्बध्दयंते मत्त-दंतितः H. 1. 35 ; R. 1. 71 ; Ku. 16. 2. -Comp. -दंतः ivory. -मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. दंतुर *a.* [दंत-उरश्च] 1 Having long or projecting teeth ; दूकरे निहते चैव दंतुरे जायते नरः Tv. ; Si. 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also) ; अखर्वर्षास्मरदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. -3 Undulatory. -4 Rising, bristling (as hair). -5 Over-spread, covered with ; U. 6. 27. -Comp. -छदः the lime tree. दंतुरित *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. -2 Notched, serrated, bristling ; केतकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1 ; पुलकभर° 11 ; K. 216. -3 Besmeared, covered with ; Mál. 3. दंतुल *a.* Having or furnished with teeth. दंत्य *a.* [दंते दंतश्ले वा भवः यत्] 1 Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth. -त्यः (*i. e.* वर्णः) A letter of the dental class ; see दंतमूलीय above. दंदाः A tooth. दंदाशुक *a.* [दंश-यद्-ऊक] 1 Biting, venomous. -2 Mischievous. -का 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Rākshasa ; ह्युमतिरशुसिंहो दंदाशुकाञ्जिघांते Bk. 1. 26. दम्, दम् 1. 1. 5. P. दमति or दम्नोति ; दम्ब ; desid. भिंसति, धंसति, दिदंभिषति] 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To deceive, cheat. -3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दम्नयति-ने) To impel, propel, drive onward. दम्भिः *f.* Ved. Injury, hurt, damage. दम्भः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दध्र *a.* Little, small ; अद्भद्रार्धम-पिण्डस्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38 ; see अद्भ्र, -भ्रः The ocean. -भ्रं *ind.* A little lightly, to some extent. दम् 4 P. (दम्पति, दमित, दंत) 1 To be tamed. -2 To be calm or tranquil ; Ms. 4. 35, 6 8, 7. 141. -3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain ; यमो दाम्यति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20 ; दमित्वाप्यरिसंघातान् 9. 42, 19 ; 15. 37. -4 To pacify. -Caus. (दम्पयति-ने) 1 To tame. -2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. -3 To afflict, crush down ; अतिभारेण दमयति Pt. 4. दम् : [दम् भावे दंष्ट्र] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint ; Bg. 10. 4 ; (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभिधीयते). -3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities ; (कुस्मितात्मकीनां विप्र यच्च चित्तविवारणे स कीर्तितो दमः). -4 Firmness of mind. -5 Poniabment, fine ; Ms. 9. 284, 290 ; 8. 293 ; Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mud. -7 Vishnu. -8 N. of a brother of Damayanti. -मः, -सं Ved. 1 A house, home. -2 The inmates of a house. -Comp. -कर्तुं *a.* a lord, ruler. -घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशुपाल q. v. दमक *a.* Taming, subduing, conquering. दमधः, -धुः [दम्-भावे अधश्च] 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. -2 Punishment. दमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्वर्तुमर्हसि U. 5. 32 ; Bb 3. 89 ; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. -2 Tranquil, passionless. -नः 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 The Kunda plant. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -नं 1 Taming subjugation, curbing, restraint. -2 Punishment, chastising ; दुर्वृत्तानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्ययते Mv. 3. 34. -3 Self-restraint. -4 Slaying, killing ; U. 5. 35. दमनकः N. of a tree. दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhlmas, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she attracted the pride of all lovely women ; cf. N. 2. 18 : -युवन्वयमुभयवामसौ दमयंती कमनीयवामदं । उदियाय यत्सनुभिया दमयंतीति ततोऽभिया दवौ ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamavara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kāli,

envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also.]

दमायित् *a.* [दम्-णिच्-न्च्] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher, chastiser. -3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva. **दमित्** *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquilized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दमिन् *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. -2 Tam-ling, subduing, overpowering. **दम्प** *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable. -**दम्प्यः** 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience), नारहति ततः पुन-वधारितायां धुरि दम्प्यं निवेशीयन्तु V. 5; युवां धुरं यो धुवनस्य पित्रा धुयं दम्प्यः स-दृशं विभक्ति K. 6. 78 ; Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दात *p. p.* [दम्-कनेरि क] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम् -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Patient of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. -**तः** 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (दमनक).

दातिः *f.* [दम्-क्ति] 1 Self-restraint, abjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

दसु (मू) नसु *m.* Fire. **द्वपती** *m. du.* (comp. of जया and पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ma. 3. 116.

दम् 1. 5 P. See दम्. -II. **Caus.** or 10 U. (दम्भयति ते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दम्भः [दम्-भञ्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 6. 4.; -3 Arrogance, pride, ostenta-

tion. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Siva.

दम्भक *a.* Cheating, deceiving. **दम्भन्** [दम्-भवि ल्यट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दम्भिन् *a.* [दम्-णिनि] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. -**म.** A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दंभोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

दय 1 A. (दयते, दयति) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावर्धेति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot. -6 To hurt.

दया [दय भिदा-भावे अद्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निर्गुणेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यत्नादपि परक्लेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते । इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ स दया परिकीर्तता ॥ -Comp. -**कर** *a.* kind, sympathetic. (-रः) an epithet of Siva. -**कृदः**, -**कृत्**: epithets of Buddha. -**वीरः** (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; e. g. Jimūtavahana's remark to Garuda in Nāg.:—शिरासुधैः स्वेदन् एव रक्तमयापि देहे मम मांसमास्ति । मुनि न पर्यामि तवापि तावन् किं भक्षणान्च विरतो गरुडमा। cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a.* [दय आलुच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरिरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* [दय-क्] Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -**तः** A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. -**तः** A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालं च नार्थं Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयितु *a.* Kind, compassionate. **दर** *a.* [दृ-अच्] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. -**रः**, -**रं** 1. A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. -**रः** 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दूरं पृथना निन्द्य हीयमाना रसादरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहर्दं न विद्विवा दरः Ki. 1. 33. -2 A stream. -**रं** *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरभालञ्जयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दरविगलितमल्लीबल्लिचंचराराम &c. Git. 1; ao दरदलित-विकसित U. 4; Māl. 3. -**Comp.**—**तिमिर** the darkness of fear; हरति दुरतिमिमतिवोर Git. 10. -**द** *a.*

causing fear. -**दः**, -**दं** vermilion. -**वरः** -**दं**: Vishnu's conch (पांचजन्य). **दरक** *a.* Timid, cowardly.

दरणं Breaking, splitting. **दराणि** *m. f.*, **दरणी** [दृ-अच्] 1 An eddy. -2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Breaking.

दरथः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleeing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

दरद् *f.* 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. -5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmira. -**दः** Fear, terror. -**दं** Red lead.

दरिः, -**री** *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरिग्रह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -**Comp.** -**धृत्** *m.* a mountain.

दरित *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; *caus.* दरिद्रयति; *desid.* दरिद्रासति, दिदरिद्रिषति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोधः पश्यतः कश्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपधुपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति ॥ U. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress; युक्तं ममेव किं वक्तुं दरिद्रति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रति वियद्भुमे कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a.* [दरिद्र-क] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तुष्णा विशाला मनसि च परिशुभे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 56. **तः** Poverty; शंकनीया हि लोकैस्सिमल्लिष्यतापार दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दरिद्राणं Poverty.

दरिद्रायक *a.* Poor, needy. **दरिद्रित** *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदरः 1 A gamester. -2 A stake at play. -**रं** 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice; see दुशेदर.

दरदर *a.* Cracked, broken. -**रः** 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

दरदरीकः 1 A frog. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -**कं** A musical instrument in general.

ददुरः [दणाति कर्णो शब्देन उरच् नि० Tv.] 1 A frog; एकक्लिन्नसुखाः पिबन्ति सलिलं धाराहता ददुराः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविव दिशस्तप्याः शैलौ मलयद-दुर्तौ R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. -**रा**, -**री** N. of Durgā. -**रं** A group or *mussem*

bly of villages, district, province.
-Comp. -मुटः the mouth of a pipe.
दुः (दुः) f. A kind of leprosy.
दुः (दुः) ण a. Herpetic.

दुः, दर्पण, दृषित &c. See under दृः

दुः [दृ-वञ् अच् वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c. ; S. 1. 7 ; R. 11. 31 ; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36.
-Comp. -अकुरः a pointed blade of darbha grass ; S. 2. 12. -अनूपः a watery place full of darbha grass. -आह्वयः the Munja grass. -पत्रं a kind of grass (काश). -संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दुः A private apartment, a retired room.

दुः a. Ved. 1 Destroying. -2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दुः [दु-व] 1 A mischievous or harmful person (द्विज्). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दुः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दुः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दुःका A ladle, spoon.

दुः (विः) f. [दु-विच् वा डीच्] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake ; Si. 20. 42. -Comp -करा a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दुः, दुः, दुः &c. See under दृः.

दुः 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack ; दलति इदं यं गाढोद्वेगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31 ; अग्नि यावा रोद्विष्यति दलति वज्रस्य इदं 1. 28 ; Mål. 9. 12, 20 ; दलति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7 ; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower) ; दलज्वर्नालोत्पल U. 1 ; इच्छं दं दलद्रविदं ते मरुदं विदंतो विदधतुं जितं मिलिवाः Bv. 1. 15 ; Si. 6. 23 ; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (द-ल्यति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away ; Mål. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -WITH उद् (caus.) to tear up. -दि 1. to break, split, crack ; दद्विपुर्भियं दद्विष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दुः -लं [दृ-अच्] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment ; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf ; R. 4. 42 ; S. 3. 21, 22.

-6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -Comp. -आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6 wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Sôdra -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. -आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. -कपाटः a folded leaf. -कोमलं a lotus. -कोषा the Kunda creeper. -निर्मोकः the Bhûrja tree. -पुष्प the Ketaka plant. -सूचिः, ची f. a thorn. -स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दुः [दृ-करणे ल्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting, मत्स्यकुम्भ-दुःने युवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दुः, दुः, दुः m. A clod of earth. दुः ind. By pieces, in fragments.

दुःकं Timber, a piece of wood. दुःकित p. p. [दृ-क्] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दुः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Sâstra.

दुः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दुः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration ; वितर वारि-द्व चारि द्वातुरे Subhâsh. -3 Fire-heat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. -अग्निः -दहनः a forest-conflagration ; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दुःदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दुःदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9 ; Bv. 1. 36 ; Ms. 53 ; शशांश इच्छापि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

दुःयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दुः a. (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दुः a. (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from ; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दुःयः Bv. 1. 69.

दुः num. a. (pl.) Ten ; स भूमि विभक्तो ब्रूता अत्यतिष्ठद्दशंगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. -अंगुल a. ten fingers long. (-लं) a water-melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्धं u. five. (-धं) five. (-धं) an epithet

of Buddha. -अर्धः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. -अवतारा m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu ; see under अवतार. -अवर् a. consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Râvana ; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a. who lends 10 and receives 11 in return ; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कंडः, -कंधरः epithets of Râvana ; सतलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंदकुल-द्विषः U. 4. 27. °अरिः, °जित् m., रिपुः epithets of Râma ; R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् n. the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. -कुमार-चरितं a prose work by Dandin. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्राम-पतिः, ग्रामिका, ग्रामिन् m. -पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रीवः =दशकंद q. v. -पार-मिताश्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरं N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva ; Ms. 47. -वधः a tenth part. -बलः, -भूमिगः epithet of Buddha. -बाहुः an epithet of Siva. -युजा, -महाविद्या N. of Durgâ. -मालिकाः pl. 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य a. 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth). -मुखः an epithet of Râvana. °रिपुः an epithet of Râma ; R. 14. 87. -मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyâ, son of Aja, and father of Râma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrughna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite - ' his life, his very soul '. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. -रश्मिगतः the sun ; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —रूपभूत *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religion; cf. धृतिः क्षमा धर्मोऽस्वयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । धार्मिद्या सत्यमक्रोरो दशके धर्म-लक्षणम् ॥ —वक्रत्रः, -वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. --वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —विध *a.* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. -2. one hundred and ten. °रश्मिः the sun. °अक्षः, °नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand. —स (सा) ह्रस्वं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. -3. a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Ashvina.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. -Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (सी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. -2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (सी *f.*) Tenth. —सं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The tenth decad of the human life. -3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. —स्थ, दशमं गित *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. -2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशान, दष्ट See under दश.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहती Mk. 1. 20; डिम्बा इवाधरपदस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. -2 The wick of a lamp; Rh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. -3 Age or time of life; see दशत below. -4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40 -5 A period in general. -6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्भ्रष्टत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमणे Me. 109; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य देवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3. -7 State or condition of mind. -8 The result of actions, fates. -9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). -10 The mind, understanding. -Comp. —अधियति, -इशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशत्). --अंतः 1. the end of a wick. -2. the end of life; निविटविषयस्नेहः स दशांतयुपे-

यिवान् R. 12. 1. (where the word is used in both senses). —अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; S. 4. 1. —अंतरः a lamp. —कर्षः, -कर्षिन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. -2. a lamp. —पाकः, -विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. -2. a changed condition of life. —विपर्यसः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्स्यंते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहस्ता दशार्णाः Mo. 23. -2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दश.

दशै (स) रकः A young camel.

दस् 1. 4 P. (दस्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. -2 To decay, waste away, perish. -Il. 1. P., 10 U. (दसति, दस्यति ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. -2 To see. -3 To shine. —*Caus.* To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. -2 Throwing. -3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्यम्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. -2 Beautiful. -3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —सः 1 A sacrificer. -2 A thief, rogue. -3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्युञ्च] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). -2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. -3 A thief, robber, bandit; पञ्चकृतो दस्युर्दिवसि येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Me. 7. 143. -4 A villain, miscreant; Mâl. 5. 21. -5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्य *a.* [दस्यति पावत् दस्यते] Savage, fierce, destructive —सौ (*m. du.*) 1 The two Ashvins, the physicians of the gods. -2 The number 'two'. —सः 1 An ass -2 A rother. —सं 1 The cold season. -2 The lunar mansion Ashvini. —Comp. —देवता the constellation Ashvini. —सुः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Ashvins, = सज्ञा पुः v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अयाक्षीत्, धक्षति, दग्धुं, दग्ध *desid.* दिवक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (*fig. also*); दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्रादशाकाः Ve. 3. 6. 5. 20; सपादिमदानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्थमात्कृतमपतिहंतं

चापलं दहति S. 5; तस्मिन्निवमिव शल्पं दहति मां 6. 8; एतसु मां दहति यद् गृह-मस्मदीयं. क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. -4 To cauterize (in medicine). —With निस् 1. to burn, consume. -2 to torment, distress, pain. —परि to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा धूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. —य 1. to burn. -2. to burn completely. -3. to pain, torment. -4 to trouble, tease. —सं to burn; अभिजनः संदहतां वह्निना Bh. 2, 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दहन्त्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. -2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. -2 A pigeon. -3 The number 'three'. -4 A bad man. -5 The *Bhalla'taka* plant. -6 Lead-wort. (चित्रक). -7 The constellation कृत्तिका.

—नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (*fig. also*); n. 8. 20. -2 Cauterizing. -3 Sour gruel. —Comp. —अरातिः water. —उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand. —केतनः smoke. —सायिः Svabhā, wife of Agni. —सायिः wind.

दहनीय *a.* 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दग्धक] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. -2 (*Fig.*) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. -3 Famished. -4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग. -5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. -6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धो-दरसार्थे कः कुर्वात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजडरसार्थे Bh. 3. 8. -7 Canning (विदग्ध) —ग्र 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. -2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्धं 1 Burning. -2 Cauterizing. —Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह-भावे-चञ्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिष कुण्णवस्मिन् R. 11, 12; देवो द्वाहस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki 5. 14. -2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). -3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. -4 Feverish or morbid heat. —Comp. —अगुरु *n.*, —काष्ठं *n.* kind of agallochum. —आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; S. 2. 7. —ज्वरा inflammatory fever. —सराः, —सरस *n.*, —स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर, —हरण *a.* allaying heat. (—रं, —णं) the *Usira* plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह-ण्वञ्] 1 Burning, kindling. -2 Incendiary, inflammatory. -3 Cauterizing. —कः 1 Fire. -2 The *Chitraka* plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन a. [दह्-णिनि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, pain- ing, distressing.

दाहक a. Burning &c.

दाह्य a. [दह्-कर्मणि ष्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर a. [दह्-अर] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Un- intelligible. -रः 1 A child, an in- fant. -2 Any young animal -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह् a. Small, fine, thin. -हः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-confla- gration.

दा I. 1 P. [यच्छति, दत्] To give, grant. -WITH प्रति to exchange; ति- लेश्यः प्रतिपच्छति मावान् Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut; ददाति द्रविणं भृति दाति दारिद्र्यमधिनां K. R. -III. 4 P. (दावति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अदिन, दास्यति-ते, दातुं, दत्; but with आ the p. p. is आत्, with उप, उपात्; with नि, निदत् or नीत्, and with प्र, प्रदत् or प्रत्) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं कि- लोद्वान् रामायाम्यधितो ददौ R. 4. 58; संचनघटैः बालपादपेभ्यः पर्यां दातुमित एव- भिरर्षति S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथ- मस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or do- liver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्रा- णान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आ- त्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददा- ति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usu- ally with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनां इदं चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The mean- ings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतो मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen; दर्शनं दा to shew oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आनये दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिवं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see;

वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रति- वचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give re- ply; शोकं दा to cause grief; आर्द्रं दा to perform a Srāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अगलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; सं- केतं दा to make an appointment; ज्ञाप्यं दा to curse; वृत्तिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to ast on fire, &c. &c. -Caus. (दायति-ते) To cause to give, grant, &c. -Desid. (दित्सति-ते) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त p. p. [दा कर्मणि क] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretch- ed forth. -4 Preserved, guarded; see दा. -त्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दक्षिण); माता पिता वा दद्यातां य- मद्भिः पुत्रमापदि । सदृशं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दक्षिणः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyaas; cf. the quotation under सुत. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasuyā; see दक्षिण below. -त्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनय(पर)-कर्मन्, -अयदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान a. attentive. -आत्मन् m. an orphan or a son who being desert- ed by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्ता- त्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasuyā, considered as an incarnation of Bra- hminā, Viāhṇu and Mahesā. -आदत्त a. given and received. -आदर a. 1. abowing respect, respectful. -2. treat- ed with respect. -दृष्टि a. looking at; S. 1. 7. -दृष्टोपहार a. presented with the offering of a dance, i. e. compli- mented with a dance; Ms. 32. -द्यु- ल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त a. having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; इंधुना दत्तहस्ता Ms. 60. lead- ing on Sambhu's arm; स कामरूपेश्वर- दत्तहस्ता R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तालंभे Ratn. 1. 8; वात्या खेदं कुशाग्याः सुचिरमवयवेद- त्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्तं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्त्रिम a. Received by gift. -मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ms. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Clean- ing, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An in- stitutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests).

दात a. 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य a. 1 To be given. -2 Pay- able. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः f. 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, de- stroying. -3 Distribution.

दातु a. (त्री f.) [दा-वृत्] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, be- stowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -म. (त्) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, dona- tion.

दातवः A donor. -त्वं 1 The per- formance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrifi- cial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general) -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, cha- rity, giving away as charity, munifi- scence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतोयेन विपाणि नामः Sl. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; V. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pas- ture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Dis- tribution (of food), meal, espe- cially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, pos- session, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम a. liberal. -कुल्य the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrūra, a friend of Krishna. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पार्थ 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmana fit to receive gifts. -प्रातिभार्ष security for payment of a debt. -भिक्ष a. made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisya or men of the third tribe. -वारि n., -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. -वरिः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chival- rous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance

given in R. G. under दानवीरः—क्रियदिद-
मधिकं मे यद्द्राजायार्थिषु क्वचमरमणीये कुंडले
चार्पयामि । अकरुणमवकृत्य द्राक्षपणेन नियद्वहलरु-
धिरारं मौलिमविदयामि ॥ —शील, दूर, शौड
a. exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.
दानिन् a. 1 Liberal, munificent.—2
Having gifts.

दानीय a. 1 Due, best owable, fit to
be given.—2 Receiving gifts.—यं A
gift, donation.

दातु a. [दातु] 1 Valiant.—2 Con-
quering, destroying.—तुः 1 A donor.—
2 Prosperity.—3 Satisfaction.—4
Air, wind.—5 A demon.—नः 1 A
gift.—2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to
pay or give.

दापित p. p. [दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1
Caused to be given.—2 Condemned
to pay fine, fined.—3 Adjudged.—4
Assigned, awarded.

दित्सा Desire of giving, Bv. 1.
125.

दित्तु a. Wishing to give &c.

देय a. [दा कर्मणि यच्] 1 To be given,
offered or presented; R. 3. 16.—2
Fit to be given, proper for a gift.—3
To be returned or restored; विभावितैक-
देशेन देयं यदाभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Ms. 8.
139, 185.—4 To be shown.—5 To be
given in marriage.—6 To be paid (as
a debt &c.).—7 To be placed, put,
applied, laid &c.; see दा above.—यं
A gift, donation.

दाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Relating to
Dakaha.—क्षं The south.

दाक्षायण a. (णी f.) Coming from
the Daksha family.—णः A son of
Dakha.—णं Gold or a golden orna-
ment.

दाक्षायणिन् m. A Brāhmaṇa student
wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षायण्यं स्त्री इति कृत्-ङीप्]
1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions
(they being mythologically regarded
as so many daughters of Dakha).
—2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa
and mother of the demons.—3 N. of
Pārvatī.—4 The lunar constellation
called Revati.—5 N. of Kadrū or
Vinatā.—6 N. of Aditi, mother of the
gods.—7 The Danti plant.—Comp.
—पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva.—2. the
moon.—युत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाय्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Dakha.

दाक्षिण a. (णी f.) [दक्षिण प्रयोजन-
स्य अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial
gift or to a gift in general.—2 Relat-
ing to the south.—णं A collection of
sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणाय a. Belonging to or living
in the south, southern; अस्ति दाक्षि-
णाय जयदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1.
—स्यः A southerner, a native of the
Deccan; आरंभशराः खलु दाक्षिणारयाः
—2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक a. (की f.) Connected
with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य a. [दक्षिणस्य भावः षच्] Relat-
ing to a sacrificial gift.—यं 1 (a)
Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य
दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31.
(b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bb. 2. 22;
Mā. 1.8.—2 Insincere or over-courte-
ous conduct of a lover (towards his
beloved); S. 6. 4; it is thus
defined:—दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचिन्ता-
वर्तनम्.—3 The state of relating to or
coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्य-
योर्योगान् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4
(where the word has sense 1 or 2
also).—4 Concord, harmony, agree-
ment.—5 Honesty, candour.—6 Talent,
cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष.—2 N. of
the mother of Pāṇini.—Comp.—युत्रः
N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metronymic of Pāṇini.
दाक्ष्यं [दक्षय भावः षच्] 1 Cleverness,
skill, fitness, dexterity, ability;
Bg. 18. 43.—2 Probity, integrity,
honesty.

दाद्यः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लिः)मः—मा 1 The pome-
granate tree; पाकारुणस्कृतिदाडिम-
कांति वक्त्रं Mā. 9. 31; Amaru. 13.—2
Small cardamoms—मं The fruit of
the pomegranate tree.—Comp.—मिषः,
—भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिंबः The pomegranate tree.
दादा 1 A large tooth or tusk.—2
A multitude.—3 Wish, desire.

दादिका The beard; Ms. 8-283.
(Kull. इमश्च).

दांड a. (डी f.) Relating to a
stick or punishment.—दा A kind of
game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक a. (की f.) Carrying
a staff and hide (as mere outward
signs of religious devotion).—कः
A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाक, दाति, दातृ, दानं, दाड, &c. See
under दा.

दात्यहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यहैस्ति-
निशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थिते Mā.
9. 7.—2 The Chātaka bird.—3 A
cloud.—4 A water-crow. (Written
also दात्योद्).
दादः [द्-षच्] A gift, donation.
—Comp. दः A donor.

दाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of or
from, or mixed or sprinkled with,
coagulated milk.—2 Carrying about
or selling coagulated milk.—3 Eat-
ing anything with coagulated milk.
—कं A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दानतिने) To out, divide.
—Desid. (दीदांसतिने) To make
straight; (desid. in form, but not in
sense).

दानवः [दनोरपत्यं अण्] A demon,
Rākhasas; त्रिविधसुदूतदानवकंटकं S.
7. 3.—Comp.—अरिः 1. a god.—2. an
epithet of Viṣṇu.—युष्मन् an epithet
of Sukra.

दानवेषः = दानव q. v.

दांत, दांति See under दम्.

दांतिक a. (की f.) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् n. [दो-मनिन्] 1 A string
thread, fillet, rope.—2 A chaplet, a
garland in general; आद्ये बद्धा विरह-
दिवसे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 22; कनक-
चंपकदामगौरिं Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50.—3
A line, streak (as of lightning);
विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विध्यं M. 3. 20;
Me. 27.—4 A large bandage.—5 Ved.
A gift.—6 A portion, share.—7 A
girdle.—Comp.—अचल, —अंजनं a
foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61.
—उदरः an epithet of Kriṣhna.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimo-
nial relation.

दांभिक a. (की f.) [दंभेन चरति धर्म-
उक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical.—2
Proud, imperious.—3 Ostentatious;
sanctimonious.—कः 1 A cheat.—2
A hypocrite.

दायः [दा-भावे षच्] 1 A gift, pre-
sent, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं
ददात्यमुचरते Mā. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Mā.
4; Ms. 8. 199.—2 A nuptial present
(given to the bride or the bride-
groom).—3 Share, portion, inheri-
tance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य
माता दायमवापयात् Ms. 9. 217; 77, 164,
203.—4 A part or share in general.—5
Delivering, handing over.—6 Divid-
ing, distributing.—7 Loss, destruc-
tion.—8 Irony.—9 Site, place.—10
Alms given to a student at his
initiation, &c.—Comp.—अपवर्तनं
forfeiture of inheritance; Ms.
9. 79.—अर्ह a. claiming inheri-
tance.—आहः [दायमादृचे-आदा-क] 1
one entitled to a share of patrimony,
an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir;
Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160.—2 a son.—3.

a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गोषु वा दायकः Sk.—आदा, दी 1. an heir. -2. a daughter.—आद्यं 1. inheritance. -2. the state of being an inheritor. —कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. —बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. —भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक a. (रिका f.) [द-ण्डुल] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तरं, पिंडं, &c. —कः 1 An heir, inheritor. -2 A donor.

दायिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting. -2 Causing, producing; as in ह्येशायिन् &c.

दारः 1 a rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field —राः [दारयति (भ्रान् इति दारः cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vart.) (m. pl.) A wife ; एते नयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीविते Ku. 6.33; दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्रायः U. 4 ; Pt. 1. 100 ; Ma. 1. 112 ; 2. 217 ; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. -Comp. —अधीन a. dependant on a wife. —उपसंग्रहः, संग्रहः, परिग्रहः, संग्रहणं marriage ; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. —कर्मन् n., —क्रिया marriage ; R. 5 40. —बलिभुञ्ज m. a crane.

दारक a. (रिका f.) [द-ण्डुल] Breaking, tearing, splitting ; दारिका हृदयदारिका पितुः. —कः 1 A boy, a son. -2 A child, infant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. —आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारणं [द-णित् वृत्] 1 Splitting, tearing, reading, opening, cleaving. -2 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. —णी N. of Durgā.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp. —दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव a. (वी f.) Wooden, made of wood.

दारितः f. Tearing, cutting. दारित p. P. Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् m. 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 A cleft. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. —दः, दे Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्र्यं [दारिद्र्य भावः भ्रञ्ज] Poverty, indigence ; दारिद्र्यशोषो गुणराशिनाशौ Subhāsh.

दारु a. [दीर्घे दृ उण्] 1 Tearing, reading. -2 Liberal -3 Kind —रः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist. —रु n. (said to be

m. also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber. -2 A block. -3 A lever. -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadāru tree. -6 Ore. -7 Brass. -Comp. —अंडः the peacock. —आघातः the wood-pecker. —कृत्यं wood-work ; Pt. 1. 90. —गर्भं a wooden puppet. —जः a kind of drum. —पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. —पुत्रिका, पुत्री a wooden doll. —सुरयाह्वया, सुरयाह्वा a lizard. —यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by stringa. -2. any machinery of wood. —बधूः a wooden doll. —सारः sandal. —हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree. -2 N. of Kṛishṇa's charioteer ; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. —का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण a. [द-णित्-उत्तरं Uṇ. 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough ; U. 3. 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless ; मध्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23 ; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः 6. 1 ; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19 ; Ms. 8. 270. -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful ; S. 6. 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain, &c.) ; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5. -5 Sharp, severe (as words). -6 Atrocious, shocking. —णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक) -2 N. of Viāhṇu. —णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दाढर्यं [दृढस्य भावः भ्रञ्ज] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. -2 Confirmation, corroboration. -3 Strength, energy.

दादुरः-र 1 A conch shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ a. (भी f.) Made of darbha grass ; वार्भं सुंचरवृत्तजपदलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्व a. (वी f.) Wooden.

दार्वाटं A council-house, court ; (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्षद a. (दी f.) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दाष्टीत a. (ती f.), दाष्टीतिक a. (की f.) Explained or illustrated, by a दष्टीत q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय) ; स्वापर्यय दाष्टीतिकरत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाहिम q. v.

दालिनः N. of Iudra.

दावः [दुनाति-दु कर्तरीण] = दव q. v. -Comp. —अग्रिः, —अनलः, —दहनः 4 forest-conflagration; आनेदुसुगदावाग्निः शीलशाविमदद्विपः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित a. Pained, troubled; Māl. 6. दाव्यु 1. 1, 10 U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give, grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -II. 5. P. (दाशोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, (दास q. v.) -Comp. —ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. —नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशे (से) यः The son of a fisherman's wife. —यी An epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

दाशरथः, दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general ; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma ; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (m. pl.) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavae ; Si. 2. 64. —हैः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mālava country. —कान् (m. pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country. See दाशेर also.

दाश्व a. Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U., 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general ; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 ; गृहं, कर्म &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Vṛtrāsura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्य). -8 A worthy recipient (दासपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a Sūdra ; cf. गुप्त. -Comp. —अनुदासः ' a slave of a slave ', the humblest of the servants ; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). —जनः a servant of slave ; कर्मपराधलवं मधि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29 ; (दास-स्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of ' the mob or the common people ') —भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave. दासी 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Sūdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -Comp. —पुत्रः, सुतः the son of a female slave. —श्रीश्रियः a Brāhmana (knowing the Vedae) attached to a female slave. —सभं a collection of female slaves. (The gen sing. दास्याः enters into some

componnds, but loses its literal sense; *e. g.* दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; and दास्याःपुत्रैः शकुनिलुच्यते S. 2; but दास्याः सहस्री 'like a female slave').

दासेरः The son of a female slave. दासेरः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Sûdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्येः Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दास्यं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह.

द्विकः A young elephant (कर्म) twenty years old.

द्विगध See under दिह.

द्विडिः, द्विडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

द्वित a. [दो-क इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

द्वितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Dakaha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demon or *daityas*. -m. A king. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Râkshasa.

द्वित्यः A demon.

द्विद्यः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

द्विधिः Firmness, stability. द्विधिवाच्य a. Supporting. -उद्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

द्विधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow remarried.

द्विधि(धी)षुः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठया यद्यन्नायां कन्यायाःसुहृत्सुजा । सा चायेद्विधिषुर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च द्विधिषुः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); धातुमृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुव्रज्येत कामतः । धर्मणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो द्विधिषुपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

द्विधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support; दिङ्मंजराः कुर्वत तत्त्रितये द्विधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.

दिनः -नं [यति तमः, दो दी वा षक् इत्सः Un. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp. रात्रिः), दिनान्ते निहितं तेजः सन्निव्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशात्कृते मनासि K. P. 10; दिनान्ते निलयाय गतं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the

night), a period of hours; दिने दिने सा परिधमाणा Ku. 1. 25; सप्त व्यती-युञ्जिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day, *i. e.* an hour, a watch, &c. -अहं darkness. -अत्यया, -अंतः, -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15. 45. -अधीशः the sun. -अर्थः midday, noon. -अंतक darkness. -आगमः, -आदिः, -आरंभः daybreak, morning. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun. आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तुं, -कृत् m. the sun; तुल्योद्योगसव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8; R. 9. 23. °तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. °तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunâ, (2) the river Tâpti. -केशरः -चः darkness. -क्षयः, -पातः evening. -चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. -ज्योतिष् n. sunshine. -दुःखितः the Chakravâka bird. -पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -प्रणीः, -मणिः, -मयूखः; -रत्नं the sun. -बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -बलं a month. -मुखं morning; R. 9. 25. -मूर्धन्य m. the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन्व 1 P. (दिवति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिषु 10 A. (दिष्यते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिषु.

द्विरिपकः A ball for playing with.

द्विरीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भगीरथ, but according to Kâlidâsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kalidâsa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghvas.]

द्विरीरं A mushroom.

द्विर I. 4. P. (दीव्यति, यत् or यून; desid द्युवति, दिविवति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षरसा-

न्वा दीव्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अद्विदी-द्वुभभागानं Bk. 8. 122; (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; ज्ञतं ज्ञतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयतिने). 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिव् f. [दीव्यंयत्र दिव् वा० आधारे दिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing. योः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिव् as first member are mostly irregular; *e. g.* दिवस्वतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रान्तीया दिवस्वतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिवी heaven and earth. दिविजः दिविष्टः दिविस्थः दिविम- (ष) इ m., दिवोकस् m. दिवोकस्, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविष्वद्वदेः Git. 7. दिवस्पृश m. the Supreme Being. स्पृशु a. reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamom. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवोकस् m. 1. a god, -2. the Châtaaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [दीव्यंयत्र षय्ये आधारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवन् n. The heaven. -m. A day.

दिवसः -सं [दीव्यतेन दिव् असञ् क्चिच्च cf. Up. 3. 121] A day; दिवस इवाभ्र-श्यामस्तपारस्ये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -करः, -नयः the sun; Ra. 3. 22. -मुखं morning, daybreak. -मुद्रा a day a wages. -विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिव्वा ind. By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अटनः a crow. -अंध्र a. blind by day. (-धः) an owl. -अंधकी, -अंधिका a muak-rat. -अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48 -2. a crow. -3. the sun flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chândâla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl. -चरः 1. a Chândâla. -2. a kind of bird (र्यामा). --निश ind. day and night. -पुटः, -मणिः the sun. -मदीपः 'a lamp by day', an obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an owl; दिवाकरा-द्वक्षति यो मुद्रासु हीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house

breaker. —मध्यं mid-day. —रात्र ind. day and night. —वसुः the sun. —शय a. sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. —स्वप्नः, -स्वापः sleep during day time. (-पः) an owl.

दिवातन a. (नी f.) [दिवा भवः टयु वृद्धे च] Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāsha bird; (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. -2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदेवेषु दिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11.8.-3 Brilliant, splendid. -4 Charming, beautiful. —स्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविरमयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64.-2 Barley.-3 An epithet of Yama. -4 A fragrant resin, bdellium. -5 A philosopher. —स्य 1 Celestial nature, divinity. -2 The sky. -3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2.22,95. -4 An oath, a solemn declaration. -5 Cloves. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 A kind of water. -Comp —अंशुः the sun. —अंगना, -नारी, -क्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). —उदकं rain-water. —उपपादुकः a god. —ओषधिः f. a herb of great supernatural efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison; Mu. 1. 21. —करित् a. 1. taking an oath. -2. undergoing an ordeal. —गंधः sulphur. (-घर) large cardamoms, (-धं) cloves. —गायनः a Gandharva. —चक्षुस् a. 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. -2. blind. (-मः) monkey. (-नः) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं super, natural knowledge —दुर्गा m. an astrologer. —दोहर्दं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —दुष्पः the Karavira tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मातुषः a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. जिगमिषि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रतः 1. quicksilver. -2. heavenly water or love; V. 2. —वसुः a. divinely dressed. (-खः) 1. sun-shine. -2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. —सातुः N. of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the Sāla tree.

दिश 6 U. (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; desid. दिदिक्षति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); सः-क्षिणः संति मेषु क्त्वा दिशेरुको दिशोक्ष यः Ms. 8. 57, b, 2, 53 -2 To assign, allot; इष्टं गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशंति Mb. -3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमत्रभवते निजं दिशन्ते Ki 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. -4 To pay (as tribute) -5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. -6 To direct, order, command. -7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28. —Caus. (देशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. -2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. -3 To direct, order. -4 To confer, bestow.

दिश f. [दिशति दशाव्यक्तां दिश-क्तिम्] (Nom. sing. दिश-त्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रतेदुर्मरुतो वसुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. -2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिश्र् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिश्र्मात्रमिदं दर्शितं Sk. (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D. दिग्यं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीतमं त्रयसमं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. -3 Region, space, place in general. -4 A foreign or distant region. -5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. -6 A precept, order. -7 The number ' ten '. -8 A side or party. -9 The mark of a bite. (N. B In oomp. दिश्र् becomes दिष् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिह् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्गज, दिक्वर, दिक्करि, &c.) -Comp. —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Māl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगतागता राजातः &c. —अंतरं 1. another direction. -2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. -3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अंत्र a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect). -2. a mendicant, an ascetic. -3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. -4. darkness. (-रि) an epithet of Durgā. —अंत्रका a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —रुक्वा, -कांत, कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. -2. an epithet

of Siva. —करिका, -करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, -गजः, -दंतिन्, -वारणः m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दंतिशेषाः कुकुमश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. -2. the whole world. —जयः, विजयः ' conquest of the directions, ' the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; सदिग्बिजयमभ्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तदं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -2. a general outline or survey. -3. a compass. —दाहा, preternatural redness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. -2. N. of a post said to be a contemporary of Kalidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पालि, -पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303. also). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिश्र् मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः mis taking the way or direction. —वन्न a stark naked, unclothed. (-खः) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्बर class. -2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित a. renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. -Comp. —गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज् m. One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य a. [दिशि भवः दिगां यत्] Being longed to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट p. p. [दिश्र् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Shown. Indicated, assigned, pointed out. -2; Described, referred to. -3 Fixed, settled -4 Directed, ordered &c. -घः Time. —ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; भो दिष्टं S. 2. -3 Order, direction, command. -4 Aim, object -Comp. —अंतः ' the end of one's appointed time ', death; दिशंतमाव्ययति भवानपि पुत्रशो क्त्वा R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः f [दिश्र् भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञायं क्त्वा क्तिन् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Direction, ' command, instruction, rule, precept. -3 Fate, fortune,

destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विमिव शुभाव K. 55; दिष्टिद्विसंभ्रमो महानभूत् K. 70. -5 A sort or measure of length.

दिष्ट्या ind. (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्जातं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरंजनानंदधर्धनः U. 1. 32; Ve. 2. 12; (दिष्ट्या वृष्ट् meaas 'to be congratulated upon'; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रसुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्बर्धते S. 7).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह् 2 U. (दिग्धि दिग्धे, दिग्ध; desid. दिधिसति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54. -2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् f. 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध p. p. [दिह्-क] 1 Smeared, anointed, doubted; हस्तावस्मृदिग्धौ Mā. 3. 132; R. 16. 15; दिग्धोऽमृतेन च विषेण च पश्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, envenomed; Ku. 4. 25. -ग्धः 1 Oil, ointment. -2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी 1. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन्) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -11. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved.). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To abate. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दीः f. Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः f. Splendour, lustre. दीन a. [दी-क तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; सा विरहे तत्र दीना Git. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिवानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. -नं Distress, wretchedness. -नः The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल a. kind to the poor. -बन्धुः a friend of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक a. Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष् 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacredrite; see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred

thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [दीक्ष् भावे ल्यट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (a) Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44; 65. (b) Receiving the initiatory mantra. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. -पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित p. p. [दीक्ष् कर्त्तृ क, दीक्षा जातस्य तारं इत्थं वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); एते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1; Pt. 1. 167; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 35. -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony). -ता 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. -2 A pupil. -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितृ m. A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि a. 1 Shining. -2 Risen (as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation.

दीधितिः f. 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69; U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29. -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिम् a. Brilliant. -m. The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2. A. (दीधिति) 1 To abate. -2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin; जितश्रानौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. -5 A weight of gold; [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दिद् 4 A. (दीयते, दीव; freq. वैद्वियते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैस्त्रैः समग्रेस्त्वमिव द्युगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13; तर्णोरस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहरारवलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चैव चपला दीप्यते K. 105

-3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. -5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति ते) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate; वृंदावनांतरमदीपयद्गुजालैः (इद्दुः) Git. 7; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप्-णिच् अच्] A lamp, light; चपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्वपि । अंतराद्यैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्दीप्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परदोषोपकुलनः S. B.; सो ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्वित 1. the day of new moon (अन्व). -2. = दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -उत्सवः 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwali* held on the night of new moon in अधिन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किहं lamp-black, soot. -कूपी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वजः 1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -दुष्पः the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern. -4. the tree called *devadāru* q. v. -शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृंखला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक a. (पिपा f.) [दीप्-ण्वल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skillful in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येव निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीपक). -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अवकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्भविस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतात्मनो । तैव क्रियाद्यु बर्हीषु कारकस्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदति वर्या-वर्यानां धर्मैर्बर्वा दीपकं बुधाः । मंदं भाति कलमः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन a. [दीप्-णिच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Māl. 9. 46. -न 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.

-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed (यवानी). -च A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch ; R. 4. 75; 9. 70. -2 (at the end of comp.) Illustrated, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपित् *a.* Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप्-क] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). -सः 1 A lion. -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. -स Gold. -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अश्वः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). -अग्निः 1 blazing fire. -2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1. the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः, वर्णः, शक्तिः epithets of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा a vixen ; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -पिंगलः a lion. -मूर्तिः Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. -2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness ; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कति see under कति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The dash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिम् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -यं White cumin seed.

दीप्य *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, respondent ; U. 6. 18. -यः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (Compar. द्वादीसम्, Superl. द्वादिष्ट) 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far ; दीर्घांशं शरदिदुकांति चतुर्न M. 2. 3 ; दीर्घान् कदाक्षान् Me. 35 ; दीर्घापांशं &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious ; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108 ; V. 3. 4 ; S. 4. 16. -3 Deep (as a sigh) ; Amaru, 11 ;

दीर्घवृष्णं च निश्चय. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the य in ' काम. -5 Lofty, high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded ; U. 3. 46. -र्घः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. -र्षा A long lake or oblong tank. -र्षे *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अश्वगः 1. a messenger, an express. -2. a camel. -अहन *m.* summer (ग्राम). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-lived. -आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-lived. (-*m.*) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Mārkaṇḍeya. -आयुधः 1. a spear. -2. any long weapon. -3. a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कणा white cumin. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंधरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -काष्ठे a beam. -केशः a bear. -काशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle. -गति, -ग्रीवः, -घाटिका a camel. -हृदः sugar-cane. -जंघः 1. camel. 2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Abalyā ; R. 11. 32. -तक्षः, -तृः the palu tree. -तुंडी musk-rat. -दंडः 1 the palm tree. -2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन *a.* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted ; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear. -3. an owl. -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death ; R. 12. 81. -पक्षः the fork tailed shrike. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्बन् *m. a.* sugar-cane. -पवनः an elephant. -पादः, -प (पा) इ *m.* a heron. -पादपः 1. the cocco-nut tree -2 the arecannut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -प्रज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. -बाला a kind of deer (चर्मते) of whose tails chowriea are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मुखी the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear -लोहितयष्टिका the red variety of sugar cane. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सङ्घ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रे a long continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice ; R. 1. 80. -सुरतः a dog. -सूत्र, सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating ; दीर्घसूत्री विन्दयति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घाङ्कु 8 U. To lengthen, prolong ; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घाङ्कु 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake ; M. 2. 13. R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्घा See under दृ.

दु 1. 5. P. (दुनोति, दुत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire ; Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress ; उन्नासीनि जलेजाति दुःखं वदयितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99 ; (सुखं) तव विश्रांतकथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow ; वर्णप्रकर्षं सति कणिकारं दुनोति निर्गधतया रम चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained ; देहि सुन्दरि दर्शनं मम मनमथनं दुनोमि Git. 3. -*Pass.* (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c ; नापातः साखि निर्देयो यदि शठस्त्वं इति किं इयसे Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 12, 48 ; R. 1. 70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (दवति) To go, move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated ; see दु and दू.

दुःख 10 U. (दुःखयतिने) To pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुःशानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं खनति खन्-ड, दुःखं अच् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant ; सिंहानां निनदा दुःखः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Rām. -2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony ; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10 ; यद्वेपोपनतं दुःखास्तुखं तदसवचरं V. 3. 21 ; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty ; S. Til. 12 ; Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13 ; Bg. 12. 5 ; Ku. 4. 13 ; Pt. 1. ; R. 19. 49 ; H. 1. 158). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अतः final emascipation. -आति, -अन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्रामः ' the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -द्विज *a.* 1. tough, hard. -2. pained, distressed. -दुष्ट *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. -जात *a.* feeling pain. -दोहा (a cow) difficult to be milked -प्रायः बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाञ्ज *a.* unhappy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable ; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of : कामिकपरनीचतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 ' who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaatelife. -संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhap-

pily. -2. impassable. —सगरः 'the sea of troubles'; worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.).

दुःखित a. [दुःख तारुवत् च] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखिन् a. 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed; दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः कोऽमृतः सेषकादप्यः H. 2. 27.

दुःकुलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयामलसूदुलकलेचरमंडनमधिगतगौरदुःकुलं Git. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुःख, दुःख &c. See under दुःख.

दुःखिः f. A small tortoise.

दुःखक a. Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुःखमः = दुःखम q. v.

दुःखमः A green onion.

दुःखमः A kind of drum; see दुःखमि.

दुःख 1 P. (दोषति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुःखि a. Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुःखित a. Troubled, perplexed.

दुःख a. Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुःखि q. v.).

दुःखुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुःखुमः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

दुःखुमिः m. f. A sort of large kettle-drum; विजयदुःखुमितं पयुष्णैः R. 9. 11. —m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Krishna. -3 A kind of poison. -4. N. of a demon slain by Vāli (When Sng riva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuna.

दुःखुमिका A kind of poisonous insect.

दुःखुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुःखुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुःखुमायितं Drum-sound; U. 6. 2.

दुःखुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुःख ind. (A prefix substituted for दुः before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in

the sense of 'bad, 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुः as first member see दुः a. v.). —Oomp. —अक्ष a. 1. weak-eyed. -2 evil eyed. (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. —अतिक्रम a. 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed', स्वजातिदुरतिक्रम Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Vīshnu. —अत्यय a. 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अवृष्टं ill-luck, misfortune. —अधिग, —अधिगम a. 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. —अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed (-त्तं) improper stay at a place. —अधीत a. badly learnt or read. —अध्यय a. 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. —अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. —अध्वः a bad road. —अंत a. 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरतापतांकाय च Bhāg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहे दुरंता बलवद्विरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; इत्यति युवतिजनेन समं साखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वर्ते) Git. 1. -3. hard to be unaccounted or known. -4. insurmountable. —अंतक a. =दुरंत q. v. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. —अन्वय a. 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —अभिग्रह a. difficult to be caught. —अभिमानी a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम a. incomprehensible. —अवग्रह a. 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. —अवबोध a. unintelligible. —अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. —अवसाय a. difficult to be gained or fulfilled; S. 1. —अवेक्षितं an improper look. —आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. —आक्रंद a. crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. —आक्रम a. 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. —आक्रमणं 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. —आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. —आग्रहा foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved.

-2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आस्त-ता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आसत् a. evil-natured, low, wicked, v. la, base, mean; Pt. 1. 39. (-m.) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आवर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered. irresistible. —आवर्ष a. 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. -2. not to be attacked with impunity. -3. haughty. (-र्षः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आपी a. Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. —आप a. 1. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमीदित्तो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -2. difficult to be approached; Pt. 1. 67. -3. hard to be overcome. —आवाप a. hard to be molested. (-धः) N. of Siva. —आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated; Pt. 1. 38. —आरह a. difficult to be mounted. (-रः) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. —आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-रः) 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the palm tree. -3. the date tree. —आलापः 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. foul or abusive language. —आलोक a. 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. -2. painfully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निद्रावाचरत्सवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. 2. difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. —आशय a. 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद् a. 1. difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (-दुः) an epithet of Siva. —इत a. 1. difficult. -2. sinful. (-त्तं) 1. a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिद्राणां दैर्न्यं दुरितमथ दुरासनहृदां दुर्तं दुरिकुर्वेत् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. -2. a difficulty, danger. -3. a calamity, evil; U. 4. 3. —इतिः f. Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. —इष्टं 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईशणा, —एशणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2. an evil eye. —उक्त a. harshly uttered; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, —उक्तिः f. offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद a. difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर a. unanswerable. —उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed; अनुज्ञितार्थ-

संबंधः प्रबंधो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —बहुह
a. burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह *a.*
 abstruse. —एव *a.* Ved. 1. having evil
 ways. —2. irresistible, unassailable.
 (-वः) *a* wicked person. —अवसू *a*
 Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of
 access, inaccessible, impervious, im-
 passable. —2. unattainable. —3. in-
 comprehensible. (-गः, -नं) 1. a dif-
 ficult or narrow passage through a
 wood or over a stream, mountain &c.,
 a defile, narrow pass. —2. a citadel,
 fortress, castle. —3. rough ground. —4.
 difficulty, adversity, calamity, dis-
 tress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms 3.
 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. (-नः) 1.
 bdellium. —2. the Supreme Being. —3.
 N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgā (thus
 receiving her name from him) °अ-
 ध्वस्तः, °पतिः, °पालः the commandant or
 governor of a castle. °कर्मन् *n* fortifi-
 cation. °कारक *a.* making difficult.
 (-कः) the birch tree. °नी N. of Durgā.
 °तरणी an epithet of Savitri. °नागः
 a defile, gorge. °लंघनं surmounting
 difficulties. (-नः) a camel. °संचरः
 1. a difficult passage as to a fort
 &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. °व्य-
 सनं a defect or weak point in a fort-
 rees. (-र्गः) an epithet of Pār-
 vati, wife of Siva. —गत *a.* 1. un-
 fortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk.
 18. 10. —2. indigent, poor. —3.
 distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-
 luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265.
 —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty,
 want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6.
 40. —2. a difficult situation or path.
 —3. hell. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (-घः)
 1. bad odour, stink. —2. any ill-smell-
 ing substance. —3. an onion. —4. the
 mango tree. (-घं) social salt. —गंधि,
 —गंधिन *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1.
 impassable, inaccessible, impervious;
 कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपरंतदुर्गमे Bh. 1.
 86; Si. 12. 49. —2. unattainable,
 difficult of attainment. —3. hard to
 be understood. —गाढ, —गाय, —गाह
a. difficult to be fathomed or in-
 vestigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.*
 1. difficult to be gained or accom-
 plished. —2. difficult to be conquer-
 ed or subjugated; R. 17. 52. —3.
 hard to be understood. (-हः) a cramp,
 spasm. —घट *a.* 1. difficult. —2 impos-
 sible. —घन *a.* closely packed to-
 gether, very compact. —बोधः 1. a
 harsh cry. —2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1.
 wicked, bad, vile —2. slanderous,
 malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6.
 (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a
 malicious or mischievous man, villain;
 दुर्जनः नियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं
 Chāṇ. 24. 25; शास्त्रेष्टव्यकारेण बोधका-
 रेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. (दुर्जनायते Den. A.
 to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). —जय *a.*

invincible. (-रः) N. of Viāhnu. —जर
a. 1. over youthful. —2. bard (as
 food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be
 enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy,
 wretched. —2. bad tempered, bad, wick-
 ed. —3. false, not genuine. (-तः) 1. a mis-
 fortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं ता-
 वद्दुर्जाते मेव्यंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3;
 दुर्जातबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need
 or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति
a. 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked;
 Amaru. 96. —2. outcast. (-तिः *f.*) mis-
 fortune, ill-condition, —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.*
 difficult to be known, incomprehen-
 sible. (-यः) N. of Siva. —जयः, —जयः,
 —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2 impro-
 priety. —3. injustice. —नामन, —नामन
a. having a bad name. —णीत *a.* 1. ill-be-
 haved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (-तः)
 misconduct. —दम, —दमन, —दस्य *a.* dif-
 ficult to be subdued, untamable, indom-
 itable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen.
 —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.*
 ugly, ill-looking; Māl. 2. 8. —दृशा *a.*
 misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard
 to be tamed or subdued, untamable;
 Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, in-
 solvent; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेषा-
 यंतते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1. a calf. —2.
 a strife, quarrel. —3. N. of Siva.
 —दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (-नं) 1. a bad
 day in general. —2. a rainy or cloudy
 day, stormy or rainy weather; उक्त-
 मत्स्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43;
 Mv. 4. 57. —3. a shower (of any-
 thing); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5.
 5. —4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते
 Den. A. to become cloudy). —दिवसः
 a dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दु-
 रूढः an unbeliever. —दृश *a.* disagree-
 able to the sight, disgusting. —दृष्ट
a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decid-
 ed. —दैवं ill-luck, misfortune. —द्युत
 an unfair game. —दुमः onion. —धर *a.*
 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped.
 —2. difficult to be borne or suffered;
 दुर्धरेण मद्नेन सायते Ghat. 11, Ms. 7.
 28. —3. difficult to be accomplished.
 (-रः) quicksilver. —धर्म *a.* 1. in-
 violable, unassailable. —2. inacces-
 sible; H. Pr. 5. —3. fearful, dread-
 ful. —4. naughty. —धी *a.* stupid,
 silly. —नामकं piles. —नामन *m.* *f.*
 a cockle. (-नः) piles. —निग्रह *a.*
 irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं
 चले Bg. 6. 35. —निमित्त *a.* carelessly
 put or placed on the ground; पदे
 पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलेः R. 7. 10. —नि-
 मित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. —2. a
 bad pretext. —निवार, —निवार्य *a.*
 difficult to be checked or warded
 off, irreatiable, invincible. —नीतं 1.
 misconduct, bad policy, demerit,
 misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39.
 —2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-admini-
 stration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल *a.* 1.

weak, feeble. —2. enfeebled, spirit-
 less; U. 1. 24. —3. thin, lean,
 emaciated; U. 3. —4. small, scanty,
 little; R. 5. 12. —बाल *a.* 1. bald-
 headed. —2. void of prepuce. —3. hav-
 ing crooked hair. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly,
 foolish, stupid. —2. perverse, evil-
 minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. —बोध
a. unintelligible, unfathomable, in-
 scrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमवधिक्लृवाः क
 भूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6.
 —भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky;
 Pt. 1. 415. —2. not possessed of
 good features, ill-looking. —भगा 1.
 a wife disliked by her husband.
 —2. an ill tempered woman a shrew.
 —भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome.
 भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky.
 (-र्यं) ill-luck. —भावन 1. an evil
 thought. —2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षं
 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth,
 famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H.
 1. 73; Pt. 2. —2. want in general.
 —भिव्, —भेद, —भेद्य *a.* firm. —भूर्यः
 a bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad bro-
 ther. —मति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, fool-
 ish, igno ant. —2. wicked, evil-
 minded; Ms. 11. 30. —मद *a.* drunk-
 en, ferocious, maddened, infatuat-
 ed. —मनस *a.* troubled in mind,
 discouraged, dispirited, sad, melan-
 choly. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be
 troubled in mind, be sad, meditate
 sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, be-
 come vexed or fretted; Māl. 3].
 —मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man.
 —मंत्र, —मंत्रितं, —मंत्रणा evil advice,
 bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं
 a hard or difficult death. —मरणं
 violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष
a. 1. unbearable. —2. obstinate,
 hostile. —मरणः N. of Viāhnu.
 —मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. —म-
 ल्लिका, —मल्ली a minor drama, comedy,
 farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad
 friend. —2. an enemy. —मुख *a.* 1.
 having a bad face, hideous, ugly;
 Bh. 1. 90. —2. foul-mouthed, abus-
 ive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. (-खः)
 1. a horse. —2. N. of Siva. —मूल्य
a. highly priced, dear. —मेघस् *a.*
 silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull;
 Pt. 1. (-मः) a dunce, dull-headed
 man, llockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याक-
 र्त्तमिति दुर्मेवसोऽयलं Si. 2. 26. —यशस्
n. ill-repute, dishonour. —योनः 1.
 a bad or clumsy contrivance. —2. a
 bad combination. —योध, —योधन *a.*
 invincible, unconquerable. (-नः)
 the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhri-
 tarāshtra and Gāndhāri. [From his
 early years he conceived a deep
 hatred for his cousins the Pāṇḍavas,
 but particularly Bhīma, and made
 every effort he could to compass
 their destruction. When his father
 proposed to make Yudhishtira heir

apparent, Duryodhan did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pāṇḍavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pāṇḍavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha and Yudhishtira performed the Rajasuya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pāṇḍavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishtira was particularly fond.). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishtira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate, Yudhishtira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharati war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.]—*दोनि* *a.* of a low birth.—*दुश्च* *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible.—*दुश्च* *a.* difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61.—*दुश्च* *a.* difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; शुद्धांतर्लभं S. 1. 16.—*दुश्च* *a.* beat, excellent, eminent.—*दुश्च* *a.* dear, beloved.—*दुश्च* *a.* costly.—*दुश्च* *a.* 1. spoiled by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मर्दकदुल्लिखित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8. Māl. 9.—*दुश्च* (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्लोलितार्याम् S. 7. (—*दुश्च*) waywardness, rudeness.—*दुश्च* *a.* forged document.—*दुश्च* *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable.—*दुश्च* *a.* 2. not to be talked about.—*दुश्च* *a.* 3. speaking improperly, abusing. (—*दुश्च*) abuse,

censure, foul language.—*दुश्च* *n.* abuse, censure.—*दुश्च* *a.* bad-coloured. (—*दुश्च*) 1. silver.—*दुश्च* *a.* 2. a kind of leprosy.—*दुश्च* *a.* difficult to be resided in.—*दुश्च* *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94.—*दुश्च* *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11.—*दुश्च* *a.* speaking ill. (—*दुश्च*) 1. evil words, abuse.—*दुश्च* *a.* 2. inelegant language or speech.—*दुश्च* *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered.—*दुश्च* *a.* 2. abusive, scurrilous.—*दुश्च* *a.* 3. harsh, cruel (as words). (—*दुश्च*) 1. censure, abuse.—*दुश्च* *a.* 2. scandal, ill-repute.—*दुश्च* *a.* 3. slander, defamation, calumny.—*दुश्च* *a.* 4. irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21.—*दुश्च* *a.* 5. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86.—*दुश्च* *a.* 6. a chimera.—*दुश्च* *a.* 7. ill-dressed.—*दुश्च* *a.* 8. naked. (—*दुश्च*) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial).—*दुश्च* *a.* 9. a heavy burden.—*दुश्च* *a.* 10. difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable.—*दुश्च* *a.* 11. inconceivable inscrutable.—*दुश्च* *a.* 12. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly.—*दुश्च* *a.* 13. wholly ignorant.—*दुश्च* *a.* 14. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; व्यासस्य महदुद्विगम्य Ve. 3; ज्ञानलघुदुर्विद्यं ब्रह्मणि नरं नरं जयति Bh. 2. 3.—*दुश्च* *a.* 15. uneducated.—*दुश्च* *a.* 16. mean, base, low.—*दुश्च* *a.* 17. wicked, vile.—*दुश्च* *a.* 18. poor, indigent; विद्वान्ते रुचिर्गर्भदुश्चिं N. 2. 23.—*दुश्च* *a.* 19. stupid, foolish, silly.—*दुश्च* *a.* 20. misconduct, imprudence.—*दुश्च* *a.* 21. badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous.—*दुश्च* *a.* 22. stubborn, obstinate. (—*दुश्च*) 1. a restive or untrained horse.—*दुश्च* *a.* 2. a wayward person, reprobate.—*दुश्च* *a.* 3. producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—*दुश्च*) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7.—*दुश्च* *a.* 4. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth.—*दुश्च* *a.* 5. inconceivable.—*दुश्च* *a.* 6. a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness.—*दुश्च* *a.* 7. a bad or evil turn of fate; U. 1.—*दुश्च* *a.* 8. ill-natured, malignant (—*दुश्च*) N. of Siva.—*दुश्च* *a.* 9. unbearable, intolerable, irritable. (—*दुश्च*) N. of Siva.—*दुश्च* *a.* 10. vile, wicked, ill behaved.—*दुश्च* *a.* 11. roguish. (—*दुश्च*) 1. misconduct, ill-behaviour.—*दुश्च* *f.* 1. misconduct.—*दुश्च* *f.* 2. misery, want, distress.—*दुश्च* *f.* 3. fraud.—*दुश्च* *f.* 4. insufficient rain, drought.—*दुश्च* *a.* 5. difficult to be known or ascertained.—*दुश्च* *a.* 6. a fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3.—*दुश्च* *a.* 7. a wrong

judgment in law.—*दुश्च* *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient.—*दुश्च* *a.* 8. a badly offered sacrifice.—*दुश्च* *a.* 9. wicked hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—*दुश्च*) an enemy.—*दुश्च* *a.* 10. evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked.—*दुश्च* *a.* 11. having defective organs of sense.

दुश्च *a.* 1. A gamester.—*दुश्च* *a.* 2. A dice-box.—*दुश्च* *a.* 3. A stake.—*दुश्च* *a.* 4. Gambling, playing at dice; *दुश्च* *a.* 5. *दुश्च* *a.* 6. *दुश्च* *a.* 7. *दुश्च* *a.* 8. *दुश्च* *a.* 9. *दुश्च* *a.* 10. *दुश्च* *a.* 11. *दुश्च* *a.* 12. *दुश्च* *a.* 13. *दुश्च* *a.* 14. *दुश्च* *a.* 15. *दुश्च* *a.* 16. *दुश्च* *a.* 17. *दुश्च* *a.* 18. *दुश्च* *a.* 19. *दुश्च* *a.* 20. *दुश्च* *a.* 21. *दुश्च* *a.* 22. *दुश्च* *a.* 23. *दुश्च* *a.* 24. *दुश्च* *a.* 25. *दुश्च* *a.* 26. *दुश्च* *a.* 27. *दुश्च* *a.* 28. *दुश्च* *a.* 29. *दुश्च* *a.* 30. *दुश्च* *a.* 31. *दुश्च* *a.* 32. *दुश्च* *a.* 33. *दुश्च* *a.* 34. *दुश्च* *a.* 35. *दुश्च* *a.* 36. *दुश्च* *a.* 37. *दुश्च* *a.* 38. *दुश्च* *a.* 39. *दुश्च* *a.* 40. *दुश्च* *a.* 41. *दुश्च* *a.* 42. *दुश्च* *a.* 43. *दुश्च* *a.* 44. *दुश्च* *a.* 45. *दुश्च* *a.* 46. *दुश्च* *a.* 47. *दुश्च* *a.* 48. *दुश्च* *a.* 49. *दुश्च* *a.* 50. *दुश्च* *a.* 51. *दुश्च* *a.* 52. *दुश्च* *a.* 53. *दुश्च* *a.* 54. *दुश्च* *a.* 55. *दुश्च* *a.* 56. *दुश्च* *a.* 57. *दुश्च* *a.* 58. *दुश्च* *a.* 59. *दुश्च* *a.* 60. *दुश्च* *a.* 61. *दुश्च* 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tainted, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टद्वयः -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. -दृ 1 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. -दृ 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -आशय a. evil-minded, wicked. -भजः a vicious elephant. -चारिन् a. wicked, sinful. -चेतस्, -धी, -दुद्धि a. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -दुषा a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. -द्रण 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः f. Corruption, depravity.
दुष a. (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; e. g. पंक्तिदुष.
दुषक a. (विकारि) [दुष्-णिच्-ण्वत्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दुषण a. [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दुष् -2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, countering. -ण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नोलकोप्यबलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणे Bh. 2. 93; हाहा शिक् परमुद्दवासदुषण U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -णः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvaṇa, slain by Rāma. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -आवह a. involving (one) in blame.

दुषणीय a. Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c.; see दुष.

दुषयिन् m. A corrupter, violator.
दुष्टिः -बी f. The rheum of the eyes.
दुष्टिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दुषित a. [दुष्-णिच्-क्] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (a) Hurt, injured. (b) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (c) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -ता A girl who has been violated. -तं A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दुषीका—दुषि प. व.
दुष्य a. [दुष् कर्मणि ष्य] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -उयं 1 Matter, pun. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -व्या Leather girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष् भावं कर्णे वा षञ्] 1 (a) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; पञ्च नेव यदा करीरचितपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bb. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र क्लृपतिदोषं ग्रहोप्यति S. 3. 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (b) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; आयामदोषासुत मंस्यजामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality: as in-आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शिरसि Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अदाता वज्रदोषेण कर्मदोषाहिरिता Chāp. 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (i. e. अव्यति, अतिय्याति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. -12 Evening, dusk; of. दोषा. -Comp. -आकर a. faulty. -आरोप charge, accusation. -एकदृश a. fault-finding, censorious; picking holes. -कर, कारिन्, -कृत a. causing evil, hurtful. -ग्रस्त a. 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. -ग्रहिन् a. 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. -त्रयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -दृष्टि a. censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाक् a. faulty, guilty, wrong. -भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.
दोषण A charge, an accusation.
दोषल a. Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.
दोषिक a. (की f.) Faulty, defective, bad. -का Sickness, disease.
दोषिन् a. (जी f.) [दुष्-णिजि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्पु ind. 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यंतः N. of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gāndharva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Mahābhārata. The story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā."]

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (N. B. The स् of दुस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants; (see दुर्), to a Visarga before sibilants, to श् before व् and र् and to ब् before क् and प्). -Comp. -कर a. 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; बहु सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1; Ms. 7. 55. (-र्) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. -कर्मन् n. 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. -कालः 1. bad times; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Siva. -कुलं a bad or low family; (आवृत्त) क्षीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीय a. low-born. -कृत m. a wicked person. -कृतिः f. a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. -क्रम a. ill-arranged, unmethodical, unay. stematic. -क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. -चर a. 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous

difficult ; R. 8. 79 ; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly, (-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-m.) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -चेष्टितं misconduct, error. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यवतः an epithet of Siva. -छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed ; R. 1. 2 ; Ms. 4. 242 ; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept ; Pt. 1. 67. (-हः) a bad wife. -पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. -पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस्र *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. -प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. -प्रथर्व, -प्रथुष्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष ; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible. -प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report ; R. 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure ; M. 5. 10 ; R. 3. 58. प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get ; R. 1. 48 ; Bg. 6. 36. -प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. -ज्ञस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -शक्तः, -शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. -शकुन्ति a bad omen. -शाला *N.* of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (नः) *N.* of one of the 101 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana, dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing ; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame

and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhama encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. -शलि (दुःशलि) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. -श्रुगो a disloyal wife. -संचार *a.* difficult to be passed ; Pt. 1. 173. -षम (दुःषम or दुष्षम), -सम (दुःसम or दुष्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. -2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. -षम, -सम *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सत्त्वं an evil being. -संधान, संधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. -2. difficult to be cured -3. difficult to be conquered. -सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep). -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थ *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. -सृष्टं (दुःसृष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, ल् and वृ. -स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember ; U. 6. 34. -स्वम a bad dream.

दुह 1. 2 U. (दोग्धि, दुग्धे, दुग्धे, दुग्धे, अधुसन्त or अदुग्ध, दोग्धते, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); आस्वंति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहूर्धरेर्षीं Ku. 1. 2 ; यः पयो दोग्धि पावाणं स रामाञ्जलिमागुयात् Bk. 8. 12 ; पयो घटोर्धनोरपि गा दुहंति 12. 73 ; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणाद्दुहसिवासानं शोकं चित्तमवाचयत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of ; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सखाय मयवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object) ; कामान्दुग्धे विप्रकषत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. -Caus. (दोग्धते-ते) To cause to milk ; -Desid. (दुग्धसति ते) To wish to milk. राजन् दुधुक्षानि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. -11. 1 P. (दोहित) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह-क] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full. -र्यं 1 Milk.

-2 The milky juice of plants. -3 Milking. -Comp. -अग्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -वा a milch cow. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -केन cream. -बंध, -बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. -बीजा rice mixed with milk. -समुद्रः, -अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. -वा A milch-cow.

दोग्ध *m.* [दुह-दुच्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman ; मेरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदुक्ते Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A paperyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्धो 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. -घः Milking.

दोहः [दुह भावे वच्] 1 Milking ; आश्रयं गवां दोहाग्रावेन Sk. ; Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 28 ; 17. 19. -2 Milk. -3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. -अपनयः, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह भावे ल्युट् वा] 1 Milking. -2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). -नं 1 Milking. -2 A milk-pail. -नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह कर्मणि प्यत्] To be milked, milkable. -ह्यं Milk. -ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह दह वा वृच्] A daughter. -Comp. -पतिः a son-in-law (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूये, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry ; न दूये सात्वतीस्तुर्नमहामपराधयति Si. 2. 11 ; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुतातमसमशरञ्चरदूनं Git. 8. ' afflicted or distressed &c. ' (see दु pass.). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, -दूतकः [cf. Uq. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador ; Châp. 106. -Comp. -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go between, procuress. -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened ; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18 ; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.

दूर See under दृ.

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूर्यम् *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long ; किं दूरं व्यसयि-
नां Chān. 73 ; न योजनशते दूरं वाहामान-
स्य तुषणया H. 1. 146, 49. —रं Dis-
tance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of
the oblique cases of दूर are used ad-
verbially as follows :—(a) दूरं 1 To
a distance, far way, far or distant
from (with abl. or gen.) ; ग्रामात् or
ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. -2 High above. -3
Deeply, far below. -4 Highly, in a
high degree, very much ; नेत्रे दूरमनं-
जने S. D. -5 Entirely, completely ;
निमग्नं दूरमभासि Ki. 10. 29 ; दूरमुद्ध-
तपापः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 Far, from
a distant place, from afar ; खलः का-
पट्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विमुञ्जते Bv. 1. 78.
-2 by far, in a high degree ; दूरेण ह्य-
चरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49 ; R.
10. 30. v. 1. (c) दूरात् 1 From a dis-
tance, from afar ; प्रसालनाद्धि पंकस्य
दूरात्स्पर्शनं वरं ; दूरादागतः 'come from
afar' (regarded as comp.) ; नदीय-
मनितो.....दूरात्स्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1.
81 ; R. 1. 61. -2 In a remote degree.
-3 From a remote period. (d) दूरे
far, far away, in a distant place ; न
मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात्
S. 1. 9 ; भोः अद्विच शिरसि भयमतिदूरे
तत्पतीकारः Mu. 1 ; Bh. 3. 88] (इति-
क्व means 1 To remove to a distance,
remove, take away ; आश्रमे इरीकृतश्र-
मे Dk. 5 ; Bv. 1. 122. -2 To deprive
(one) of, separate ; Mk. 9. 4. -3 To
prevent, ward off. -4 To surpass, excel,
distance ; S. 1. 17 ; so इरीष्ट to
be away or removed, be separated
from, be at a distance ; इरीष्टे मयि
सहचरे चक्रवाकामिवैकां Me. 83.)—*Comp.*
—अंतरित *a.* separated by a long dis-
tance. —आयातः shooting from afar.
—आहाव *a.* jumping or leaping far.
—आरूढः 1. mounted high. -2. far ad-
vanced, intense, vehement ; दूरारूढः
खलु प्रणयोऽसदनः V. 4. —ईरितेक्षण *a.*
squint-eyed. —गत *a.* 1. far removed,
distant. -2. gone far, far advanced,
grown intense ; दूरगतमन्माश्रमेयं काल-
हरणस्य S. 3. —ग्रहणं the supernatural
faculty of seeing objects though
situated at a distance. —दर्शन, -दृश
a. far seeing. (-नः). —*m.* 1. a
vulture. -2. a learned man, a Pandit.
(-न) prudence, foresight. —दृशि-
न् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, pru-
dent. (-*m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a
learned man. -3. a seer, prophet,
sage. —दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. -2.
prudence, foresight. —पारः 1. a long
fall. -2. a long flight. -3. falling
from a great height. —पात्र *a.* hav-
ing a wide channel, or bed (as a
river). —पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a

river). -2. difficult to be crossed. (-रः)
a broad river. (-रा) an epithet of
the Ganges. —बन्धु *a.* banished from
wife and kinsmen ; Me. 6. —भाज् *a.*
distant, remote. —भिक्ष *a.* wounded
deeply. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in the dis-
tance, far removed, remote, distant.
—वस्त्रक *a.* naked. —वासिन् *a.* out-
landish. —विलिन् *a.* hanging far
down. —वेधिन् *a.* piercing from afar.
—संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, re-
mote, far away ; कंठाश्लेषणायिनि जने
किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. —स्य, -स्थित *a.*
remote, far off.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a
distance ; तद्वाज्यं दूरतस्त्यजेत् Pt. 5.
69 ; वहति च परीतार्ण दीपं विमुञ्चति दूरतः
Git. 2. -2 Far away, to a distance ;
Pt. 1. 9.

दूरत्व *a.* Being far, come from
afar.

दूर्यं Faeces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (con-
sidered as a sacred article of wor-
ship and offered to deities &c.).
—*Comp.* —अंकुरः a soft blade of Dū-
rva grass ; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, डूलि The Indigo plant.

दूर्यं A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under
दूष्.

दृ I. 6 A. (द्रियते, इत ; *desid.* दिदि-
षते) (rarely used by itself, usually
found in combination with अर्) 1 To
respect, honour, worship, reverence ;
द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7 ; Mv. 7.
3 ; Bk. 6. 55. -2 To care for, mind ;
usually with न. -3 To apply or de-
vote oneself closely to, have regard
for ; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5.
-4 To desire. -II. 5 P. (दृणोति) To
hurt, kill.

दृत् *a.* Respected, honoured. —त्त
Cumin.

दूर्यं Respect.

दृढ I. 1 P. (दंहति, दंहित) 1 To
make firm, strengthen. -2 To make
fast, fasten. -3 To fortify. -II. 1 A.
(दंहति) 1 To be firm. -2 To grow or
increase.

दृंहणं Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृढित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strength-
ened. -2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [दंह्-क् नि० नलोपः] 1 Fixed,
firm, strong, unswerving, untiring ;
Bg. 15. 3 ; II. 3. 65 ; R. 13. 78. -2
Solid, massive. -3 Confirmed, esta-
blished. -4 Steady, persevering ; Bg.
7. 28. -5 Firmly fastened, shut fast.
-6 Compact. -7 Tight, close, dense.
-8 Strong, intense, great, excessive,

mighty, severe, powerful ; तस्याः करि-
ष्यामि दृढाङ्गुतां Ku 3. 8 ; R. 11. 46.
-9 Tough. -10 Difficult to be drawn
or bent (as a bow). -11 Durable.
-12 Reliable. -13 Certain, sure. -14
Hard-hearted, cruel ; U. 4. -15 Se-
cure. -16 (In Math.) Reduced to
the smallest number by a common
divisor. -दंढ 1 Iron. -2 A stronghold,
fortress. -3 Excess, abundance, high
degree. -4 Anything fixed or firm or
solid. —दंढ *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. -2
Very much, excessively, vehemently.
-3 Thoroughly ;—*Comp.* —अंग *a.*
strong-limbed, stout. (-न) a dia-
mond. —आयुधः an epithet of Siva.
—इषुधि *a.* having a strong quiver.
—कांडः, —ग्रंथिः, —पत्रः a bamboo. —का-
रिन् *a.* resolute. —गात्रिका granulated
sugar. —ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly,
pursuing an object with untiring
energy, resolute. —दंशकः a shark.
—द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secu-
red. —धनः an epithet of Buddha.
—धन्वन्, —धन्विन् *m.* a good archer.
—निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, reso-
lute, firm. -2. confirmed. —नीरः,
—फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —पाद् *a.* re-
solute. (-द्) an epithet of Brahmā.
—प्रतिज्ञ *a.* firm to a promise, true to
one's word, faithful to an agreement.
—प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled con-
viction. —प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree.
—प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard. -2. hit-
ting firmly, shooting surely. —भक्ति
a. faithful, devoted. —मत्ति *a.* re-
solute, strong-willed, firm. —मुष्टि
a. close-fisted, miserly, niggardly.
(—धिः) a sword. —मूलः, —वृक्षः
the cocoa-nut tree. —लोमन् *m.* a
wild hog. —वैरिन् *m.* a relentless
foe, an inveterate enemy. —व्रत *a.*
1. firm in religious austerities. -2.
firm, faithful. -3. persevering, persist-
ent. —संघि *a.* 1. firmly united,
closely joined. -2. close, compact. -3.
thick set. —सौहृद् *a.* firm in friend-
ship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, con-
firm, strengthen ; cf. दृढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong.
-2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, -कारः Confirmation, cor-
roboration.

दृतिः *m. f.* [दृ भिदाणे तिक्त्त्वं श्वश्र]
1 A leathern bag for holding water
&c. ; Ma. 2. 99 ; Y. 3. 268. -2 A fish.
-3 A skin, hide. -4 A pair of bellows.
-5 Ved. A cloud. -6 A bull's dewlap.
—*Comp.* —हरिः a dog. —हारः a water-
carrier.

दृष्टं Ved. An obstruction to the
egress or door of a cow-pen.

range of sight. —जलं tears. —क्षेपः, —ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. —तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). —पथः the range of sight. —पातः a look, glance. —प्रिया beauty, splendour. —भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —लवणं vertical parallax. —विषः a snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. —शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. —श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृशा The eye. —Comp. —आकाशं a lotus. —उपमा a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश-आञ्च-क्विप्] 1 A spiritual teacher. —2 A Brāhmaṇa. —3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —नं Light, brightness.

दृशीः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. —2 A Śāstra. —3 Light. —शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि वा० ईकक्] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. —2 Beautiful, —का, —कं Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pol. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible. —2 To be looked at. —3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —इय A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृशन् *a.* (री *f.*) [दृश् क्विप्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. —2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतपाददृशवा R. 5. 24; विद्यानं पाददृशवनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. —2 Visible, observable. —3 Regarded, considered. —4 Occurring, found. —5 Appearing, manifested. —6 Known, learned, understood. —7 Determined, decided, fixed. —8 Valid. —9 Allotted. —10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. —11 Treated of. See दृश. —दृ 1 Perception, observation. —2 Danger from dacoits. —Comp. —अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. —2. scarcely or hardly seen. —अंतः, —ते 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णेश्वदेव्याकांती दृष्टतोऽत्र महार्णवः Si. 2. 31. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिबन्धनम्; see K. P. 10 and R. G. ad. loc.). —3. a Śāstra or science. —4. death; (of. दिष्ट). —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. —2. practical. —3. having a clear idea about anything. —कष्ट, —दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hard-

ships. —कूटं a riddle, an enigma. —दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, considered to be faulty; S. 2. —2. vicious. —3. exposed, detected. —वृष्ट *a.* running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. —2. convinced. —रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —इतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. —2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. —2 Seeing with the mental eye. —3 Knowing, knowledge. —4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगं दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तुणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28; S. 4. 2; देव दृष्टिपसादं कुरु H. 1. —5 A look, glance. —6 View, notion; शुद्धदृष्टिरेवा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. —7 Consideration, regard. —8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —9 (In aetrol.) Aspect of the stars —10 Light (वकाश). —Comp. —कृत् *n.*, —कृते a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —क्षेपः a glance, look. —गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (—रः) the range of eight. —पातः 1. a look, glance; मां गे युगप्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 65. —2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकणैर्विदित-दृष्टिपातः Ku. 3. 31. (Malli. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रभा). —पथः the range of sight. —पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —बन्धुः a fire-fly. —विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. —विश्रमः an amorous glance, a coquetish look; S. 1. 23. —विषा a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. —2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone; see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [दृ-अदि घृ-ह्रस्वश्च; of. Uṣ. 1. 128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general, Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. —2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —Comp. —उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृषदिमा-वकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृषद्गत् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

दृहः-दृंह 1 P. (दृशति, दृंहति) 1 To be fixed or firm. —2 To grow, increase. —3 To prosper. —4 To fasten.

दृ I. 4, 9 P. (दृशति, दृति, दीर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. —2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —Pass. (दीर्णते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेव प्रलपतां वा सहस्रधा न दीर्णमनया जिह्वया V. 3. —2 To separate. —3 To be afraid, to fear. —Caus. (दृह-रयति-ते) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. —2 To disperse, scatter. —II. 1 P. (दृति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दृणी *p. p.* [दृ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. —2 Frightened, afraid. —की 1 Cutting, a rent. —2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दृते, दात, desid. विहसते) 1 To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. —2 To lament. —3 To shine. —4 To throw, cast. —WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*) [दिव-आञ्च] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —2 Shining; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1. —3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. —2 (a) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न वर्षति. (b) A cloud. —3 A divine man, Brāhmaṇa. —4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. —5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmaṇas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. —6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king, ('My lord', 'Your majesty'); तत्रश्च देव Vo. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. —7 Quicksilver. —8 The Supreme Spirit. —9 A fool. —10 A child. —11 A man following any particular business. —12 A lover. —13 Emulation. —14 Sport, play. —व An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus*; Gr. *deos*]. —Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, —रं a temple. —अंमता a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अतिदेवः, —अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. —2. an epithet of (1) Siva. (2) Buddha. (3) Vishṇu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, —अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंघ्र *n.*, —अंघ्र 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. —2. food that has been first offered to an

idol; see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. therein. —अभीष्ट *a.* 1. liked by or dear to gods. —2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. (—ए) piper-betel. —अरण्य the garden of gods, the Nandana garden; R. 10. 80. —अरि: a domo. —अर्चनं, -न the worship of gods. —आवस्यथ: *s.* temple. —अश्व: an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवन्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीड: 'the garden of the gods,' Nandana garden. —आजीवन् —आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon an idol. —2. a low Brāhmaṇa subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy, sacred. —2. of a divine nature. (—*m.*) 1. the divine soul. —2. the holy fig tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon. —2. rainbow. —आयुषं the life-time of a god. —आलय: 1. heaven. —2. a temple. —आवास: 1. heaven. —2. the holy fig-tree (अवस्य). —3. a temple. —4. the Sumeru mountain. —आहार: nectar, ambrosia. —इक्ष *a.* (nom. sing. देवेद्-इ) worshipping the gods. —इज्य: an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —ईन्द्र: 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods. (—ष्ट:) bdellium. (—ष्ट) the wild lime-tree. —ईश: an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4) Brahman. (—शी) N. of Durgā; also of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —ईश्वर: N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra. —उद्यानं 1. divine garden. —2. the Nandana garden. —3. a garden near a temple. —ऋषि: (देवर्षि:) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्). —2. an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं 1. a religious act or rite. —2. the worship of gods. —काण्डं the Devadāru tree. —कुण्डं a temple. —कुण्डं a natural spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. —2. a race of gods. —3. a group of gods. —कुल्य the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमं cloves. —खातं, —खातकं 1. a natural hollow among mountains —2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. —3. a pond near a temple. —विलेखं a cavern, chasm. —गण: a class of gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*, *q. v.* —गंधर्व: an epithet of Nārada. (—र्वं) a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायन् a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरि: N. of a mountain; Ms. 42. —गुरु: 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods). —2. of Brihaspati (the pre-

ceptor of gods) —गुह्य an epithet of Sarasvatī or of a place situated on it. —गुह्यं 1. a secret only known by gods. —2. death. —गृहं 1. a temple. —2. the place of a king. —3. a planetary sphere. —वर्चं the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ (*du.*) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —छन्द: a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. जन: the gods collectively. —जातं a class of gods. —जामि: *f.* a sister of the gods. —तरु: 1. the holy fig-tree. —2. one of the trees of paradise, (*i. e.* मंदार, परिजात, संतान, कल्प, and हरिचंद्रवृक्ष). —3. the tree in a village (वैद्यवृक्ष) where the villagers usually meet. —ताड: 1. fire. —2. an epithet of Rāhu. —तात: 1. a sacrifice. —2. N. of Kasyapa. —ताति: 1. a god. —2. divine service. —तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. —2. the tip of the fingers sacred to gods. —दत्त *a.* 1. god-given, granted by the gods. —2. given to the gods (*as a village, &c.*). (—त्त:) 1. N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. —2. a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदत्त: पचति, पीने देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c. —3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning; देवदत्तो विज्ञंभणे. °अग्रज: N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting the gods. (—न:) N. of Nārada. —दारु *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दास: a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple. —2. a contester (employed as a dancer in a temple). —3. the wild citron tree. —दीप: the eye. —दुंदुभि: 1. a divine drum. —2. the holy basil with red flowers. —3. an epithet of Indra. —दूत: a divine envoy or messenger, an angel. —देव: 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2. of Siva; Ku. 1. 52. —3. of Vishnu. —द्वेषी a procession with idols. —धर्म: a religious duty or office. —धानी the city of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. —2. any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —नंदिन् *m.* N. of the door keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —नाथ: Siva. —निकाय: 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निन्दक: a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, athe. st. —निर्मित *a.* 'god created', natural. —पति: an epithet of Indra. —पाद: 'the royal feet or presence', an honorific term for a king; देवपादा: प्रमाणम्. —पथ: 1. 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. —2. the milky way. —पशु: any animal consecrated to a deity. —पाशं an epithet of Agni. —पुर, —पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amara-

vati, the city of Indra. —पूज्य: an epithet of Brihaspati. —पतिकृति: *f.*, —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रश्न: 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रिय: 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानांप्रिय: an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat. —2. a fool, idiot like a brute boast, as in तेषामप्ययज्ञा देवानांप्रिय: K. P. —3. an ascetic (who renounces the world). —चलि: an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* 1. a Brāhmaṇa who lives on the proceeds of a temple. —2. a venerable Brāhmaṇa. —भवनं 1. the heaven. —2. a temple. —3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.* a god. (—*f.*) heaven. —भूमि: *f.* heaven. —भृति: *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead. —भृन् *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishnu. —2. of Indra. —भोज्यं nectar. —मणि: 1. the jewel of Vishnu called कैरुतम्. —2. the sun. —3. a curl of hair on horse's neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother of gods. —मातृक *a.* 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्यंबु-दृष्ट्यंबुसंपन्नव्रीहियालित: । स्यान्नदीमातृ-को देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमं ॥ Ak.; cf also चितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृका: (*i. e.* नदीमातृ-का:) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चक्रासते Ki. 1. 17. —माषक: the jewel of Vishnu, called कैरुतम्. —मास: the eighth month of pregnancy. —मुनि: a divine sage. —यज्ञं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —यज्ञि *a.* making oblations to gods. —यज्ञ: a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods; (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also). —यज्यं-यज्य *a.* sacrific. e. —यात्रा 'an idol-pro-cession,' any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, —रथ: a celestial car. —युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world; also called कृतयुग. —2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men. —यौनि: 1. a superhuman being, a demigod. —2. a being of divine origin. —3. fuel used in kindling fire; (*f.* also). —योगा an *apsaras*. —रह-स्यं a divine mystery. —राज, —राज: 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. a king. —3. N. of Buddha. —लता the Navamal-likā or double jasmine plant. —लिङ्गं the image or statue of a deity. —लोक: heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. —वर्धकि:, —शिल्पिन् *m.* Visva- karman, the architect of gods. —वापी

'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वचनः an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. —2. the science of Nirukta or etymology —विभागः the northern hemisphere. —विश्व f., —विज्ञा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandāra tree. —व्यचस्र a. Ved. occupied by the gods. —व्रतं 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. —2. the favourite food of the gods. (-तः) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. —2. Kārttikeya. —रात्रुः a demon. —सुनी an epithet of Sarama, the bitch of the gods. —शेखरः the damanaka tree. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods —श्रीः m. a sacrifice. (f.) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. —2. Nārada. —3. a sacred treatise —4. a god in general. —संघ a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (सुयम्). —2. a council of a king; council-chamber. —3 a gambling-house. —सभ्यः 1. a gambler. —2. a frequenter of gambling-houses. —3. an attendant on a deity. —4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुविः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods; cf. उदान. —सुष्टा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. —2. N. of the wife of Skanda, स्कन्देन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1; (Malli. —देवसेना=स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife). °पतिः, °पतिः, an epithet of Kārttikeya. —स्वं 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुः बुधाः Ma. 11. 20, 26. °अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हृतिः f. 1. invocation of the gods. —2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svāyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेदनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक a. [दिव्-गुल्] 1 Sporting, playing. —2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. —Comp —नंदनः -पुत्रः, -मातृ m., —सूतः epithet of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य a. Divine, godlike. देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. —2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. —3 The image of a deity. —4 An idol. —5 An organ of sense. —Comp. —अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं

a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity —अत्सन् a. of a divine nature; Ku. 1. 1. —आयननं, -आलयः, वेदमन् n. a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्तानं the ablation of an idol.

देवस्य a. 1 Having as one's deity as in अग्निदेवस्य. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवग्रन्थ a. (द्वीचि f.) Adoring a husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः [दिव्यत्वेन दिव् करणे ल्युट्] A divine. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise. —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha —the daughter of Vrishasavan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she elapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; See Yayati also].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवः A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon

the offerings made to an idol. —2 A virtuous man. —3 N. of Nārada. —4 A husband's brother. —5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol; see the preceding word.

देवाटः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. (°सू to be changed into a god).

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divino, godly. —2 Derived from a god. —3 Virtuosa, pious.

देविन्, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvati. —4 N. of Sāvitrī. —5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); रे-व्यभावेन नामेयं देवीज्ञाद्भक्षमा सती । स्तानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णो वीपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं अर्थं भजस्वेषा K. P. 10. —6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. —Comp. —कोटः the city of Bāna, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देव्यु m. [दिव्-क] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger). —2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

ईश्वं Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिश्-अच्] 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को तु जलावक्षेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like ; कपालः स्कंध, अंस, नितंब &c., without any meaning ; स्कंधवेशे S. 1. 19 ' on the shoulder '). —2 A region, country, province, land, territory; यं देशं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुभतापाजितं H. 1. 171. —3 A department, part, aide, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 An antitute, an ordinance. —5 Range-compass; हृदिदेशः Pt. 2. —Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —काली (m. du.) time and place. (-लं) ind. according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, -जात a. 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट a. 1. seen in a country. —2. cus-

tomary in a place.—भाषा the dialect of a country ; अलोच्य क्षयमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kāvya. 4. 35.—रूपं propriety, fitness.—स्व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिशः कर्तृरि प्वल] 1 A ruler, governor.—2 An instructor, a preceptor.—3 A guide in general.

देशना [दिश-णिच् शुच्] Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. [देशे प्रसितः ट्] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native.—कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु).—2 A traveller.—3 A guide.—4 One familiar with places.

देशित a. 1 Told, directed, ordered.—2 Advised, instructed.—3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect ; See Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. [देशे भवः-ठ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial.—2 Native, local.—3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.) ; as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c.—4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words) ; अष्टादशवर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 ' a girl about 18 years old ' (whose age bordered on 18) ; R. 18. 39 ; 80 षट्पुत्रदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. [दिश-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved.—2 Local, provincial.—3 Born in a country, native.—4 Genuine, of genuine descent.—5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due).—6 Not far from, almost ; see देशीय above.—इयः 1 An eye-witness of anything ; अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53.—2 The inhabitant of a country.—इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देष्ण Ved. A gift.

देष्णु a. 1 Very liberal.—2 Intractable, unruly.—m. A washerman.

देहः-हं [दिह्-घञ्] The body ; देहं दहति दहनना इव गंधवाहाः Bv. 1. 104.—हः Anointing, smearing—ही A rampart, wall, mound.—Comp.—अंतरं another body, wound.—प्रसिः f. transmigration.—आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka.—आत्मवादिन् m. a materialist, a Chārvāka.—आवरणं armour, dress.—ईश्वरः the soul.—उद्भव, -उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate.—करः a father.—सर्तु m. 1. the sun.—2. the Supreme

Soul.—3. father.—कोषः 1. the covering of the body.—2. a feather, wing &c.—3. skin.—क्षया 1. decay of the body.—2. sickness, disease.—गत a. incarnate, embodied.—जः a son.—जा a daughter.—त्यागः 1. death (in general).—2. voluntary death ; resigning the body ; तीर्थं तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नु कन्यासरस्वोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95.—दुः quicksilver.—दीपः the eye.—धर्मः the function of the body.—धारकं a bone.—धारणं living, life.—धिः a wing.—धृष् m. air, wind.—बद्धं a. embodied, incarnate ; R. 11. 35 ; Ku. 2. 47.—बंधः bodily frame ; U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20.—भाज् a. embodied, corporeal. (—m.) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man.—भुज् m. 1. the soul.—2. the sun.—भृत् m. 1. a living being, especially a man ; भ्रिगिमां देहभृतासारात् R. 8. 51 ; Bg. 8. 4 ; 14. 14.—2. an epithet of Siva.—3. life, vitality.—यात्रा 1. dying, death.—2. nourishment, food.—लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin.—वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds ; see प्राण.—संचारिणी a daughter.—सारः marrow.—स्वभावः bodily temperament.—देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied.—m. 1 A mau.—2 The soul.

देहिन् a. (नी f.) [देह-इनि] Incarnate, embodied.—m. 1 A living being, especially a man ; त्वधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखे Ku. 4. 10 ; Si. 2. 46 ; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2 ; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49.—2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body) ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णोपन्यायानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13 ; 14. 5.—नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door ; विन्यस्त्यंती युधि गगनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87 ; bk. 1. 9.—Comp.—दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold ; न्याय see under न्याय.

दे 1. P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse.—2. To be purified.—3 To protect.—WITH अब 1. to whiten, brighten.—2. to purify.

दैतेयः [दितेरपश्च बच्] 'A son of Diti, a Rākāshasa, demon.—Comp.—हृज्यः, -शुचि, -पुरोधस् m., -पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras.—निषूदनः an epithet of Vishnu.—मातृ—Diti, mother of the demons.—मेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [दितेरत्यं-ण्य] See दैत्य.—Comp.—अरिः 1. a god.—2. an epithet of Vishnu.—देवः 1. an epithet of

Varuṇa.—2. wind.—पतिः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu q. v.—युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैव्या 1 A drug.—2 Spirituous liquor.

दैन (नी f.), दैनंदिनी (नी f.), दैनिक (की f.) a. Diurnal, daily ; Bu. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्यं-धं Length, longness.

दैनं, -न्यं [दनित्य भावः षञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state ; दुरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. I. 2 ; कणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21 ; इंद्रोर्दैन्यं स्वदुःखसंज्ञकं काले विभर्ति Me. 84.—2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness.—3 Feebleness.—4 Meanness.

देव a. (ची f.) [देवादागतः अण्] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, सस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वादायता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33 ; दैवीनां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां स्वमापदां R. 1. 60 ; Y. 2. 235 ; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3 ; Ms. 3. 75.

—दः (i. e. विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest ; गङ्गास्य कर्त्विजे देवः Y. 1. 59 ; (for the eight forms of marriage see उदाह or Ms. 3. 21).—दं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mn. 3 ; विना पुरुषकारेण देवमत्र न सिद्ध्यति ' God helps those who help themselves ' ; दैवं निहत्य कुच पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally).—2 A god, deity.—3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods.—4 A kind of Srāddha ceremony.—5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, i. e. the tips of the fingers ; of. Ms. 2. 59.—नी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above.—Comp.—अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena.—अधीन, -आयत्त a. dependent on fate ; देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Vē. 3. 33.—अहोरात्रः a day of the gods, i. e. the human year.—उपहत a. ill-fated, unfortunate ; Mu. 6. 8.—कर्मन् n. offering oblations to gods.—कृत a. 1. fated.—2. natural.—कोविद्, -चित्तकः, -ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune teller ; Y. 1. 313 ; Kām. 9. 25.—गतिः f. turn or course of fate ; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो देवगत्या Me. 96 ; Pt. 3. 174.—तत्र a. dependent on fate.—दीपः the eye.—दुर्बिपाकः hardness of fortune, adversity or unpropitiousness of

fate, an evil turn of fate ; U. 1. 40
—दोषः badness of fate. —पर a. 1.
trusting to fate, a fatalist. —2. fated,
predestined. —प्रश्नः 1. fortune-tell-
ing, astrology. —2. a voice from
heaven. —युगं 'a Yuga of the gods',
said to consist of 12000 divine years,
but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —योगः a
lucky coincidence, fortuitous combi-
nation, fortune, chance ; (देव-
योगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accident-
ally). —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an
astrologer. —वज्ञाः, —ज्ञं the power of
destiny, subjection to fate. —वाणी
1. a voice from heaven. —2. the
Sanskrit language ; cf. Kāv. 1. 33
quoted above. —हीन a. ill-fated,
unfortunate, unlucky.

देवकः A god, deity.

देवता a. (ती f.) [देवता-अण्] 1
Divine. —2 (At the end of an adj.
comp.) Honouring or worshipping as
one's deity, as in छयं देवता जनाः. —तं 1 A
god, deity, divinity ; युद्धं वा देवतं विप्रं
घ्नं मधु चतुर्ष्वर्षं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वति Ms. 4.
39, 153 ; U. 4. 4 ; Amaru. 3. —2
A number of gods, the whole class
of gods ; Ve. —2. —3. An idol. (The
word is said to be m. also but is
rarely used in that gender. Mam-
mata noticea it as a fault called
अप्रयुक्तत्व ; see अप्रयुक्त). —4 N. of the
third Kāṇḍa of Yāska's Nirukta.

देवतत्त्वं ind. By chance, fortunately,
luckily.

देवत्य a. Addressed or sacred to a
deity ; Y. 1. 99 ; Ms. 2. 189 ; 4. 124.
—त्वं A deity.

देविक a. (की f.) [देव-ठक्] Rel-
ating to the gods, divine ; Ms. 1.
65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable ac-
cident.

देविच m. An astrologer.

देव्य a. (व्या or षी f.) Divine.
—यं 1 Fortune, fate. —2 Divine
power.

देवलकः लकः The servant of an
evil spirit.

देवारिपः A conch shell (शंख).

देवासुरं The natural enmity sub-
sisting between the gods and the
demons.

देशिक a. (की f.) [देशेन निर्धुं,
तस्येदं वा-ठक्] 1 Local, provincial. —2
National, belonging to the whole
country. —3 Belonging or having
reference to space ; Bhāṣhā P. 120.
—4 Acquainted with any place. —5
Teaching, pointing, directing, show-
ing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. —2
A guide.

दष्टिक a. (की f.) [द्ष्टिमिति मति-
शरत्, ठक्] Fated, predestined. —कः A
fatalist.

देहिक a. (की f.) [देह भवः, तस्येदं वा
ठक्] Bodily, corporeal.

देह्य a [देह भवः अण्] Bodily. —ह्य
The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (यति, दित ; Caus. दापयति ;
desid. विस्रति) 1 To cut, divide. —2
To move, reap. —With अव to cut or
lop off ; यद्वन्यस्मिन्मयज्ञे लुच्यद्यति Sat.
Br.

दोग्धु See under दुह्.

दोष्यः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जुः).

दोरकं A string for fastening the
wires of a lute.

दोलः [दुल्लब्ध्] 1 Swinging, rock-
ing, oscillating. —2 A awing, litter. —3
A festival held on the fourteenth or
full-moon day of the month of
Phālguna when figures of ' young
Frishna ' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a
swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin.
—2 A awing, hammock (fig. also) ;
असीतस दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34 ;
9. 46 ; 19. 44 ; संदेहदोलामारोप्यते K.
207. —3 Swinging, fluctuation. —4
Doubt, uncertainty. —5 The Indigo
plant. —Comp. —अधिरूढ, —आरूढ a.
(lit.) mounted on a awing ; (fig.) un-
certain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्धं
uncertainty of success, a fight with
varying success ; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock
and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacil-
late (fig. also). —2 To be restless
or uneasy.

दोलायमान a. 1 Swinging, oscillat-
ing. —2 Wavering, vacillating. —3
Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित a. Swung, shaken,
oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. —2 A
swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिच See under दुष्.
दोषन् m. n. (This word has no
forms for the first five inflections,
i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् f. Night. —n. Darkness

दोषा ind. At night ; दोषासि नून-
महिमांशुसा किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —f.
1 The arm. —2 The darkness of night,
night ; चर्मकालदिवस इव क्षयितदोषः K.
67 (where the word means ' a fault
or sin ' also). —Comp. आरस्यः, —तिलकः
a lump. —करः the moon.

दोषातन a. (नी f.) Nightly, noctur-
nal ; R. 13. 76.

दोस् m. n. [द्ध्यते अनेन द्ध् दोऽसि अर्ध-
की° ; Up. 2. 69] (दोषन् is optionally
substituted for this word after acc.
dual) 1 The forearm, the arm ; तसु-

पाद्वबुधुच्य दक्षिण दोमिशाचरः R. 15.
23 ; हेममाचगतं दोष्यमादधानं पयश्च
10. 51 ; Ku. 3. 76. —2 The part of
an arc defining its sine. —3 The side
of a triangle or square. —Oomp. —गडु
(दोग्गु) a. crooked-armed. —ग्रह
(दोग्रह) a. atrong, powerful. (—हः)
pain in the arm. —ज्या (दोग्र्या) the
sine of the base. —वृद्ध (दोग्रद्धः) a.
a tiok-like arm, strong arm ; Me. 7.
8 ; Bv. 1. 128. —निकर्तनं (दोग्रनिकर्तनं)
amputation of the arm. —मूलं (दोग्रमूलं)
the arm-pit —युद्धं (दोग्रयुद्धं) a duel ;
Mv. 5. 37. —शालिन् (दोग्रशालिन्) posses-
sors of atrong arms, warlike, brave ;
Ve. 3. 32. —शिखरं (दोग्रशिखरं) the
shoulder. —सहस्रभूत (दोग्रः सहस्रभूत)
m. 1. an epithet of the demon Bāna.
—2. an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. —सुः
(दोग्रसुः) 1. a servant. —2. a service. —3.
a player. —4. play, sport.

दोह, दाहन, दोह्य &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः —द [दोहमकर्त्तुं ददाति दा-क] 1
(a.) The longing of a pregnant
woman ; प्रजावती दोहदशामिनी ते R. 14.
45 ; उपेत्य सा दोहवदुःखःशोकःकलं यत्रैव वने
तदप्रयदाहत् 3. 6 7- (b) The desired
object itself. —2 Pregnancy. —3 The
desire of plants, at budding time (as,
for instance, of the Asoka to be
kicked by young ladies, of the Ba-
kula to be sprinkled by mouthfuls
of liquor &c.) महारिद्धा दोहदसेक-
शकराकालिकं कारकमुद्गरति N. 3. 21 ;
R. 8. 32, Me. 78 ; see अशोक. —4 Ve-
hement desire : प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा
नरपतयः Ve. 4. —5. Wish or desire : in
general. —Comp. —लक्षणं 1. the foetus,
the embryo (= दोहदलक्षण q. v.). —2 the
period of passing from one stage of
life to another.

दोहदवती A Pregnant woman long-
ing for anything.

दोहदिन् a. Eagerly longing for,
ardently desirous of.

दोहलः See दोहद ; इषा वहसि दोहलं
(v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness,
wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, port-
er. —2 The superintendent of a
village.

दोःस्रं Wrangling between women.

दोकू (मूलः) A car covered with
silk cloth. —लं Fine silk cloth.

दोत्यं Message, mission.

द्वारात्म्यं 1 Wickodness, evil or
wicked temper, depravity ; R. 15. 72.
—2 Mischievousness ; युगनामेव दोरा-
त्म्याद् धुरि धुर्यां नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोरितं Mischievous, evil, harm.
दोरित्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.

दोरिण्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दोरिणः The Asvamedha sacrifice.

दोरिण्यं Difficulty.

दोरिण्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दोरिण्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दोरिण्यं—लं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोरिण्यः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोरिण्यः Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोरिण्यं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोरिण्यः 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दोरिण्यः Evil advice, bad counsel; दोरिण्यं पश्यति विदुश्चरति Bh. 2. 42.

दोरिण्यः Scarcity, rarity.

दोरिण्यः Evil speech, bad language.

दोरिण्यः 1 The sap of Dūrvā or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इष्टपर्ण).

दोरिण्यः 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दोरिण्यं in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणार दोरिण्यं वषी R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.

दोरिण्यः Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोरिण्यः A tortoise.

दोरिण्यः An epithet of Indra.

दोरिण्यः (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोरिण्यः 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

दोरिण्यः (वकी f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दोरिण्यः (ली f.), दोरिण्यः (पी f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दोरिण्यः, दोरिण्यः Badness, wickedness.

दोरिण्यः (दुश्चरति) A son of Dushyanta; दोरिण्यं तमपरित्यक्तं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19.

दोरिण्यः [दक्षिण्यं अञ्] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. —ञ् Sesamum seed.

दोरिण्यः The son of a daughter's son.

दोरिणी A daughter's daughter.

दोरिणी A pregnant woman.

दोरिणी f. A day.

दु 2 P. (दोति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assault; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

दु n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness; cf. अयु. —m. Fire. (दु is a substitute for दिग् f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. —ना a bird. —चरः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. —जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. —दलः noon. —धुनिः f., —नदी the heavenly Ganges. —निवासः a deity, god; इन्द्रोः काशिनः अगारं दुनिवासधुं Bk. 3. 21. —निवासिन् m. 1. a deity -2. a virtuous man. —पतिः 1 the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. —प्रणिः the sun. —पोषिन् f. an *aparas*. —लोकः heaven. —एतः सद् m. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. —सरित् f. the Ganges.

दुकः An owl. -Comp. —अरिः a crow.

दुक्ष a. Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. —क्षः An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

दुत् 1. A. (दोते, द्युति or द्योतिः, *desid.* द्युतिषते, द्योतिषते) To shine be bright or brilliant, द्युते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. **Caus.** (द्योति-ने) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. With अभि (*Caus.*) to illuminate; R. 6. 36. —दि to shine, be bright; अद्योतिह सभावेद्यामसौ नराशेः सिद्धिरी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

दुत् m. A ray of light.

द्युतिः f. [दुत्-र] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्दिप्ते मारकर्णी द्युतिः H. Pr. 41, Mā. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ma. 1. 87. -Comp. —करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. —परः Vishnu.

द्युति a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

द्युतिः [दुत्-भावे वञ्] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in सद्युत. -2. Sunshine. -3 Heat.

द्युतिक a. [दुत्-वृत्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

द्युतन a. दुत्-वृत्] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. —नः A lamp. —नः 1 Shin-

ing. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn. **द्युतिक** Explanation, elucidation.

द्युति a. Shining. -निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.

द्युति p. p. 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्युत्.

द्युति a. Splendid, bright

द्युति n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -Comp. —इगणः (द्युतिरिगणः) a fire-fly.

द्युत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -Comp. —गानः a mode of chanting the Sāmaveda. —सेनः N. of a king of Śālva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Śāvitrī.

द्युत् 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

द्युत् 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

दुत्-तं [दिव-तं क ऊर् अर्धचो] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्युते हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; इत्थं लभ्यं द्युतेनैव द्वारा मित्रं द्युतेनैव। वृत् युक्तं द्युतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्युतेनैव 2. 7. अप्राणिभिर्यद्विक्रियते तद्वोक्ते द्युतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3. The prize won. -Comp. —अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house. —करः, —कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्युतकरः सभिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. —कारः, —कारका 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. —क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. —पूर्णिमा, पौर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Āsvina (also called कोजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kārttika (usually spent in gambling). —वीजं a cowrie, a shell used in playing. —वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सभा, —समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

दुत् a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2. Lamenting, sorry. —नः The seventh sign of the zodiac.

दुत् 1 P. (द्युति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

दुत् f. (Noun. sing. दोः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्मिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1

Dvandva compounds को is changed to चावा, e. g. चावापृथिवी, चावाधूमि, चावाक्ष्मे 'heaven and earth'.—**Comp.**—**भूमिः** a bird.—**सह m.** (द्योत्) a god.

द्रकटः, द्रगदः A kettle-drum ; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रक्षण A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रढयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.) ; as in जटाद्रुढयति द्रढयति.—2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate ; निषेधाः शैलानां तदिदमिति बुद्धि द्रढयति U. 2. 27 ; विद्युद्देवकर्षस्त्वपि तु मम भक्ति द्रढयति 4. 11.

द्रढिमन् m. 1 Tightness, firmness, प्रधान द्रामेव द्रढिमरमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47.—2 Confirmation, corroboration ; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्रढिम्ने Sankara.—3 Assertion, affirmation.—4 Heaviness.

द्रप्स a. Dripping, trickling down.—**प्सा** 1 A drop.—2 A spark (of fire).—**द्रप्तं** Diluted sour milk, diluted curds ; (also द्रप्यं).

द्रप्सु 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about ; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रप्सुं A drachma ; (a word derived from the Greek *drachme*).

द्रव a. [द्रु गतौ भावे अर्] 1 Running (as a horse).—2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping ; अक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7.—3 Flowing, fluid.—4 Liquid (opp. कठिन) ; Ku. 2. 11.—5 Melted, liquefied.—**वः** 1 Going, walking about, motion.—2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation.—3 Flight, retreat.—4 Play, amusement, sport.—5 Fluidity, liquefaction.—6 A liquid substance, fluid ; U. 3. 25 ; 2. 16.—7 Juice, essence.—8 Decoction.—9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृत means ' to melt, liquefy ').**द्रवीयुः** to be melted, as with pity &c. ; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34 ; द्रवीयुतं मेष्णा तव हृद्यमस्मिन्क्षण इव U. 3. 13 ; द्रवीयुतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25).—**Comp.**—**आधारः** 1. a small vessel or receiver.—2. the hands joined together and hollowed (= चतुर्लोक q. v.).—**हृत्तर a.** solid, hard.—**उत्तर a.** very fluid.—**जः** treacle.—**द्रव्य a.** fluid substance.—**रसा** 1. lac.—2. gum.—3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running.—2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवती A river.

द्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself.—2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.) ; अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130.—2 An inhabitant or native of that

country ; जरद्द्रविडधार्मिकस्येच्छया निःसृष्टैः K. 229.—3 N. of a degraded tribe ; cf. Ma. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इन्त् ; Up. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance ; Ve. 3. 20 ; Pt. 3. 174 ; Bv. 4. 29.—2 Gold ; R. 4. 70.—3 Strength, power.—4 Valour, prowess.—5 A thing, matter, material.—6 That of which anything is made.—7 A wish, desire.—**Comp.**—**अधिपतिः**,—**ईश्वरः** an epithet of Kubera.—**पद्म** an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter.—2 The ingredient or material of anything.—3 A material to work upon.—4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.) ; Mu. 7. 14 ; see अद्रव्य also.—5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas ; (the *dravyas* are nine :—पृथिव्यातेजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगारमनासि).—6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money ; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य विधो जनः U. 2. 19.—7 A medicinal substance or drug.—8 Modesty.—9 Bell-metal.—10 Spirituous liquor.—11 A wager, stake.—12 Anointing, plastering.—13 An ointment.—14 The animal-dye, lac.—15 Extract, gum.—**Comp.**—**अर्जनं**,—**वृद्धि**,—**सिद्धिः** *f.* acquisition of wealth.—**ओषः** affluence, abundance of wealth.—**गणः** a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.).—**परिग्रहः** the possession of property or wealth.—**प्रकृतिः** *f.* the nature of matter.—**वाचक** a substantive.—**संस्कारः** the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.
द्रव्यमय a. (यी *f.*) 1 Material.—2 Having any substance.—3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy.—2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रष्टव्य pot. p. [दृ-त्तय] 1 To be seen, visible.—2 Perceptible.—3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined.—4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful : क्या द्रष्टव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2 ; Bh. 1 ०.—5 To be understood.—6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टु m. [दृ-वृत्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally ; as in कृषयो मंत्र-द्रष्टारः.—2 A judge.

द्रुहः A deep lake.

द्रु 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep.—2 To run, make haste.—3 To fly, run away.—4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away.—2 Sleeping, sleepy.—**ण** 1 Running away, flight, retreat.—2 Sleep.

द्राक ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately.—**Comp.**—**धृतकं** water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit) ; द्राक्षे द्रव्यति के त्वं Git 12 ; R. 4. 65 ; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39.—**Comp.**—**रसः** grape-juice, wine.

द्राक्ष् 1 P. (द्राक्षति) 1 To become dry.—2 To be able or sufficient.—3 To prohibit, prevent.—4 To adorn grace.

द्राक्ष् 1 A. (द्राक्षते) 1 To be able.—2 To stretch.—3 To exert oneself.—4 To be weary or fatigued.—5 To torment, vex.—6 To wander about.

द्राक्षयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend.—2 To increase, intensify ; द्राक्षयति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाण गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33.—3 To tarry, delay.

द्राक्षिमन् m. 1 Length.—2 A degree of longitude.

द्राक्षिष्ठ a. Longest, very long ; (superl. of दीर्घे q. v.)

द्राक्षीयस् a. (सी *f.*) Longer, very long ; (compar. of दीर्घे q. v.) ; Bv. 1. 35.

द्राक्ष् 1 P. (द्राक्षति) 1 To deal, long for.—2 To croak, sound (as a bird).—3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहते) 1 To cut, divide, split.—2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire.—2 Heaven, sky.—3 A fool, an idiot.—4 An epithet of Siva.—5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chāpakya.

द्रावः [द्रु-भावे वञ्] 1 Flight, retreat.—2 Speed.—3 Running, flowing.—4 Heat.—5 Liquefaction, melting.—**Comp.**—**कर** a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-वृत्] *a.* 1 Attracting, captivating.—2 Solvent.—3 Liquefying.—**कः** 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals.—2 The loadstone.—3 Moon-stone.—4 A thief.—5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag.—6 A libertine, lecher.—**कं** Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-गिन्-वृत्] 1 Putting to flight.—2 Melting, fusing.—3 Distilling.—4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away.—2 Fused, melted.—3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight, 2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनोऽस्य अण्] 1 A Dravidian, *Dravida*. -2 A general name for a Brāhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. -डः *pl.* The *Dravida* country and its people. -डो Cardamomy.

द्राविडकः *Zedoary*. -कं Black aalt. द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहते) To wake.

द्रु 1. 1 P. (द्रुवति, द्रुतः *desid.* द्रुष्यन्ति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां बहुवोद्धवेगाः समुद्रमेवागिसुखं द्रुवति Bg. 11. 28 ; रक्षामि भीतानि विशो द्रुवति 36 ; द्रुतं द्रुवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly ; Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (*fig.* also) ; द्रुवति च हिमरश्माद्द्रुते चंद्रकांतः Māl. 1. 24 ; 8. 12 ; U. 6. 12 ; Pt. 4. 33 ; द्रुवति हृद्यमेतत् Ve. 5. 21 ; Si. 9. 9 ; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. -*Caus.* (द्रावयतिने) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -11. 5 P (द्रुणाति) 1 To hurt, injure ; तं द्रुद्रावाद्रिणा कपि Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत *p. p.* [द्रु-क] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flowing, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened ; Māl. 5. 28 ; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. -त्ते *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -*Comp.* -पदं *n.* going quickly. -विलंबितं *N.* of a metre ; see App. 1.

द्रुतिः *f.* 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु *m. n.* [द्रुवत्यर्थं द्रु-वा० वृ] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. -*m.* 1 A tree ; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. -*f.* Motion. -*Comp.* -किलिभं the Devadāru tree. -यगः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brahmā. -घ्नी a hat. chet. -नखः a thorn. -नस (नस) a. large-nosed. -न (न) द्रुः a scabbard ; see द्रुग-द्रु also. -पदं *Ved.* a pillar (in general). -पत्नी a play-footed female. -मल्लकः a kind of tree. (विगल).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुह् 1, 6 P. (द्रोडति, द्रुडति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण् 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. -ण 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -*Comp.* -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणि, -णी *f.* 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपद् *N.* of a king of the Pāncāla. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and alighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhṛishṭadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona ; see Drona also]

द्रुमः [द्रुः शाखास्य मः ; cf. P. V. 2. 108] 1 A tree ; यत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि बंधवो न्ने U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -*Comp.* -अरिः an elephant. -आमयः lac, gum. -आश्रयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2 the moon. -3 the पारिजात tree. -उत्पल the Karṇikāra tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum -अद्रुः the palm tree. -बंधं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (मातं)

द्रुह् 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुह्य) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief ; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred) ; यन्वेति मां द्रुहति महातेज साचेत्पुष्यालंभि तपालिद्वयः *N.* 3. 7 ; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह् *a.* (At the end of comp.) (*Nom. sing.* द्रुह्-न्, द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against ; Si. 2. 35 ; Ms. 5. 90. -*f.* Injury, damage.

द्रुघ्न *p. p.* Injured, plotted against. -घ्नं An offence, injury, a malevolent act.

द्रुघ्न्य *a.* Malevolent, hater.

द्रोवः Injury, damage.

द्रोहः [द्रुह् भविष्यत्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice ; अद्रोहस्य पर्यं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35 ; Bg. 1. 38 ; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence -4

Rebellion. -*Comp.* -अद्रः 1. a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. -चिन्तनं a malicious thought, malice prepense, a thought or attempt to injure. -बुद्धि *a.* bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्रिः *f.*) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित *a.* Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहिव् *a.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellions.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. -ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः *N.* of Brahmā or Śiva or Viāhnu.

द्रु 5, 9 P. (द्रुणो-ण-ति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club ; see द्रुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion. -ण A bow.

द्रेक् 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रे 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep ; cf द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Up 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 pālas long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket) ; कौरवेष्वन्दि काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावृष्टिहेतु इत्येव द्रोणमेव इत्युक्तिः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. -7 *N.* of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrishābi, was preserved by the sage in a *droṇa*. Though a Brāhmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded - ' lodged in the cage of darts ' - he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhīma, at

the suggestion of Kriehna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishtira, 'the truthful' who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply — uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added *Gaja* or elephant 'in a very low tone; see Vo. 8. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhristadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. — **गः**, **ज** A measure of capacity, either the same as an *Aghaka* or equal to 4 *Adhakas* or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a *Khatī*, or 32 or 64 *shers*. — **ज** 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. — 2 A tub. — **Comp.** — **आचार्यः** see **द्रोण** above. — **काकः**, **काकला** a raven. — **कीरा**, **या**, **दुग्धा**, **दुधा** a cow yielding a *drona* of milk. — **सुखं** the capital of 400 villages. — **मेघः** see **द्रोण** (2) above

द्रोणिः, **णी** *f.* [**द्रु**-नि वा **डीप्** Up. 4. 61] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. — 2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार). — 3 A trough for feeding cattle. — 4 A measure of capacity, equal to two *Sūrpas* or 128 *shers*. — 5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; वृहद्द्रोणीशैलकारारपदेशमपिधितितो मयवस्थांतिकं प्रयासि Mā. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. — 6 N. of the wife of Drona. — 7 The plantain tree. — 8 The Indigo plant. — **Comp.** — **द्वलः** the Ketaka tree. **द्रोणिका** 1 A tub, bucket. — 2 The Indigo plant.

द्रोणायनः, **निः**, **द्रोणिः** An epithet of Asvatthaman; यद्रोणेण ह्यने तदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रोणिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) 1 Containing a *drona*. — 2 Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field). — **की** A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रोणी A tub, trough.

द्रोपदी [**द्रु**वद्रोपदी श्री-अण् **डीप्**] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāñchālas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishtira lost

his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvaasa begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the *Pāndavas* resolved to enter upon the great Bharatī war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names are recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेव A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्वं A plate on which hours are struck. — **द्व** A pair, couple.

द्वंद्वं [**द्वौ** द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्तौ, cf. P. VIII. 1. 16. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple. — 2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवद्वः Ku. 3. 35; Ms. 45; न चेद्विद्वं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. — 3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; द्वंद्वेयोजयन्मैतः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6 81; सर्वभूतिवृत्तिकोर निवसत्सपैत न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिद्विकिंचनोऽपि Śi. 4. 64. — 4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. — 5 A duel. — 6 Doubt, uncertainty. — 7 A fortress, stronghold. — 8 A secret. — **द्व**: 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. — 2 A kind of disease. — 3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. — **Comp.** — **चर**, **चारिन्** *a.* living in couples. (—*m.*) — 4 The ruddy goose; दृषिता द्वंद्वचरं पततिवर्ण R. 8. 56, 16. 63. — **ज** *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours. — 2. arising from a quarrel. — 3. arising from a couple. — **भावः** antagonism, discord. — **भिक्ष** separation of the sexes. — **भ्रू** *a.* 1. forming a couple. — 2. doubtful, uncertain. — **मोहः** trouble caused by doubt. — **युद्धं** duel, a single combat.

द्वंद्वः *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वंद्विन् *a.* 1 Forming a couple. — 2 Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory. — 3 Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्वंद्वीभूत *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय *a.* (**यो** *f.*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bb. 2. 104 v. 1.; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. — **च** 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8, 4. 4. — 2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. — 3 Untruthfulness. — 4 (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender. — **यी** A pair, couple. — **Comp.** — **अतिग** *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजम् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man. — **आत्मक** *a.* of a two-fold nature. — **वादिन्** *a.* double-tongued, insincere. — **हीन** *a.* of the neuter gender.

द्वयस *a.* (**सी** *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; युक्तद्वयसे सत्पयसि K. 114; नारायणित्वद्वयसं बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46; 6. 55.

द्वाज, **द्वित्रिंशत्**, **द्वादश** &c. See under द्वि.

द्वापरः **रं** [**द्वा**भ्यां सत्येनयुगाभ्यां परः पूर्णो Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. — 2 The side of a die marked with two points. — 3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वाभ्यायणः **द्वाभ्यामुप्यायण** *q. v.*

द्वार *f.* 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88. — 2 Access, way. — 3 A means, an expedient. (द्वारा 'by means of', 'through'). — **Comp.** — **स्थः**, **स्थितः** (**द्वारः**स्थः, **द्वारस्थः**, **द्वारस्थितः**, **द्वारस्थितः**) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [**द्वृ**-णिच्-अच् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate. — 2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाद्द्वारे वेशोऽस्मिन् R. 1 4; 11. 18. — 3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine); see खं and Ku 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6 48 also. — 4 Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'; Pt. 1.). — **रि** A door. — **Comp.** — **अधिप**: a porter, door-keeper. — **कटक**: the bolt of a door. — **कपाट**, **ट** the leaf or panel of a door. — **गोप**, **गोपायक**, **प**, **पाल**, **पालक**: a door-keeper, porter, warder. (—*v.*) N. of Vishnu. — **द्वारिन्** *m.* a door-keeper. — **द्वारः** oak-wood,

—पट्टः 1. the panel of a door. —2. the curtain of a door. —पिंडी the threshold of a door. —पिधानः the bolt of a door. —वाहियुज् *m.* 1. a crow. —2 a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —यंत्रं a lock, bolt. —वृत्तं black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —रथः a-door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का *N.* of the capital of Krishṇa on the western point of Gujarāth; (for a description of Dvārakā, see *Si.* 3. 33 63). —*Comp.* —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of brishṇa.

द्वारवती द्वारावती = द्वारका *q. v.*
द्वारिका, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num.* ६. (*Nom. du. द्वौ m. द्वे f., द्वे n.*) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुलान् धिरोहतां द्वे *R.* 5. 68. (*N. B* In *comp.* द्वि is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दृशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति) [*cf.* *I. duo, bis or bi* in *comp.*; *Gr. duo, dis*; *Zend dva*; *A. S. tui.*] —*Comp.* —अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. —अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. (*रः*) a word of two syllables. —अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. (—लं) two finger's length. —अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms, a diad. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses. —2. ambiguous, equivocal. —3. having two objects in view. —अशीति *a.* eighty-second. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-two. —अहं copper. —अहो a period of two days. —आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. —2. being two. —आमुष्यावणः 'a son of two persons or fathers,' an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —अचंचं (द्वचं or द्वचंचं) a collection of two verses or *viks.* —का, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word कक्र). —2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कोक). —ककुब् *m.* *a.* camel. —गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (—गुः) a sub-division of the *Tatpuruṣha* compound in which the first member is a numeral; इदो द्वियुरपि चाहं *Udb.* —गुण *a.* double, two fold. (द्वियुगाकृ to plough twice; द्वियुगीकृ to double, increase; द्वियुगीकृत *a.* doubled, augmented). —गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; *Ki.* 5. 46. —2. folded double. —3. enveloped. —4. doubly increased, doubled. —वर्ण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपशुनां सितियुजां *Sānti.* 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —ज; 'twice-born'.

1. a man of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmana, Kshatriya or Vaisya); see *Y.* 1. 39. —2. a Brāhmana (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed); जन्मना ब्राह्मणेन ज्ञेयः संस्कारदिज्ञ उच्यते. —3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c. स तमानन्दमविवृत द्विजः *N.* 2. 1; *S.* 5. 21; *R.* 12. 22; *Mu.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 5. 17. —4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः *Bh.* 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brāhmana' also). —अग्रचः a Brāhmana. —अग्रनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. —आलयः 1. the house of a *dvija.* —2. A nest. —ईशः 1. the moon; *Si.* 12. 3. —2. an epithet of Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —बासः a *Sūdra.* —देवाः a Brāhmana. —पतिः, —राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; *R.* 5. 23. —2. Garuḍa. —3. camphor. —प्रपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. —2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. —बन्धुः, —बुवा 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāhmana. —2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brāhmana by name and birth only and not by acts; *of.* ब्रह्मबन्धुः. —सुर्याय, a Brāhmana. —लिंगिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya. —2. a pseudo-Brāhmana, one disguised as a Brāhmana. —वाहनः an epithet of Vishṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle). —सेचकः a *Sūdra.* —जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. —2. regenerated. —3. oviparous. (—*m.*). —जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; *Ms.* 2. 24. —2. a Brāhmana; *Ki.* 1. 39; *Ku.* 5. 40. —3. a bird. —4. a tooth. —जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. —2. of a twofold nature. —3. of mixed origin, mongrel. (—वा) a mule. —जिह्व *a.* 1. double-tongued, (*fig.* also). —2. insincere. (—ह्वा) 1. a snake; *Si.* 1. 63; *R.* 11. 64, 14. 41; *Bv.* 1. 20. —2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. —3. an insincere person. —4. a thief. —उः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. —2. *N.* of Svāhā, wife of Agni. —त्र *a.* pl two or three; *R.* 5. 25; *Bh.* 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वारिंश) *a.* 1. thirty-second. —2. consisting of thirty two. —त्रिंशत् (द्वारिंशत्) *f.* thirty-two. —लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —वृद्धि *ind.* stick against stick. —द्वत् *a.* having two teeth. —द्वल *a.* having two parts, two-leaved. —द्वश *a.* pl. twenty. —द्वश *a.* (द्वदश) 1. twelfth; *Ms.* 2. 36. —2. consisting of twelve. —द्वशन् (द्वदशन्) *a.* pl. twelve. —अंबुः, —आर्चिस् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. —2. Bribaspati, the preceptor of the

goda. —अक्षः, —करः, —लोचनः epithets of Kārttikeya. —अंगुलं a measure of twelve fingers. —अथर्वी *N.* of Jaimini's *Mīmāṃsā* in twelve *Adhyāyas.* —अत्यिक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. —अक्षं a dodecagon. —अहः 1. a period of twelve days; *Ms.* 5. 83, 11. 168. —2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. —आख्याः, —अक्षः a Buddha. —आत्मन् *m.* the sun. —आदित्याः *pl.* the twelve suns; see *आदित्य.* —आयुस् *m.* a dog. —वार्षिक *a.* twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; *Pt.* 1. —विष *a.* twelve fold. —सहस्र *a.* consisting of 12000. —द्वशी (द्वदशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —द्वशी (द्वदशी) a collection of twelve. —दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —द्विष a ceremony lasting for two days. —द्वेषतं the constellation विशाखा. —द्वेषः an epithet of Gāṇesa. —धातुः and epithet of Gāṇesa. —नयकः a circumsised man. —नवत् (द्वि-द्व-नवत्) *a.* ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्व-नवतिः) *f.* ninety-two. —पा an elephant. —अधिपः Indra's elephant. —आरथ्य an epithet of Gāṇesa. —पक्षः 1. a bird. —2. month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्व-पंचाश) *a.* fifty-second. —पंचाशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्व-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. —पथ 1. two ways. —2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पद् below. —पद् *a.* having two fret (as a verse). —पद् *a.* a biped, man. —पदिका, —पदी a kind of *Prakṛita* metre. —पाद्, —पादः 1. a biped, man. —2. a bird. —3. a god. —पायाः, —चं a double penalty. —पायिन् *m.* an elephant. —विंदुः a *Visarga* (:). —युज an angle. —युजः *a.* having two floors (as a *plecs*). —मातृ, —मातृजः an epithet of 1. Gāṇesa. —2. king *Jaiāsānda.* —सात्राः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). —सार्गी a cross-way. —सुखा a leech. —रः 1. a bee; *cf.* द्विक. —2. = चर्चर *q. v.* —रत्वं an elephant; *R.* 4. 4; *Me.* 59. —अंतका, —अरातिः, —अज्ञानः 1. a lion. —2. the *Sarabha.* —रत्नः, a snake. —रात्रं two nights. —रूप *a.* 1. bifiform. —2. written in two ways. —3. having a different shape. —4. bi-colour, bipartite. (*पः*) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. —2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् *m.* a mule. —रेकः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word *भ्रमर*); *Ku.* 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —चचन् the dual number (in gram.). —चचकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). —वाहिका a swing. —विंश (द्वारिंश) *a.* twenty-second. —विंशतिः (द्वारिंशतिः) *f.* twenty-two. —विध *a.* of two kinds or sorts; *Ms.* 7. 162. —वेजरा a kind of light car

riage drawn by mules. —ज्ञातं 1. two hundred. —2. one hundred and two. —शर्य *a.* worth or bought for two hundred. —शक *a.* cloven-footed. (—कः) any cloven-footed animal. —शोषः an epithet of Agni. —षट् *a.* pl. twice six, twelve. —षट् (द्विषट्, द्वाषट्) *a.* sixty-second. —षड्विः (द्विषड्विः, द्वाषड्विः) *f.* sixty-two. —सप्त (द्वि-द्वा-सप्त) *a.* seventy-second. —सप्ततिः-(द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) *f.* seventy-two. —सप्ताहः a fortnight. —समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. —सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Susha. —सहस्र, साहस्र *a.* consisting of 2000. (—स्र) 2000. —सीत्य, हृष्य *a.* ploughed in two ways, i. e. first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. —सुवर्ण *a.* worth or bought for two golden coins. —हन् *m.* an elephant. —हायन, वर्ष *a.* two years old. —हीन *a.* of the neuter gender. —हृष्या a pregnant woman. —होत्र *m.* an epithet of Agni.

द्विक *a.* 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. —2 Second. —3 Happening the second time. —4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं ज्ञातं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; दुमसादुमसा किमंतरं यदि चायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. —यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय *a.* Second; स्वं जीवितं स्वमस्ति मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Ms. 83; R. 3. 49. —यः 1 The second in a family, a son. —2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) मयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3.35; so छाया, दुःख &c. —3 The second letter of a class. —4 The second person (in gram.). —या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. —2 A wife, companion, partner. —3 (In gram.) The accusative case. —यं The half. —यं *ind.* A second time, again. —Comp. —आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana. i. e. गार्हस्थ्य. —वयस् *a.* having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक *a.* 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. —2 Happening the second time. —3 Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत *a.* Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिक *a.* (नी *f.*) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. —2 The number 'two'. —3 Duality. —4 The dual. —5 Reduplication.

द्विध *a.* Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. —2 In two ways. —Comp. —करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. —गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. —2. a crab. —3. a crocodile.

द्विराक *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विर्व *ind.* Twice; द्विर्वि प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. —Comp. —आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. —आयः (द्विरायः) an elephant. —उक्त *a.* (द्विरुक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated —2. said in two ways. —3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (—क) repetition. —उक्तिः *f.* (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology. —2. superfluity, uselessness. —3. two-fold way of narration. —ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a woman married twice. —भाषः, —वचनं reduplication.

द्विर्व 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातज्ञातु Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रथं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विर्व *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical. —*m.* An enemy; रथान्द्वेषणद्वेषणां द्वि-वामासिषता ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. —*f.* Ved. Hostility. —Comp. —सेवा treachery.

द्विर्व *a.* An enemy. (द्विर्वय *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विर्व *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्टमसहं द्विर्वजि R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विर्व *p. p.* [द्विर्वकर्मणि कृ] 1 Hostile. —2 Hated, disliked. —द्वेष्ट Copper.

द्वेष्टः [द्विर्व-भवे चत्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; so अन्वद्वेष्टा, भक्तद्वेष्टः &c. —2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेष्टण *a.* Hating, disliking. —जगत् An enemy. —जं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेष्टस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. —2 Sin. —3 An enemy.

द्वेष्टिन्, द्वेष्ट *a.* Hating &c. —*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्ट्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. —2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. —यः An enemy, Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, द्वीप [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्द्विषोर्वा. गता आपो यत्र; द्वि-अप, अप द्विप्] 1 An island. —2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. —3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5. the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जंबुद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) —यः The skin of a tiger. —Comp. —कर्पूरं camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands. —*m.* 1 A river. —2 The ocean. —ती 1 The earth. —2 A river.

द्वीपिन *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिनं हति Sk. —2 A leopard, panther. —Comp. —नखः —खं 1. a tiger's nail. —2. a kind of porfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. —2 N. of Vyāsa. —3 A sort of crow, slight. —4 N. of Rudra.

द्वी 1 P. (द्वरति) 1 To hinder. —2 To over. —3 To disregard. —4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेषा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्. द्वेष्युक्तिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वेष्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. —2 Duality. —3 The possession of two out of the three qualities रस्य, रजस and तमस.

द्वैतं [द्विधा इत्वं द्विति तस्य भावा स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality —2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं भ्रवणं यस्य गलति द्वैताधिकारोत्करः Bv. 1. 86. —3 N. of a forest. —Comp. —वनं N. of a forest; Ki 1. 1. —वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. —वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् *m.* A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Second; द्वैतीयिकतया मितोऽयमममत्तस्य पंचधे महाकाशे चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गां निसर्गां च्चलः N. 2. 110; cf. तान्त्रिक.

द्वैध *a.* (*धी. f.*) Two-fold, double. —**धं** 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. —2 Separation into two parts. —3 Double resource, secondary reserve. —4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मोत्तमौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14, 9, 32; Y. 2. 78. —5 Doubt, uncertainty; Fig. 5. 25; V. 6. 44. —6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण. —7 contradiction. —**धं ind.** 1 In two parts. —2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वैधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

द्वैधीकृत *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. —2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वैधीभू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. —2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययोर्भक्त-देशवाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः S. 2. 17.

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. —2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. —3 Doubt, un-

certainty, vacillation, suspense; धृत्-द्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. —4 A dilemma. —5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy'; बलिनोद्विष-तेमध्ये वाचात्मानं समयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाशिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्वि-धाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. —6 A contest, dispute. —7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वैधयं 1 Duplicity. —2 Diversity, difference. —3 Falsehood.

द्वैप *a.* (*पी. f.*) [द्विपिनो विकारः -अच्, द्विपादानः -अण् वा] 1 Relating to or living on an island. —2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —**पः** A car covered with a tiger's skin. —**पं** The skin of a tiger.

द्वयक्षं Two parties.

द्वैपायनः [द्विपः अपने जन्मभूमिस्थ प द्वैपायनः, स्वयं-अण्] 'The island-born', N. of Vyāsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* (*प्या, प्यी. f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. —**रः** 1 N. of Gopesa. —2 N. of Jarāsandha; हते हिडिगारिपुणः राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (*की. f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. —2 A single combat in general. —**थः** An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Biennial.

द्वैविधयं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. —2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Two years old. द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —**धः** 1 An epithet of Brahmā. —2 N. of Kubera. —3 Virtue, moral merit. —**धं** Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक् 10 U. (धक्कयति-ने) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. —2 Ordeal by the balance. —3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjās or Raktikās.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. —2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [यटोऽस्त्वस्य-इनि] 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. —3 A dealer, trader. —**नी** = धरी.

धण् 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धनूरः, धनूरकः -का The white thorn-apple; (Mar. पोतरा).

धन् 1 P. (धनति) To sound. —11. 3 P. (धवंति) Ved. To hear fruit.

धनं [धन्-अच्] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावद्दुलभं H. 1; (fig. also) as in तपोधन, विद्योधन, &c. —2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुभूजनीयः U. 1. 14; गुरोरपीदं धनमाहितान्नेः R. 2. 44; मानधन, अभिमान &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. —3 Capital, (opp. वृद्धि or interest). —4 A booty, prey, spoil. —5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. —6 A contest for prizes, a match. —7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. —8 Surplus, residue. —9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). —10 A sound. —**0omp.** —अधिकारः right to property,

right of inheriting property. —अधिकारिन् *m.*, —अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. —2. an heir. —अधिपोत *m.*, —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, —अधयक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. —2. a treasurer. —अपहारः 1. fine. —2. plunder. —अञ्जित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधन धनाञ्जितः Ki. 1. 19. —2. wealthy, opulent. —अर्धिन *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —आधारः a treasury. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —उष्मन् *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. —एषिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money. —काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. —केलिः an epithet of Kubera. —अयः loss of wealth; धनक्षयं वर्धति जाडराशिः Pt. 2. 178. —गर्व, गर्वित *a.* purse-proud. —द्वः the numidian crane. —जतं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. —दं *a.* liberal. (-दः) 1. a liberal or muni-

fluent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera ; R. 9. 25 ; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. = धनञ्जय (4) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Ravana ; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दायिन् *m.* fire. -धानी treasury -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera ; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer. -3. = धनञ्जय (4) q. v. -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -प्रयोगः usury. -मद *a.* pure-proud. (-दः) pride of wealth. -मूलं principal, capital. -जोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. -स्थानं a treasury. -हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. -हाये *a.* to be won over by wealth ; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. -हीन *a.* deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनञ्जयः 1 N. of Arjuna ; (the name is thus derived in Mb. :—सर्वाङ्गजनपदाञ्जित्वा वित्तमादाय केवलं । मध्ये धनस्य त्रिंशति तेषाम् धनञ्जयः ॥) -2. An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation धनित्रा.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth ; Ki. 13. 56 ; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक *a.* [धनमादेश्येनास्सयस्य-उत्] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor ; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51 ; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The त्रिव्यं tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (त्रिव्यं).

धनिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —मः 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor ; Y. 2. 18, 41 ; Ms. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of any thing.

धनित्र *a.* Very rich ; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). —त्रा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (तं) यकं Coriander seed ; ४८६ धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the त्रिव्यं tree. -3 A measure of four hastas. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —*f.* A sandy shore.

धनुस् *a.* [धन् शब्दे-उक्ति] Armed with a bow. —*n.* 1 A bow ; धनुस्येनोद्यं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66 ; ४० इन्द्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन् ; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas ; Y. 2. 167 ; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert ; cf. धन्वन्. —*m.* N. of Siva. -Comp. —आकार *a.* (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुष्कर) *a.* having or armed with a bow. (—रः) a bow-maker. —कांडं (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. —खंडं (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow ; Me. 15. —युगः (धनुयुगः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः) ; —ग्रहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string ; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्त्रिकालनक्रपूर्वं S. 2. 4. —द्रुमः (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo. —धरः, —धृत् *m.* (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer ; R. 2. 11, 29 ; 3. 31, 38, 39 ; 9. 11 ; 12. 97 ; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् *m.* an archer. —पाणि *a.* (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree. —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four *Upavedas* q. v. —वेदिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् *m.* an archer.

धनु *f.* A bow. —*m.* A store of grain.

धन्य *a.* [धनं लभ्य-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth ; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy ; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37 ; धन्यः केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्या 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being ; धन्यास्तद्वंजसा मलिनीभवति S. 7. 17 ; Bh. 1. 41 ; धन्यः कोऽपि न विद्विष्यति कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. -Comp. —वाक् 1. an expression of thanks thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धनुवं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). -Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् *m., n.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste ; एवं धन्वनि चंपकरय सकले संधार-हेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land, -3 The sky. -Comp. —दुर्गं a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert ; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four hastas ; cf. वृह.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand ; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [धन्वं चापेऽस्सयस्य इति] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —*m.* 1 An archer ; के मम धन्विनाऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10 ; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिधयंति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विन्ः A hog (शूकर).

धम *a.* (मा or मी *f.*) [धम् धमाने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing ; अग्निधम, वाहिधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *o.* 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, —नी *f.* 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आकु लाकुल-गलद्धम्मिल्लं Git. 2 ; उरासि निपतितानां स्र-स्तधम्मिल्लकानां (वधूनां) Bh. 1. 49 ; S. Til. 1.

धृय *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking ; as in स्तनधय.

धृ *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [धृ-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c. ; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महोधर, असृग्धर, दिग्धीवरधर, &c. —रः 1 A mountain ; उत्कं धरं द्रुमुमेवश्य शौरि-सुक्कंधरं दावकं हरयुवाच Si. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (वित). -4 The king

of the tortoise, i. e. Vishnu in his Kūrma incarnation. -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (जी. f.) [धृ-युच्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. -णः 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. -2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female breast. -5 Rice, corn. -6 The Himālaya (as king of mountains). -णं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding ; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17 ; धरणिधरणक्लिणचक्रगच्छे Git. 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणिः, -णी *f.* [धृ-अनि वा डीप्] 1 The earth ; लुठति धरणेनयने बहु विलपति इव नाम Git. 5. -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein. -Comp. -ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -की-लकः a mountain. -जः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -जा, -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). -धरः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king. -6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. -धृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Sesha. -पतिः a king. -पुरः, -स्रवः the ocean. -धृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishnu. -4. Sesha. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [धरति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth ; धरा धारयातीमणिमयज्ञरभियता इव Mk. 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb or uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brāhmanas. -Comp. -अ-धियः a king. -अमरः, -देवः, -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -आत्मजः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -आत्मजा an epithet of Sitā. -उ-द्धारः deliverance of the earth. -धरः 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of Sesha. -पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -धृत् *m.* a king. -धृत् *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-इत् गौराडीप्] 1 The earth ; S. 2. 15 ; R. 14. 54 ; Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

धरिम् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

धरण *a.* [धृ-उन्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. -णः

1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 Water, (*n.* also). -4 Opinion. -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. -णं 1 Basis, prop, support. -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir.

धर्णस्, -ति, धर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Supporting. -2 Strong, able. -3 Durable, firm.

धर्त् *m.* A supporter, holder.

धर्त्तरः The Dhattūra plant.

धर्त्त्रे [धृ-त्र] 1 A house. -2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice. -4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [धियते लोकोऽनेन. धरति लोकं वा धृ-म् ; cf. Up. 1. 137] Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence) ; Ku. 5. 38 and see निर्वा also ; एक एव सुहृद्दर्शनं निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः H. 1. 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct ; षडङ्गधृत्तरपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4 ; Ms. 1. 114. -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. -6 Piety, propriety, decorum. -7 Morality, ethics. -8 Nature, disposition, character ; Mā. 1. 6 ; प्राणि, जीव°. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute ; वर्द्धति वर्णवर्णयोर्नां धर्मक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45 ; Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An Upanishad *q. v.* -16 N. of Yuddhisṭhira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of Soma juice. -20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. -21 An Arhat of the Jainas. -22 The soul. -Comp. -अंशः (-जा *f.*) the Indian crane. -अ-धर्मो (*m. du.*) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. -वेद् *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. -अधिकरणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. (-णः) a judge. -अधिकरणिकः, -अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. -अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. -अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs ; S. 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. -अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. -अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or

moral conduct. -अनुसारः conformity to virtue or justice. -अपेत *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (-त्तं) vice, immorality, injustice. -अरण्यं a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics ; धर्मरूपं प्रतिज्ञाति गजः S. 1. 33. -अर्थ *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice or right. -अलीक *a.* having a false character. -आगमः a religious statute, law-book. -आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. -2. a teacher of law or customs. -आत्मजः an epithet of Yuddhisṭhira *q. v.* -आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (-*m.*) a saint, a pious man. -आश्रय, -आश्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous ; Pt. 1. 415. -आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal ; न संभावितमथ धर्मसिद्धययासितुं S. 6 ; धर्मसिद्धययासितुं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. -7. -अस्तिकायः (with Jainas) the category or predicament of virtue ; अस्तिकाय. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Yuddhisṭhira. -ईशः an epithet of Yama. -उत्तर *a.* ' rich in virtue, ' chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial ; धर्म्मत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. -उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. -उपदेशकः 1. a teacher of the law. -2 a spiritual teacher, a Guru. -कथकः an expounder of law. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं, -क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. -कथाद्विधा the Kali age. -काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. -कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2 a Jain saint. -कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. -कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (-*m.*) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. -केतुः an epithet of Buddha. -कोशा, -वः the collective body of laws or duties ; धर्मकोषस्य सुतये Ms. 1. -99. -क्रिया, -कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. -क्षेत्रं 1. Bharata-varsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kuravas and Pāṇḍavas ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (वः) a virtuous or pious man. -पुत्र *a.* observing and protecting religion. (-त्तं) N. of Vishnu. -प्रथः a sacred work of scripture. -पत्रः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmaṇa) in the month of Vaisākha. -प्र *a.* immoral, unlawful. -चक्रः a Buddha. -धृत् *m.* a Buddha or

Jaina. —**धरणे**, —**धर्मा** observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —**धारिन्** a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45 (—*m.* an ascetic. —**धारिणी** 1 a wife. —2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —**धितक** a. 1. studying or familiar with duty. —2. reflecting on the law. —**धितनः**, —**धित्त** study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —**जा** 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. —2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —**जन्मम्** *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —**जिज्ञासा** inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sūtra. —**जीवन्** a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (—*n.*) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —**ज्ञ** a. 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. —2. just, righteous, pious. —**त्यागः** abandoning one's religion, apostacy. —**दानं** a charitable gift (made without any self-interest) —**दुधा** a cow milked for religious purposes only. —**द्वी** *N.* of the Ganges. —**द्वाराः** (*m. pl.*) a lawful wife; क्षीणा भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुंसां Mā. 6. 18. —**द्वेष्टिन्** *m.* a demon. —**धातुः** an epithet of Buddha. —**ध्वजः**, —**ध्वजिन्** *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —**धैर्यः** an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —**नाथः** a legal protector, rightful master. —**नाथः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. —**निषिद्धिन्** a. pious, holy. —**निषेधः** religious devotion. —**निष्पत्तिः** *f.* 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. —2. moral or religious observance. —**पत्नी** a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —**पथः** the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —**पर** a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —**पाठकः** a teacher of civil or religious law. —**पालः** 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (द्वेष) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —**प्रीडा** transgressing the law, an offence against law. —**पुत्रः** 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. —2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —**प्रपञ्च** *m.* 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. —2. a religious teacher, preacher. प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. —2. expounding the law. (—*n.*) an epithet of Buddha. —**वाणिजिकः**, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a mer-

chant. —2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —**भगिनी** 1. a lawful sister. —2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. —3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —**भगिनी** a virtuous wife. —**भाणकः** a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārat, Bhāgavata, &c. —**भिक्षुकः** a mendicant from virtuous motives. —**भूत** *m.* 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. —2. a virtuous person. —**भ्रातृ** *m.* 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. —2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —**सहामात्रः** a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —**मूलं** the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —**युग्** the Kṛita age. —**वृषा** an epithet of Viṣṇu. —**वृति** a. 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —**वरात्** *m.* an epithet of Yama. —**राजः** an epithet of 1. Yama. —2. Jina. —3. युधिष्ठिर. —4. a king —**राजन्** *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —**रोधिन्** a. 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. —2. immoral. —**लक्षणं** 1. the essential mark of law. —2. the Vedas. (—*jar*) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —**लोपः** 1. irreligion, immorality. —2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —**वत्सल** a. loving piety or duty. —**वर्तिन्** a. just, virtuous. —**वर्धनः** an epithet of Siva. —**वादः** discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —**वासरः** the day of full moon. —**वाहनः** 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —**विद्** a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). —**उत्तमः** N. of Viṣṇu. —**विद्या** knowledge of the law or right. —**विधिः** a legal precept or injunction. —**विद्वहः** violation of duty, immorality. —**विवेचनं** 1. judicial investigation. —2. disquisition on duty. —**वीरः** (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मिपरि पतन्त्यथा कृपाणधाराः । अपहरतुतरां शिरः कृतांते मम तु मतिरे मनापपेतु धर्मात् ॥ —**वृ** a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —**वैतसिकः** one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —**जाल** 1. a court of justice, tribunal. —2. any charitable institution. —**शासनं**, —**शास्त्रं** a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —**शील** a. just, pious, virtuous. —**संहिता** a code of laws (especially

compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —**सगः** 1. attachment to justice or virtue. —2. hypocrisy. —**संज्ञीतिः** 1. discussion about law. —2. (with Buddhists) a council. —**सभा** a court of justice. —**सहायः** a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —**सू** *m.* the fork-tailed shrike. —**सेतुः** an epithet of Siva. —**स्यः** a judge. —**स्वामिन्** *m.* an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः *ind.* According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. —2. Virtuously, righteously. —3. From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1. Morality, virtue, righteousness. —2. Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् *m.* [धृ-मनिन्] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —*n.* 1. A religious rite. —2. Support, stay. —3. Religion, duty. —4. Law, custom. —5. A mode, manner. —6. Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्मस्य a. Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् a. 1. Holy, virtuous. —2. Upright, just. —3. Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् *m.* [धर्मास्त्वस्व-इति] 1. Virtuous, just, pious. —2. Knowing one's duties. —3. Obeying the law. —4. Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything, (at the end of Comp.); इह सुता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि कश्चित् R. 11. 50. —5. Following the habits of any person. —*m.* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मिष्ठ a. Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —**धृ**: An epithet of Viṣṇu.

धर्मीयुजः An actor, player

धर्म्य a. [धर्मादन्वेषतः-यत्] 1. Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 24-26. —2. Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. —3. Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्याद्धि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽस्य-ह्यनियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31 : 9.2; Y. 3. 44. —4. Legitimate. —5. Usual. —6. endowed with particular qualities; as तदर्थः.

धर्म्यः [धृ-मन्वे चञ्] 1. Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. —2. Pride, arrogance. —3. Impatience. —4. Restraint. —5. Violation, seduction (of a woman). —6. Injury, wrong, insult. —7. A eunuch. —Comp. —**कारिणी** a violated woman.

धर्मक a. [धृ-मन्वे] 1. Assaulting, attacking, assaulting. —2. Violating, seducing. —3. Impatient. —**कः** 1. A

seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mine.

धर्षण, -णा [धृ-कर्मणि इट्] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Inseult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणिः -णी f. A dieloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. [धृ-कर्मणि क्, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -त 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. -ता A harlot, a dieloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षित्वा a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overboating. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धृत् 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in सिधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. [धवं कर्णं लाति, लाक्; Tv.] 1 White; धवलतापत्रं, धवलग्रह, धवलवस्त्रं &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent oull. -3 Chitna camphor (चीनकर्पूर). -4 N. of a tree (वर). -लं White pepper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow; (वला also). -Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise). -गिरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. --ग्रहं a house whitened with chunam, a palaeo. -पक्षः 1 a goose. -2 the bright half of a lunar month. -मृत्तिका chalk.

धवालित a. Whitened, made white. धवलितम् m. 1 Whitened, white colour. -2 Paleness; ह्यं भूतिर्नाम विचरिहजन्मा धवालितम् Subbāsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवाञ्जं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धृष्ट a. [धा-कर्म] Holding; रेतो-धृष्ट, पुरोधस &c. -m. 1 N. of Brahmā. -2 Brihaapati.

धा 3, U. (दधानि, धत्ते, दधो-दध, अयात्-अधित, धारयति-ते, धातु, क्ति, pass. धारयते; cans. धारयति-ते; desid. धिस्सति ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदोषेषु धृषति वृक्षं Mb; निःशंकां धीयते (v. 1. for धीयते) लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये पदं II. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. cr loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणकोक्ति-

ले बालचूले Mal. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारानु-गमे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); धृषो लक्ष्मणस्य मयि भ्रष्टं धेहि देव प्रसीद Mal. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽदधारसं नत्स्य स्वयमा-विज्ञात् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, con- strain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Kl. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; शुक्लान् वामांसि विहाय तूर्णं तद्वनि..... धत्ते जनः काममदालसांगः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरे कुसुमपत्रकलावलोनी Bv. 1. 94; दधते मंगलांगे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atin.); काचः काञ्चनसंमर्गाद्धत्ते मार- कतो द्युते H. Pr. 41; निरामि मर्मापटले दधति द्योपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23. 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1. 4. 16, 18; Si. 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधा-स्यस्कथं नागां मुणालमुद्रुभिः कणः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain; संपद्भिर्मियेनोभो दधतुभ्येनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुगंधा कुड्मलिनाननेन दधती वायु स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः. मति, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पदं धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णं करं धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITH अधि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) to close, shut; दधति मधुपसमूहे श्रवण-मपि दधति Gt. 5; ऋकणो-नयन-पिदधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो-मुखैः परिभवविधो नाभिमामं पिधते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभाषपिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2 to hinder, ob- struct, bar; सुजगमपिहितद्वारं पातालमधि- तिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions) -अधित् कापि सुखे सलिलं सखी व्यधित् कापि संराजदलेः स्तनी । व्य- धित् कापि ह्यद व्यजनालं न्यधित् कापि हिमं सुत- नोरसने N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannāthaः-निधानं ध्यानां क्रिमिषि च विधानं नवसुदं प्रधानं तीर्थानाम- भलपरिधानं त्रिजगतः । समाधानं बुद्धेरय खलु तिरो- धानमधियां त्रिधामाधानं नः परिहृत्य ताप तव वसुः G. L. 18).

धाकः [धा-उणां क् तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 Au- ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar.

column. -5 Brahmā. -6 A sup- porter.

धातुः [धा-आचरे तुन्] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient. -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, i. e. पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7 : -रसासुक्ष्मांसमेदोऽस्त्रियमज्जाशुक्राणि धा- तवः, or aometimesten if केश, खड्ग and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or af- fection of the mind, (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुस्तेन यत्र Kn. 1. 7; स्वामालिख्य प्रणयकृपतां धातुरायौ शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; धृवादयो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; पश्चाद्ध्ययनायस्य धातांघरिवाभवत् R. 15. 9, -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, i. e. रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. -f. A milch cow. -Comp. -उत्पलः chalk. -काशीसं, -काशीस red sulphate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metallurgy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -ग्रहिनं m. cala- mine. -घ्नं, -नाशनं sour gruel (pre- pared from the fermentation of rice- water). -जं bitumen. -द्रावका borax. -यः the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arrang- ed according to Pāṇini's grammati- cal system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ, being suppos- ed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -पुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily hu- mours. -धृत् m. a mountain. -मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. -माक्षि- कं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance. -मारिन् m. sulphur. -रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. -राजकः -कं semen. -वल्लभं borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वा- दिन् m. a mineralogist. -विष् f. lead. -वैरिन् n. sulphur. -शेखरं green sul- phate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभवं lead. -साम्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). -हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमत a. Rich or abounding in metals. -ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय a. Full of metals, abound- ing in red minerals; R. 2. 29

धातु *m.* [धातुच्] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmā, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भद्रोद्यमः H. 2. 165 ; R. 13. 6 ; Si. 1. 13 ; Ku. 7. 44 ; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N. of the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmā ; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. -Comp. -पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumāra.

धातुं [धा आचरे-ङ्] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25 ; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother ; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. -पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. -फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रियिका, धात्रेयि 1 A foster-sister ; धात्रियिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33 ; काथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेयया लंघिकया Māl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी [धा-भवे ल्युट्] 1 A receptacle, seat ; aa in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourishment. -नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f.* pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander. -Comp. -चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. -पूपः a cake of fried barley. -भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः *f.* pl. 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dīnāra).

धानयः -कः Coriander.

धातुदंडिकः, धातुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman ; निमित्तादपराद्धेयोर्धातुष्कस्येव वलितं Si. 2. 27.

धान्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [धाने पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain, corn, rice ; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न see under तंडुल). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds. -Comp. -अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brāhmanas as a gift. -अरिः a mouse, rat. -अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. -अष्टं sour gruel made of the

fermentation of rice-water. -अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff. -उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. -कलकं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. -कोशः, -कोष्ठकं -कः a granary. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the huak. -स्वच् *f.* the husk of corn. -मायः a corn-dealer. -राजः barley. -वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -बीजं (बीजं) coriander. -बीरः a sort of pulse (मार). -शीर्षकं the ear of corn. -शुकं the beard or awn of corn. -सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्यत *a* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight ; (माष q. v.)

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनिन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house ; तुरासाहं पुरीषाय धाम स्वार्थयुवे ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44 ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनयुतोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Ms. 33 ; Bg. 8. 21 ; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort ; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light ; धामनातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधामः Mu. 3. 17 ; Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour ; Mu. 3. 17 ; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59 ; 10. 6 ; Amaru. 86 ; R. 6. 6 ; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity ; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप) ; Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp. -कोशिन *m.*, -निधिः the snn. -छद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agul.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. -1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. -*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धायः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. -*r.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c. ; नाम, देह. -कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. -का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (नी *f.*) [धृ-णिच् ल्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. -गौ (*du.*) The two female breasts. -णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing ; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory ; ग्रहणधारण-पट्टवालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one). -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. -गौ 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory ; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind ; परिचित्तमुपांशु धारणा R. 8. 18 ; Ms. 6. 72 ; Y. 3. 201 (धारणस्त्युच्यते चैयं धार्यते यन्मनो तथा). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion ; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. -Comp. -योगः deep devotion. -शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream ; Bh. 2. 93 ; Ms. 55 ; R. 16. 66 ; आबद्धधारमश्च प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series ; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse ; धाराः प्रसाधयित्तु-मस्य तिकीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything ; ध्वं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमु-त्थिष्येवत्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument ; तजितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78 ; 6. 42 ; 10. 86. 41 ; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel ; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army. -12 The highest point, excellence. -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -Comp. -अग्रं the broad-edged head

of an arrow —अंकुरा 1. a drop of rain. —2. hail. —3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy) —अग्नः a sword. —अट्टा 1. the Chātaka bird. —2. a horse. —3. a cloud. —4. a furious elephant, one in rut. —अधिरूढ a. raised to the highest pitch. —अवनिः f. wind. —अश्रु n. a flood of tears; Amaru 10. —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्महती इदिवंधुव H. 3; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण a. warm from a cow (as milk) —गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. —2. a sword. —निपातः, —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. —2. a stream of water. —पुंजं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —वर्षः, —संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —बाहिन्यु a. incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् a. Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).
धारिणी The earth.

धारित a. Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारित्व a (फी f.) [धृ-णिनि] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, preserving, bearing, holding, supporting; पादाभोरुद्धधारि Git. 12; कर° &c. —2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेय्यो ग्रंथिनः अष्टा ग्रंथिनो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. —3 Edged.

धार्य a 1 To be held or maintained. —2 Bearable —3 To be worn. —4 To be suffered, supportable. —5 To be borne in mind. —यं Clothes, garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यारथं पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarāshtra. —2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतति धार्तराष्ट्रः कालवज्रान्मोदिनपिष्टे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धर्म a. [धर्मस्दे-अण्] Belonging to justice or Dharma q. v.

धार्मिक a. (की f.) [धर्म अर्थात् चरति वा टक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. —2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. —3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men.

धाटव्यं [धृटस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव I. 1 P. (धावति, धावति) 1 (a) To run advance; अद्यापि धावति मनः

Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथयाः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरा इरिरे धावति पश्चादसंस्तुते चतः 1. 34. (b) To move, glide. —2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. —3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यंभसि तैलवत् Susar. —4 To run or flee away. —5 To give milk (as a cow). —II. 1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धावित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्भिस्तथश्चुः सुग्रीवस्य धिभीषणः । विदां चकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खेनन्दे च ॥ Bk. 14. 50. S. 6. 24; Si. 17. 8. —2 To brighten, polish. —3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).
धाव a. (At the end of comp.)
Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक a. [धाव-कृत्] 1 Running, flowing. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman. —2 N. of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for king Sriharaha) श्रीहर्षादिर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1; ग्रथितयशसां धावकसोमिल्लकवि-पुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.
धावनं [धाव-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. —2 Flowing. —3 Attacking. —4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. —5 Rubbing with any thing.

धावित p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed. —2 Running towards, or against. —3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. —2 Paleness.

धासत् m. Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6. P. (धिति) To hold, have, possess. —WITH सं to make peace, treat with; cf. संधा. (—II. or धिन्) 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy; पश्यन्ती चात्मरूपं तदपि विलालितमग्रये धिनोति Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माज्जलजेन पूजा त्वयान्वहं तन्वि वितन्यमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् ind. An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame' out upon, 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc); धिक् तां च ते च मदनं च हमां च मा च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो सुदृगः; धिक् साडजं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशङ्कुं Ve. 3. 11; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also; धिक् मूर्खं, धिगर्थाः कष्टसंभ्रयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयसंभ्रयं &c. —Comp. —दंष्टः reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —पारुष्यं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contempt, reproach.

धिकारः-धिकृत्क्रिया Reproach, contempt, disregard.

धिकृत a. Censured, reproached.

—ते Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिष्णु 1 A (धिक्षते) 1 To kindle. —2

To live. —3 To be harassed. —4 To be weary.

धिग्गणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brāhmaṇa and a female of the Ayogava tribe).

धिष्णु a. Wishing to deceive, deceptively; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्त् See धि II.

धिक् 3 P. (धिवि) To sound.

धिक् f. = धिष्णा q. v. below.

धिष्णः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —णं A dwelling place, an abode, residence. —ण 1 Speech. —2 Praise, hymn. —3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. —4 Earth. —5 A cup, bowl. —Comp. —अधिया N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्ण्य a. Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon. —2 Worthy of a high place. —स्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; असी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्ण्या S. 4. 7. —2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. —3 The planet Venus. —4 Power, strength. —स्यं 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्येव धिष्ण्यानि हित्वा ज्येतिर्मवा-न्वपि R. 15. 59. —2 A meteor. —3 Fire (m. also). —4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. —2 To propitiate. —3 To hold, contain. —4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः f. [धे भावे क्लिप् संप्रसारणं च] 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. —2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि वर्तसे Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. —3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensities; Ki. 1. 37. —4 Devotion, prayer. —5 A sacrifice. —6 Knowledge, science. —Comp. —हृदियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानोद्भव q. v.); मनः कण्ठस्था नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नासिका वेति षट् तानि धीन्द्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ॥ —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities; they are —गुण्याः श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । उहापोर्धेयविज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ॥ Kāmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —सन्निवृत्त m., —सन्निवृत्तः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसन्निवृत्त 'a minister for action or execution'). —2. a wise or prudent adviser. —शक्तिः f. intellectual quality or faculty. —सत्सः a counsellor, advisor, minister.

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned.
—*m.* An epithet of Brhaspati.
धीश्च = धीश्च *a. v.*
धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.
-2 reflected upon, thought about.
-3 Propitiated.
धीति: *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2
Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4
Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6
Disrespect, disregard.
धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter,
virgin.

धीर *a.* [विधे रति राक्, विधीरस्यति ईर-
अण् वा उप० सं० Tv.] 1 Brave, bold,
courageous: धीरोद्भूता गति: U. 6.
19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-
able, lasting, constant: R. 2. 6.
-3 Strong-minded, persevering,
self-possessed, resolute, of firm re-
solve or purpose; धीरा हि तरस्यापदं K.
175; विकारहेतो सति विक्रयन्ते येषां न
चेतान्ति त एव धीरा: Ku. 1. 69. -4
Composed, calm, collected. -5
Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R.
13. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7
Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensi-
ble, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीर:
सद्गुणैर्व्यधत् स: R. 3. 10; 5. 38,
16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave,
loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण
धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6.
17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behaved.
-10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे
पद्मनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. -11
Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Head-
strong. —*r.* 1 The ocean. -2 An
epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking
principle, the soul (विदात्मन्). -4 An
epithet of king Bali. —*r.* Saffron. —*r.*
ind. Boldly, firmly, steadfastly,
steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11.
—*Comp.* —उद्भात: the hero of a poetic
composition (i. e. a play or poem)
who is brave and noble-minded;
अविकल्पन: क्षमावानातिगर्भिरो महासख: ।
स्थेयान्निगूहमानो धीरोदात्तो वृद्धवतः कथित: ॥
S. D. 66. —उद्भात: the hero of a
poetic composition who is brave but
haughty; मायापर: प्रचंडश्चपलोऽङ्कार-
वर्षभुविष्ट: । आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरेधीरो-
द्भूत: कथित: S. D. 67. —वेतस *a.* firm,
resolute, strong-minded, courageous.
—प्रज्ञात: the hero of a poetic com-
position who is brave and calm;
सामान्ययुधैर्धैर्यान् द्विजातिको धीरवशातः
स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललित: the hero of a
poetic composition who is firm and
brave, but sportive and reckless;
निश्चितो मुद्गनिर्घं कलापरो धीरललित:
स्यात् S. D. 68. —स्कंधा a buffalo.
धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage,
strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महद्भिके
धीरतामनुगच्छति II. 3. 4 V. 2. -2

Suppression of jealousy &c. -3
Gravity, solemnity (as shown by
silence &c.). पर्यायेनाह सल्ल भवतो
धीरता कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Steadi-
ness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, clever-
ness. -6 Refusal. (For other mean-
ings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her
husband or lover, suppresses all out-
ward manifestation or expression of
her resentment in his presence, or as
the Rasamanjari puts it, स्वयंकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105
also. —*Comp.* —अधीरा the heroine of
a poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover, alter-
nately expresses and conceals her
jealousy; (स्वयंस्वयंकोपप्रकाशिका
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीलटि: -टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* (री *f.*) Clever, skilful.

—*m.* 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवर: A fisherman; सुगमीनसज्ज-
नानां वृजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तानां । लुब्ध-
कधीवरपिच्छना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥
Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —*r.* Iron. —*रि* 1
A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of
harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-
basket.

धीवरक: A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनेति, धुतेते, धुत) See धू.

धु: *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2
Left, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shak-
ing, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar.
-2 To flow.

धुश्च 1 A. (धुतेते, धुक्षित) 1 To be
kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary.
—*Caus.* (धुनयति). To kindle, in-
flame. —*With* सं to be kindled or
excited (fig. also); संधुषुसे तयोःकोपः
Bk. 14. 109. (—*Caus.*) to kindle,
inflammate, excite; निवारणभूयिष्ठमथास्य
वीर्यं संधुषुष्यतीव चपुष्पुनेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनि: -नी *f.* A river; उराणा संह-
र्द: सुधुनि कपर्दीऽधिचरुहे G. L. 22.
—*Comp.* —नाय: the ocean.

धुंधुमार: 1 A kind of insect (इ-
गोष). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर *f.* (Nom-sing धू:) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गर्देना वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4.
17; अत्रस्तभिर्युक्तधुरं तरुतै: R. 14. 47.
-2 (*a*) That part of a yoke which
rests on the shoulder. (*b*) The fore-
most part of the pole where the yoke
is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of
an axle for fastening the nave of the
wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a
carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig.

also); responsibility, duty, task;
तेन धुजंगतो धुरीं सखिवेषु निस्त्रिषिपे R.
1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30;
कार्यधुरं वहति Mu. 1. 14; आतिरप्यनवा-
स्योरुवकली: कार्यस्य धुरुञ्जिता Mu. 6. 5,
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6
The foremost or highest place, van,
front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि कीर्त-
नया R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिवेष-
तानां 14. 74; अविस्रमस्तु ते स्थेया: धिरे-
व धुरि धुनिर्णा 1. 91; धुरि पतिष्ठापयित-
व एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger.
-8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflec-
tion. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Dis-
tress, affliction. -12 A part, portion,
share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the
Ganges. (धुरि कृ 'to place at the head
or in front of'; S. 7. 4). —*Comp.* —गत
(धूर्यत) *a.* 1. standing on the pole
of a chariot. -2. standing at the
head, chief, head, foremost. —*जडि:*
(धूर्जति:) an epithet of Siva. —धर
(धूर्धर, also धूरधर) *a.* 1. bearing
the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3
laden with good qualities or import-
ant duties. -4. chief, head, foremost,
pre-eminent; कुलधुरधरो भव V. 5.
(—*r.*) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a
man of business. -3. a chief, head,
leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. —वह
(धूर्वह) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a
burden. -2. managing affairs. (—*ह:*)
a beast of burden; so धूर्वहृ.

धुर: (At the end of comp.) 1 A
yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at
the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धूरधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3.
5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [धूरं वहति, अहंति वा, धुर
स च वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a
burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3
Charged with important duties.
—*ण:*, —*य:* 1 A beast of burden. -2
A man of business, or one charged
with important duties. -3 A chief,
head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [धूरं वहति, गत्] 1 Fit for a
burden, able to bear a burden &c.
-2 Fit to be entrusted with import-
ant duties. -3 Standing at the head,
chief, foremost; see below. —*ई:* 1
A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bul-
lock yoked to the pole of a carriage;
नाविनीतेवैज् धुर्यै: Ms. 4. 67; येनेहं
धियते विश्व धुर्यैऽननिवाद्यन्ति Ku. 6. 76;
धुर्यान् विश्वानयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78;
17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden
(of responsibility); R. 5. 66. -4 A
chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुल-
धुर्यैः स्वयंभया गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A
minister, one charged with important
duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu.
—*ई* The fore-part of a pole.

धुर्व 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song ; cf. धुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-akin) used in kindling the sacred fire ; cf. धुवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तू) रः N. of a plant (= धन्त १. १.)

धृ 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. धुवति, धवति-ते, धुनोति, धुडोते, धुनाति, धुनीति, धुनयति-ने, धूत-धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble ; धुन्वति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12 ; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमाकिसलयानि Me. 62 ; Ku. 7. 49 ; R. 4 67 ; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7 ; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off ; सजमपि शिरस्यधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यह्निकंका S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, exoite, fan (as fire) ; वायुना धूपमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb ; पवनधूतः... अग्निः Ra. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure ; मान धावीररि रणे Bk. 9. 50 ; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from ; (सेवकाः) आरोहति ज्ञानैः पश्चाद् धुन्वन्तमपि पाथिर्व Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations :— धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं धूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितामित्युक्तं । वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्पस्यैव यत्कानेन धवति चंदनमजरीश्र ॥) ; cf. धु 5 U.

धृः f. Shaking, trembling, agitating. धुकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत p. p. [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -ता A wife. -Comp. -कल्मष -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धुतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धुन्नः Wind. -न् Shaking, agitation.

धूनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप 1. 1 P. (धूपयति, धूपयित) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ने धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke धूपोष्मणा रयाजितमार्द्धभावं Ku.

7. 14 ; Me. 32 ; V. 3. 2 ; R. 16. 50 -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुह n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. -अर्ह a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. -नासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (पि) कः A perfumer. धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense ; Ma. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपयित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-क्वि मक्] 1 Smoke, vapour ; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमहतां साक्षिपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (a) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory) . -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. : -Comp. -आम a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. -आबलि f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्धारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour ; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. -ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire ; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10 ; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star ; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1 ; धूमकेतुर्विद्योत्यितः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. -ग्रहः Rāhu ; Mā. 2. 8. -जः a cloud. -अंगजं ammoniac. -ध्वजः fire. -प a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. -पथः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. -पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. -प्राज्ञ a. feeding only on smoke (as a hermit). -लता a mass of curling smoke ; Mu. 1. 9. -मन्दिषी fog, mist. -योनिः a cloud ; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. -लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूनायति-ने Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken ; धूनायिता दश विंशो दालितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104 ; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist. धूमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened ; Ku. 4. 30. -ता (i. e. दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धूमिन् a. Smoking. -नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्बा [धूमनां सङ्घः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke ; Mā. 5. 6.

धूम a. [धूमं तद्रूपं राति रा-क] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, gray ; Bh. 3. 55 ; R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. -प्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. -प्र An epithet of Durgā. -ग्रं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -अक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. -अष्टः the fork-tailed shrike. -आमः air, atmosphere. -रुच् a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a. dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. -वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. -शुकः a camel.

धूमकः A camel. धूर 4 A. (धूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [धूर्व-धूर वा क, उणा० तन् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious ; Mu. 3. 10. -र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver ; तत्ते धूर्ते हृदि स्थिता मियतमा काचिन्ममैवोपरा Pt. 4. 6 ; धूर्तोऽपरां चुंबति Amaru. 16 ; २० धूर्तानामभिसार-सत्वरहृदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धन्त). -5 Hurting, injuring. -र्त 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. -कितवः a gamester. -कृत a. crafty, dishonest. (-म.) The Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रचनो a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्त 1 P. (धूर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः m. f. धूली 1 Duet ; अमीरवा पकतां धूलियुक्तं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. -कुद्धिमं, केदारा 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. -ध्वजः wind. -पटलः -लं a cloud of duet. -सुष्पिका, पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूज् (धू-स्) 10 U. (धूजयति-ने) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर a. [धू सर किञ्च न पत्वम् Tv.] Of a duty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey ; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2.

56 ; Ku. 4. 4, 46 ; R. 5. 42 ; 16. 17 ; Si. 17. 41 — 1 The grey colour. — 2 A donkey. — 3 A camel. — 4 A pig. — 5 An oilman. — 6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित a. Made grey, greyish.

धुस्तरः The thorn-apple.

धृ 1. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (धियते, धृत). 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive ; आर्यपुत्रं ध्रिये एषा ध्रिये U. 3 ; ध्रियते याचदकेष्वि रिपुस्तावकुतः सुखं Si. 2. 35 ; 15. 89. — 2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue ; सुरतभ्रमसंप्रतो सुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलवो-द्रुनांसि ते R. 8. 51 ; Ku. 4. 18. — 3 To resolve upon. — II. 1 P., 10 U. (धरति, usually धारयति ते, धृत, धरति) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमपि कापितं शिरसि सुषपद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4 ; वैष्णवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोढुकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 39 ; Bk. 17 54 ; V. 4. 36. — 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain धृतमंदर ए Git. 1 ; यथा सर्वाणि धृतानि धरा धारयते सं Ms. 9. 311 ; Pt. 1. 126 ; मतः कुंदमसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113 ; चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35 ; U. 3. 29. — 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep ; या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. — 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.) ; केशव धृतशूकररूप Git. 1. धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. — 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.) ; भ्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. — 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, atop, detain. — 7 To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.) ; ब्राह्मणे धृतमानसः, मनो दधे राजसूयाय &c. — 8 To suffer, undergo. — 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. — 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat. ; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense) ; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1 ; तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. — 11 To hold, contain. — 12 To observe, practise. — 13 To cita, quote. — 14 To keep, retain (in one's service). — 15 To preserve, maintain. — 16 To seize, lay hold of. — 17 To hold out or on, endure. — 18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified—according to the noun with which it is connected ; e. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember ; शिरसा धृतिं धृ to bear on the head, respect highly ; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety ; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement ; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force ; जीवितं, —माणान्, —शरीरं, —गात्रं, —देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits ; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow ; R. 2. 25 ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c. ; मनः, —मतिं, —चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to

hold the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon ; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive ; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.)

धृक्- (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. : कालरूपं, शक्तिं &c.

धृत a. (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत p. p. [धृ-कर्मणि क्] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. — 2 Poss. sed. — 3 Kept, preserved, retained. — 4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. — 5 Worn, used, put on ; Ku. 5. 44. — 6 Placed, deposited. — 7 Practised, observed. — 8 Weighed. — 9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. — 10 Intent upon. — 11 Prepared, ready. See धृ also. — तं 1 Falling. — 2 State, existence. — 3 Taking, seizing. — 4 Wearing, putting on. — 5 A particular manner of fighting. — Comp. आत्मन् a. firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu. — दंडः a. 1. inflicting punishment. — 2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. — दीप्यतिः fire. — षट् a. covered with a cloth. — राजन् a. ruled by a good king (as a country). — राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. — 2. a country ruled by a good king. — 3. N. of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवाज. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu ; but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryōdhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryōdhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Kriahna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years. — वर्मन् a. clad in armour, mailed. — व्रत a. 1. observing vows, performing religious rites. — 2. devoted, attached. — 3. of a fixed law or order. (-तः) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

धृतिः f. [धृ-क्तिन्] 1 Taking, holding, seizing. — 2 Having, possessing. — 3 maintaining, supporting — 4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-

command ; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहेतुकां N. 4. 105 ; Ki. 6. 11 ; R. 8. 66. — 6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy ; धृष्टश्च धीरः सदृशीच यत्न मः R. 3. 10 ; 16 82 ; न च धृष्टधनाति धृति V. 2. 8 ; Si. 7. 10, 14. — 7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric), ज्ञानाभिष्टागमाद्यस्तु संपूर्णस्पृहता धृतिः । माहित्यवचनोद्घासमहाभयतिभादिक्त्व S. D. 198, 168. — 8 A sacrifice. — Comp. — धृष्ट a. destroying all composure, discomposing.

धृतिमत a. 1 Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. — 2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content ; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् = 1 An epithet of Vishnu. — 2 Of Brahmā. — 3 Virtue, morality. — 4 The sky. — 5 The sea. — 6 A clever man.

धृत्वरी The earth.

धृज्, धृञ् 1 P. (धरति, धृजति) To go, move.

धृप् 1. 1 P (धरति, धरति) 1 To come together, be compact. — 2 To hurt or injure. — II. 1 P., 10 U. (धरति, धरयति) 1 To offend, hurt, injure — 2 To insult, treat with indignity. — 3 To assail, overpower, overpower, conquer, destroy. — 4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. — 5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). — III. 5 P. (धरति, धृ) 1 To be bold or courageous. — 2 To be confident. — 3 To be proud or overbearing. — 4 To be impudent or impatient. — 5 To dare, venture (with inf.). — 6 To brave, challenge ; Bk. 14. 102. — 7 To insult, treat with contumely. — IV. 10 A. (धरयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृति a. Brave, bold.

धृष्ट a. [धृ-क्] 1 Bold, brave. — 2 Clever. — धृः A heap, group, multitude.

धृष्ट p. p. [धृ-क्] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. — 2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent ; धृष्टः परस्य वसति II 2. 25. — 3 Forward, presumptuous. — 4 Profligate, abandoned. — 5 Cruel, unkind. — ष्टः A faithless husband or lover ; कृपामा अपि निःशंकास्त-जितोऽपि न लज्जितः । दृष्टदोरोऽपि मिथ्या-वाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. — ष्ट A disloyal woman. — Comp. — धृष्टः N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pāṇdavas, and for some days he acted as commander in chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhṛisṭadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the

morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthāman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pāṇḍavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मान्धि *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongs. —*f.* Boldness, bravery.

धुञ्ज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. —2 Impudent, shameless.

धुष्णिः A ray of light.

धुष्णु [धृष्-यद्] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). —2 Shameless, impudent. —3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धुष्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधुष्य q. v.

धे 1 P. (धयति, धीत; *caus.* धाययति; *desid.* धिष्यति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also); अधाद्-सामधासीच्च धिरिं वनवासिना Bk. 15 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. —2 To kiss; धन्यो धयत्याननं Gtt. 12. —3 To suck out, draw or take away. —4 To appropriate. —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एनं धेनन् इच्च] 1 The ocean. —2 A male river (नद्). —नर 1 A river. —2 Speech. —3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति धनान् धयते वल्लेभा, धे-नु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुं धीरा सुदती वाचमातुः U. 5 31. —2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); खड्धेनुः, वदधेनुः &c. —3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as आसिधेना, खड्धेनुः). —4 A gift, present. —*Comp.* —मक्षिका a gaddy.

धेनुका N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. —*Comp.* —द्वन्ना an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. —2 A milch-cow. —3 A gift, an offering. —4 A female animal in general.

धेनुदही A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुध्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. —2 To be produced. —3 To be fed or nourished. —4 To be drunk. —5 An affix, as in नाम, भाग, q. q. v. v. —धे 1 Nourishing. —2 Drinking. —3 Holding, taking &c.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. —2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिवध).

धैर्ये [धीरस्य भावप्रकमं वा ध्यञ्] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवष्टभ्य Pt. 1; विपदि धैर्यं Bh. 2 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. —2 Calmness, composure. —3 Gravity, patience. —4 Inflexibility. —5 Boldness, forwardness: Me. 40 (पाठ्यं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धोडः = डडुडः q. v.

धोर 1 P. (धोरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. —2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं [धोर करणे ल्युट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.). —2 Going well or quickly. —3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः —णी *f.* [धोर-अणि वा ङीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; धैर्यमिच्छन्ने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यास्त्वल्पाधुरीधाराधोरणिधीतधामनि धरार्थं शरत्कमालेभ्यते । तेषां निर्यावनेदिनां सुकृतिनां माध्वीकपानां पुनः कालः किं न करति केतकि यत्सर्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. —2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धोर-भावे क्] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. —2 Going, motion. —3 A horse's trot.

धोत *p. p.* [धा-क् ऊट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुल्याभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धोतमूलाः S. 1. 15; Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19. 10 —2 Polished, brightened. —3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हर-शिरश्चंद्रिकाधोतहर्म्या Me. 7, 44; विकस-ह्वंताधुधोतधरं Gtt. 12. —त 1 Silver. —2 Cleaning, washing. —*Comp.* —कडा a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजं, को-षेयं bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. —शिलं rook-crystal.

धोतेयः, —य A kind of salt (सैयव).

धोतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धोति, —ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. —2 A river. —3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धोत्रः Greynees. —2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

धोरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धीरित.

धोर्य *a.* (धी *f.*) [धरं वृत्ति ङ्] Fit for a burden. —यः 1 A beast of burden.

2 A horse. —3 A chief leader.

धोतिकं, धोतिकं, धोर्ष्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धोर्ये A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

produce sound by blowing; इंसं धुष्मो प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. —3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छांतं च पावकं Mb. —4 To manufacture by blowing. —5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

धमाकारः A blacksmith, smith.

धमात् *p. p.* [ध्मा-क्] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). —2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. —3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

धमाने Blowing.

धमापने Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

धमापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt into cinder.

धमां (ध्वां) क्ष् 1 P. (ध्माक्षति) 1 To caw, or caw. —2 To desire.

ध्माक्षि *acc* ध्माक्ष.

ध्यात्, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्ये.

ध्याम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. —नं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् *m.* 1 Measure. —2 Light. —*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्यामन्).

ध्ये 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid* दिष्यासति; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुसा संमस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पद्मी-श्वरस्य Bb. 3. 11; विदुः ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति ज्ञानं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Me. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्ये-क्] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. —2 Fit for meditation. —3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्ये-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विविधयते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. —2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तत्रैव ध्यानाद्युपगतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. —3 Divine intuition or discernment. —4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. —*Comp.* —गम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —तत्पर, —निष्ठ, —पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योगः profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्रुवा (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting; as in महीध्रः, कुम्भा, &c.

ध्रुव्, ध्रुव् 1 P. (प्रजति &c.) To go, move.

ध्रुजि f. Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्राजिः f. Ved. 1 = ध्राजिः -2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रु 1 P. (प्रजति) To sound.

ध्रुक् 9 P. 10. U. (प्रसाति, प्रासयतिन्ते) To throw or toss up.

ध्रा 1 P. (प्राति) To go.

ध्राक् 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

ध्राय् 1 A. To be able or competent.

ध्राक्ष् 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्राइ 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्राडिः Gathering flowers (युञ्जय)

ध्रिञ् 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1, 6, P. (प्रवति-ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain; know definitely. -4 To kill

ध्रुतिः f. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव् a. 1 (a) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छाम-दुशासती सुता Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवणं मर्ता Ku. 7. 85; Me. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अधुं परिवेषते Chāṇ. 63; Pt. 1. 419.

-4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृतिः. -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). -वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 31; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. -5 A post stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Git.). -3 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmā. -10 Of Vishṇu. -11 Of Siva. -12 A constant aro. -13 The tip of the nose. -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of the son of Uttānapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttānapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttānapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Sunāti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi

ad a son named Uttāna, and Sunāti

gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to his mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishṇu to the position of the Polar Star]. -व 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven. -व 1 A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. -वं ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp. -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishṇu. -आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा, -तारकं the Polar Star.

ध्रुवकः 1 The introductory stanza of a song; (repeated as a sort of chorus), see ध्रु. (7). -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A poet. -4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि a. Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रुक् 1 A. (ध्रुवते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled with joy.

ध्रु 1 P. (प्रयति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रुव्ये 1 Firmness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्रुव् 1 A. (ध्रुवते, ध्रुवत) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. -2 To drop, sink, depond; Mā. 9. 44 -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed; Mn. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. -Caus. (ध्रुवयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्रुवसः [ध्रुव् भावे ध्रुव्] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्रुवसन a. [ध्रुव-सन्] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing -3 Sprinkling, covering. -वं 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

ध्रुवन्तिः The hundredth part of a Mubhūrta.

ध्रुवसित a. 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्रुवसिन् a. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perish-

ing, as in क्षणध्रुवं सन्. -m. The Pilu tree.

ध्रुवत p. p. 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्रुवसिः f. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्रुव् 1 P. (ध्रुवति) To go, move.

ध्वजः [ध्वज्-अच्] 1 A flag, banner. standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32, Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol; -दुवभ°, मकर° &c. -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). -9 One who prepares and sells liquors. -10 A house situated to the east of any object. -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. ('ध्वजोक्तु' to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -Comp -अद्युक्तं, -पटः -ध्वजः a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहृत a. seized on the battle field. -उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra. -गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -द्रुमः the palm tree. -पहरणः air, wind. -अंग. -पातः inability to beget children. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. -यष्टिः a flag staff; Mā. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -m. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brāhmana who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजिकः A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) [ध्वजोत्सवस्य इति] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुरभाजनचिह्न); Mā. 11. 93. -m. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5 A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse. -8 A Brāhmana -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9

ध्वजिकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वण् I P. (ध्वणति) To sound ; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1. P. (ध्वनाति, ध्वानेन) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, re-echo, thunder, roar ; शिभिद्यमाना इव दध्वन्नुदितः Ki. 14 46 ; अयं गिरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरा Bv. 1. 60 ; कपिदेध्वान मेधवत् Bk. 9. 5 ; 14. 3 ; ध्वनति मधुपममूह भ्रवणमपिदधाति Git. 5. —Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell) ; but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. —2 Hum, buzz. —Comp. —मोदिन् m. a bee.

ध्वननं [ध्वन्-करण ल्यप्] 1 Sounding. —2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). —3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यंजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power ; cf.

अञ्जन also. —4 Humming, indistinct utterance.

ध्वनिः [ध्वन्-ध्वन्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general ; मृदेगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72 ; U. 6. 17. —2 Tune, note, tone ; Si. 6. 48. —3 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 9. 71. —4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. —5 A mere empty sound. —6 word. —7 Hint, implied meaning. —8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense ; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense ; इदमुच्यमानयिज्ञयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थध्वनिबुधिः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि). —Comp. —ग्रहः 1 the ear. —2. hearing. —3. a fife, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c. ; see कङ्क.

ध्वनित् p. p. 1 Sounded. —2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —त्तं 1 A

sound. —2 The roar or thunder of a cloud ; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ध्वन्-भाव वच्] 1 Sound (in general). —2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वसित & see under ध्वन्.

ध्वसिर a. Ved. Destroyed ; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस.

ध्वंशः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt ; e. g. तर्षिध्वंशः q. v.). —2 A beggar. —3 An imudent fellow. —4 A gull, crane. —5 A carpenter. —Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वंति Darknesa ; ध्वंति नीलनिचोल-चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिगति Git. 11 ; N. 19. 42 ; Si. 4. 62. —Comp. —उग्मेधः, —वित्तः a fire-fly. —शात्रवः, —अरातिः 1 the sun. —2 the moon. —3 fire. —4 the white colour.

ध्वृ 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bond. —2 To kill.

न.

न a 1 Thin, spare. —2 Vacant, empty. —3 Same, identical. —4 Unwearied. —5 Praised. —6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. —2 N. of Ganesa. —3 Wealth, prosperity. —4 A band, tie. —5 War. —6 N. of Buddha. —7 A gift. —ind (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither,' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood n may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not ;' क्षत्रियैर्धायिते शकं नातर्क्यो भवेदिति Rām. (c) In argumentative writings n often comes after इति चेत and means 'not so.' (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, n may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. ; नाधीयीताश्वमारुहो न वृक्षं न च इस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोषं तेरिणरथो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120 ; प्रविशंते न मां काश्चिदप्यजाप्यवारयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Some-

times न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपदि यस्य न ह्यर्षो निषदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तद्वृत्तिर्न तत्त्वतस्त्वं न वेद्वि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारत्रियं न पुष्यति S. 1. नादंढ्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335 ; Ms. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काम्ये न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 39 ; Si. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 0. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3, 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नैव, नतु, नचेत्, नखलु &c. &c. (h) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like,' 'as,' 'as it were' ; गावो न गव्यूतीरलु ; Si. 20. 4. v. l. —Comp. —असत्यौ (m. du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. —एक a. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (—कः an epithet of Vishnu.

°आत्मन् a. of a manifold or diverse-natura. (—m.) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर a. 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °धा ind. in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप a. various, multiform. °शस् ind. repeatedly, often. —किंचन a. very poor, beggarly.

नशुक a. (की f.) 1 Injurious, destructive. —2 Going astray, being lost. —3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. —2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-दिव्यद्विषो नकुलस्य दर्शनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). —3 A son. —4 An epithet of Siva. —ली 1 A female mungoose. —2 Saffron.

नक्त 10 U. (नक्तयति-ते) To destroy completely.

नक्त a. [नक्त क] Ashamed. —क्तं 1 Night. —2 Eating only at night, as

a sort of religious vow or penance. —Comp. —अंध *a.* blind at night. —चर्या *wandering* at night. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl.—2. a cat. —3. a thief. —4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजनं *supper*. —मालः *N.* of a tree; R. 5.42. —सुखा *evening*. —व्रतं 1. fasting by day and eating at night. —2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं *ind.* At night, by night; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतीं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. —Comp. —चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. —2. a fiend, demon, goblin. —3. a thief. —चर्या *wandering* by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् q. v. —दिनं *night and day*. —दिनं, -दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्तन् *n.*, नक्तिः *f.* Ved. Night.

नक्तकः *Dirty or ragged cloth* (कर्पटः).

नक्रः [न क्रामतीति] 1 A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गर्जेद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 20; 16.55.—2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्रं 1 The upper timber of a door. —2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. —2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज *m.*, —राजः, —हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष् 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. —2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति; cf. Up. 3. 105 also] 1 A star in general. —2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion; नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकुलादि R. 6. 22; (they are twenty seven). —3 A pearl. —4 A necklace of 27 pearls. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —माधः, —पः, —पतिः, —राजः the moon; R. 6. 66. —कान्तिविस्तारः the white Yāvanāla flower. —चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars.—2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः 1 the moon. —2. the pole-star. —3. an epithet of Viebhū. (—मिः *f.*) Revati, the last asterism. —पथः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. —पुरुषः (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. —2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. —3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. —4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अभंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादास्तर K. 11.—योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. —लोकः the starry region, the firmament —वर्तन् "

the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः *f.* shooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer; निश्च्युच्छति न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं । परवाक्येन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अन्दिदिवैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं अपश्यते । पंक्तिद्वयकः पापो ज्ञथो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general.—2 Twenty-seven.—3 Not a Kabatriya.

नख् 1 P. (नखति) To go, move. नखः, —खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पाण्डित्यं एकद्वयतु कस्मिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2; R. 2. 31; 12. 22. —2 The number 'twenty'. —खः A part, portion. —Comp. —अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. —आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; Māl. 5. 23. —आयुधः 1 a tiger; Māl. 3. 17. —2. a lion. —3. a cook. —आशिन् *m.* an owl. —कुडः a barber. —जहं the root of a nail. —दाणः a falcon, hawk. (—णं) a pair of nail-scissors. —निष्कृतं, रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. —पदं, —व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपदसुखान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविद्मन् Me. 35. —मुचः a bow. —लेखकः a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-mark. —2. nail-painting. —विषः a man; नखविषा नराद्यं. —विधिकः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —शंखः a snail shell.

नखपञ्च *a.* Nail-scorching; Si. 9. 85; P. 111. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः, —रं [नखं रति, रा-क, नख वाउणा० अर वा] A finger-nail, claw, talon; Bv. 1. 52.—Comp. —आयुधः 1. a tiger. —2. a lion. —3. a cock. —आहः fragrant oleander (कान्तिरे).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखेनैवैः प्रहृष्टेदे पुद्गं प्रवृत्तं] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नखः अस्यय -इति] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c.—2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [न गच्छति, गम्-इ] 1 A mountain. Ku. 1. 1; 7. 72; Si. 6. 79. —2 A tree. —3 A plant in general. —4 The sun.—5 A serpent. —6 The number 'seven'. —Comp. —अटनः a monkey. —अधिपः, —अधिराजः, —हृद्गः 1. Himālaya (the lord of mountains). —2 the Sumeru mountain. —अतिः an epithet of Indra. —अवासः a peacock. —उच्छ्रायः the height of mountain. —ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). —2. a crow. —3. a lion. —4. the fabulous animal called शम्भु. —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk 10 9. (—जः) an elephant.

—जा. —नन्दिनी epithets of Pārvatī. —पतिः 1. The Himālaya mountain. —2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). —भिद् *m.* 1. an axe. —2. an epithet of Indra. —3. a crow. —सूधन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंध्रकः an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 9. 2. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva

नगरं [नगा इव प्रासादाः संत्यत्र बा० र; cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vārt.] A town, city (opp. ग्रामः); नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. —Comp. —अधिकृतः, —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2. governor or superintendent of a town. अभ्यासः, —सः the Vicinity of a town. —उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townman. —काकः ' a town-crow ', an expression of contempt—कौतितं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —घातः an elephant. —जनः 1 townsfolk. —2. a citizen. —प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. —पांतः a suburb. —मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. —रक्षिन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town. —2. a town watchman. —स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी=नगर q. v. —Comp. —काकः the (Indian) crane. —वक्रः a crow.

नगरिय *a.* [नगर-इ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नेज् below.

नंगः A lover, paramour (जार).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर; Bg. 5 6, 12. 7.

नज् 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न *a.* [नज्-न कर्त्तरि क् तस्य नः] 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् M. 4. 45; नग्नसपणके वेशे रजकः किं कतिपयति Chān. 110. —2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate —ग्रः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षणिक). —3 A hypocrite. —4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard.—5 N. of Siva.—ग्र 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman.—2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). —Comp. —अटः, —अटकः 1. one who goes about naked —2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class.

नग्नक *a.* (श्लिफा *f.*) Naked, nude. —कः 1 A naked mendicant. —2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिग्बर class). —3 A bird.

नमका, -नमिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नमकरणं Making naked.
नमभविष्णु, -भाबुक a. Becoming naked.

नम्रीक 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant; Pt. 4. 34.

नम्रीकृत a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नन् ind. The technical term for the negative particle n.

नट 1. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after त्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यन्नि मनसा नटनीयं Git. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. (नायति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शसंधानं नायति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटकभूमिनटयत्येष शैलः...अधिगतधवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिरुषो Si. 4. 65. (N. B. नट् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नायति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [नट्-अच्] 1 A dancer; न नटा न विटान मायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor; कुर्ष्वयं प्रहसनरय नटः कृतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kabatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. -अतिका a shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्यो the performance of an actor. -ध्वजः, मंडकः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटन [नट्-भविष्यत्] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). -3 A courtesan harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नट्टः -डं A species of reed. -उः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. -आगरं, -आगारं a hut of reeds -आयः a. abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नहकं A bone between the shoulders.

नहस (नी f.) Covered with reeds; (also नहस्य).

नहिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नहिल a., नहृत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नह्या A quantity of reeds.

नहुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds; यो नहुलानीव गजः परेषां बलास्यसृष्ट्वाकालि-नाभवकत्रः R. 18. 5.

नहह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत p. p. [नम-क] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance. -अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. (-नी) 1. woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उ-ज्जत a. high and low; S. 4. 15 -ना-डी, -नाडिक 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -नासिक a. flat nosed. -पर्वन् a. flat-jointed. -भूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. [नम-भवि-क्तिन्] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); चामन्थाय नटति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नटत्याकाशगंगायाः श्रोत्रशुद्धामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद बलवत्कादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नटति Mb -3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -With उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56.

नट् [नटति शब्दायते-अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4. 66 (where Malli. remarks: -प्राक्-ज्ञानेन नटः प्रवृत्तमेतसो नटा नमंदां विनेत्याहः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. (कृषि) -Comp. -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नट् [नट्-अयच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying. नटुः 1 A lion -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praiae.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपास्ये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. -कांत 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -कुलमिषः a kind of reed. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhisama -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरा an epithet of Siva. -धकः the marshy bank of river. -पतिः, -ईनः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. -पूरा a river which has overflowed its banks. -भवं river-salt. -मातृक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रयः the current of a river. -रंजकः the bend or arm of a river. -रञ्जः (रजः) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयद्वाशु सर्षानामाग्निस्तद्विचये नदीष्णान् R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य a. Connected with a river.

नदाल a. Fortunate. -लं A potsherd.

नट्ट p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected; see नट्. -ज्जं A tie, band, bond, knot.

नट्टिः Binding, fastening.

नट्टी A leather-strap.

ननद, ननाद A husband's sister; ननादुः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टस्यसृष्ट्येण U. 1. -Comp. -ननादृपतिः also ननादुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying : 1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समासकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारणं); उपपन्नं ननु शिषं सतसंभु R. 1. 60; त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा

मन्त्रद्विवस्त्रया नियम्या नद् दिव्य चक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; नद् मानव Dk.; नद् मुखाः पठितमेव धुमाभित्काडि U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; नद् मा प्रापय पत्नुरीतिके Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say'; नद् पदे पटित्व्य भण Mk. 5; नद् भणामि चितित उपाय इति V. 2; नद् भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; नद् विचिनोतु भवात् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions नद् is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनाम्येव बुध्किाद्विरीराणि अचेतनामं च मोमयादीनां कार्पोणीति उच्यते S. B.

नद् 1 P (नद्ति, नदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing); नन्वदुस्तस्तद्भोजेन तत्तमो R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. -Caus. (नदयति) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतहिते शक्तिनि सेच कुमुद्वती मे वृष्टिं न नदयति संस्मरणीयज्ञाभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

नद्: [नद्-भवे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishnu -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kama wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pātāliputra killed by the machinations of Chanakya, the minister of Chandragupata; समुत्थाता नदा नव हृदयरोगा इव ध्रुवः Mu. 1. 13; अयुद्धेति राक्षसे किमुत्थात नद्वंशरय Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -द्: An epithet of Durgā. -Oomp. -आत्मजः, नद्वनः An epithet of Kriehna. -पालः An epithet of Varuṇa.

नद्वक a. [नद्-घञ्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. -द्: 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Krishna -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Krishna.

नद्वक्रिः Long pepper.
नद्वक्रिन् m. An epithet of Vishnu.
नद्वत्: Happiness, pleasure, delight.
नद्वन a. [नद्-ल्य] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7; Mal. 9. 21. -नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 2. 41. -2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (चक्रवर्त). -ना A daughter.

-नं 1 N. of the garden of India, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाश्चेदपातानां क्रियंते नद्वनदुमाः Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. -Oomp. -जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचंदन).

नद्वनकः A son.
नद्वंत a. Delighting, making happy.
-तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. -ती A daughter.

नद्वदा [नद्वयति नद्व-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious tithis). -6 An epithet of Gauri.

नद्वदिः m. f. [नद्व-इत्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौसल्यामदिवधेना. -दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming; (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama). -Oomp. -आचती a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). -ईशाः, ईश्वरा An epithet of Siva. -ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. -द्योवः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. -द्वयं a musical instrument played on festive occasions. -वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend, -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -4 a son.

नद्विकः 1 Jny, pleasure. -2 A small water-jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. -का 1 A small water-jar. -2 =नदा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. -Oomp. -ईशाः, ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नद्विन् a. [नद्व-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. -m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the hill which he rides; लतायुहद्वारगतेऽय नदी Ku. 3. 41; Māl. 1. 1. -4 an epithet of Vishnu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. -नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishtha; अग्निद्या नद्विनी नाम धेनुरायुते वनात् R. 1.

82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपरजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तदूनपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस m., नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, -कं [न पुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward -कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नम् 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुर्वाचः प्रससं नेमे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नम् f. Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ a. Killing, hurting. -मः The month Śrāvāṇa. -मं The sky, atmosphere. -भा A spitting-pot.

नभय a. Ved. Hurting. -यु f. A river.

नभय्यु a. Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नभते भवेः नद्-असुन् भ-श्रान्तिदेशः; cf. Un. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. -m. The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Śrāvāṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be n also in this sense); प्रत्यासक्ते नभसि दृशिताजीवितालंबनार्था Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. - (Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. -Oomp. -अंबुपः the Chātaka bird. -केतनः, -पाथः the sun. -कानिन् m. lion. -ग a. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.) -गजः a cloud. -गति f. snoring flying. -चक्षुस् m. the sun. -चमस 1. the moon. -2. magic. -चर a. moving in the sky; Ku 5. 23. (-रः) 1. a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. -तल 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. -दुहः a cloud. -दृष्टि a. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. -द्वीपः, -धूमः a cloud. -नदी the celestial Ganges. -पाणः wind. -नभिः the sun. -मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नद्वं नभेमंडलमंबुराशिः S. D. 10. -द्वीपः the moon. -योनिः an epithet of Siva. -रजस् n. darkness. -रेणुः f. fog, mist. -लयः smoke. -लिह a. licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अभ्रलिह -स्वासः wind. -सद् m.

1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god; *Si.* 1. 11. मरुति *f.* 1. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges. -स्थलः an epithet of Siva. -स्थली the sky. -स्युश्च a. reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. -सः 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. -स्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); *R.* 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. -*m.* The wind, air; *N.* 1. 97; *R.* 4. 8; 10. 73, *Si.* 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty. -स्य The central part of a wheel; cf. नामि.

नभक्कः 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभ्रान् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम्र 1 P., sometimes A (नमति ते, नमाम, अनेमंत्. नमसति, नत; *caus.* नमयति-ते or नामयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid.* निनेसति), 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति *Ku.* 6. 89; *Bg.* 11. 37; *Bk.* 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; *Si.* 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् *Kām.* 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink; go down; अनसीचूर्भेणास्य *Bk.* 15. 25. नम्युः सर्वदिशः *K.* 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्धति.....मेघः *Mk.* 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. -*Caus.* 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend, (as a bow); *S.* 2. 3. -3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [नम-अतच्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -सः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. -न्तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम ल्यट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking. -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. -नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration; (this word is by itself, invariably used with dat. ; तस्मै वदाम्यगुरवे तस्मै नमोऽस्तु *Bv.* 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवने तुभ्यं *Ku.* 2. 4; but with क्, generally with acc. ; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य *Sk.*; but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृत्यो वृत्तिहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable. -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4

A gift, present. -5 A sacrifice. -*Comp.* -कारः, -कृतिः *f.*, -करण bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कुन *a.* 1. bowed down to, saluted. -2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः 1 a spiritual teacher. -2 a Brahmana. -वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस्, *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वयो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे *U.* 1. 1. -वृत् *m.* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यित *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति *Den. P.* 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; *Bh.* 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. -स्य Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्तु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a.* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [नमृ] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवति नम्रास्तरवः फलगमैः *S.* 5. 12; स्तोत्रनम्र स्तनाम्यं *Mc.* 82. *Pt.* 1. 106; *Rata.* 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अपूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया *R.* 3. 25; इत्युच्यते तामिहमा स्म नम्रा *Ku.* 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः *Me.* 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping. -6 Devoted or attached to. -*Comp.* -अंग, -मूर्ति *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping -कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, स्यं 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रित *a.* Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [न मुचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; नमुच्ये नमुचेररे, शिरः *R.* 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Saramati also, as the

story goes) then supplied Indra with a Vajra with which he cut off the demon's head]. -2 N. of the god of love. -*Comp.* -सुदनः -द्विर्, -ह्व *m.* epithets of Indra.

नमरुः N. of a tree (इक्षु or सुपन्नग); गणा नमरुप्रसवावतंसाः *Kū.* 1. 55; 3. 43; *R.* 4. 74.

नय 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नय *a.* [नां भवे अच्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. -य 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 (a) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नयः. (b) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; *Pt.* 1. 371; 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां *Mk.* 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितामिन्न भूपतः सद्गुणकारकतां श्रियमर्थिनः *R.* 9. 27; नयशालिभिः *Mu.* 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयासु जिगीषतां हि चेतः *Ki.* 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42. -6 A plan, design, scheme; *Pt.* 1. 339; 377; *Mu.* 6. 11, 7. 9. -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिकं नये Bhāshā *P.* 105. -11 N. of Vishnu. -12 A kind of game. -*Comp.* -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; *R.* 1. 55. -नेत्रु *m.* a master in politics. -पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. -प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. -वादिन् *m.* a politician; *Pt.* 3. -विद् *m.*, -विशारदः a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1. the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3. a work on morality. -शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; *Ki.* 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skillful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी-कणं ल्यट्] 1 Leading, guiding; conducting, managing. -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling, governing. -4 Obtaining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, spending (as time). -नः, -नी The pupil of the eye. -*Comp.* -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-नः) the moon. -अमोचिन् *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring. -उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes. -3. any lovely object. -उग्रितः the corner of the eye; *Ku.* 4. 23. -गोचर *a.* visible, within the range, of the sight. -उद्यः an ovoid.

—जलं, चरि *n.* tears. —पथः the range of sight. —पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः 1. any visible object. —2. the horizon. —3. the range of sight. —सलिलं tears ; Me. 39.

नरः [नृ नये-अच्] 1 A man, male, person ; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगणं नरं सरित् । सद्युद्धमिव दुर्धर्षं त्वं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5 ; Ms. 1. 96 ; 2. 213. —2 A man or piece at chess. —3 The pin of a sun-dial. —4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. —5 Man's length (= पुरुष q. v.). —6 N. of a primitive sage. —7 N. of Arjuna ; see नरनारायण below. —8 A horse. —9 (In gram.) A personal termination. —Comp. —अनः 1. the penis. —2. eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —देवः, —पतिः, —पालः a king ; Bg. 10. 27 ; Ms. 7. 13 ; R. 2. 75, 3. 42 ; 7. 62 ; Me. 37 ; Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयनः an epithet of Vishnu. —अज्ञः a demon, goblin. —अप्यारः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. —2. an animal. —हृद्दः 1. a king ; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80 ; Ms. 9. 253. —2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons ; तेषु कश्चिन्नरं द्वाभिमानी तां निर्वर्ष्य Dk. 51 ; सुनियहं नरं देण कर्णाद्रा इव ज्ञात्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). —मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः ' the chief of men, ' a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह below. —2 the chief of men. —धिः the world. —द्वि *m.* a demon, goblin ; Bk. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishna. (जो dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyaṇa. [In some places they are called देवी, पर्वदेवी, अथवा कृषिसनमी. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvasi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty ; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमुपि विलोभयंस्वस्तदूरु-संभवासिमां वृष्टा व्रीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.] —पशुः a beast-like ' a beast in human form. —पुंगवः ' best of men ' , an excellent man. —शलिः a human sacrifice. —भुक् *a.* man-eating,

cannibal. —शुः *f.* the Bharata Varsha i. e. India. —मानिका, —मानिनी, —मालिनी ' manlike woman ' , a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —यंत्रं sun-dial. —यानं, —रथः, —वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. ' the world of men ' , the earth, terrestrial world. —2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera ; R. 9. 11. —विष्वगः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a bravo man, hero. —व्याघ्रः, —शाङ्कः an eminent man. —शृंगं ' man's horn ' , an impossibility, a chimaera, non entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa ; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, —हरिः ' man-lion ' , Vishnu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमञ्जुनशृंगं दलितदिरग्यकशिपुतनुमुग्गं । केशव धृतनरहरिस्तु जग जगदीश हरे ॥ Gt. 1. —स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse. नरसं 1 The penis. —2 Eruption on the face ; cf. नराग.

नरधिः Worldly life or existence.

नरधिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराहंसः 1 A sacrifice. —2 Agni.

नरी A woman ; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्यं *a.* Ved. [नृयो हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). —2 Manly, strong. —3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man. —2 Indra. —र्यं (du.) The two objects of human desire, i. e. Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 Manly deed. —2 A gift for men.

नरकः, —कं Hell, infernal regions ; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto ; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). —कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarma and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called ' Bhauma. '] —Comp. —अंतकः, —अरिः, —जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —अमयः 1. the soul after death. —2. a ghost, spirit. —अवासः an inhabitant of hell. —कुण्डं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented, (86 such places are

enumerated). —देवता ' the deity of hell ' , Nirriti (निकृति). —रूपिन् *a.* hellish. —स्थर the Vaitaraṇī river. नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्टा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. —2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [नृत्-अच्] Dancing. —र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत् कर्तरि-ष्ट्वन्] 1 A dancer ; sometimes a dancing preceptor. —2 An actor, mime, mummer. —3 A bard, herald. —4 An elephant. —5 A king. —6 A peacock. —7 An epithet of Siva. —8. N. of a mixed tribe ; (वेङ्गायां रजकायजातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्) . —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress ; रंगस्य दुर्गा-यित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Śān. K. 59 ; Ki. 10. 41 ; R. 19. 14, 19. —2 A female elephant. —3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्यट्] A dancer. —र्तं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. —Comp. —गृहं, शाला a dancing hall. —प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a peacock.

नर्तयितु *m.* A dancing-master ; अथ नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance. —2. Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword. —*f.* a female dancer or actress.

नर्त् 1 P. (नर्त्ति, नर्त्तित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general ; अनर्त्तितुः कथि-स्याद्यः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. —2 To go, move.

नर्त्वे *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्त्तनं [नर्त्-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring. —2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्त्तित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed. —2 Celebrated. —तः A kind of die or throw at dice ; नर्त्तितशित्तमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. —त Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्त्तिन् *n.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्त्तु 1 P. (नर्त्तित) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sheer. —2 The sun.

नर्मठः [नर्मन्-अट्] 1 A jester. —2 A lecher, rake, libertine. —3 Sport, pastime, amusement. —4 Copulation, coition. —5 The chin. —6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [नृ-मनिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport ; जित-कामले भितले परिक्रम्य नर्मजनकामलकं

मखे Gīt. 12 (कोतुकजनक); R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नर्मप्रयाभिः कथाभिः K. 70 'jocular, humorous'. —Comp. —कीलः a husband. —गर्भ a. humorous, full of humour, witty. (—भः) a secret lover. —वृ a. delighting, making happy. (—दः) a jester (= नर्मसचिव q. v.). —दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. —द्युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (—तिः f.) enjoyment of a joke. —सचिवः, —सुहृद् m. 'a pleasure-companion, an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank; इदं स्वैदं पर्यं यदुत उपते नर्मसचिवः सुतादानामन्त्रं भवतु Māl. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृदं नो उपसुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मवत् a. Humorous, witty. —n. A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. —2 A bellows. —3 An old woman past menstruation. —4 The plant *Sarala*.
नर्य See under नर.

नल् 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. —2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed; Pt. 1. 96. —2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadbacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Dainayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved and they led a happy life; see नरपण and नरपत्नी also]. —3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarma, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lanka with his army. —लं 1 A lotus. —2 Smell, odour. —Comp. —कीलः the knee. —कुम्ब (व) रः N. of a son of Kubera. —दं 1. a fragrant root (उशरि); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. —2. the honey of a flower. —पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body; M. 1. 35; Māl. 5. 17. —2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. —2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —नं 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. —2 Water. —3 The Indigo plant. (नलिनेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus plant; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीदलगतजलमनिरलं Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. —4 A lotus or the stalk of it. —5 The celestial Ganges. —6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. —Comp. —खंड, —बंध a group or assemblage of lotuses. —रुहः an epithet of Brahmā. (—इं) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्यः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 Now, fresh, young, recent; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19; R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3; Si. 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. —2 Modern.

—वः 1 A crow. —2 Praise. —इं ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. —Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अन्नं 1. new rice or grain. —2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. —अण्ड n. fresh water. —अहः the first day of a fortnight. —इतर a. old; R. 8. 22. —उन्नतं fresh butter. —ऊढा, —पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. —2. a kind of heroine (in dramas). —कारिका, —कालिका, —फालिका 1. a woman newly married. —2. a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. —छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी f., —नीतं fresh butter; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. —नीतरं 1. clarified butter. —2. fresh butter. —पाठकः a new teacher. —प्रसूना a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). —प्रज्ञानं coating of new rice. —मालिका, —मालिका a kind of jasmine —यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. —मौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. (—ना) a young woman. —रजस् f. a girl who has recently menstruated. —वधूः, —वरिका 1. a newly-married girl. —2. a daughter-in-law. —वलुभे a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं a new cloth. —हस्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. —शशिभृत् m. an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. —सूतिः f.,

—सूतिका 1. a milch cow. —2. a woman recently delivered.

नवतास्वं Freshness, novelty.
नवने The act of praising or extolling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. —2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य a. 1 New, fresh, recent. —2 Modern.

नवन् num. a. (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवाधिकं R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). —Comp. —अश्रितिः f. eighty-nine. —अचिरं m., —दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कुर्वन् ind. nine times. —ग्रहा (m. pl.) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-nine. —छिद्रं, —द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see श्). —त्रिंशत् a. thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् f. thirty-nine. —दश a. nineteenth. —दशन् pl. nineteen. —दुर्गा Durgā in her nine forms. —नवतिः f. ninety-nine. —निधि m. pl. the nine treasures of Kubera, i. e. महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपो । सुकुंडकुंदनीलाश्च खड्गश्च निषयो नव ॥ —पंचाशत् a. fifty-ninth. —पंचाशत् f. fifty nine. —रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels, i. e. सुकामाग्निकयशस्वर्यगोमेदा वज्रविद्युती । पद्मरागो मरुतं नीलश्रेति ययाक्रमे ॥ —2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya: —पञ्चतरिः क्षणकोमरसिंहशकुन्तालभृष्टकपर्कालिदासाः । क्वातो वराहमिहो नृपतेः सभायां एतान्ते वै वरुचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ —रसा (m. pl.) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अष्टस and रस also. —रात्रं 1. a period of nine days. —2. the first nine days of the month of Aavina held sacred to Durgā. —विंशत् a. twenty-ninth. —विंशतिः f. twenty-nine. —विध a. nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. —सूहा an epithet of Vishnu. —शतं 1. one hundred and nine. —2. nine hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are:—गोपो माली तथा तेली तैत्री भोदकवाहजी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नापिनो नवशायकाः ॥ Parāśara. —षष्टिः f. sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक a. Consisting of nine. —क The aggregate of nine.

नवत a. (ती f.) Ninetieth. —तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. —2 A woollen cloth, blanket. —3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः f. Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वय-कोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. —2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवथा ind. In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम a. (मी f.) Ninth. —मी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.
नवशः ind. By nines.

नश् I. 4 P. नश्यति, ननाश, अनशान्, नश्य-
ति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट; *caus.* नशयति; *desid.* नि-
नशति, निनशिष्यति) 1 To be lost, to dis-
appear, vanish, become invisible; धवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1 : तथा सीमा
ने नश्यति Me. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षण-
नष्टदृष्टिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be
destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined;
जीवनाशो ननाशश्च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8.
166, 7. 40; Mn. 6. 8. -3 To run
away, fly away, escape; नश्यति वृदा-
नि ददर्श कर्पाटः Bk. 10. 12; नशुभिचत्रा
निशाचराः 14. 112; Retn. 2. 3. -4
To be frustrated, become unsuccess-
ful.—*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear.
-2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive
away, cause to fly away. -3 To vio-
late (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be
lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To
extinguish, put out (as fire). -II.
1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain.
-2 To meet with, find.

नश् f. नशः, -नशन Destruction,
perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्प्रसूतिका A woman who brings
forth a dead child.

नश्वर a. (री f.) [नश्-करप्] 1
Perishable, transitory, evanescent,
transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं
R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट p. p. [नश्-क्त] 1 Lost, dis-
appeared, vanished, invisible; Pt
5. 6; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished,
destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4
Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of,
free from (in comp.). -6 Deprived,
corrupted, debauched.—ष्टं 1 De-
struction, loss. -2 Disappearance.
-Comp. -अग्निः; a householder who
has lost his consecrated fire, (it be-
ing extinguished). -अर्थ a. reduced
to poverty (having lost one's wealth).
-आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear;
नष्टातंकं हरिणशिशाषो मंदमदं चरति S. 1.
14 (v. 1.) -आत्मन् a. deprived of
sense. -आसिचूचं booty, plunder.
-आशंक a. fearless, secure, free
from fear; S. 1. 14. -इंद्रकुला the
day of now moon. -इन्द्रिय a. de-
prived of senses. -चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ
a. one who has lost his senses, un-
conscious, insensible, fainted. -चे-
ष्टता universal destruction. -जन्मन्
n., -जातकं subsequent calculation of
a lost nativity. -स्मृति a. forgetful.

नष्टिः f. Loss, destruction.

नस्तु 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To ap-
proach, go towards. -2 To copulate.
-3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस्तु f. The nose (a word optional-
ly substituted for नासिका after acc.
dual). -Comp. -शुद्र a. small-nosed.

नस्तो The nose.

नस्तः The nose. -स्तं A sternu-
tatory, snuff. -स्ता A hole bored in
the septum of the nose. -Comp.
-ऊतः an ox led by a string through
the nose.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3.
127.

नस्तके A hole bored in the septum
of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित a. Nozzled (with a string
through the nose).

नस्य a. [नासिकयि हितं तत्र भवं वा यत्
नगदिशः] Nasal. -स्यं 1 The hairs in
the nose. -2 A sternutatory. -स्यर
1 The nose. -2 The string through
the nose of an animal. Si. 12. 10.

नह 4 U. (नहति-ते, नद्ध; *desid.* निनस्तात-
ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round
or together, gird round; इन्द्रेयनद्धानि
शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16.
41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress,
arm oneself (Atm.). -*Caus.* To
cause to put on. -With अप् to untie.
-अपि (अपि being often changed to
पि) 1. to fasten, gird round, bind;
अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1. मंदारमाला ह-
रिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2. to put on,
wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3. to cover, en-
velop; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S.
1. 19.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not;
by no means, not at all; आशंसा नहि
नः पते जीवेन दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुम् m. 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar
race, son of Ayus and grandson of
Purūravas and father of Yayāti.
[He was a very wise and powerful
king, and when Indra lay conceal-
ed under waters to expiate the sin
of having killed the demon Vritra,
a Brahmana, he was asked to oc-
cupy his seat. While there he
thought of winning the love of In-
drāni and caused the seven sages to
convey him in a palanquin to her
house. On his way he asked each
of them to be quick using the words
' sarpa ' ' sarpa ' (move on,
move on), when one of the sages
(Agastya ?) cursed him to be a
' sarpa ' (serpent). He fell down
from the sky, and remained in that
wretched state till he was relieved
from it by Yūthish/hira].

नहुष्य a. Ved. Huvian. -स्यः A
man.

ना No, not (= न q. v.).

नाक a. [न कं अकं दुःखं; तनास्ति यत्र न-
प्रतिष्ठादि नि० प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, pain-
less. -कः 1 Heaven; आनाकरथवर्म-
न R. 1. 5; 15. 96. -2 Vault of
heaven, upper sky, firmament.
-Comp. -आपग the heavenly Gan-

ges. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra.
-आकस् m. a god. -चरः 1. a god.
-2. a demi-god. -नाथः, -नायकः an
epithet of Indra. -गुप्तं 1. the upper
most heaven. -2. the vault of heaven.
-नतित्वा an *Apsaras*. -सद् m. a god
Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिच m. A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकूः 1 An ant-bill. -2 A mou-
ntain.

नाक्षत्र a. (त्री f.) [नक्षत्राणामिदं
अणु] Starry, sidereal. -त्रं A month
computed by the moon's passage
through the 27 lunar mansions, a
month of 30 days of sixty Ghatas
each; नाडीपठ्यां तु नाक्षत्रमहाराचं प्रकी-
र्तितं Sūrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक a. (की f.) [नक्षत्राद्नामः
-कृत्] Sidereal. -कः A month of 27
Jaya (each day being the period of
the moon's passage through a lunar
asterism). -की The state (दशा)
which a man suffers agreeably to
the asterism presiding over his nati-
vity.

नाग a. (गी f.) 1 Serpentine, form-
ed of snakes, snakey. -2 Elephan-
tine. -गः [न गच्छति इत्यमः न अगो नागः]
1 A snake in general, particularly
the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-
demon or semi-divine being, having
the face of a man and the tail of a
serpent, and said to inhabit the
Pātāla; Bg. 10. 29; R. 15. 83. -3
An elephant; Me. 14. 36; Si. 4.
63; V. 4. 25. -4 A shark. -5 A
cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At
the end of comp.) Any pre-emi-
nent or distinguished person, e. g.
पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg
projecting from a wall to hang any-
thing upon. -9 Piper betel. -10
One of the five vital airs of the
body, that which is expelled by
eructation. -11 The number 'seven.'
-गं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the
astronomical periods (Karanās)
called ध्रुव. -4 The effects of that
period on anything done during it.
-5 The asterism called आश्लगा. -गी
1 A female Nāga. -2 A female ele-
phant. -Comp. -अंगं Hastināpura.
-अंगना 1. a female elephant. -2.
the proboscis of an elephant. -अच-
ला, -अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. -अंजना
a female elephant. -अधिपः an epi-
thet of Seeha. -अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः
1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a pea-
cock. -3. a lion. -अशनः 1. a pea-
cock; Pt. 1. 159. -2. an epithet of
Garuḍa. -3. a lion. आद्यः = नाग-
केशर q. v. -आननः an epithet of
Ganesa. -आनन्दं a drama by Sri-
harsa -आरः Hastināpura. -उद्गः 1.

a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. N. of the author of Paribhāshendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरं 1. a breast-plate. -2, a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भपत्रवधेद्). —कश्यपा a serpent virgin. —कणः the oaster-oil plant. —किञ्जलकः —नागकेसर q. v. —केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. —गर्भं red lead. —चूडः an epithet of Siva. —जं 1. red lead. -2. tin. —जिह्विकार red arsenic. —जीवनं tin. —दंतः, दंतकः 1. Ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. —दुती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. —नक्षत्रं, नायकं the constellation called Aśleṣā. (—कः) the lord of serpents. —नामकं tin. —नामम् *m.* holy basil. —नासा the proboscis of an elephant. —निर्दूहा a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall. —पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvāṇa. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Aśhāḍha. —पतिः an epithet of (1) Airāvata. (2) Sesha. —पद्ः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). —पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. —पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). —पुरं 1. Hastināpura. -2. N. of a city in Pātāla. —पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnāga tree. —चंपकः an elephant-catcher. —चंपुः the holy fig-tree. —चलः an epithet of Bhinua. —दूषणः an epithet of Siva. —मंडलिका 1. a snake-keeper. -2. a snake-catcher. —मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. —यष्टिः *f.*, —यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. —रक्तं, रेणुः red lead. —रंगः the orange —राजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. —रुकः the orange tree. —लता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. —बल्लरी, बल्ली piper betel. —लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. —वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2. an elephant driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. —वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका यावत् नागवीथीति शब्दित्वा V. P. —संभवं, संभूतं red lead. —साहच्यं Hastināpura.

नागिन *m.* An epithet of Siva.

नागर *a.* (री. *f.*) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-bred, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -7 Nameless. —रः 1 citizen (री.); Me. 25, Śānti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue ; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrology.) -8 Denial of knowledge. —रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. —री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written ; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman ; इतामीरीः स्मरतु सकथं संवृते नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant रुई. —Comp. —आहं dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक *a.* [नगरे भवः कृत्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैतं S. 5 ; साधु आर्ये नागरिकोसि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विदग्ध). —कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant ; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police ; V. 5 ; S. 6. —कं 1 Dry ginger. (—रिक्) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक *a.* (की. *f.*) [नगर्या भवः टकृत्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, —नागवीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट-ञञ्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnātak country.

नाटकं [नट-ञञ्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition ; for definition and other information ; see S. D. 277. —कः An actor, a dancer. —की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय *a.* [नाटक-ञञ्] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic ; पूर्ववत् प्रसंग्य नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नटया अपत्यं आर्ञ्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Upaniṣpakas, q. v. e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarśikā or Vid-dhāśālabhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it :—नाटिका क्लृप्तवृत्ता स्वारक्षत्रिया चतुरिकिका । प्रथमतो धीरललितस्त्रत्र स्यान्नायको नृपः । ... स्यादंतःपुरसंबंधा संगतिव्यापृताऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याऽत्र नायिका नृपवंशजा । संप्रवर्तेत नेतास्या देव्यास्त्रासेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तदृशः संगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कीर्तिरी स्वल्पविमर्षाः संपद्यः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटिकक A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation ; भीतिनाटिककेन S. 5.

नाट्येयः-रः [नटया अपत्यं वृक् वृक् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कृत्यं ष्यञ्] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting ; नाट्ये च दक्षा वर्ये Ratn. 1. 6 ; दूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वकीर्णवर्जिता—Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art ; नाट्ये भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधानं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. —ट्यः An actor. —Comp. —आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. —उक्तिः *f.* dramatic phraseology. —धार्मिका, धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. —दिया an epithet of Siva. —शाला 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. —ज्ञाञ् 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडिः, —डी *f.* 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein) ; षडधिकदशनाडी चक्रमध्यस्थिताना Māl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = ½ Muhurta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. —Comp. —चरणः a bird. —चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the wood is wound. —जघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. —तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2 a debaucher, ravisher. —नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. —परीक्षा feeling the pulse. —मंडलं the celestial equator. —यञ् any tubular instrument. —त्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c. ; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes ; नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7 ; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the bours are struck).

नाडि (डी) धम *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन श्वसिन K. 353. -नः A goldsmith.

नाडिधय *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः = नारिकेल *q. v.*

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणक-मोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर *a.* Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नाञ्ज 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -ञं 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ 1. P. (नाथति but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किञ्च पतिं न भूयतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितज्ञे Mv. 1. 12; (Mamaja quotes the line वीनें त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुगं पत्रायुतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore be नाथति); सपिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नाथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुनस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोक, कैलास &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हृतिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्व-मनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नद्-घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंह-नादः, घनं &c. -2 A sound in general; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (∪). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिच *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; श्रुद्दुद्देदनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bellowing, roaring; खरं, सिंहं &c.

नांदय (सी. f.) (नया नदय वा दृक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाथ *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाथ् = नाथ् *q. v.*

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places. in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (=विना); (with acc., Instr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निबकला लोकयात्रा Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्षेगार्धोक्षजोवर; *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाकलेः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bb. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अरय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कृत् *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately. -जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. -ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण *a.* of different colours. -विष *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधे *ind.* in various, ways. -वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं = तदभावे तदभावरूपा व्याप्ति).

नाञ्जं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नादिच *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदति देवा अत्र नन्द-घञ् पृषो.] वृद्धिः डीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्पयुज्यते । देवद्विजन्तृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजन्तृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका । नंदति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता ॥ -Comp. -करः see नांदिच-निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well. -मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं),

श्राद्धं a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खी) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srāddha. -वादिच *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. -श्राद्धं see नांदीमुखं See above.

नांदीका 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीश्राद्ध see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. -शाला A barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber.

-रथः the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी. f.) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह-इच् भश्चल-देशः cf. Up. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2. &c.; निम्नाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head; कुत्सनस्य नाभिरुपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि *q. v.* -5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (i. e. सनाभि). (N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः). -Comp. -आवतः the cavity of the navel. -कंदकः, -ग्रु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, भूः epithet of Brahmā. -नाडी, -नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. -वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभिरस्यस्य सिध्मां लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभिलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि यच्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. -य्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses: -1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगार्धराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्कदिनीं सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7.

-2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17; विनीतवेषेण प्रवेष्टव्यं नि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled; तन्नाम निदुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मः; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 Possibility; तत्रैव नामाख्यगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 'is it possible &c.' (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अवि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलोक); कार्त्तिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामावभूत्स्य 104 'as if afraid; परिभ्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षणं Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतमुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5-8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he may exert himself'; so Māl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमथो नाम पुत्रं दृश्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अथि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां मियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुद्वाराणि देवस्य पिपातुनीष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् n. [ज्ञायते अभ्यस्यते न्यते अभिधीयते अर्थोऽनेन वाः] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं तु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम गृह् 'to address or call upon by name'; नाममाहमरोदीत्सा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्संभवे R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेयं S. 7. -2 The mere name; संतसायति संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name,' i. e. no trace or mark is seen &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिधृषति सर्वं; सर्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token.

-8 Form, mode, manner. -Oomp. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आख्यातिक a. relating to nouns and verbs. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, कर्मेत् n. 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुष्पानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुनीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. -ग्रहं ind. by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. -त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'. -द्वाद्गी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgā daily under one of her 12 names. -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पर्यायिते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं 1. a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. -नामिकः an epithet of Vishṇu. -निर्देशः indication by name. -मात्र a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रमस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावकोचितां शत्रवां Rām. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नमसुद्राक्षराण्युवाच परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिंगं gender of nouns. अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित a. 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष a. having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of an adj. oomp.) = नामन् as कृतनामकः.

नामतः ind. By name, namely.
नामधः -धा m. Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा ind. By name.
नामिक a. Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishṇu.
नामित a. Bent, bowed down &c.
नाम्य a. Pliable, flexible, pliant.
नायः [नी-कर्त्तरिण] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक a. [नी-पुव्ल] Guiding, leading, conducting. -कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सेन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general commander. -5 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—परिदात्, धीरोद्धत, धरिललित, and धरिश्वात, q. q. v. v.; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110.). -6 The central gem of a necklace. -7 A paradigm or leading example; दृशेते स्त्रीषु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Śākyamuni -Oomp. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्वा or स्वीया, अन्या or परकीया and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार a. (री f.) [नरस्वदे-अण्] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. -रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be f. also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Oomp. -कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.). -जीवनं gold.

नारक a. (की f.) [नरक एव प्रज्ञां अण् नरकस्वदे-अण् वा] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय a. Hellish. -m. An inhabitant of hell.
नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. -गं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree. -सद्योमुद्धितमत्तहृणच्छि-बुकमस्याधि नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [नरस्य धर्मो नारः, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. —हः An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः [नरान् आचामति आ-चम्-ड स्वार्थे अण्, नरं आचामति वा Tv.] 1 An iron arrow ; तत्र नाराचदुर्विनं R. 4. 41. —2. An arrow in general ; कनक-नाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. —3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishnu ; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10 ; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नर-सूनुवः । ता यदस्वायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥) —2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Uravasi from his thigh ; of. ऊरुद्वया नरसखस्य सुनेः सुरक्षा V. 1. 3 ; see नरनारायण under नर also. —नी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. —2 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —प्रिया 1. N. of Shiva. —2. yellow sandal-wood.

नारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, aqueous. —2 Spiritual.

नारिकेरः, -लः The cocoa-nut ; नारिकेलसमाकारा वृक्ष्यंते हि सुदृञ्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि-ली, नारिकेर-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नादि (डी) -केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली). —ली Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

नारी [नृ नर-वा जातो ङीप् नि०] A woman ; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. —Comp. —तरंगकः 1. a paramour. —2. a libertine. —दूषणं a woman's vice, (they are) —पानं दुर्जनं संसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽनम् । स्वमोऽप्यगृहवासश्च नारीणाम् दूषणानि षट् Ms. 2. 13). —प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism. —रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्यत्य *a.* Kingly, relating to royalty.

नार्यंगः The orange tree.
नाल *a.* [नलस्तेदे-अण्] Consisting or made of reeds. —ल 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus ; विकचकमलैः स्तिग्धधैर्ह्यनालैः Me. 76 ; R. 6. 13 ; Ku. 7. 89. (—*m.* also in this sense). —2 Any tubular vessel of the body. —3 Yellow orpiment. —4 A handle. —ल 1 A canal, drain.

नालंवी The lute of Siva.
नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of lotus.
नालिः-ली *f.* [नल-णिच् इत् वा ङीप्] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. —2 A hollow, stalk, especially that of the lotus. —3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). —4 An instrument

for boaring an elephant's ear. —5 A canal, drain. —6 A lotus-flower. —7 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घडी).

नालिकः [नलमेव नालमस्यस्य ट्] A buffalo. —का 1 The stalk of a lotus. —2 A tube. —3 An instrument for boaring an elephant's ear. —4 A period of 24 minutes. —कं 1 A lotus-flower. —2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. —3 Myrrh.

नालिकेर, नालिकेली-ली See नारिकेर &c.
नालीकः [नास्यो कायति के-क Tv.] 1 An arrow. —2 A dart, javelin. —3 A lotus. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A water-pot (कम्बलु) made of the cocoa-nut. —कं An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

नालीकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. —2 A lotus-pond.

नालीपः = कदंबकः q. v.

नाविकः [नावा तरति-उत्] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot ; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्रा नौर्नाविके स्वयि, नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. —2 A navigator, sailor. —3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* [नावा तर्ष्य नौ-यत्] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship navigable (as a river &c.) ; नाव्याः सुप्रतरा नदीः R. 4. 31 ; नाव्ये पयः केचिद्वतारिपुर्भुजेः Si. 12. 76. —2 Praiseworthy. —व्य Newness, novelty. —व्या Ved. A navigable river.

नावनीत *a.* (ती *f.*) Mild, soft, gentle.

नावसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Ninth.

नाशः [नश-भवे षत्] 1 Disappearance ; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25. —2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss ; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67 ; so वित्तं, बुद्धि° &c. —3 Death. —4 Misfortune, calamity. —5 Abandonment, desertion. —6 Flight, retreat. —7 (In arith.) Elimination. —8 Want of apprehension, non perception (अनुपलभ).

नाशक *a.* [नश-णिच् ष्वल्] Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* [नश-णिच्-लुट्] (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.). —नं 1 Destruction, ruin. —2 Removing, removal, expulsion. —3 Perishing, death. —4 Forgetting.

नाशित *p. p.* Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

नाशिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [नश-णिच्] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. —2 Perishing, perishable ; Bg. 2. 18 ; Ms. 1. 185.

नाश्य *a.* Destructible.
नाष्टिकः The owner of anything lost.

नाष्टा Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. —2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

नास् 1 A. (नासते) To sound.
नासत्य See under न.

नासा [नान्-भावे अ] 1 The nose ; स्फुरद्वधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29 ; Bg. 5. 27. —2 The trunk of an elephant. —3 The upper timber of a door. —4 A sound. —Comp. —अग्रं the tip of the nose ; Mål. 1. 1. —छिद्रं, -रंधं, -विवरं a nostril. —द्वार *n.* the upper timber of a door-frame. —नाद्यः the thickening of the membrane of the nose. —परि-स्रावः running at the nose, a running cold. —पुटः, -पुटं a nostril. मयासा the septum of the nose. —ब्रह्मः the bridge of the nose. —स्रावः a running cold.

नासिकंधम *a.* Blowing or breathing through the nose.

नासिकंधय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका [नास्-ष्णल्] 1 The nose ; see नासा. —2 Any nose-shaped object. —3 The trunk of an elephant. —4 The upper timber of a door. —5 A projection. —6 An epithet of the nymph Asvini. —Comp. —मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* [नासिका-ण्य] 1 Nasal. —2 Being in the nose. —क्यः A nasal sound. —क्यौ (du) An epithet of the Asvins. —क्यं The nose.

नासिक्यकं The nose.
नास्यं A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils.)

नासीरं [नासाय ईत्, ईत्-क Tv.] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. —रः 1 The van or front of an army &c.) ; नासीरश्चरयोर्भट्टयोः Mv. 6 ; N. 1. 68. —2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* ' It is not ', non-existence, as in नास्तिकीरा &c. —Comp. —वाद् : assertion of the non-existence of God or a supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity ; बौद्धनेव सर्वदा नास्तित्वादर्शनेन K.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः [नास्ति पुरलोक्त-साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीधरो वा इति मतिरस्य ट्] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas, and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe ; Si. 16. 7 ; Ms. 2. 11 ; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Athesim, infidelity, heresy.
नास्तित् : The mango tree.
नास्यं See under नासा.

नाहः [नह् भवे च्] 1 Binding confinement. -2 A trap or snare. -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-षिः An epithet of Yayāti. नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) : -1 ' Lowness, downward motion (' down ', ' under ', ' below ') ; निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकर निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निगृहीत. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविज्ञते. -6 Skill ; निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबंध. -8 Inclusion (' into, ' in ') ; निपीतसुद्रकं. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट. -10 Insult, wrong, harm ; निकृति, निकार. -11 Showing ; निदर्शन. -12 Cessation ; निवृत्. -13 Resort, refugio ; निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation. -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःक्षिप = निक्षिप् q. v.

निःक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent (as time).

निःक्षेप 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears).

निःशिष *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [निशेतः शेषो ह्यस्य] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्राणित-कोशजातं R. 5. 1. —षं, -वेण *ind.* wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चितं श्रेयः निः] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस [often written निश्वास] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed. -2 Sighing. —ते 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निःश्वसः 1 Breathing out, expiration. -2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अपि विरम निःसहासि जातं Māl. 3 ; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ;

बाणः खरकार्मुकानिःसृतेः Rām. : Si. 9. 25 -2 To depart, set out for ; Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude ; यो हेमकुंभस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36 —*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate -3 Final departure, death. -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit. निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus. निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. -2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः, -टे Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of ' neat ', ' at hand ', ' hard or close by ; ' बहुति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sānti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [नि कम् च्] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant ; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहं S. 6. 19 -2 Desirous of. —मः, -मं Wish, desire. —मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं ज्ञायित-व्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 ' I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night. ' -3 Very much, exceedingly. निकामं क्षामांगी Māl. 2. 3 ; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म् ; निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23 ; Si. 4. 54.

निकाननं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [निकृ भावाद्दे अच्] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection ; पपात स्वेदांबुपसर इष हर्षोश्चनिकरः Git. 11 ; Si. 4. 58 ; Ra. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षणं See under निकृष्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone ; निकषे हेमरेखे R. 17. 46 ; Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; न-खेव दुर्पनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10 ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1 ; K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone ; कनकनिकषरश्चिचिचिसनेन श्वासिभि न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7 ; कनकनिकष-रिन्महा विद्युत्प्रिया न समोर्वशी V. 4

1 ; 5. 19.—*Comp.* —उपलः, —यावच् *m.* —पादाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तथेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11 ; तस्विनिकषयावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निकषा *N.* of the mother of Rā-vaṇa or of inpa in general. —*ind.* Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.) ; निकषा सौधभित्तिं Dk. विलंब्य लंकां निकषा हनिष्यति Si. 1. 68. —*Comp.* —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-चि-वच् कृत्वम्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general ; Mv. 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place ; काशीनिकायः &c -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकाटयः [cf. P. III. 1. 129] A dwelling, habitation, house ; न पण-द्यो जनः कश्चिन्निकाट्यं तेऽधिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः, सः [नि-काश्-चच्] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.) ; Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुंचनः A measure of capacity equal to ३ of a *Kulavya*. (also निकुंचक).

निकुंजः, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers ; यमुनातीरवानरिनिकुंजे मंदमारिधत् Git. 4, 2. 11 ; Ra. 1. 23. -2 A vault ; Māl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern ; Māl. 9. 3.

निकुंभः 1 *N.* of an attendant of Siva ; R. 2. 35. -2 *N.* of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुंभिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankā. -2 An image of Bhadrakālī in the west side of Lankā. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं (रुं) च् A flock, collection, mass, multitude ; लतानिकुरं च Git. 11. किरणं A. L. 20 ; चिकुरं 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winning corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.

-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीर्णो-
निकारणवः Ve. 6. 43 ; Mv. 3. 41 ; 5.
14 ; 78 ; Ki. 1. 43 ; 3. 44. -6 Abuse,
reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness,
malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकृत *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down,
humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended ;
U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4
Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6
Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low,
vile. -तं Humiliation. -Comp. -प्रज्ञ
a. evil-minded. -मति *a.* depraved in
mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.
-ति: *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness.
-2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception ;
अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेदितं मानशोड Ve. 5.
21 ; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence,
humiliation ; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse,
reproach. -5 Rejection, removal.
-6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth.
-8 N. of one of the eight Vasus.
-Comp. -प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded,
wicked.

निकृतिम् *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.
निकृत 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut
to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up ;
विश्वासाद्भ्यस्त्यक्तं मूलान्यपि निकृतति Pt.
2. 39 ; निकृतस्त्रिवं मानसं Bk. 7. 11 ;
महानिकृतकंदे: R. 7. 58. -2 To cut
oneself (A).

निकतन Cutting down or off,
tearing.

निकृतेन *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, de-
stroying ; विरहिनिकृतनकुंतस्त्रुक्तिकेत-
किंदेनुरितान्ने (वसते) Git. 11. -नं 1 Cutting,
cutting off, destruction. -2 An in-
strument for cutting ; एकेन नखनिकृत-
नेन सर्वं कार्णार्थं विज्ञाते स्यात् S. B.

निकृप् 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, dimi-
nish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull
down.

निकृषणं 1 An open space for
recreation, or a play-ground in or near
a town. -2 A court at the entrance of
a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An
uncultivated or unploughed plot of
ground.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2
Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4
Near. -हं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting
repeatedly.

निकेतः -तकः 1 A house, habita-
tion, mansion, abode ; अतगोकर्णनि-
केतमोत्तरं R. 8. 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12. 19 ;
Ku. 5. 25 ; Ms. 6. 26 ; Si. 5. 26.
-2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. -नं A man-
sion, house, abode ; सिजाना मंजुसंजोरं

प्रविशेन निकेतनं Git. 11 ; Ms. 6. 26, 11.
129 ; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compres-
sion.

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down.
-2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निक्रणः, निक्रणः 1 A musical tone
or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्षू 1 P. (निक्षाने) Ved. 1 To
pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for
लिक्षा q. v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast
down, put or place down ; Y. 1. 103 ;
Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit,
consign to the care of देवोहस्ते निक्षि-
पता Ratn. 1 ; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179. R. 1.
34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit.
-4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject.
-6 To give or hand over, grant, be-
stow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down,
thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged,
pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Reject-
ed, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on
with loc.) ; अले मान्यानां स्यात्स्यानेषु
कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit,
pledge, pawn in general ; Pt. 1. 14 ;
Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited
without a seal in trust or as a
compensation, an open deposit ; समसं
तु निक्षेपणं निषेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4
Sending away. -5 Throwing away,
abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing
down (the feet) ; Ku. 1. 33. -2 A
means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put
down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caus-
ed to be deposited.

निक्षेप्त *m.* A depositor, pawner.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the aun. -2
A female Brāhmaṇa. (नक्षुभा).

निक्षन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2
To bury, inter ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y.
3. 1 ; बहुधायां निखरन्तः R. 12. 30 ;
Bk. 4. 3 ; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a
column) ; निखरन्त जयस्तभान् R. 4. 36.
-4 To implant, infix, pierce into ;
निखरन्त शरं धुजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55 ; Bk.
3. 8 ; H. 4. 72.

निखनन Digging in, burying ; as in
रथुणा निखननयाय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated.
-2 Fixed, planted (as a stake),
infixd ; शब्दे निखातमुदाहर्यतामुरतः R.
9. 78 ; 13. 61 ; अशदशब्दपनिखातयः 6.
38 ; गद निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1.
29. -3 Dug in, buried

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -ई A billion.
निखल *a.* [निखलं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्]
Complete, whole, entire, all ; प्रत्यक्षं
ते निखिलमच्चिद् भ्रातरक्तं मया यत् Me.
94.

निगड *a.* [निगड्-अच् लृष् डः]
Fettered, chained ; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च
Ms. 4. 210. -हः. -हं 1 An iron chain
for the feet of an elephant ; बद्धाप-
राणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत Si. 5. 48 ;
Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or
shackle in general.

निगडन Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains,
fetter ; (fig. also) ; निद्रानिगडितजन-
दृशि Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons,
chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial
fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, de-
clare, announce ; Si. 9. 76. -2 To
declare, say, speak ; R. 2, 33. -3
To speak to, address, (any one). -4
To enumerate -5 To call, name.

निगद्, निगद्ः 1 Recitation, audi-
ble recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer
repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse.
-4 Learning anything without know-
ing the meaning ; यद्धीतमविज्ञातं निग-
देनैव ज्ञायते Nir. -5 Mention, men-
tioning ; इति निगदेनैव स्यात्प्रातय.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. -तं
A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain ;
acquire, obtain ; यत्र दुःखितं च निगच्छ-
ति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get
knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted.
-4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text ;
साद्ये साद्ये सादेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113,
VII. 2. 64 ; Māl. 9. 4. -2 Any pas-
sage or word quoted from the Vedas,
a Vedic sentence ; तथापि च निगमो
भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3
A work auxiliary to, and explana-
tory of the Vedas ; Ms. 4. 19 and
Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept,
the words of a god or holy man. -5
A root (as the source of a word). -6
Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8
Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10
A caravan of wandering merchants.
-11 A road, market-road. -12 A city.
-13 Insertion of the name of a deity
into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from
the Veda or the word so quoted. -2
(In logic) The conclusion in a syl-
logism, a deduction (the fifth mem-
ber of the five-membered Indian
syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगमः, -रणं &c. See under निग.

निघ *a.* Plessing. -घ: 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

निग 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -ज: 1 The throat. -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (गा)लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; चत् *m.* a horse.

निगार (ल) क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्णं *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमाननिर्णानिगीर्णयोपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं तैका K. P. 10.

निगूह *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -इ *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहणं Concealing, hiding.
निगूहणं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निग्रह शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निग्रह Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमारयुद्धं निग्रहीतयेत् R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोक्षिणी निग्रह Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रज्ञया निग्रहीतुं शक्यः Mu. 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निग्रहंता-मभीशयः S. 1.

निग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; ओ निग्रहीतोसि U. 4.

निग्रहीतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इन्द्रिय-निग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; स्वनिग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे परयनः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9.

25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53. -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहाद्युग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽस्वयमनुग्रहोक्तः R. 11. 90, 55; 12 52; 63. -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, diagnet. -11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument (cf. Mu. 5. 10. -12 A handle. -13 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -जं 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -3 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

निग्रहः 1 Punishment. -2 An imprecation; as in निग्रहस्ते भ्रयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. -वः 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

निघंटुः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particular the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

निघर्षः, निघर्षणं See under निघृष.
निघसः 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

निघातः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. -2 Suppression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघातिः *f.* An iron club.
निघृष्टं Sound, noise.

निघृष 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्षः, निघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. -2 Grinding.

निघृष *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृष *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excooriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant.

-वः 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. -वः The mark of a hoof.

निग्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रं तुप तावकीनेः पक्षीकृतं मे हृदयं युणीचेः Ki. 3. 12; विग्रस्य मे भर्तृनिदेशरीक्ष्यं देवी समस्वेति चतुवनमः R. 14. 58. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on (*i. e.* following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशिष्टार्थनिग्रवर्गः -4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निघञि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. -2 To cover or fill with, strew, over-spread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निघञितं

कस्युपेव नीरदैः Ghat. 1; ककुतनीडनिघिज विग्रजगामंदले S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निचयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions; as वपमासनिचयः -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in हारीरनिचयः -4 Certainty.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.
निचायः A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिकी, -नैचिकी An excellent cow.

नि णः Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 N. of an *avabhritā*. q. v.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed. -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानदस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोद्दहः सुखः खे Me. 14 (where Malli. observes: -निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover. of. निचोलः -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acotangula).

निचुलके 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; एवांतं नीलनीचोलचारु Git. 11; शील्य नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed cover. -3 The cover of a litter (दोलिकावरण).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिदिः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from out-cast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छेदः 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज 3 U. (नेनेकि, नेनिके, प्रनेनेकि, निक) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्तुः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरं वराणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -WITH निज् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निज *p. p.* Washed, cleaned &c.
निज *a.* [निजरा जायते निजन्-इ] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenia. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वयुः पुनरनयाजिजां रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2.

50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —m. pl. One's own people.

निज् 2 A (निज्के) To wash. —W17H य to wash (प्रजिंके).

निटिले (Sometimes written निटि-
ल) The forehead ; निटिलटटुचुवित
Dk. 4, 15. —Comp. —अञ्जः N. of
Siva.

निटानं The downward flight or
swoop of birds ; see डीन.

निपय a. Ved. 1 Hidden, con-
cealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. -अञ्ज
A secret or mystery.

निर्तवः [निर्भूतं तस्यै कामुकैः, तसु कांक्षायां]
1 The buttocks, posteriore (of a
woman), (the circumference of
the hip and loins) ; यतं यच्च निर्तवयो-
रुक्तया मंद्ं विलासादिव S. 2. 2 ; R.
4. 52, 6. 17 ; Me. 41 ; Bh. 1. 5 ; M.
2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side,
flank of a mountain ; सनाकषानितं
निर्तवश्चिरं (निर्दि) Ki. 5. 27 ; सव्या-
निर्तवः किञ्च भूधराणासुत स्मरस्मेर-
विलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 17 ; V. 4. 26 ;
Bk. 2. 8 ; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4
The sloping bank of a river. -5 The
shoulder. —Comp. —चिंभं round or
circular hips ; Rs. 1. 4.

निर्तवत् a. Having beautiful hips.
—ती A woman ; चारु च्चुचुर्च निर्तवती
व्यति Gt. 1 ; V. 4. 26.

निर्तवित् a. [निर्तव - असत्यर्थे इति] 1
Having beautiful hips, having well-
sloped buttocks (often applied
to जघन) ; cf. M. 2. 3 ; Ki. 8. 16 ;
R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful
sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A
woman with large and handsome
hips ; Ki. 8. 3 ; Si. 7. 68 ; Ku. 3.
7. -2 A woman in general ; Pt.
4. 32, 86.

नितरां ind. 1 Wholly, entirely,
completely ; प्राणांस्स्यजामि नितरां तद्-
वासिहतेन Oh. P. 41 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2
Exceedingly, excessively, very much ;
दुर्दति चेतं नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4 ;
Amaru 10 ; Bh. 2. 13 ; शोषिवसरात्
निदाधे नितरामेकीद्धतः सिंधुः Pt. 1. 104 ;
नितरां नीक्षोस्तीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Con-
tinually, always, eternally. -4 At
all events. —5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In
a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions
of the lower regions ; see पानाल.

नितांत a. Extraordinary, exces-
sive, very much, intense ; नितांतक-
टिमां इजं मम न वेद् य मा मर्षी V. 2. 11 ;
R. 3. 8. —तं ind. Excessively, very
much, exceedingly, in a high degree ;
Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य a. [नियमेन नियतं वा मधं नित्यम्
of. P. IV. 2. 104 VArt.] 1

(a) Continual, perpetual, con-
stant, ever lasting, eternal, uninter-
rupted ; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते II. 1.
48 ; नित्यज्यास्ताः प्रतिहतमोहवृत्तिरभ्याः
प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as
an interpolation) ; Ms. 2. 206. (b)
Imperishable, indestructible ; पृथिवी
द्विविधा नित्याःनित्या च Tarka h. -2
Invariable, regular, fixed, not op-
tional, regularly prescribed (opp.
काम्य). -3 Necessary, obligatory,
essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp.
नेमितिक). -5 (At the end of comp.)
Constantly dwelling in, perpetually
engaged in or busy with ; जाह्नवीतीरं,
अरण्यं, आदानं, ध्यानं, &c. —त्यः
The ocean. —स्या An epithet of the
goddess Durgā. —स्त्वं An indispens-
able or inevitable act. —त्यं ind.
Daily, constantly, always, ever, per-
petually, eternally. —Comp. —अन-
व्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic
studia ; Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य a.
eternal and perishable. —कतु a. regu-
larly recurring at the seasons.
—कर्मन् n. —कृत्यं, —क्रिया any daily
and necessary rite, a constant act or
duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —गतिः
air, wind. —दानं daily alms giv-
ing. —नियमः an invariable rule.
—नेमितिकं an occasional act regular-
ly recurring, or any ceremony con-
stantly performed to accomplish a
particular object, (e. g. a वर्षश्राद्ध).
—मलयः sleep. —सुक्तः the Supreme
spirit. —यौवन (ever youthful) an
epithet of Draupadi. —शंकित a. per-
petually alarmed, ever auspicious.
—समासः ' a necessary compound ',
a compound the meaning of which
cannot be expressed by its consti-
tuent members used separately (the
separate ideas having merged in
one) ; e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्य &c ; इवेन
नित्यसमास &c.

नित्यता, —त्वं 1 Invariableness, con-
stancy, continuance, eternity, per-
petuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Persever-
ance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always,
constantly, eternally.

नित्यज्ञश्च ind. Constantly, always,
eternally ; Bg. 8. 14 ; Ms. 2. 96 ;
4. 150.

निर् 1 U. (नेदति-ते) 1 To be near.
-2 To blame, censure, approach ;
cf. निद.

निद् f. Ved. Mocking, despising,
censuring.

निव a. Censuring. —दं Poison ;
(also निद्).

निदद् 1 A man. -2 One without
herpes.

निदर्शक, —न &c. See under निदृश्.
निदाघः [निदग्-आपोरे च्च र्गंकादि-
कृतं] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot
season, summer (the month of जेष्ठ
and आषाढ) ; निदाघमिहिरज्जालाज्ञतैः Bv.
1. 16 ; निदाघकालः समुपागतः मिये Rs.
1. 1 ; Pt. 104 ; Ku. 7. 84. -3
Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of
perspiration. —Comp. —करः the
sun. —कालः summer. —सिंधुः a river
in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter.
-2 A rope for tying up a calf -3 A
primary cause, the first or essential
cause ; निदानमिह्वाकुलस्य संततेः R.
3. 1 ; अथवा चलनरंभे निदानं क्षयसंपदः
Si. 2. 94. -4 A cause in general ;
सुं च मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 5. -5 (In
medicine) Inquiry into the causes
of a disease, pathology. -6 Diag-
nosis of a disease. -7 End, termi-
nation. -8 Purity, purification, cor-
rectness. -9 Claiming the reward of
penitential acts. —Comp. —स्थानं one
of the departments of medical
science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [नि-दिग्क] 1
Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased,
accumulated. —घा Small car-
cinoma.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See
under निध्वै.

निदि 6 P. To order, point out
&c. ; see निर्दिश्.

निदिष p. p. 1 Pointed out. -2 Or-
dered, directed. -3 Advised, en-
joined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direc-
tion, instruction ; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता
स्वे निदेशो M. 3. 14 ; स्थितं निदेशे प्रथगा-
दिदेश R. 14. 58 ; Ku. 3. 4. -2
Speech, narration, conversation. -3
Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A ves-
sel, vase.

निदेशिन् a. Pointing &c. —नी 1 A
quarter, point of the compass. -2 A
region

निदृश् Caus. 1 To show, point
out ; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, estab-
lish, demonstrate. -3 To consider,
treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4
To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by
an example ; cf. निर्देशना. -6 To in-
troduce, cause to enter. -7 To show
oneself to (a person).

निदर्शक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing in-
to, perceiving. -3 Pointing out,
proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2
Proclaiming, declaring, announcing.
-3 Teaching. —तं 1 View, insight,
looking into, sight, vision. -2 Point-
ing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence,

बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसारणां लघुर्बहुवृत्तं नरः Si. 2. 50; R. 8. 45. -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). -ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined:—निदर्शना । अभवन्वस्तुनेत्रं उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रचयाय-सुलभानिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3; चिद्रासुदां शिवन् Māl. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state. -Comp. -अलस a. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep; निद्रालसा बह्निः V. 3. 2. -भंगः awaking. -तृषः darkness. -संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut. closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a. Sleeping, asleep. -लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [निवर्तयन् वस्मात्; Uq. 2. 81.] Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापदाभासपदे Mk 1. 14. -नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वधर्मं निधन श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवाले Git. 1; कल्पार्तिवपि न प्रयाति निधने विचार-रूपमेतर्न Bh. 2. 16; Pt. 1. 21; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music), -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence; receptacle. -नः The head of a family. -नं Family, race. -Comp. -कारिन् a. fatal, destructive. -क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence poverty; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, pot or set down; शिरसि निधानेजलिपुटं Bh. 3. 123; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of; निदधे विजयासंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे K. 12. 44; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with; दिनति निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain; सलिल-भिहितं रजः क्षितीं Ghaṭ. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon; -cf. निधि.

7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up.

-12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure; निधानमभानिच सागरांबरं R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. -5 Hoard, store, property; wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आचारे कि] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; जलं, तेषु, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see त्रयनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp. -ईशः...-नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [निरा-धुवनं हस्तपादादिवाल-नमत्र] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिशय-मधुरिणुनिधुवनशीलं Git. 2, Si. 11. 18; Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्य 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अंगुलीयकं निध्यायंती M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12. 40; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात a. Meditated or thought on. निध्यानं Seeing, beholding, sight. निध्यानः Sound.

निर्नष्टु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk. 4. 33.

निर्नद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise; U. 3. 7; उच्चचार निनदोऽभ्रसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित a. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. -नं A sound.

निनादिन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयनं See under निनी.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनर्दः Prolonging a note in chant- ing.

निनाहः A water-jar to be put into to the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards; carry near, bring, fetch; Y 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline; चक्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

निनयनं 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

निनृत्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

निनृत्तिः f. Repetition.

निन्द 1 P. (निन्दति, निन्दित; प्रणिन्दति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निन्दि रूपं हृदयेन पार्थिवी Ku. 5. 1; सा निन्दती स्वा- नि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निन्दक a. [निन्द-बुद्धि] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निन्दा [निन्द-भक्ति-ल्युट् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्याज-स्तुतिरुखे निन्दा K. P. 10; परं, वेद. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

निन्दित p. p. [निन्द-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, deepicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निन्ध a. 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निन्दुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः-पं A water-jar. -पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) टः, निपटनं, निपठितः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down; निपतती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवानस्तदन्ते हरमुदभार्यं कि- रितश्चन्द्रांजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; R. 4. 50; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; सिंहो शिशुरपि निपतति मद्मालिन- कपोलनितिषु गञ्जु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place; अम्यहितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down,

throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy ; तातं निपात्य सह बंधुजनान्कितौचैः Ma. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पंचविंशतिरजंता निपात्यंते Sk.

निपातनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down. निपात्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, slighting ; पयोधरोस्तेधनिपातचूर्णितः Ku. 5. 24 ; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap ; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging ; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descending, fall ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death ; Ma. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional ; एते निपाताः, निपातोप्यं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable ; see P. 1. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन a. Killing, destroying. -नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down ; Ma. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, slighting ; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying ; R. 11. 21.

निपालान् ind. Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss ; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189 ; दंतच्छेदं धियतमेन निपीतसारं Ra. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपातं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle ; गाहनां महिषा निपातसालिलं शृंगेषुहस्तादितं S. 2. 6 ; H. 1. 172 ; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः f. Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपाद्ः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीद् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble ; Ma. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace ; शरोः सदास्य निपीद्वा पादौ R. 2. 23. 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीद्मं 1 Squeezing, pressing ; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Harting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful ; वयस्य निपुर्ननिपुणाः श्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.) ; वाचि निपुणः ; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 A cute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -जं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely ; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबंध 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter ; आरमयंतं न कमणि निबध्नेति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41 ; 9. 9 ; 14. 7 ; 18. 17 ; Ma. 6. 14 ; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet ; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect ; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange ; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पापाणव्यबद्धः कृपः &c. -5 To write, compose ; मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of. -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. 7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबंधः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness ; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work ; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिनिबंधं चक्रे Vāa. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support ; पुर्या वित्त-

महोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -2 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबंधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay ; आशानिबंधनं जाता जीवलोकरय U. 3 ; यस्त्वनिबंधं मामकीनस्य मनमा द्वितीयं निबंधनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection ; ते स्वदाशानिबंधनाः M 1. 14 ; परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent'. -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation ; वाचयतिटानिबंधनानि देहिनां स्व्यहारतत्राणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c. ; प्रत्यज्ञा° 3 अनिबंधनं causeless, accidental ; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle ; Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement ; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment ; सद्भूतिः सजिबंधनर Si. 2. 112 (where निबंधन means a treatise' also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबंधन् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब (व) हण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.) ; Ki. 2. 43 ; Mv. 3. 37. -जं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter ; N. 1. 131.

निबिद्ध a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult ; Ku. 3. 59. See निबिद्ध.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn ; निबोध साधो तव चेतकुतूहलं Ku. 5. 52 ; 3. 14 ; Ma. 1. 68 ; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क्] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling ; उद्बुद्धसुगकनकाच्चजनिभं वहंती. Māl. 1. 40 ; so चद्रनिभानना &c. -भः -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at ; निभात्य भूयो निजगोरिमाणं ना नाम मानं सहसैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176 ; or यनां न भूमिति निभालयसि प्रभातनीलारविदुमदंभंगिपदं कटाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception. निभूत a. 1 Quite frightened (अस्थंभतं). -2 Gone, past.

निभृत *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; चित्तया निभृता Bhāg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निभृतो भूत्वा Pt. 1; नभसा निभृतैर्दुना R. 8. 15. 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (*a.*) Still, ailent; निभृताद्विरेकं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (*b.*) Steady, fixed, immoveable, motionless; S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिभृता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Māl. 2. 12; Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest; humble; अनिभृतकरेषु विद्येषु Me. 68, प्रणामनिभृता कुलवधुरिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; निभृतनिक्षुब्धं गतया Git. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -ते Modesty, humility. -स *ind.* 2 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Me. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

निभृदः A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निभृत् 10 *A.* To invite, call, summon; विनयानिभृताश्चैनमभिजगुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. निभृत्त्रयं 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -**Comp.** -पत्रं 1. An invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

निभृतः Barter, exchange.

निभृत् 6 *P.* 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा धूनेनोपलेन निभृत्तस्युदके तरन् । तथा निभृत्ततोऽधस्ताद्गो वातुमतीच्छको Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; श्लोके सुदुश्चरितं न्यसांशोत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Git. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निभृत्ततीदोः किरणेष्विवाकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निभृत् *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); बस्मीकार्थनिभृत्तमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निभृत्प्रव परोराशो, चित्तानिभृत् &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निभृत्तयुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्ये कांतातैः सार्धं मन्वेष्टं धिक् निभृत्तयुः Bk. 5. 20.

निभृत्तनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); हृत् निभृत्तयुपैति सुधावा N. 5. 94; एवं संसारयन्ने उन्मज्जननिभृत्तने Mb.

निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Pious (निमानं = मन्वं Sk).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 *N.* of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

निमित्तं [नि-भिद् क Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सत्यसाच्चिन्त् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्तादपरत्वेषोऽधोऽप्यस्तेषु बलिगतं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वां S. 1; निमित्तानि च पदानि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 31; R. 1. 86; Ma. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किमितिचोयमतकः S. 3; निमित्तं, निमित्तेन. निमित्तान् 'because of', 'on account of.'). -**Comp.** -अर्थः the infinitive mood (ingram). -आह्वानिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. -कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. -कालः a specific time. -कृत् *m.* a crow. -धर्मः 1. expiation. -2. an occasional rite. -विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्तिन् *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

निमित्तल *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमित् 6 *P.* To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle Bg. 5. 9.

निमित् *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

निमित्तः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 *N.* of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमित्तः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमित्त; हरति निमित्तान् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4.; अनिमित्तेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. -**Comp.** -कृत् *f.* lightning. -कृत् *m.* a fire-fly.

निमित्तका 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निमील 1 *P.* 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ma. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमील नरोत्तमयिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौस्तुबी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोप-

निमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजातः -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरेणे जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति H. 3. 145; गोर्निमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. -**Caus.** 1 To shut, close; उन्मत्तिलितानि वृष्टिर्निमीलितवांधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; स्वामिमिल-द्व्यजनयनं बालिनी Si. 9. 11; लीलापर्व-न्यमीलयन् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनश्चिकन्या वरा से Git. 4; Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं *ind.* Down to the root; निमूलकार्थं कथति.

निमेषः Barter, exchange.

निम्न *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चाकि-तहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Ra. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. -*म्नं* 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नाधिब साललं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; Re. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; जलनिबिडितव-क्षयकानिम्नोत्तमाभिः Māl. 4. 10. -**Comp.** -उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. -गतं a low place. -गर a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

निम्बः A tree with bitter fruits; आम्रं छिन्वा कुठारेण निम्बं पत्रिचरोत्तयुः । यश्चैनं पयसा सिञ्चेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ Rām. -**Comp.** -तरुः 1. the Mandāra tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

निम्बु *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime). निम्बुकः The common lime.

निम्बुक्तिः *f.*, निम्बोच्चः Sunset.

नियंत्रणं -जा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियंत्रणाद्भुयो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense); अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

नियंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियम् 1 *P.* 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकुर्यान्नियंताः

श्वया Bg. 7. 20 ; (सुतां) शशाक मेना न नियंतुसुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5. 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress, enspand, hold in (as breath, &c.) ; Ma. 2. 192 ; न कथञ्चन द्यौःनः प्रकृतिं स्व नियच्छति Me. 10. 59 'does not suppress or conceal,' &c.-3 To offer, शिवः को नः कुल निवपनानं नियच्छतोति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish chastise; नियतश्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. -5 To regulate or direct in general ; कोको नियस्यत इवात्मदर्शालेषु S. 4. 2. -3 To attain, obtain : नालजश्रप्रयासंन मोक्षमर्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8 To place upon. -Caus. (नियमयते) 1 To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish ; नियमयसि विमर्गप्रस्थितानात्तुदः S. 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56 ; R. 5. 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve ; द्यावाभूमौनियमितार्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained.-2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed. -3 Abatemious, temperate. -4 Attentive, intent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 (a) Certain, settled, sure ; Pt. 1. 284. (b) Fixed ; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite. -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant ; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &c.) ; S. 7. 20. -सं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad) ; नियतिबलात् Dk. ; नियतेनियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियतु *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver. Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check ; वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms. 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage ; नयमेकांततो नियमः S.B. -7 Regularity ; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Certainty, ascertainment. -9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions), R. 1. 94 ; Ki 5. 40 ; (see Malli. on Si 13 23). -12 Any minor observance

or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a *yam q. v.* : शौचमिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थानिग्रहः । इतमौनोपवासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविप्रकारिणो S. 1 ; R. 15. 74. -14 (in Mtm. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional: विधिरयंत्यमप्रामो नियमः पात्रेके सति. -15 (In Yoga phil) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation *inyoga*. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice). (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Oomp. -निग्रहा rigid observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं a written agreement. -विधिः a religious rite, daily ritual ; Ku. 1. 60. -स्य a observing penance ; Ku. 5. 13. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing ; restraining, subduing ; नियमनादसतां च नराधिपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, limitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिक *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. -4 Guiding, governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen ; Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियतन See नियत.

नियुज् 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute, order (with loc.) ; यन्तां विधेयवियये मभवान्निवृत्ते MAl. 1. 9 ; असाधुर्दृशी तत्र भवन्ते काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मं नियुक्तं

S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness (as horses) -5 To employ, engage. -6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. -Caus. 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to ; (स्मरं) वयुवा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge ; Bg. 3. 1 ; प्रश्नकर्माणं मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt. 5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदृशेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To use, employ ; Pt. 1. 72 ; Ku. 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to ; श्रमाय मां नियोजयसि Pt. 2.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. -2 Authorized, appointed. -3 Permitted to raise issue ; see नियोग (7) below. -4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained. -7 Prompted, incited. -कः A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनो-नियोगक्रिययास्तुक्तं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा नियोगः खल्विदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ; अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुडीयतामिति S. 1. त्वमपि स्वनियोगमनूयं कुरु 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिन्नेवे

नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called श्वश्रुः ; of. Ms. 9. 59 :—देवराज्ञा सविडाज्ञा क्रिया सम्यक् नियुक्तया । प्रज्जिततायिगंतया संतानस्य परि-क्षये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot श्वश्रु and पुत्राष्ट on the widows of विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

नियोगिन् *a.* 1 Appointed, employed. -2 Authorized. -*m.* An officer, dependant, minister, functionary.

नियोग्यः A lord master

निबोजन 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. -नी A halter.

नियोजित a. 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्दंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यस्मिन् नियोज्यः S. 7. 4.

नियुत् m. Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vāyu. -2 A praiser. -f. A line, row.

नियुत् 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियुद्ध m. 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियुधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर् ind. A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'an', used with the noun; see निस् and cf. अ also. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. -अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). °देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lanka. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. -अग्नि a. having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. -अंकुश a. 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Gt. 7; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39.; विनयरुचयः सदैव निरंकुशाः Mu. 3. 6. °ता self-will, independence. -अघ a. sinless, blameless. -अंग a. 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. -अजिन a. skinless. -अंजन a. 1. without collyrium; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinged. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (-नः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the Supreme Being. (-ना) 1. the day of full moon. -2 an epithet of Durgā. -अतिशय a. unsurpassed, unmatchless, unrivalled; PL. 1. 30. (-यः) the Supreme Being. -अच्य a. 1. free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-

blameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful. -अध्व a. one who has lost one's way. -अनुकोश a. pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (-ज्ञः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. -अनुग a. having no followers. -अनुनासिक a. not nasal. -असुरोप a. 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. -अंतर a. 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिगच्छेः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वंत्रवातवाटेषु Ku. 5. 25. -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मूढे निरतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदये निरतरबुद्धकठिनस्तनमंडलाचरणमप्यभिदन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend) -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical. -8 sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (-रं) ind. 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. -2. without intervening space or interval. -3. closely, tightly, firmly. (परिस्वजस्य) कतिरिद्धं मम निरंतरमंगमोः Ve. 3. 27; परिस्वजत ज्ञयने निरतर Ra. 2. 11. -4. immediately. °अभ्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. -अंतराल a. 1. without an intervening space, close. -2. narrow. -अन्वय a. 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated. -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. -5. without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. -अपत्रप a. 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold. -अपराध a. guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (-यः) innocence. -अपवर्त a. 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. -अपराय a. 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. -अपेक्ष a. 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्ययनिर्णीतसारस्वत्सिखेक्षनिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7 without purpose (-क्षा) indifference, disregard. -अपेक्षित a. 1. dis-

regarded. -2. regardless. -अपेक्षित a. disregarding, indifferent. -अभिभव a. 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. -अभिमान a. 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2. void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. -अभिलाष a. not caring for, indifferent to; स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7. -अभ्र a. cloudless. -अमर्ष a. 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. -अंबर a. naked. -अंबु a. 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. -अमोल a. without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Māl. 5. 26. (-लं) ind. freely. -अर्थ a. 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (-यः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. non-sense. -अर्थक a. 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning, non-sensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel. (-कं) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूर्णोक्तप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. -अवकाश a. 1. without free space. -2. without leisure. -अवग्रह a. 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (-हं) ind. 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. -अवद्य a. 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्यनिरवद्यरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). -अवाधि a. 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30; Māl. 1. 6. -2. continuous; Māl. 4. 3. -अवयव a. 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. -अवलंब a. 1. unsupported, without support; S. 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. -अवशेष a. whole, complete, entire. (निश्चयेण ind. completely, entirely, fully, totally). -अवश्य a. eternal, immutable. -अज्ञान a. abstaining from food. (-नं) fasting. -अष्ट a. Ved. driven away, scattered. (-ष्टः) a horse twenty-four year's old. -अस्त्र a. weaponless, unarmed. -अस्थि a. boneless. -अहंकार, -अहंक्रुति a. free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. -अहंक्रुत a. 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2. without individuality. -3. unselfish. -अहम् ind. free from egotism or self-conceit. -आकांक्ष a. 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense or

a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. —2 ugly, deformed. —3. disguised. —4. unassuming, modest. (—रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty. —2. an epithet of Siva —3. of Vishnu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. —2. deformed. (—तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. —2. especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. —3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yajnas. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. —2. steady, calm. —3. clear. —4. perspicuous. (—लः) 1. calmness, serenity. —2. perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रन्द *a.* not crying or complaining. (—न्दः) a place where no sound can be heard. —आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas. —आगम *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarous. —आह्वर *a.* 1. without drums. —2 without show, unostentatious. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear; R. 1. 63. —2. without ailment, comfortable, healthy. —3 not causing pain. —4. unchecked, unhampered; Māl. 5. 34. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (—तः) the night. —आतृ *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. —2. without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिनि कथय केचामिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनन्द *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful. —आत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. —2. having the entrails hanging out. —आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (—पः) prosperity. —आत्राय *a.* 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. —2. unobstructed. —3. not molesting or disturbing. —4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); *e. g.* अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशोनायं स्वगृहे एवहरति Mit. —आमय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. —2. untainted, pure. —3. guileless. —4. free from defects or blemishes. —5. full, complete. —6. infallible. —7. not liable to failure or misarrriage. (—यः) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happi-

ness. (—यः) 1. a wild goat. —2. a bog or boar. —आमिष *a.* 1. fleshless. —2. having no sensual desires or covetousness. —3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full stretched or extended; निरायतपूर्वकयाः S. 1. 8. —2. contracted, compact. —आवास *a.* not fatiguing, easy. —आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless. —आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. —2. not depending on another, independent. —3. self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजनिकं यामि हारणं Jag. (—ब) spike-nard. (—ब) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1. not looking about or seeing. —2. deprived of sight. —3. deprived of light, dark; Māl. 5. 30. —4. invisible. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —आज्ञ *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनो बभूवदुमतीनिराज्ञं R. 6. 2. —2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आज्ञक, —आज्ञिन् *a.* hopeless. —आज्ञक *a.* fearless. —आज्ञिन् *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. —2. without any desire, wish or hope. indifferent; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराज्ञिबः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. —2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना बत्सलता. —3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (—रः) fasting. —इग *a.* immovable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. —2. mutilated, maimed. —3. weak, infirm, frail. —4. barren. —5. without means or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. —6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —ईति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see ईति. —ईश्वर *a.* godless, atheistic. —ईष्ये the body of a plough. —ईह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. —2. inactive, (—हा), निरीदृतात्वं 1. inactivity. —2. indifference. —उच्छ्वास *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. —2. narrow, contracted. (—स) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. —2. unable to answer, silenced. —3. having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities; विरतं गेयमुत्तुनि-रत्सवा R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. —2. devoid of energy. (—हः) 1. absence of energy. —2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. —2. calm, tranquil. —उक्क *a.* water-

less. —उद्यम, —उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्वेग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. —2 free from national distress or tyranny. —3. causing no affliction. —4. auspicious (as a star). —5. secure, peaceful. —उपनि *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद् *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mn. 3. —2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपह्व *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निःउपह्वानि नः कर्मणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. —2. not causing any affliction or misery. —3. an epithet of Siva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. —2. 1. auspicious, lucky. —उपख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as वध्यापुत्र). —2. immaterial. —3. invisible. (—रूप) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. —2. unsuccessful. —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. —2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्धा इव किञ्चुकाः पुष्पी f. the Sālmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्षं *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). —2. devoid of all properties. —3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाक्षं-बरोदपि न Bv. 1. 115. —4. without attributes. —5. having no epithet. (—गः) the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृहो निर्गृहीकृत P. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. —2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. —2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. —3. alone, unassisted. (—थः) 1. an idiot, a fool. —2. a gambler. —3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. —2. unaccompanied, alone. —3. deserted, abandoned. —4. fruitless. (—कः) 1. a religious mendicant. —2. a naked devotee. —3. a gambler. —ग्रथिक *a.* clover. (—कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —चटं 1. a free market. —2. a crowded market. —चण *a.* 1. cruel

merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. -घृणा cruelty. -द्यौष a. noiseless, still, calm. -जन्म a. tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-न्) a desert solitude, lonely place. -जरा a. 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः-निर्जराः). (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. -जरायु a. Ved. skinless. -जल a. 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. °एकादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. -जिह्वा a frog. -जीव a. 1. lifeless. -2. dead; जिता दृष्टिं निर्जीवं जिता दृष्टिं जीवितम्. -ज्ञाति a. having no kinsmen, alone. -ज्वर a. feverless, healthy. -द्वंद्वः a Sutra. -द्वय n. 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; सुखे विद्येहि मयि निर्द्वयद्वंद्वं Git. 10; निर्द्वयरतिश्रमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्द्वयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106. -द्वयं ind. 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -दृश a. more than ten days old. -दृशान a. toothless. -दुःख a. 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. -द्वैप्य a. happy, comfortable. -द्वेष a. 1. faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्दुणं. -2. guiltless, innocent. -द्वय a. 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. -द्रोह a. not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्रुह a. 1. Indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वुहो नित्यसखस्यो निर्दोषक्षेम आत्मवाद् Bg. 2.45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. -धन a. without property, poor, indigent; रुद्रिनस्तुल्यवशांसि निर्धनः परिधूयते Chān 82. (-नः) an old ox. °ता, °त्वं poverty, indigence. -धर्म a. unrighteous, impious, unholly. -धूम a. smokeless. -धमस्कार a. 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. -धर a. abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ a. without a guardian or master. °ता 1. want of protection. -3. widowhood. -3. orphanage. -नति a. going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7 7. -नाशक, नाशित् a. expelling, banishing. -निद्रु a. sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त a. causeless. -निमेष a. not twinkling. -न्यु a. without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल n. powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध a.

1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. -3, unobscured. (-धः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. -बुद्धि a. stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुध a. unhusked, freed from chaff. -भक्त a. taken without food (as a medicine). -भय a. 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर a. 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; त्रयाभरानिर्भरस्मरार & Co. Git. 12; Amaru. 42. -2. ardent. -3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुंभनिर्भरपरिर्भासुतं बांछति Git. 5; परिरेष्य निर्भरं Git. 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep). -5 full of, filled with (at the end of oomp.); आनंदं, गर्भं &c. (-रः) a servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (रं ind.) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. -भाग्य a. unfortunate, unlucky. -भोग्य a. not fond of pleasures. -भुक्ति a. without wages. -भक्षिक a. free from 'flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) ind. without flies, i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्भक्षिकं S. 2. 6. -भज्ज a. fatless, meagre. -भस्तर a. free from envy, unenvious. -भस्त्र्य a. fearless. -भद्र a. 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry. -4. not in rut (as an elephant). -भुज, -भुज्य a. tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -भन्धु a. free from anger. -भस a. 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिह निर्मना (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent (with loo.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्षुं मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्राप्तेऽर्षुं निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva. -भयं a. 1. boundless, immeasurable. -2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपञ्चभिर्निर्मयद्विभेदद्विरुद्धाद्युधैः Va. 3. 82. -3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) ind. confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. -मल a. 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unallied (fig. also); नीरान्निर्मलताजनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous; Me. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. talc. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. °उपलः a crystal. -मज्ञक a. free from gnats. -मांस a. fleshless. -मातृष a. uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग a. roadless, pathless. -मृत् 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. -2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-दं) 1 large free market or fair. -मूल a. 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge

&c.). -3. eardicated. -मेघ a. cloudless. -मेघ a. without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मेघ a. free from illusion. (-हृ) an epithet of Siva. -मदन a. inactive, lazy, dull. -मन्त्रण a. 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-न्) 1. zing out. -2. absence of restraint, independence. -महास्क a. without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -मुक्ति f. 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. -युक्तिक a. 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. -मूष a. separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -मूष = नियम. -योगक्षेम a. free from care. -रक्त a. (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क a. (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. -रजस्क (नीरजस्क) a. see नीरज. (-र) a woman not menstruating. °तमसो absence of passion or darkness. -रत (नीरत) a. not attached to, indifferent. -रंभ्र a. (नीरंभ्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. -रव a. (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. -रस a. (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां पद्यनां S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलब्धफलनिरसानां मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5 disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-रसः) the pomegranate. -रसन a. (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. -रुच a. (नीरुच) without lustre, faded, dim. -रुच, -रुज a. (नीरुच, नीरुज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरुजस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. -रूप a. (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (-र) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-रं) ether. -रोग a. (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. -लक्षण a. 1. having no auspicious marks, illfeatured. -2. undistinguishable. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspotted. -5. having a white back. -लज्ज a. shameless, impudent. -लिंग a. having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लित्त a. 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unallied. -3. indifferent to. (-रः) 1. N. of Krishna. -2. a sage. -लेप a. 1. unmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) a sage. -लोभ a. free from desire or avarice

unvarious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —वक्ष *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन् *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. —2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वण, वन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. —2. free from woods. —3. bare, open. —वरं निर्द्वैरं *q. v.* —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. —2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (—तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वाति व्यञ्जं H. 2. 165. —वानर *a.* free from monkeys. —वास *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irascible. —2. acting fearlessly or boldly. —विकल्प, —विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. —2. being without determination or resolution. —3. not capable of mutual relation. —4. conditioned. —5. undeliberative. —6 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निष्कल्पकज्ञानाविधिकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः; मोक्षचिन्ताः प्रविशं सहसा निर्विकल्पे समायौ Bh. 3. 61; Ve. 1. 23. —7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबन्धानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as वदत्त्व. (—ल्यं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. —विचार *a.* 1 unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. —3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (—रः) the Supreme deity. —विकास *a.* unblown. —विद्य *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (—इ) absence of impediment. —विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्वेरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्यकाज्ञाभिष Chandr. 1. 2. (—रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. —विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insonable. —वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. —विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. —विंध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. —विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. —विषर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. —2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. —विषाद् *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. —2. undisputed, universally acknowledged. —विषेक *a.*

Indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish. —विशंका *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. —विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा चयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 'a difference without distinction'. —2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेषप्रतिपविरासीत् R. 14. 22. —3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (—वः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वयुहानिर्विशेषमत्र स्थायतां H. 1; R. 5. 5.) —विशेषण *a.* without attributes. —विष *a.* poisonous (as a snake); निर्विषा दुर्दुभाः स्यूताः —विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; यन्निर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. —2. having no scope or sphere of action; किञ्च एषं काव्यं प्रविरलदिषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. —4. not attached to sensual objects (as mind). —विषाण *a.* destitute of horns —विहार *a.* having no pleasure. —बीज, बीज *a.* 1. seedless. —2. impotent. —3. causeless. —वीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes, निर्द्वैरसुवीरलं P. R. 1. 31. —2. cowardly. —वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. —वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं शुक्रशापभासितवशात् किं मे तरेवायुं Ve. 3. 34. —वृक्ष *a.* treeless. —वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. —वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. —वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. —वेदनं a weaver's shuttle. —वेर *a.* free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. (—रं) absence of enmity. —व्यंजन *a.* 1. straight-forward. —2. without condiment. (—नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. —स्य *a.* 1. free from pain. —2. quiet, calm. —स्येक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. —स्यलोक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. —2. without pain. —3. pleased, doing anything willingly. —4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. —स्यस्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. —स्यस्र *a.* 1. osndid, upright, honest, plain. —2. without fraud, true, genuine. —3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Mā. 5. 12. —4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (—जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. —स्यापार *a.* 1. without employ-

ment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. —2. motionless; U. 6. —व्रण *a.* 1. unurt, without wounds. —2. without rents. —व्रत *a.* not observing vows. —हिंस cessation of winter. —हेति *a.* weaponless. —हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. —हीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. —2. bold, daring. निरत *a.* 1. Engaged or interested in. —2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; घृणया &c. —3 Pleascd, delighted. —4 Rested, ceased. निरतिः *f* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion. निरत्यः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारसुदृष्टादयंती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61. निरवहानि (लि)का A fence, an outer wall. निरत् 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तां भौर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अह्वय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षांसि वेदीं पठितो निरास्त्यत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; युहास्त्रिरता न तेन वैबेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 To reject, repudiate, decline. —6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). —7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —8 To tear out, strip off. —9 To stretch out (as a hand). निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated. driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभितेन युहास्त्रिरस्ता R. 14. 84. —2 Dispelled, destroyed. —3 Abandoned, deserted. —4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादये देवे एरंडोपि दुमयाये H. 1. 69. —5 Discharged (as an arrow). —6 Refuted. —7 Vomited, spit out. —8 Uttered rapidly. —9 Torn out or destroyed. —10 Suppressed, checked. —11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). —12 Thrown off (as from a horse). —13 Offered, given; Mā. 9. 40. —14 Rejected, disallowed. —15 Sent forth or away. —स्तः An arrow discharged. —स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. —2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. —3 Spitting out. —4 Preventing or ceasing. —Comp. —भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. —रान *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments. निरसन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 5. 47. —2 Vomiting. —नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, ex-

pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस a. [निरसो रसो यस्मात् प्रा० ष०] Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (v.l. for निराक).

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकृतमसमूह-निराकुलबकुलकलापे Git. 1.-2 Distressed ; See under निर also.

निराकृ 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, condemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरणे 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्रवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contentful. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्यु a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर olao.

निराकृत p. p. 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -Comp. -अन्योत्तर a. irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः f. निराकृतिर 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराम a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (क-पित्थ).

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्ष 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्व) ... निरिक्षमाणः सुरारं द्याहुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरिक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेणकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरिक्षक a. Looking at, observing &c.

निरिक्षणं, निरिक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरिक्षय as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरिक्षं (षं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. -क 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāngas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yāska. -Comp. -कारः N. of the sage Yāska. -जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (= क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined: -निरुक्तिर्यंगतो नाम्नामन्या-र्थस्वप्रकल्पनं । ईदृशैश्चरित्तेर्जाते सत्ये दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषा-करः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -3 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Nighantus.

निरुत्सुक a. 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुधंश्चास्य पथानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध p. p. 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. -Comp. -कंठ a. having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. -शुद्धः obstruction of the rectum. -प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87.-3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control ; योगश्चिच्छक्ति-निरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4

Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurling, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरुद्ध a. 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its ऐंगिक or etymological sense) ; यौनं काव्यिद्यवास्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. -दः 1 Inherence (as of ' redness ' in the word ' red '). -2 (In Rhet. The accepted and popular meaning of a word. -Comp. -लक्षणा a lakshana or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivaksha' or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरुद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; नृपविद्यासु निरुद्धिमानता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 = निरुद्धलक्षण q. v.

निरूप 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न चमह वने पथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं -गा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation ; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित p. p. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः f. 1 Definition (of an idea) ; ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरुद्धः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुद्धणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निर्ज 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्जात a. Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निर्जातिः f. Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,

adversity ; सा हि लोकस्य निर्ममति: U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter ; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निर्मम *a.* Noiseless.

निर्ममणं Killing, slaughter.

निर्मम i P. 1 To go out or forth, depart ; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4 ; हुतबहपरि-
खेदादाद्यु निर्गत्य क्सात् Ra. 1.:27 ; Ms. 9. 83 ; S. 6. 3 ; Amaru. 61 ; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise ; अन्य-
दुर्ककिरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To re-
move ; as in निर्गतविज्ञकः -4 To be
cured of a disease. -5 To come out
or appear (as a bud) ; S. 6. 3. -6 To
go away, disappear. -7 To be freed
from (with abl.). -8 To enter into or
attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्ममः Country, region, place.

निर्मगत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out,
appeared. -2 Gone away, departed.
-3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4
Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्ममः 1 Going forth or out, go-
ing away ; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure,
vanishing, passing away ; R. 19.
46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress ;
कथमप्यवासानिर्ममः प्रययो K. 159. -4
Exit, issue.

निर्ममनं 1 Going out or forth. -2
A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-
keeper (?).

निर्मम्य *a.* Perceivable ; U. 4. 21.

निर्ममूटः The hollow of a tree.

निर्मम्येन Killing, slaughter.

निर्ममूटः -ट 1 A vocabulary, col-
lection of words. -2 A table of
contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्ममणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्ममणक *a.* Rubbing. -क A den-
tifice.

निर्ममतिः 1 Destruction. -2 A
whirlwind, a violent gust of wind,
hurricane. -3 The noise of contend-
ing winds (vapours ?) &c. in the
sky ; निर्वातोपैः कुंजलनात्त्रिजिघांसुज्योति-
र्वापैः क्षोभयामास सिंहात् R. 9 64 ; Ms.
1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y. 1. 145 ; (बायुना निहते
वायुर्गमनाच्च पतत्यथः । प्रबन्धोरनिर्वातो निर्वात इति
कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A
thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general
अहह दारुणो वैचनिर्वातः U. 2.

निर्वातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्वापः 1 A sound in general ; Vc.
4 ; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling,
twanging &c. ज्यानिर्वापैः क्षोभयामास
सिंहात् R. 9. 64 ; भारतीनिर्वापः U. 3.

निर्जर्जल *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.
निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth,
appeared.

निर्जित 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat.
R. 3. 51 ; Bk. 2. 52 ; 7. 94 ; Y. 3. 292.
-2 To win, acquire by conquest ; Ms.
8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4
To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete vic-
tory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered com-
pletely, vanquished. -2 Acquired,
gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -रं A spring, waterfall,
cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent ;
शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nāg. 4 ; R. 2. 13 ;
Sānti. 2. 17, 21 ; 4. 6. -रु 1 Burn-
ing claff. -2 An elephant. -3 A
horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-
torrent ; स्वलनदुस्वरधुरियोत्सो निर्झ-
रिण्यः U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 6. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णत, निर्णेतु &c. See
under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of
the sun.

निर्णामः Ved. 1 The joint of a
wing (?). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्णच्छ 3 U. 1 To wash, clean,
purify ; R. 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 191 ; Ms.
6. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified,
cleansed ; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated,
atoned.

निर्णक्तिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expia-
tion, atonement ; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णक्त *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, wash-
ing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A
form, shape. -2 A bright or shining
garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2
Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णजकः A washerman.

निर्णजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation,
atonement (for an offence).

निर्णी 1 P. 1 To take or carry
away or off. -2 To determine, ascer-
tain, settle, decide, come to a deci-
sion, fix, resolve upon ; कथमप्युपाय-
मात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk. ; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2
Complete ascertainment, decision,
affirmation, determination, settle-
ment ; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः S. 1. 28 ; Ms.
8. 301, 409 ; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10 ;
हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3
Deduction, inference, conclusion,
demonstration (in logic). -4 Dis-
cus. ion, investigation, consideration.
-5 Sentence, verdict, judgment ;

सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दो-
षाय M. 1. -6 Application of a con-
clusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.)
Narration of events. -Comp. -पातः a
sentence, decree, verdict (in law).
निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determi-
nation. -2 Positive conclusion, set-
tlement.

निर्णयिक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive
-2 Determining.

निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. -2 The
outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णित *p. p.* Settled, decided ; de-
termined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतु *n.* Decisive, conclusive -*m.*
1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A
guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, re-
ject ; धाना मस्यान्ययो मांसं झाकं चैव
न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove,
dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4
To repudiate.

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling,
unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the
faults of others. -3 Eavious. -4 A bu-
sive, slanderous. -5 Useless, un-
necessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, in-
toxicated.

निर्दर 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3
Shameless. -रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave,
cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -रं
Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, de-
stroying.

निर्दह 1. P. 1 To burn, consume.
-2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming.
-2 Without fire or heat. -नं Burn-
ing, consuming.

निर्दातु *m.* 1 A digger up or
weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A
husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2
Opened, split open ; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smear-
ed. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिष्ट 6 P. 1 To point out, indi-
cate, show ; एकैकं निर्दिशन् S. 7 ; अं-
गुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign,
give ; निर्दिष्टो कुलपतिना स पर्णशालाम-
ध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, men-
tion, make a reference to. -4 To
foretell, predict. -5 To advise, re-
commend. -6 To tell, communicate.
-7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enume-
rate, specify, name. -9 To define,
determine. -10 To describe. -11 To
denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown,
indicated. -2 Specified, particulariz-
ed. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-

ted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तोय निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation. निर्देशक *u.* Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देशक *m.* An authority, a guide.

निर्धारः-रण &c. see under निर्धु.

निर्धार 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धारः सति हरिचन्दने जलाधिः Si. 8. 51; निर्धारोदानमलगुण्डभक्तिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धारित *p. p.* 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धु 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धुतोऽधरज्ञो गिता Git. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धुतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. -तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धु 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽयं लेखेन खलुस्त्वा खलु पाचिकं Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारण 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारणं P. 11. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्धार्य 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्धार्य *p. p.* 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्धार्यः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्धार्यतः

जातरुषा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्धार्यः स जगद् सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्धार्यः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्धार्यः See निर्धार्य.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्धार्य *a.* Hard, firm (हृद).

निर्धार्य 10 A 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

निर्धार्यन-ना 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्धार्यत *p. p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्धार्य 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षीजवलयेन निर्धार्यो R. 11. 65. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाद्भूमिं हि निर्धार्यो Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

निर्धार्यः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्धार्य 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्धार्यततुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्धार्योपरि कणिकारसुकुलान्यालीयते वधपदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्धार्यः रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तान्तकदेशं निर्धार्यं *ibid.* St. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्धार्य *p. p.* 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्धार्यः 1 Borating, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्धार्यतेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः संकथयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्धार्य *p. p.* 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Māl. 6. 12.

निर्धार्य *f.* Ved Disappearing.

निर्धार्य 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थं निर्धार्यपामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्धार्यः, निर्धार्य, निर्धार्यः, निर्धार्य 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The

wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. -दाह 1. = 2 above. -2. a churningstick.

निर्धार्य *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -द्वयं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्धार्य 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्धार्यं प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो ह्युक्तिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेव सुरेदानीं मात्रभ्यो निर्मितो ह्यप्य Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नातुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्धार्ये निर्माणोऽर्थे-दु मधुरां मधुराकृतिः B. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकाजननिर्मितेषु Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्धार्य 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चावकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 VArt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयममात-निर्माणः (बालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदावलालनीयं Māl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; इतीरनिर्माण-सदृशो नन्दस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Transformation. -ण Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित *p. p.* 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artistic.

निर्मितिः *f.* Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरत्नरुचिरां निर्मितामाद्यधती भारती कथे-र्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्मित्य *a.* Pure, clean, stainless. -द्वयं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्माल्योऽस्मिन् वृष्यदामनिकरे का वदपदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्येषु वद-वृत्तेऽधीरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुक्त 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; द्विनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचन्द्रमसो-रिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, freed, liberated; B. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -कः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुक्तिः *f.* Freedom, liberation.
 निर्माकिः 1 Setting free, liberating.
 -2 A hide, skin; especially, the slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.
 निर्माक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2;
 निर्माक्षने Liberation, deliverance
 निर्मूल 10 U. To eradicate, extirpate.
 निर्मूलन Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः 3b, 3. 72.
 निर्मूज 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.
 निर्मार्जन Cleaning, washing off; wiping out.

निर्मूत *p. p.* Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मूतलमोऽधरा S. D. 1.

निर्यात 10 U. 1 To return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5. Ms. 11. 164. -2 To requite, repay, retaliate; राम-लक्ष्मणयोर्वै स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Ram. -3 To forgive, pardon.

निर्यातन 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यातन). -5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्या 2 P. 1 To go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse (as time).

निर्याण 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्याणभोगेऽभिज्ञम् Dh 97; निर्याणनिर्यद्वृजं चलिंति निषादी Si. 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्याणहस्तस्य पुरो वृषुकृतः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्यादिः *f.* 1. Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्याणं Banishing, expelling.

निर्यामः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्यासः—सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; पालनिर्यासमंथिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्यहः 1 A pinaole, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वित-दिनिर्यहिवदेऽरुनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्यह्यु मन्वाराण्य उपाश्रयः and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चावतोरणनिर्यहा Ram. -2 A chaplet,

crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्युचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्युठनं 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Tearing off.

निर्येखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. -2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्ययनी The slough of a snake.
 निर्वच 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain; वेदानिर्वचमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace to its etymology (as a word). -3 To relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To name, call.

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 A proverbial expression, proverb.

-3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वप 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle. -2 To scatter, strew (as seed). -3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाम्यागतय वस्तुसर्वां वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्वपण *a.* (णी) 1 Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering. -3 Giving, bestowing. —ण 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248 260. -3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c.) for pouring.

निर्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वेष 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive.

निर्वेषनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. -2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वस 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e. to go to the end of (as a period). -2 To dwell abroad. —Caus. To banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्वसः, निर्वसने 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Leaving one's home, living abroad (निर्वस only in this sense).

निर्वह 1 P. 1 To carry out, extricate oneself. -2 To be finished. -3 To live upon, live by the aid of. —Caus. 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage; यद्य निर्यसखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्वह्य S. 3. -2 To carry out, accomplish, effect. -3 To pass, spend (as time).

निर्वहनं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहनं Ama-

ru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation. -4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तरिकनिमित्तं कुक्किवृत्तनाटकस्यैव अन्यस्युल्लेख्यनिर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. -2 Completion, end. -3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपक्वस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रवत् Mn. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. -6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहण *a.* 1 Carrying out, effecting. -2 Removing. —ण Accomplishment, completion; see निर्वहण.

निर्वाहिन *a.* 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

निर्वा 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलाद्वापवनेन निर्वावौ Si. 1. 65; स्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनोमनेऽभवज्जलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वाणदीपं किञ्च तैलवानं Subhāsh; निर्वाणपुष्टिमथारस्य वीर्यं संयुक्षयतीव वपुर्जनेन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3. 28. —Caus. (—वापयति) 1 To blow or put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R. 3. 58. -2 To cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्वापूष एव तेषां निर्वापयति शरीरस्पर्शः Mā. 6. Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्वाण *p. p.* 1 Blown or put out; extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरवहनाः प्रहमावृणां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. —ण 1 Extinction; E. 1. 131; ज्ञानेनैवाणमामोति निरिष्वन इवानलः Mb. -2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपि सत्येऽहमेतराय जयाश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. -6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये लब्धं वैश्वनिर्वाणं S. 3. M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation, desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union, association, confluence. -11 The bathing of an elephant, as in अनिर्वाण at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences. -Oomp. —पुराणं offering oblations to the dead (?). —पुष्टि *a.* almost

vanished or departed; sea under निर्वाप (3) above.—मस्तकः final emaciation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वाण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alms.

निर्वापण 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b). Offering oblations (especially funeral) -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दृःखितैर्दुःखनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation. -2 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; झरीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयित्वा a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतु-निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादाम्ब). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद्व 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Deapendent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्यार्द्र-नस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, oloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिभवात्निर्वेदसापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called ज्ञात quietude); निर्वेदव्याधि-भावेऽस्ति ज्ञातोऽपि नमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्षणं वा व्येक्षणं न मदीक्षासंज्ञिं तमेव्यति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलं किं कर्तुं ॥) -8 Shame.

निर्विश्व 6 P. 1 To enjoy; ज्योत्स्ना-वतो निर्विश्वति पद्मोपात्त R. 6. 34; निर्वि-द्विषयस्नेहः स दृशांतमुपेयिवात् R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 50; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. 3 To marry; निर्वेदुकांमोस्मि नरेन्द्र

V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or used. -3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्ट वैद्यशुद्धयोः Gautama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्विज्ञः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, attonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृत् 5 U. (usually in p. p. only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्वाण मनुजीवियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. see निर्वृत् below.

निर्वृत्त p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्तो स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृति-नेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; इतरं निर्वृति-सन्नो विजयते कृष्णति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. -Caus. To perform; accomplish, finish, complete, आहारं निर्वृत्यामास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तन 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तित्व a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impropriety. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेष्टनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain- ing, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finish- ed; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृन्निर्व्यूढविस्मय Mál. 7; निर्व्यूढसोद्दिग्धरोति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagad- dhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; इत तात जटायो निर्व्यूढ- स्तेऽपत्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूढा संभाषना- भारो बुद्धरक्षितया Mál. 8; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकस्य Mál. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; of. निर्व्यूढ.

निर्वाहः Evacuation, voiding ex- crement.

निर्वृत् 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.). -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्वृण 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्वृरः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carry- ing out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excre- ments of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्वृरिन् a. 1 Carrying out. -2 Dif- fusive, spreading wide (as fra- grance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्वृतिः f. Taking-out of one's way, removal.

निर्वृदः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपीनद्युक्त- नपि च निरपातनिपतितारु G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. —निर्वृरी the celestial Gangea.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिस्ये मूढिनं यथोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5 -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in; युष्वास्वने श्यलेषु Bk. 15. 32; निलि रहसि निलीय Glt. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from

(with abl.) ; मातृनिलीयते कुण्डः Sk. -4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गतुं R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयन् 1 Settling in a place, alighting. -2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

निलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

निवचने *ind.* Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ; e. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् *f.* A valley. -**त्त** *ind.* Downwards; (also निवत्ता in this sense).

निवर् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). -2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; श्रुत्य विंदास्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्वरसुविद्य) निवर्षेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवर्षन् 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवर्षनामि निवर्षतीति S. 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srāddha ceremony; एको निवापसलिलं विवर्षीत्युक्तं Mā. 9. 40; निवापवापिभिः R. 8. 86; निवापांजलयः वितृणां 5. 8. 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.
निवर् *a.* Preventing, warding off. -**रः** 1 One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस 1. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay; आहो निवस्यति समं हारंणगानभिः S. 1. 26; निवासिष्यसि मद्येष Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. -4 To sojourn, pass the night.

-II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः *f.* A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A Village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place; निवासधितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63; 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. -3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Nightquarters. -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसन्नि Si. 1. 1.

निवासनं 1 Residence. -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time.

निवासिन् *a.* 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -*m.* A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support; वेदाद्यद्धरते जगन्निवहते Git. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राज्यपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37; so घनं, वैश्यं, कपोत &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात *a.* [निवृत्ते निरुद्धा वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 3. 17; 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail -**तः** 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. -2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -**त्** 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कंपमिदं प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

निवाकु *a.* Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (वि) ङ *a.* 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो सुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable; R. 11. 15. -4 Gross, coarse. -5 Bulky, large. -6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the *caus.*) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); उपस्थितं होमवेलां सुरवे निवेद्यामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्यातिशेवां निवेद्यावः *ibid.*, R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यामि S. 1. -3 To in-

dicato, betray, show; इंकापरिग्रहनिवेद्याता Mu. 1; विंगवरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72; R. 17. 40. -4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेद्यत् K. 367; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेद्यत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms. 2. 51; Y. 1. 27. -5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् *f.* Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

निवेदक *a.* Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदनं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. -**तः** An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित *p. p.* 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol; cf. नवेद्य.

निर्विरी (डं) श-स *a.* 1 Compact, close उरुनिर्विरीसान्तेवभारखेवि Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. -**त्त** A crooked-nose.

निर्वश 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat; नवांबुदश्यामवपुर्न्यविक्षत (आसनं) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter; रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. 6. 143, 8. 7; R. 9. 82; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्य-निविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्बध्ने निविशेत् वै Ma. 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निर्विशं q. v.). -7 To alight, descend. -**Caus.** 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep; मनोनतं वाचि निवेक्षयति Ki. 14. 4; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married; दौर्ध्दयतिप्रतिरथं ततयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19; R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोग S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on; V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to; Mu. 5. 7; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. 6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः *f.* Copulation, coition. (Ved.)

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment; सेना-निवेशं सुखलं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling house habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth.

निवेशश्च a. Not different, alike. -चः Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणां सुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. -ता, -तं A veil, mantle.

निवीतित्त्वा a. Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5, 9. 1 U. To surround, enclose; Bk. 14. 29. -Caus. 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.); पापाञ्जिरारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72; निवारयन्ती महतो ह्यनिवृत्तात् Ku. 5. 3. -1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दंडनिवारणेश्च R. 2. 6. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत्त p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle, wrapper. निवृत्तिः f. Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्ति 1 A. 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते हे ततोऽप्युच्यते S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तत सर्वसांस्वय भक्षणार्त्त Ma. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be free or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ma. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12¹ be reverted. -13

To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. -Caus. 1 To cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन a. 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. -नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्वालयो न चापि निवर्तते Śānti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rode). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तित्त्वा a. 1 Turning back, flying from, returning -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -त्तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण a. without further cause or motive. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस a. one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -राग a. of subdued passions. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृद्य a. with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; शापनिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. वृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; प्राणाघाताञ्जित्तिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule.). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्ट्य a. Whirling. -व्यः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. -व्यं Extent (व्याप्ति).

निव्यदं Perseverance, energy; cf. निव्यदं.

निश f. (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निशठ a. Honest, candid.

निशब्द a. Silent, not speaking.

निशाम् 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know; निशाम्य येनां तपसे कुलोद्यतां Ku. 5. 3; S. 5. 2; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9; निशामय प्रियसासि Mā. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशामनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -तं A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40. -Comp. -नारी a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा [नितरा इयति तनुकरोति व्यापारान् शोकं Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -Comp. -अदः, -अदनः 1 an owl. -2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अदकः bdellium. -अतिक्रमा, -अत्ययः -अंतः, -अवसानं 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध a blind at night. (-धः) the creeper called जतुका. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आरुष्या -आह्वा turmeric. -आदिः the evening twilight. -उत्सर्गः end of night, day-break. -एतः a crane. -करा 1. the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. -केतुः the moon. -गृह a bed chamber. -चर a. (-रारि f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रः) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil-spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. a snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.

-2, Rāvaṇa. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; राममन्थशरणे तादृता दुःसहने हृदये निशाचरो R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. —चमन् *m.* darkness. —जलं dew, frost. —वृक्षिन् *m.* an owl. —निशं *ind.* every night, always. —पुषं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. —सुखं the beginning of night. —मृगः a jackal. —वनः hemp (रण). —विहारः a demon, goblin, a Rākāshaa; पञ्चक्रू रामनिशाचिहारी Bk. 2. 36. —वेदिव् *m.* a cock. —हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p.p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिगताः शराः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. —तं Iron. —ता Night.

निशीतिः *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.).

निशाद्ः A man of low caste; see निषाद्ः (निशादपुत्रः A pestle, so शिला a mortar.)

निशाकुकः One of the seven Rūpakas in music. —कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेत् जनो अस्मिन्; निशी, आषोर यद् Tv.) Midnight; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतानिषः R. 3. 15; Me. 88; Māl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवति कामिनः Re. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुंभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Māl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. -2. 33, -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. —Comp. —मघनी, —मर्दनी epithets of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. —ला The earth. —Comp. —अंग *a.* firm. (-गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चारकं 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinate, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयेः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution,

resolve; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; ककेयी करानिश्चया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चित *p.p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also); अरावणमरामंवा जगदयेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence). —तं Certainty, decision. —तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चयि, निश्चयिणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निश्चयणी &c.

निश्चस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing; of. निश्वास.

निष् 1 P. (निषति) To moisten, wet.

निषंज 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कंठे स्वयं ग्राह्यनिषंजपाहुं Ku. 3. 7; U. 4. 18; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected; Ku. 1. 10; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

निष् 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगधिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषंगिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. —*m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1 P. (निषदिति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषदिति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषदण *p.p.* 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast; of. निषदण.

निषदणकं seat.

निषत्तिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषदन Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwell-ing. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. —नः=निषाद् *q. v.*

निषद्वार 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market; Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. —रि Night.

निषादित *p.p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* (नि *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —*m.* An elephant-driver; Si. 5. 41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. —धाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. —धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note; cf. निषाद्. —धा N. of Nala's capital.

निषाद्ः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer; मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठं स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समः Rām; R. 14. 52, 70; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmana by a Sūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गीतकलाविन्यासमिष निषादाजुगतं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिञ्च 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in; R. 3. 26; S. 4. 13; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate; निषिञ्चन्माधुषमितं लतां कौर्दी च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means 'to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त *p.p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, im- pregnated.

निषेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुख, सलिलनिषेकः Re. 1. 23. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिषेकविद्युना R. 8. 38 'a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 3. 16; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिष्यमः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18, -2 To oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid;

निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं वृद्धमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. -5 To remove, drive off, counteract; व्यपेक्ष्यतावकाशेण रामस्तद्राक्षस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. —Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध *p. p.* Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, atopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं नमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषूद 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay. निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer; as in बलवृत्तिनिषूदनः &c.

निषेध 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेधते अन्तमया विधिकं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरानं नितरां निषेधिता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विषयां निषेधितमपक्रियया सङ्घैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

निषेधक *a.* 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेधणं, निषेधा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेधित *p. p.* 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Karsa* or *Suvarna* of 16 *Māshas*). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 *Suvarnas* *q. v.* -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —का A *Chāṇḍāla*.

निष्कस Caus. 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निष्कसयन्निष्कसयेत्तुं त्रियदाल-वाक्ष्यदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीब-लाकासिष्कसयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः (इः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित *p. p.* 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी *a.* female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कृतः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कृतिः -टी *f.* Large cardamome (पला).

निष्कृष्ट 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कृष्टितं विद्मैः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काकै-निष्कृष्टितं स्वभिः कवलिं गोमायुभिर्हृदितं Gangāshṭaka; Mā. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कृष्टिल *p. p.* 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Hoeking, shelling.

निष्कोषकं A tooth-pick, Pt. 1. 71. निष्कृष्टः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कृत.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निष्कारणं.

निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —तं 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

निष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः इक्षया कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृत् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृत्यर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -3 Deducing.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे. -4 To atop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the *Samskāras* or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3). निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्कृत्यः 1 Redemption, ransom; दुर्गो वृत्तं सङ्घेण पीतेनेवात्मानिष्कृत्यं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्कृत्यणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Decection. -2 Broth.

निष्पृ 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्पृणं Burning, scorching. निष्पृ *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well dressed or cooked.

निष्पृणः Burning, slight heating; Mā. 5. 17.

निष्पृणकः Roar, murmur.

निष्पृ *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्पृ *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. —द्वयः An outcast, a *Chāṇḍāla* or *Mlecchāhā*.

निष्ठ a. [नि-स्था-क वत्प्रत्यये] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on ; तस्मिन्ने केने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to ; तमोनिष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on ; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in ; धर्मनिष्ठ. —डा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness ; मनो निष्ठाग्रन्थं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिङ्गति च Māl. 1. 81. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith ; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Māl. 3. 11 ; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination ; अत्याहृदिर्भवति महतामप्यपन्नज्ञानिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) ; Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्तवृत् (i. e. त and क्तवृत्). -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठा a. Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित p. p. 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठिवृ 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth ; S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14 ; Kāv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit ; Ms. 4. 132 ; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ङे) षः -चं, निष्ठी (ङे) षन्, निष्ठीवित् Spitting out, spitting ; Rh. 1. 92.

निष्ठवत् p. p. 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out ; निष्ठवत्श्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4 ; R. 2. 75 ; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. -3 Spitting out.

निष्ठवतिः f. Spitting out.

निष्ठुरे a. [नि-स्था-उत्त्. वत्प्रत्यये] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow). Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things) ; स्वयसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरा R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Centumelious. -6 A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ठा, निष्ठात a. [नि-स्था-क वत्प्रत्यये] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert ; विष्णातोपि च

वेदति साधुत्वं नेति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Si. 8. 63 ; Y. 1. 321 ; Māl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished ; Māl. 10. 24 ; (निःशकं विहितः Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक a. 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अरविर्बरेभ्यश्चादकोनिष्पताद्भिः S. 7. 7 ; एषा विदूरीभवतः ससुद्धास्तकानना निष्पत्तीव भूमिः R. 13. 18, Ns. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16 ; Ku. 3. 71 ; Me. 69. -2 To fall away. —Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतनं Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected ; निष्पद्यते च सस्वानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. —Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare ; एवं नित्यमेकमेव पदं निष्पाद्यति Pt. 5.

निष्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth, Production. 2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व) ; Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation ; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing ; causing.

निष्पद् a. Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

निष्पिप् 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms ; (तं) निष्पिपेष अत्रैतौ क्षिप्रं पूर्णं कुम्भमिवांभसि Mb. ; शिलानिष्पिष्टसुद्धः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt injure, bruise ; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To gnash the teeth. -4 To gnash the teeth. —Caus. To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट p. p. Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित p. p. Squeezed, pressed together or out ; निष्पीडितं दुःकरकंदलजो दुःसकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पु 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पाव a. Certain. —षः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पिषः, -निष्पिषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing ; युजांतरनिष्पिष Ve. 3, Māl. 8, 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction ; R. 4. 77 ; Mv. 1. 34 ; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्पवार्णं, पि n. New unbleached cloth ; युगलं Dk.

निसु ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs, it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c. ; (for examples see under निर). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) ' out of ', ' away from ' ; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशलि ; or (b) more usually ' not ', ' without ', ' devoid ' of (having a privative force) ; निःशेष ' without a remainder ; निष्कल, निर्जल &c. N. B. (In compound the सू of निसु is changed to र before vowels and soft consonants (see निर), to a visarga before sibilants, to इ before ह् and च्, to ए before क् and प् ; cf. दुस् -Comp. —कंटक (निष्कंटक) a. 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. —कण्ड (निष्कण्ड) a. without edible roots. —कपट (निष्कपट) a. guileless, sincere. —कष (निष्कष) a. motionless, steady, immoveable ; निष्कषचामराज्ञिः S. 1. 8, Ku. 3. 48. —करुण (निष्करुण) a. merciless, pitiless, cruel. —कल (निष्कल) a. 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4. maimed. (-ः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmā. (हा, ही) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. —कलक, -कलमष (निष्कलक) a. stainless, spotless. —कषाय (निष्कषाय &c.) a. free from dirt or impure passions. —काम (निष्काम) a. 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-नं ind.) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. —कारण (निष्कारण) a. 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive ; निष्कारणो षुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-नं ind.) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —कालकः (निष्कालकः) a. penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —कालिक (निष्कालिक) a. 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin

cible (अजयय). -किञ्चन (निष्किञ्चन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -किल्बिष (निष्किल्बिष) *a.* sinless, faultless. -कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ 'to cut off completely, exterminate'; निष्कुला कृ 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाहिमं Sk.). -कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -कृज (निष्कृज) *a.* still, silent; U. 2. 16. -कृत (निष्कृत) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. -केशरुप (निष्केशरुप) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (भोक्षहीन). -कौशांबि (निष्कौशांबि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausambi. -क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (निष्क्षत्र), -क्षत्रिय (निष्क्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. -क्षेप (निष्क्षेपः) =निक्षेप q. v. -चक्रं (निष्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. -चक्षुस् (निष्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. -चत्वारिंश (निष्चत्वारिंश) *a.* part forty -चित (निश्चित) *a.* free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. -चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. -चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad. -चेद (निश्चेद) *a.* motionless, powerless. -चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -छिद्रस् (निश्छिद्रस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छिद्रम्). -छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt. -तेतु *a.* having no offspring, childless. -तेद, तंदि *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. -तमस्क, तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright; S. 7. 6. -2. freed from sin or moral impurities. -तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -तल *a.* 1. round, globular; मुक्ताकलापरस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving, trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (-ल) *a.* pill, round ball. -तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. शीरः wheat. रत्नं *a.* crystal. -तुषित *a.* 1. husked. -2. made thin. -3. abandoned. -तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. -त्रप *a.* impudent, shameless. -त्रिंश *a.* 1. more than thirty; निश्त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (-शः) *a.* sword. -श्रुत् *m.* a sword-bearer. -त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस and तमस्). -पंक (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

-पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) *a.* woman having no husband and no sons. -पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless. [निष्पत्राकृ 'to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति युग्मं व्याघ्रः (सपुंसस्य शरस्य अपरपथं निर्गमनान्निष्पत्रं करोति Sk.); एकश्च युगः सपत्राकृतोऽप्यथ निष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत् Dk. 165; so यांती गुरुजनः साकं स्मरमानाननांजुजा। तिथेय्यीव यद्वासात्तन्निष्पत्राकरोज्जगत Bv. 2. 132.] -पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. (-दं) *a.* vehicle moving without feet. -पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. -परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations -परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -परिच्छद् (निष्परिच्छद्) *a.* having no retinues or train. -परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -परीहार (निष्परीहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. -पर्यंत (निष्पर्यंत), -पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. -पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. -पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. -पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, disolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter (-पः) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. -पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. -पीरुष (निष्पीरुष) *a.* unmanly. -प्रकंप (निष्प्रकंप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. -प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. 2. without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7); निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. -प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. -प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. -प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold. -प्रनाप (निष्प्रनाप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. -प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमाप-दुपरिथता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted, (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. -प्रतिघ्न (निष्प्रतिघ्न) *a.* un- hindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78 -प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. -3. apathetic. -प्रतिभान (निष्प्रति-

भान) *a.* cowardly, timid. -प्रतीप- (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned (as a look). -प्रसूह (निष्प्रसूह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded; Mal. 9. 45. -प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest. -प्रभ (निष्प्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. -2. powerless. -3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. -प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. -प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. -प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. -2. causeless, groundless. -3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-ने) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. -फल (निष्फल) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessful; futile; निष्फलारभयत्नाः Me. 54. -2. useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree). -4. meaningless (as a word). -5. seedless, impotent. (-ला, ली) *a.* woman past child-bearing. -फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. -शोक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. -शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितुमा-रेभे K. 135. (-ब्दः, ब्दं) *a.* silence, a calm. -शमः (निःशमः) *a.* uneasiness, anxiety. -शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn. -शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) *a.* a retired place, solitude; अरण्यं निःशलाके वा मन्त्रेयद्विभाषितः Ms. 7. 147. -शल्य *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. -शोष्य (निःशोष्य) *a.* washed, pure, clean. -श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lustre, beauty. -2. unhappy. -श्रेयस *a.* the best, most excellent. (-सः) an epithet of Siva. (-सं) 1. final beauty, absolute; see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith, belief. -3. apprehension, conception. -4. happiness (in general), welfare. -संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. -संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to; यत्निःसंग-स्त्वं फलस्यानन्तस्यः Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments; Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-गं) *ind.* unselfishly. -संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. -सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living beings. (त्वं) 1. absence of power

or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति); —संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), —संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see निःसंशय. —संधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —संपत्न (निःसंपत्न) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy; वनचरिणकलापो निःसंपत्नोद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —सप्त (निःसप्त) *ind.* 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly. —संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. —(सः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संबाध (निःसंबाध) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. ता 1. saplessness, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम (निःसीम), —सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतं निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मपदं 3. 97. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without uncton or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to (—हा) lin-seed. —स्वन्द (निःस्वन्द, or निःस्वन्द) *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —स्यूह (निःस्यूह) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तृविशेष-निःस्यूहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं Śānti. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वाद् (निःस्वाद्) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निःसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (सङ्ग्रह).

निःसूदन *p. p.* Killing, destroy- ing. —नं Killing, slaughter; cf. निःसूदन.

निःसूज 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वाभिना निःसूजोऽपि सुदो दास्याद्विमुच्यते Me. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निःसूह.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition; निःसर्गुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 3f; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; निःसर्गतः, निःसर्गण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. —ज, —सिद्ध *a.* innate, tuborn. natural.

—भिन्न *a.* different by nature; निःसर्ग- भिन्नास्वद्वैकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. —विनीत *a.* 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निःसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (—र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; See S. D. 86, 87. हूती a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तद्विषयं निःसृष्टार्थ- हूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. (where Jagaddhara explains निःसृष्टार्थद्वी by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमेवा कार्यं साधयति वा).

निःस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निःस्तब्ध *a.* 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निःस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निःस्तु 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also); निःस्तीर्णा प्रति- ज्ञासरित् Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निःस्तरन्ति Subhāsh.; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. —Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निःस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पार- गमन).

निःस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसारं तत्र निःस्तारपद्मी न दृषीयति Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निःस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निःस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निःस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also).

निःस्तुटी Cardamoms.

निःस्नायः Residuo of articles after a sale.

निःस्पन्द *a.* Immoveable, steady. —वः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निःस्तादः Pricking; astring.

निःस्यं (स्यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping,

dripping, streaming, oozing; बलकल- शिखानिस्यंदरेखांकितः S. 1. 14 -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2 21; Māl. 3. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिस्यंद इ- चावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16 70; मदनिस्यंदरेखयोः 10. 57; Me. 42. -4 Ne- cessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्यंदिन् *a.* 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसानिस्यंदी साडमाना- लोक्षयते S. 7.

निस्रवः, निःस्नावः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The soup of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निःस्वनः, निःस्वानः, निःस्वनिर्णं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Ra. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निःस्वान in this sense).

निहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; Rs. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्थ- तथा निहन्तुः R. 7. 44; Ma. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; देवं निहन्त्य कुर्वन् पौषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2 -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease) -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate; अतिवृत्तात् पवा- त्यदं तिङ्गन्तं निहन्त्येन Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. —Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहन्त *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infix. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहन्तं Killing, slaughter.

निहन्तु *a.* 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See निहार.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon; applied to. -4 Inserted, infix. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dnet). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile. —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्नु 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal; हे- ष्या निह्नुतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतनिह्वः Māl.

1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atonement, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. -उत्तर an ovasive reply. -वादित्र m. a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निह्वन 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्वत p. p. 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निह्वति: f. 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निहाद: A sound; of नि-हाद.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, विनाय-निवे, अंतर्गत; अनेद, नेपथि ते, नेतु, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see example below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजा ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वसति पयोयुक्ता V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीत लोकां नीत सुरारिण Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend or pass (as time); वेनामंदमरवे दलद्वारवेदे दिनान्यनायित Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासात् कनिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशासनने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95. -5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनयद्वनंगः K. 143; नीतस्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v. c. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां दास्यस्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Śūdra, slave &c. साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनश्चकतां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्पेन्द्रपुः Y. 2. 19; गवं शालेषु भिक्षेषु बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतोल्लोभेयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथानयत्यमुक्तातरुणस्य सुगुणः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. -Caus. (नयति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr.

of agent); तेन मां सरस्तरिमायायत् K. 38. -Desid. (नयति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनाधी, अग्रणी.

नीत p. p. [नी-कर्मण क] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीति: f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आजर्षं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मेदयः परगलानिहये नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquaintance, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, ज्ञ, -निष्ण, विद् a. 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2. prudent, wise. -घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्बाणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संधिः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41. नीतिमत् a. 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीयः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (वाक्यपरीक्षासाधनं).

नीच a. [निकृष्टतमी शोभं चिनीती, चि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowred, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; पारश्वते न खलु विष्णभयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतैः सुखमास्यते कैः 5; Bv. 1. 48. -5

Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -च The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. a low or vulgar expression. -उच्चरते an epicycle. -उपगत a. situated low in the sky. -ग a. 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-गा) a river. (-गं) water. -ग्रहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः onion; -योनि a. of low origin, low-born; so नांचजाति. -वज्रः, -ज्रं a kind of gem (वैकांत).

नीचरू a. 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिं m. 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकेश ind. See नीचिह below.

नीचा ind. Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8. U. 1 To lower (as the voice). -2 To utter without an accent.

नीचीन a. Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैश्च ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैश्चछ-रूपपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Mo. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वि-स्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोण्याति Amaru. 67; नीचैश्चुदायः P. 1. 2. 30; -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाद्दृश्यत R. 3. 34. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैराख्यं गिरिनामिष्वे-श्वर्य विश्रामदत्तः Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [नितरामिलंति खगा अब नि-दूकं लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (ध्रं) [नितरां ध्रियते धृ मूलविष्क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप a. Situated low, deep. -पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः पदीपायते Mā. 5. 14; सीमितैः च खड्गुपमजं यत्र नीपं

चयुनं Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka.
-4 N. of L. family of kings; R. 6. 46.
-5 The flower of the Kadamba tree;
Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Up. 2. 13] 1 Water; नी-
राजिर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2 Juice,
liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic.
(-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of
grass (उशीरः). (-जः) 1. a lotus. -2.
a pearl. -3. a cloud; धीरश्चनिभिरलं
ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; Si.
4. 52. -धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. -धिः,
-निधिः the ocean. -मियः a kind of
reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज (निर-राज्) Caus. 1 To
cause to shine, illuminate, make
brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यान्व-
स्फुरद्वयदीधितिश्चिन्नानीराजितजयं धनुः U.
6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालः पादपीठान्त-
सूतलं Prab. 2; Si. 17. 17. -2 To
perform the ceremony called नीराजन
(q. v. below) over a person or
mark (wave lights before one as a
mark of respect or by way of wor-
ship); नानायोधसमाकर्णो नीराजितहय-
द्विपः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, -ना 1 Lustration of arms,
a kind of military and religious cere-
mony performed by kings or gene-
rals of armies in the month of *Asvina*
before they took the field; (it was,
so to say, a general purification of
the king's Purohita, the ministers,
and all the various component parts
of the army, together with the arms
and implements of war, by means of
sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12;
N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before
an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. (ला-ली f.; the former
in relation to clothes &c., the latter
in relation to animals, plants &c.)
1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः भयति
शिखरं दूतनस्तोयवाहाः U. 1. 33. -2
Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The
dark-blue or black colour. -2
Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4
N. of a monkey-chief in the army,
of Rāma. -5 'The blue mountain,
N. of one of the principal ranges
of mountains. -6 A kind of bird,
the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a
dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine
treasures of Kubera; see नवनिधि. -9
A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or
proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo
plant. -2 A Rāgini. -ले. f. da.
1 The two arteries in front of the
neck. -2 A black and blue mark on
the skin; (for other senses see
नीली). -लं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue
vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison.
-5 Indigo, indigo dya. -6 Darkneas.
-Comp. -अश्वः a goose. -अंगः the
Śārasa bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2.
blue vitriol. -अंजन, -अंजसा lightn-

ing. अजं-अंजुजं, -अंजुजन्म n., -उत्प-
लं the blue lotus. -अश्वः a dark
cloud. -अंबर a. dressed in dark-
blue clothes. (-रः) 1. demon,
goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3.
an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः
early dawn, the first dawn of day.
-अस्मन् m. a sapphire. -उपलः
the blue stone, lapis lazuli.
-कंठः 1. a peacock; Māl. 9.
30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3.
a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-neck-
ed jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow.
-7. a bee. (-ठं) 1. a radish. °अक्ष-रुद्राक्ष
q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -श्रीवा
an epithet of Siva. -छदः 1. the
date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa.
-जं blue. steel. -तरुः the cocoa-
nut tree. -तालः, -तमः the Tamāla
tree. -पंकः, -कं darkness. -पटलं 1.
a dark mass, a black coating or
covering. -2. a dark film over the
eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. -पत्रः
the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं), -पत्रं
the blue water-lily. पिच्छः a
faloou. -पुटिका 1. the indigo plant.
-2. linseed. -मः 1. the moon.
-2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं
1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योच्चितनीलरत्नं
Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of
Kṛishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः
a fire-fly. -सूक्तिका 1. iron pyrites.
-2. black earth. -राजिः f. a line of
darkness, dark mass, thick dark-
ness; निशाशांकाक्षतनीलराजयाः R.
1. 2. -लोहित a. dark-blue, purple.
(-ता) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epi-
thet of Siva; S. 7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण
a. dark-blue, bluish. (-वर्णं) a radish.
-वसन, -वासस a. dressed in dark-
blue clothes; see नीलावर. -वृत्कं
cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel.
-3 Blue vitriol. -का 1 A dark-
coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The
third unknown quantity (corres-
ponding to z of European Algebra).

नीलं (लां) छुः 1 A kind of insect.
-2 An insect in general. -3 A kind
of fly. -4 A jaokal. -5 A large
(black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-
blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant ; (also
नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् m. Blue colour, darkness,
blueness ; Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीली-
रसपरिपूर्णे महामांढमासीत् Pt. 1. एको
यहस्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपर्येषा Pt. 1.
260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A
kind of disease. -Comp. -राग u.
firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affec-
tion as unchangeable as the colour

of indigo, unalterable or unswerv-
ing attachment. -2. a firm and con-
stant friend. -संधानं fermentator
of indigo. °भांढे an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Up. 3. 1.] 1 Trade,
traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious
mendicant. -4 A place fit for the
site of a house. -5 A dwelling, re-
sidence. -6 Mud. -र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for
grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine,
scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or
without cultivation; नीवारः छुकर्भ-
कोटरदुखप्रदास्तरुणामधः S. 1. 14, R.
1. 50, S. 9, 15 ; (also नीवारक).

नीविः, -वी f. [निव्ययति निवीवते वा
षिञ्चे इत् ; cf. Up. 4. 135] 1 A cloth
worn round a woman's waist, or
more properly the ends of the cloth
tied into a knot in front, the knot
of the wearing garment; प्रधानभि-
क्षां न चक्ष्य नीवि R. 7. 9 ; नीविचंपोच्छु-
सनं Māl. 2. 5 ; Ku. 1. 38 ; नीविं
पति प्रणिहिते तु करे भियेण K. P. 4 ;
Me. 68 ; Si. 10 ; 64. -2 The outer tie
of a packet in which the offerings
of a Śūdra at funeral obsequies are
presented. -3 Capital, principal,
stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् m. Any inhabited country;
realm, kingdom.

नीत्र Ses नीत्र.

नीशारः [नि-शु पञ्च द्विर्वः] 1 A
warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mos-
quito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or
screen.

नीहारः [नि. ह कर्मणि षच् द्विर्वः] 1
Fog, mist ; R. 7. 60 ; Y. 1. 150 ;
Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy
dew. -3 Evacuation.

तु ind. 1 A particle having an
interrogative force and implying
some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty';
स्वप्नो तु माया तु मतिभ्रमो तु S. 6. 9 ;
अस्तशैलगहनं तु विचस्वानाविशेष जलधिं
तु महीं तु Ki. 9. 7 ; 5. 1 ; 8. 53,
9. 15. 54 ; 13. 4 ; Ku. 1. 46 ; Si. 10.
14 ; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often com-
pounded with the interrogative pro-
noun and its derivatives in the sense
of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं स्वेतस्स्या-
त्किमन्यदितोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17 ; कथं तु
गुणवर्द्धिद्वय कलत्रं Dk ; see किं तु also. -3
Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now there-
fore, now then, therefore. -5 Like,
as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time
forward

तु I. 2 P. (नीति, प्रणीति ; उत ; caus.
नाचरति ; desid. तुवृषति) 1 To praise,
extol, commend ; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं तु-
नाच Ku. 7. 90 ; Bk. 14. 112, १०० - १५.

-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout.
-II. 1 A. (नवने) To go.
सु (सू) *p. p.* Praised, extolled &c.
सु। *P.* Praise. -*m.* 1 A weapon.
-2 Time.

सुति: *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परशुमनुसुतिभिः (v. 1.) स्वान् सुपान् स्वपयंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

सुह् 6 P. (सुहति) To hurt, kill.
सुह् 6 U. (सुदतिने, सुच or सुच, प्रगुदति)
1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मद् मद् सुदति पचनश्चासुक्लो यथा स्वां Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अस्वव्या सुकमसुतम तमः Si. 1. 27; केयूरबंधोद्युसितेनुोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -*WITH* उप to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. -*प्र* to dispel, drive off; remove; Si. 9. 71.

सुक्त (सु) *p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

सुव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

सु 6 P. (सुवति) To praise &c. see सु.
सूतन, सूतन *a.* [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् सु-
सिदेशः] 1 New; नूतनो राजा सपाज्ञापयति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange.
नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

सूतं *ind.* 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अद्यापि सूतं हृत्कोपबद्धिस्वयि ज्वलत्सोमे हृत्वापुराज्ञो S. 3. 3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now; just now, just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

सूतुरः-*र* An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि चूडामणिः पादे सूतुरं सूक्तिं धार्यते H. 2. 71.

सु [नी-सू-इच्च; of. Up. 2. 101]
(Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. सुता or सुता)
1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61. 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pic of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word; संधिनां विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. -*Comp.* -*अधिमानसिन्* *m.* an epithet of Siva. -*कपालं* man's skull. -*केसरिन्* *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation;

of. नरसिंह -*चक्रद्* *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (-*m.*) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. -*जलं* human urine. -*देवः* a king. -*धर्मन्* *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -*नमन* *a.* to be saluted by men (as gods). -*प्र*: [नृ पति रक्षति, पा-*क*] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. **अंशः* 1. royal portion or revenue, i. e. a sixth, eighth &c part of grain. -2. a prince. **अंगनं* (*जं*) a royal court. **अस्वरः* N. of a sacrifice (Rājāsanya) per formed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. **आत्मजः* a prince, crown-prince. **आभीरं*, **मानं* music played at the royal meals. **आमयः* con. sumption. **आसनं* 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. **गृह* a royal palace. **नीतिः* *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेद्यांगनेव सुपनीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. **मियः* the mango tree. **सूक्ष्मन्* *n.*, **लिंग* a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. **लिंगपर* *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). **बहुभा* 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2 a kind of mango. (-*भ्रा*) a queen. **शासनं* a royal grant or edict. **संश्रय* *a.* seeking the protection of a king. **सुता* the musk-rat. : **सभं*, **सभा* an assembly of kings. -*पतिः* -*पालः* 1. a king. -2. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. **पथा* a royal or main road. -*पशुः* a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. *पीतिः* *f.* Ved. protection of men. -*मिथुनं* the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -*मेघः* a human sacrifice. -*यज्ञः* ' the sacrifice to be offered to men ', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; see *पंचयज्ञ*) -*युग्मं* =*मिथुनं* q. v. -*लोकः* the world of mortals, the earth. -*वराहः* Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -*बाहनः* an epithet of Kubera. -*वे-
दनः* N. of Siva. -*वृत्तं* 'wan's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -*सर्व्वन* (*सर्व्व*) *m.* the Supreme Being. -*सिंहः*, -*हरिः* 1. ' a lion-like man ', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. *नरसिंह*. -3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -*सेनं*, -*सेना* an army of men. -*सोमः* an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

सुव्य *a.* Making happy. -*व्यः* An epithet of Krishna. -*व्यं* Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

सुवत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

सुवः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmana to be a lizard.

सुव् 4 P. (सुवति, प्रवृत्तति, सुव) 1 To dance, move about; सुवति सुवति-
जनेन सने सखि Gt. 1; लोलोमी पवति महोत्पलं ननतं Sl. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. *Caus.* (नर्तयति ते) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमांशे मांशांशे किमपःमतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; तलिः शिज्जबल्यसुभगेनैर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -*WITH* आ (*caus.*) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; नवद्विरानर्तित-
नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Bk. 3. 10. -*प्र* to dance &c. -*प्रति* to ridicule by dancing in return.

सुव् *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

सुवति: *f.* Dancing, dance.

सुवुः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

सुवत्, सुवत् Dancino, acting, a dancer, pantomime, gesticulation, सुचादस्याः स्थितमतिरारो कांतं M. 2. 7. सुवत् मयुरा विजहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -*Comp.* -*मियः* 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -*शालः* a dancing-hall. -*स्थान* a stage, dancing room.

सुव, सुवति, सुपाल &c, see under सु.

सुशंस [नृ सति हिंसति शंस-अण्]
1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

सुशंस्य *a.* Wicked, malicious. -*व्यं* Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजन् Washing, cleansing.

नेतु *m.* [नी तुच्] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75. 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्वस्य सूदनं सूद्रस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An indictor (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नयंते वा अनेन नी-इत्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; मायेण सुदिग्दिनेत्राः कल्पार्थेषु कुटुंबिनाः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्र-
क्रमेणोपरोहो सुर्थः R. 7. 39 (where

some commentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'. -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be *m.* only in these two senses). -Comp. —अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; *S. Til.* 7. —अंतः the outer corner of the eye. —अंध, —अभसू *n.* tears. —अभिसर्पदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. —आमयः ophthalmia. —उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. —उपचं the almond fruit. —औषधं collyrium. —कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. —कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. —छदा the eyelid. —जं, —जलं, —वारि *n.* tears. —पर्यंत *a.* as far as the eye, up to the eye. (—तः) the outer corner of the eye. —पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. —मलं the mucus of the eyes. —सुघ्र *a.* stealing or captivating the eye. —योगिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gantama). -2. the moon. —रजनं a collyrium. —रोमन् *n.* the eyelash. —वस्ति *m. f.* a clyster-pipe with a bag. —वल्गं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. —विष् *f.* excretion of the eyes. —स्तम्भः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेदु.

नेदु 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नोदष्ट *a.* Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अतिकं q. v.)

नेदीयस्य *a.* (सी *f.*) Nearer, very near (compar. of अतिकं q. v.); नेदीयसि मियतमे Bv. 2. 6. 5. —नेदीयसी भूला Māl. 1 'drawing near, approaching'

नेपः A family-priest. —द Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यधनुः B. 6. 6; राजद्वनेपथ्यविधानशोभा Ku. 4. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 1. 24. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. —विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यदि नेपथ्यविधाननवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः *N.* of a country in the north of India. —लाः pl. The people of this country. —लं Copper. —ली 1

The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. —जा, —जाता red arsenic. —भूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic.

नेम *a.* (Nom. pl. नेमः) Half. —मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. —धित *a.* Ved. divided. —धितः *f.* Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः—मी *f.* 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदज्ञशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उद्धिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. —मिः The tree तिनिस. -Comp. —वृत्ति *a.* following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेम् 1 A. (नेभते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टु *m.* One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नेःश्रयस्य *a.* (सी *f.*), नैःश्रयसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नेःस्वं, नैःस्वं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नेक *a.* (नयक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; आत्मन् *m.*, रूपः, श्रेयः epithets of the Supreme Being. —कः An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. —चर *a.* living in society, gregarious. —भावाश्रय *a.* fickle, changeable. —नेद *a.* manifold, various. See under न also.

नेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously.

नेकज्ञश्च *ind.* 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नेकटिक *a.* (की *f.*) Adjacent, near, contiguous. —कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (vide commentary).

नेकटयं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नेकपेयः A demon, Rākhaasa.

नेकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ma 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Mongoose.

नेगम *a.* (सी *f.*) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda

or holy writings; as in °कांड. —मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेगमः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, towns man. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारापनयनपरा नेगमाः सा-मुद्रमः V. 4. 4.

नेगमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नेघटुकं *N.* of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नेचाशास *a.* Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Śūdras. —खं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नेच (चि) की An excellent cow; श्रेयं पृच्छेत्स्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नेचिकीनां U. S. 93.

नेचिकं The head of an ox.

नेज *a.* (जी *f.*) Own, one's own.

नेतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. —सन्नन् *m.* Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नेत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नेत्यक *a.* (की *f.*), नैत्यक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नेदायः Summer.

नेदानः An etymologist.

नेदानिकः A pathologist.

नेदाशिकः One who executes orders a servant.

नेधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. —न (In astral.) The eighth house (i. e. the house of death.)

नेपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नेपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced in Nepāla. —ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिका.

नेपालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in Nepāla. —कं Copper.

नेपुणं (पयं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नेपुणोत्थयन्-स्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नेभत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नेमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

भूमयः A trader, merchant.
भूमित्त *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

भूमित्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निय.) -कः An astrologer, prophet. -क 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause' ; निमित्तभूमित्तिकपर्यं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

भूमिष *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. -क N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata ; R. 19. 1 ; (the name is thus derived :—यतस्तु निमित्तेणं निहतं शान्धं बलं ऽ अत्येऽस्मिस्ततस्तेन भूमिषारण्य-संज्ञितं ॥) .

भूमिषेयः An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

भूमियः Barter, exchange.

भूम्योध The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

भूम्यं Restraint, self-command.

भूम्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -क Regularity.

भूम्याधिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of Philosophy.

भूम्यतयं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space) .

भूम्येक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.
भूम्यिकः An inhabitant of hell.
भूम्येयं Senselessness, nonaense.

भूम्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, dependency ; सदस्यं भूम्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation ; येनाज्ञाः पृथतः कृत्वा भूम्यामवलंबितं II. 1. 144 ; Bv. 4. 20.

भूम्यः ; **भूम्यिकः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

भूम्यं Health.

भूम्यः 1 A demon ; भयममलयोद्धे-गावाचख्युत्तैर्ऋतोद्धेः R. 10. 34 ; 11. 21 ; 12. 43 ; 14. 4 ; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western [direction. -क The inner mansion called Mula.

भूम्यी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The south-western direction.

भूम्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities ; भूम्यमेव भाषीयो विगस्तु सुगणैरेव Bv. 1. 88.

भूम्यं Pitilessness, cruelty ; वैद्य-भूम्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Śāt. II. 1. 34.

भूम्यं *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

भूम्यः A servant.

भूम्यं Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

भूम्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

भूम्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

भूम्यं *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.) .

भूम्यं (वि) द्यं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

भूम्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

भूम्यं 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brāhmana householder, e g. a girl or ornaments given with her.

भूम्यं *a.* (की *f.*) , **भूम्यं** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly ; तस्मै शिभिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29 ; नैश्याचिर्हुतयुज इव छिन्नयुयि-द्रुमा V. 1. 8 ; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

भूम्यं Fixedness, immoveableness.

भूम्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

भूम्यः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahākāvya by Śrharaha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

भूम्यं *a.* Relating to Nala ; काव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गायमादिर्गता N. 1. 145.

भूम्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences ; Pg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्गं q. v.) .

भूम्यं *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred Nishkas.

भूम्यं *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. -कः A mint-master.

भूम्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

भूम्यं Any oblation or rita performed when a new-born child is

taken out of the house for the first time.

भूम्यं *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding ; विदधे विधिभ्यस्व नैदिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply) . -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with exercised in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and ohaatity. -का [निडा मरणं तस्यैतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निडा-उक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chaatity ; Ku. 5. 62 ; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

भूम्यं Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

भूम्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

भूम्यं *a.* (की *f.*) Natural in-born, innate, inherent ; नैसर्गिका सुर-भिणः कुसुमस्य मिद्धां मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न सुस-लेखतादहानानि MāI. 9. 49 ; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

भूम्यं A swordsman.

भूम्यं *ind.* (न+उ) No, not ; often used like न q. v. ; Bg. 17. 28 ; Pt. 5. 24 ; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

भूम्यं If not, otherwise.

भूम्यं [उद्-भावे त्युद्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

भूम्यं *a.* One who urges forward or propels ; Kn. 3. 21.

भूम्यं *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

भूम्यं *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel ; महतर पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतियं कायनौस्तवया Sānti. 3. 1. -2. N. of a constellation. -**भूम्यं**. -आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. -कण्ठ-धरः a helmsman, pilot. -कर्म न, the occupation of a sailor ; Ms. 10. 34. -चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman ; R. 17. 81. -तापे *a.* navī gable, to be traversed in a ship. -बुधः an oar. -दानं navigation. -याविक *a.* going in a boat, a passenger ; Ms. 8. 409. -बाहः a steerman, pilot captain. -व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage ; नौस्यसे विपन्नः S. 6. -साधनं fleet ; navy ; वंगमुत्साय तरसा नेता नौसाध-नोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

भूम्यं A small boat, a boating general ; क्षणनिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्थ-तरणे नौका Mōha M. 6. -**भूम्यं**. -बुधः an oar.

भूम्यं *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or पू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.

न्यक् 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

न्यकारणं, न्यकारः Homiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो हृदि बज्रकाल इव मे तत्र परिसंभवे Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40: G. L. 32.

न्यम् 1 P. To become low or humble. —Caus. 1 To despise, contemn.—2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यभावायता शत्रून् Dk.

न्यग्भावः 1 Humiliation, degradation. —2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यग्भावित 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. —2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अग्रवर्तितः); न्यग्भावितवाच्यव्यंजनक्षमस्य-शब्दाद्युपलक्ष्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष a. 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. —2 Whole, entire. —सः 1 A buffalo. —2 An epithet of Parasurama. —सं 1 The whole.—2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. —2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). —3 The Samt tree. —4 An epithet of Viahqu. —Comp. —परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described:—महाधनु-र्धराश्वेव वेतायां चक्रवर्तिनः। सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यग्रोधपरिमंडलाः।) —परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—स्तनौ मुकुटिनी यस्या निमेषे च विज्ञाता। मध्ये प्रीणा भवेया सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (Sabdak.); पूर्वाकांडमिच इयामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्यंच 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down; Mā. 5. 22. —2 To incline. —3 To diminish, pass away; न्यंचति बयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यंच a. (नीची f.) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. —2 Lying on the face. —3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21 (where it also means down or downward). —4 Slow, lazy. —5 Whole, entire.

न्यंचनं 1 A curve. —2 A hiding place. —3 A hollow. —नी The lap.

न्यंचित a. 1 Thrown or cast down. —2 Bent down.

न्यञ्ज 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. —2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. —2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यनः 1 A mark, sign. —2 A kind, ort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction; decay.

न्यबुद्धं Vod. One hundred millions (दशगुणं अबुद्धं).

न्यत् 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; जिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13: दृष्टिपते न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46.

—2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्त-चिह्नमपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्र-स्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति &c. —3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); जिस्पाज्ञा रस्ता Amaru. 82; चित्रन्यस्त 'committed to picture': V. 1. 4; स्तनन्यस्तोऽङ्गोरं S 3. 9. 'applied': अयोग्ये च मद्रिषो न्यस्यति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver; अहमपि तव सूत्रौ न्यस्तराजः V. 5. 17, प्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 32. —5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. —6 To state, bring forward, adduce, propound (as an argument); अर्थांतर न्यस्यति Malli-on Si. 1. 17. —7 To settle, fix, appoint. —8 To support.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, laying down. —2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. —2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताश्रताः Kn. 1. 7. —3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. —4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. —5 Leaning, resting on. —6 Given up, set aside, resigned. —7 Mystically touched, Mā. 5. 2. —Comp. —दंष्ट्र a. giving up the rod, i. e. punishment. —दंष्ट्र a. one who lays down the body, dead. —शस्त्र a. 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिसुवनयुगे न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य ज्ञोकात् Ve. 3. 18. —2. unarmed, defenceless. —3. harmless. —4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यास 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः सुरन्यासपवित्र-पातुं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Mā. 5. 5; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. —2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशब्दान्नन्यासः K. 12. 73. 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. —3 Depositing. —4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्य-यितन्यास इवांतरात् S. 4. 21, R. 12, 18; Y. 2. 67. —5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. —6 Painting, writing down. —7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्रं Bg. 18. 2. —8 Bringing forward, adducing. —9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.). —10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer

and corresponding gesticulations. —1. Lowering the tone or voice. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यासीकृ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. —2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनात्मस-दृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासोकरित्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्यं Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [नियति अनेन; नि-इ-यञ्] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायैर्नियुक्तियात्ययस्ततः Ms. 8. 310. —2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. —30. —3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; याति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य निर्दिष्टोपि सहायतं A. R. 1. 4. —4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. —5 Judicial sentence, judgment. —6 Policy, good government. —7 Likeness, analogy. —8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration, as वृंदायुपन्याय, काक-तालपिन्याय, दुणाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below. —9 A vedic accent; न्यायैभिर्नि-दीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, i. e. ऋक्, यजुस् and सामन्'); Bh. 3. 55. —10 (In gram.) A universal rule. —11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. —12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. —13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निग-मन). —14 An epithet of viahqu. (न्या-येन ind. in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; बधिरान्मवृकर्णः भयानिति न्यायेन &c.). —Comp. —न्यायः the Mimāmsā philosophy. —वर्तिन् a. well-behaved, acting justly. —वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. —वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. —ज्ञान 1. the philosophical system of the Nyāya school. —2. the science of logic. —सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. —सूत्रे the aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāya or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचटकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to दुणाक्षिरन्याय q. v.
2. अंधपरपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. I

is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a lesp in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of San-karāchārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधतीं दिदशयिष्वस्तस्मीपस्थां रथूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चाद्-रुंधतीमिव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāva-na kept Sitā in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one ; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोद्भूतन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignifi-cance when compared with his bet-ters. The maxim is also used to de-note the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad ; e. g. गोपालपरशुरामौ उभाभवि अ-तीव भुविष्यौ । किंतु अश्मलोद्भूतन्यायिन गोपालः परशु-रामादुदीवात्. cf. Mar. ' दगढापेक्षां बीट मऊ.' The maxim वाणोदृष्टकन्यायः is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds ; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the burating forth of buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree ; and is used to denote a very unexpected and acci-dental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome ; cf. Chandraloka :—यद्यदा मिलनं तत्र लामो मे यश्च सुभ्रवः । तदेतत्काक-तालीयमवितर्कितसंभवः ॥ also Kuvālayāna-nda :—पतन् तालफलं यथा काकिनापमुक्तमेवं रहो-दर्शनमुभितङ्गद्या तन्वी यथा मुक्ता । see काकता-लीय also.

8. काकदंतमवेष्टन्यायः The ma-xim of searching after a crow's teeth, need to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as an occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other ; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes : e. g. दधिअस्त्रियामेतरिष इ-त्यत्र अस्त्रियानित्यस्य काकक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरीपशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायः The ma-xim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty ; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence ; cf. काश्चित्च्छ्रयति प्रयुर्यति वा काश्चित्चय-त्युक्तं काश्चित्पातविधौ करोति च पुनः का-श्चित्प्रयथाकुलान् । आन्यन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोक-स्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडाति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्ते-विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. चट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The ma-xim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds him-self at day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid ; cf. Sriharaha:—नदिदं घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. चुगाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unex-pected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance oc-currence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together ; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it

naturally follows that what we as-sert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other ; cf. सूचिकेण दंडोः मक्षितः इत्येतेन तत्सहचरितमपूप-मक्षणमर्थादायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थान्तर-मापनतीत्येष न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the thresh-old. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. दुपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fond-ness for his own possession-howso-ever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy—who, to do him justice, was a personification of ug-liness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's pre-ference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good ; cf. सर्वः कातमावीष पश्यति S. 2.

16. एकप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other ; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्दि एकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; and also " Pre-vention is better than cure. "

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to de-note a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour ; cf. कृतस्य कर्णं वृथा.

18. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and aprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causa-tion which subsists between seed and aprout, (seed being the cause

of sprout which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुंबकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e.g. where there is A, there is B, where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषकुम्भिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीक्षितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production, of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahābhāshya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्रा मे बहुसं- वृतमोदने कश्चनयासां भुञ्जीत्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a

husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c, and gold.

25. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहलोलोकन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'शितावरून माताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्तूपानिखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः ind. 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. —2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायित् a. 1 Right, fit, proper, just. —2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य a. [न्यायदानेतः यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्ययः प्रविचलति पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ma. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. —2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः, न्यासित् &c. See under स्वप्न. न्यु (न्यु)स्व a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. —2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. —2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युङ्क् 6 P. 1 To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युञ्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वापित- न्युञ्जकटाहकल्पे (न्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. —2 Bent, crooked. —3 Convex. —4 Hump-backed. —ञ्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. —2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ञ्जः A vessel used in Srāddhas. —Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. —2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्धन्यून. —3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. —4 Defective (in some organ); पाद°. —5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —ने ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अंग a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. more or less, unequal. —धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकृ 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस्व a. Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस्व a. Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, वृप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्षणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla or barbarian.

पक्षि, पक्षुः, पक्ष &c. See under पच्.

पक्षशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chāṇḍāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयतिने) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष-अच्] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; so उज्ज्वलपक्षः flegged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शकं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंबेना उभयपक्षान्वीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such pakshas, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिस्र-पक्षः the dark half); तमिस्र-पक्षेऽपि सह त्रियाभिज्यास्तिनाचतो निषिवाति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; Ma. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिं समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवो-दुराह Pt. 1. 92. -8 (a) A party in general, faction, side; प्रसूदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53; 18. 17 (b) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; जनुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरि, मित्र. -11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्व एवाभवरपक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तर; R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तरे-13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्षः T. S., दधतः शुद्धिधृतो यहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20

A royal elephant. -21 An army. -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः cf. इत. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, notion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -2 the end of the wings of an army. -अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. अवसरः = पक्षत q. v. -आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis on one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. -आभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -उद्ग्राहिन् a. showing partiality, adopting a side. -गम a. flying -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -घातः = पक्षाघातः see above. -चर 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. -शिर् m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. -पर a. 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. -नाडी a quill. -पाता 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवंति मध्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Kl. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; तिरुपक्षे चक्षुः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्पते M. 1; सत्यं जना वचिन् न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. -पातिता, -त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. -पातिन् a. or s. 1. siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause), पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पादवान् Vo. 3. -2. sympathizing;

Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. -पालिः a private door. -पुटः, a wing. -पोषण a. factious, promoting quarrels. -विंदुः a heron. -भागः 1 the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant. -भुक्तिः f. the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूलं the root of a wing. -वात् 1. an exparte statement. -2. stating a case, expression of opinion. -वाहनः a bird. -व्यापिन् a. 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. -हत a. paralysed on one side. -हरः a bird. -होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखच्चञ्जुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खड्ग-च्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षन् 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षत्वो दिवसो अस्याः इति ङीप्] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्रव्यहविकरा-त्रिंश पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (ङी f.) [पक्ष असत्यं इति] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -m. 1 bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -इंद्रः, -मवरः, -राजः, -राजा, सिंहः, स्वामिन् m. epithets of Guruḍa. -कीटः an insignificant bird. -पतिः an epithet of Sampāti. -पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds. -पुंगवः an epithet of Jastāyu. -बालकाः, -शापकाः

young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. —2. an aviary.

पक्षीकः N. of the saint Vātsyāyana. पक्षीय a. (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, aiding with, adhering to the side of; as कुक्षीयाः &c.

पक्ष्मन् [पक्ष-मन्निन्] 1 An eyelash; सलिलयुक्तिः पक्ष्मभिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. —2 The filament of a flower. —3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. —4 A wing. —5 The leaf of a flower. —Comp. —क्रोपः, प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

पक्ष्मल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 25. —2 Hairy, shaggy; मृदितपक्ष्मलरङ्गकांगः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य a. [पक्षे भवः, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. —2 Siding with. —3 Lateral. —4 Changing every half month. —ह्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वाज्रिण एव कीर्षिततद्विजयते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पंकः, —कं [पन्-विस्तारे कर्मणि करणे वा पञ् कुत्वम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनी-त्वा पंकतां धूलिसुदंकां नावतिष्ठते S. 2. 34; पंकाङ्गिणसुखाः Mk. 5. 14; Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. —2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कुष्णायुर्पंक K. 30. —3 A slough, quagmire. —4 Sin. —5 Ointment, unguent. —Comp. —कर्वटः a marsh, an alluvium. —कीरः a lapwing. —कीडः, —कीडनकः a hog. —ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. —छिद् m. the clearing-nt tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (—जा) the Sārasa bird. ०जः, ०ज्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. ०नाभः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. —ज्मन् n., a lotus. (—m.) the Sārasa bird. —दिग्ध a. soiled with mire or mud. —भाञ्ज a. sunk in mud. —भारक a. muddy, soiled. —मंडुकः a bivalve conch. —रहू n, —रहू a lotus. —वासः a crab. —सू- (सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पंकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. —2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses. —4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंकारः 1 Moss. —2 A dam, dike. —3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकेन a. Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकेल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पंकेज A lotus.

पंकेरहू n. —हू A lotus. —हः The crane or Sārasa bird.

पंकेशय a. Dwelling in mud.

पकणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla; see पक्वण.

पंक्तिः f. [पञ् विस्तारे किञ्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दृश्यते चारुपदपंक्तिरलककांजा V. 4. 6; पक्ष्मपंक्तिः R. 2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. —2 A group, collection, flock, troop. —3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पंक्तिपावन below. —4 The living generation. —5 The earth. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five.' —8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिवीव. —9 Cooking, maturing. —10 A company of persons of the same tribe. —Comp —कंतकः=पंक्तिदूषक q. v. —ग्रीवः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. —चरः an oasprey. —दूषः—दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa who being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाग्रयः Mā. 1. where Jagaddhara says :—पंकपावनाः पक्ता भोजनादिगृह्यत् पावनाः । अग्रभोजनः पवित्रा वा । यद्वा । यजुषो पारयो यस्तु साम्नां यश्चारि पारगः । अथवाशिरसेऽध्वेना ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः ॥ or अग्रयाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च । यावदंते प्रपश्यति पंक्तयो तावत्सु नोति च ॥ ततो हि पावनात्पंक्त्या उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः । Manu explains the word thus:—अपांक्त्योपहना पंक्तिः पाष्यते वेद्विजातमेः । तान्निर्वात कालस्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Me. 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंक्तिका A row, line.

पंगु a. (गू or ग्री f.) Lame, halt, crippled. —गुः 1 A lame man; सूकं करोति वाचां पंगु लघयते गिरि. —2 An epithet of Saturn. —Comp. —ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (मकर). —2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; capricornus (मकर).

पंगुक a. Lame, crippled.

पंगुल a. Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery white colour.

पञ् 1. U. (पचति-ते, पचाच-येच, आ-क्षीत्-अपक, पश्यति-ते, पञ्, पक्) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; तद्गुणानां च पचति, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118; सूले मन्थ्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् चलवत्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. —2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्. —3 To digest (as food); पचात्पक् चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. —4 To ripen, mature. —5 To bring to perfec-

tion, develop (as understanding). —6 To melt (as metals). —7 To cook (for oneself) (Atin.). —Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. —2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. —3 To be inflamed. —Caus. 1 (पचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). —2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. —3 To cure, heal. —Desid. (विपस्यति) To wish to cook &c. —With परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. —2. to digest. —3. to cook thoroughly. —II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पचते) also. —Caus. 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. —2 To spread.

पक्तिः f. [पच-भवि-किञ्] 1 Cooking. —2 Digesting, digestion. —3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. —4 Fame, dignity. —5 The place of digestion. —6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved.). —Comp. —सूकं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्व a. 1 Who or what cooks. —2 Cooking. —3 Stimulating, digesting. —4 Ripening. —m. 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). —2 A cook.

पक्वं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. —2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्विम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. —2 Matured. —3 Cooked. —4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्व a. [पच-क तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वान्न. —2 Digested. —3 Baked, burned, unseasoned (opp. आम); पक्वकानामाकर्षणं Mk. 3. —4 Mature, ripe; पक्विम्याधरोष्ठी Me. 82. —5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्वधी. —6 Experienced, shrewd. —7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. —8 Grey (as hair). —9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —कं Cooked food. —Comp. —अति-सारः chronic dysentery. —अञ्ज cooked or dressed food. —आधानं, —भाजयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks.

—कृत a. 1. cooking. —2. maturing. (—m.) the Nimba tree. —केश a. grey-haired. —रमः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वर्णि n. the water of boiled rice (काजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्ता Maturity, ripeness, development &c.

पक्ष *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.
पक्ष *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Cooking, baking &c.

पक्ष *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2
Digesting. -चा, चा -1 Cooking. -2
Maturing.

पक्षकः A cook.

पक्षत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2
Ripe, developed, mature. -तः 1 Fire.
-2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra. -तं
Cooked food. -Comp. -पुञ्जता con-
tinual baking and roasting, cf. खा-
दतमोदता.

पचन *a.* [पच-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking,
dressing, maturing &c. -ना Fire.
-ना Becoming ripe, ripening. -नी
The wild citron tree. -नं 1 Cook-
ing, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A
means or instrument for cooking, a
vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, ma-
turing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचंपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening
quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3
Ripening spontaneously or natural-
ly; दृशे मालूरफले पचेलिमं N. 1. 94.
-नः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पञ्जटिका A small bell.

पञ्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong.
-2 Wealthy, rich. -ञ्जः An epithet
of Agras.

पंचयुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian)
cockoo.

पंच 1 A. see पच् II.

पंच *a.* Spread, extended.

पंच *num. a.* (always pl.; nom.
and acc. पंच) Five. (as the first
member of comp. पंचद्रु drops its final
र्). [of. Gr. *pentē*]. -Comp. -अंशः
the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्नि 1. an
aggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.*
(आश्वत्थार्यपचन or शशिण, गार्हपत्य, आहव-
नीय, सप्त, and आपसप्त्य). -2. a house-
holder who maintains the five sacred
fires; पंचायग्रेषु धृतमताः Mā. 1; Ms.
3. 185. -3. five mystic fires suppo-
sed to exist in the body. -4. one who
is acquainted with the doctrine of
these fires. -अंग *a.* five-membered,
having five parts or divisions as in
पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जातुभ्यां
शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो-
नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kā-
mandaka quoted by him) पंचांगम-
भिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1; चिदाक्षिप्रहस्तपदि-
गिञ्जैष्टादिसाम्यतः । पाषाणवस्थाकरणं पंचांगो-
ऽभिनयो मतः ॥ (-गा). 1. a tor-
toise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse
with five spots in different parts of

his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-गं)
1. collection or aggregate of five
parts. -2. five modes of devotion. -3.
the five parts of a tree; खड्गपञ्च-
मं मूलकलमकस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलि-
ते चैतत् पंचांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥ -4. a
calendar or almanac, so called be-
cause it treats of five things: -निधि-
वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च); चतुरंग-
बली राजा जगतीं वक्षामानेयत् । अहं पंचांग-
बलवानाकाशं वक्षामानय ॥ Subhash. गुप्तः a
turtle. पञ्चं a calendar. शुद्धिः *f.* the
propitiousness or favourable state of
five important points; *i. e.* निधि, वार,
नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology).
-अंगिक *a.* five-membered. -अंगुल
a. (ला or लो *f.*) measuring five fin-
gers. (-लः) the castor-oil plant.
-अ (आ) ज the five products of the
goat. -अप्सरस् *p. N.* of a lake, said
to have been created by the sage
Mandakarni; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृत *a.*
consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तं) 1.
the aggregate of any five drugs. -2.
the collection of five sweet things
used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं
च शर्करा च वृत्तं दधि च तथा मधु). -अञ्जिस्
m. the planet Mercury. -अचयव *a.*
five-membered (as a syllogism, the
five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाह-
रण, उपनय and निगमन q. q. v. v.).
-अवस्थः a corpse; (so called be-
cause it is resolved into the five ele-
ments); cf. पंचत्व below. -अविकं
the five products of the sheep. -अ-
ज्ञोतिः *f.* eighty-five. -अहः a period
of five days. -आतप *a.* doing pen-
ance with five fires (*i. e.* with four
fires and the sun); of. R. 13. 41.
-आत्मक *a.* consisting of five ele-
ments (as body). -आत्मनः, -आर्यः,
-शुभः, -वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva.
-2. a lion (so called because its
mouth is generally wide open; पंचे
आत्मने वक्ष्य) (often used at the end
of names of learned men to express
great learning or respect; न्यायः, तर्क-
&c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपंचालन). -3. the
sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epi-
thet of Durgā. -आम्नायाः (*m. pl.*) five
Sāstras supposed to have proceed-
ed from the five mouths of Siva. -हृ-
द्भिर्पंच an aggregate of the five organs
(of sense or actions, see हृद्भिर्पंच). -हृषुः
-बाणः, -शरः epithets of the god of
love; (as called because he has five
arrows: their names are: -अरविम-
शोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च
पंचैते पंचबाणस्य सायकाः; the five ar-
rows are also thus named: -संमोहो-
न्मादो च शोषणस्त्वानस्यथा । हृत्मान-
श्चेति कामस्य पंचबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥) -उदमन्
m. pl. the five digestive fires sup-
posed to be in the body -रूपाल *a.*
prepared or offered in five cups.
-कर्ण *a.* branded in the year with the

number 'five' (as cattle &c.); cf.
P. VI. 3. 115. -कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine)
the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.*
1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रचन 'purg-
ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving strenuotatories';
4 अनुवास 'administering an enema
which is oily', and 5 निरूह 'admi-
nistering an enema which is not
oily'. -हृत्वस् *ind.* five times. -क्षणः
a pentagon. -कोलं the five apices
taken collectively. -कोषाः (*m. pl.*)
the five veatures or wrappers sup-
posed to invest the soul; they are: -
अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-
शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the veature of
the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial
veature; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional
veature (these three from the
लिंगशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last
veature, that of beatitnde. -क्रोशी
1. a distance of five Krośas. -2.
N. of the city. Benārea -खट्वं, -खट्वी
a collection of five beds. -गत *a.*
(in alg.) raised to fifth power.
-गवं a collection of five cows. -गवं
the five products of the cow
taken collectively; *i. e.* milk urda,
clarified butter or ghee, urine, and
cowdung (शीरे दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोम-
येव च). -गु *a.* bought with five
cows. -गुण *a.* five-fold. (-गाः) the
five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श
and शब्द). (-गी) the earth. -गुप्तः
1. a tortoise -2. the materialistic
system of philosophy, the doctrines
of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश *a.*
forty-fifth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five.
-जनः 1. a man, mankind. 2. N. of
a demon who had assumed the form
of a conch-shell, and was slain by
Krishna. -3. the soul. -4. the five
classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men,
Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5.
the four primary castes of the Hindus
(ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the
Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth
(*pl.* in these two senses); (for a
full exposition see Sātrabhasya on
Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13). (-नी) an
assemblage of five persons. -जनीन
a. devoted to the five races. (-नः)
an actor, a mimic, buffoon. -ज्ञानः 1.
an epithet of Buddha as possessing
the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a
man familiar with the doctrines of
the Pāsupatas. -तर्क, -शी a collection
of five carpenters. -तर्क 1. the five
elements taken collectively; *i. e.*
पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in
the Tantras) the five essentials of the
Tāntrikas, also called पंचकार because
they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मात,
मस्य, मुदा, and मेधुन. -तंत्रं N. of a well-
known collection in five books
containing moral stories and fables.
-तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary

elements (such as शब्द, रस, रस, रस, रूप and गंध). —तपस्य *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजामिषवता चर्णो मध्ये ललाटपसवसतिः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —तप *a.* five-told. (—यः) a pentad. —निक्त the five bitter things:—निषाधतापुषटोलनिदिषिकाश्र. —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-fifth. —त्रिंशत्, —त्रिंशत्तिः *f.* thirty-five. —दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. —2. increased by fifteen; as in पंचदशं ज्ञतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen. °अहा a period of fifteen days. —दशिन *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —द्वीप the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नसि तथैव च । स्तनयोरंतरं चैव पंचद्वीपं प्रचक्षते ॥ —देवताः the five deities:—आदित्यं गणनाथं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदैवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत् ॥ —नवम् 1. any animal with five claws; पंचः पंचनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ताः कुरुजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18; Y. 1. 177. —2. an elephant. —3. a turtle. —4. a lion or tiger. —नदाः 'the modern of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five rivers being जलदु, विपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रभागा and वितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (—दाः pl.) the people of this country. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:— a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पदी 1. five steps; Pt. 2. 115. —2. the five strong cases; i. e. the first five inflections. —पर्वत् *n.* pl. the five *parvats* *q. v.*; they are चतुर्दशपदी चैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्णयोजना राजेद्रविसंकातिरेव च ॥ —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (—*m.*) a year (संवत्सर). —पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. —2. a Srāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers:—जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अजदाता भयनाता पंचैते पितरः स्मृताः ॥ —पाणाः (*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —प्रसादा a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. —पंचः a fine equal to the fifth part of any thing lost or stolen. —पाणः, —पाणः, —ज्ञरा epithets of the god of love; see पंचेबु. —बाहुः N. of Siva. —भद्र *a.* 1. having five good qualities. —2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.). —3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) on the chest, back, face and flanks. —4. vicious. —भुज *a.* pentagonal. (—जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण.

—भूतं the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म; see पंचतन्त्र (2). —महापातकं, the five great sins; see महापातक. —महायज्ञाः (*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; see महायज्ञ. —माष (षि) *क* *a.* consisting of five Māshas (as a fine &c.). —मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —सुखः an arrow with five points; (for other senses see पंचानन). —सुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —यामः a day (?). —रत्नं 1. a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:— (1) नीलकं वज्रकं चैति पद्मलागश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवालं चैति विजेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं सुका राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं चैव प्रागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं श्रेष्ठक्याभिः पंचदशभिः ॥ —2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahābhārata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar आंबळी). —रात्रं a period of five nights. —राशिकं the rule of five (in math.). —लक्षणं a Purāna; so called because it deals with five important topics:— सर्गश्च प्रतिर्गश्च वेदो मन्वन्तराणि च । वंशाचुरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. —लवणं five kinds of salt; i. e. काचक, सैषव, सासुद्र, विड and सोवर्चल. —लांगलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (i. e. copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals; i. e. gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वटः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast (यज्ञोपवीत) —वटी 1. the five fig-trees; i. e. अश्वत्थ, जिव, वट, पार्श्वी and अशोक. —2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍakā forest where the Godāvarī rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nāsik; U. 2 28; R. 13. 34. —वर्गः 1. an aggregate of five. —2 the five essential elements of the body. —3. the five organs of sense. —4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षेदशीय *a.* about five years old. —वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वलकलं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees, (namely व्योष, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. —वाहिव *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty-fifth. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection of twenty five; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विष *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. —विक्रुतिः *f.* the five departments of a government; Ms. 7. 157. —वृत्, —वृत्

ind. five-fold. —ज्ञत *a.* amounting to five hundred. (—ते) 1. one hundred and five. —2. five hundred. —ज्ञाखः 1. the hand. —2. an elephant. —ज्ञिखः a lion. —ञ *a.* pl. five or six; संत्यन्त्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पञ्चषाः Bh. 2. 34. —षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-fifth. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-five. —सुगंधकं the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances; they are:— कर्पूरककोलवंगपुष्पयुवाकजातीकलपंचकेन । समशामगिन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥ —सुता *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:— पंचसुता गृहस्यस्य चुड्डीषिष्युपस्करः ॥ कंदनी चोदकुंभश्च Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years old.

पंचक *a.* 1 Consisting of five. —2 Relating to five. —3 Made of five. —3 Bought with five. —5 Taking five per cent. —कः, —कं A collection or aggregate of five; अमलपंचकः—कं A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय *a.* Five-fold.

पंचता, —त्वं 1 Five-fold state. —2 A collection of five. —3 The five elements taken collectively. —4 Death, dissolution; पंचता—त्वं गम्, —या &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पंचता, —त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy'; पंचभित्तिभित्ति देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां योनिमनुप्रपते तत्र का पत्तिवदना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधा *ind.* 1 In five parts. —2 In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. —2 Forming a fifth part. —3 Dexterous, clever. —3 Beautiful, brilliant. —म 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रैति पंचमं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of body. —वायुः सद्युद्रो नादिशोऽहर्कंदर्पयुग् । विचरत् पंचमस्थानप्राप्तया पंचम उच्यते ॥ —2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); व्यथयति इथा मानं तन्धि प्रपंचय पंचमं Git. 10; so उद्विचतपंचमरां Git. 1. —3 The fifth consonant of a class; i. e. a nasal. —मं 1 A fifth. —2 Sexual intercourse (भेयुन), the fifth makar of the Tāntrikas. —मं *ind.* For the fifth time, fifthly. —मी 1 The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The ablative case (in gram.). —3 An epithet of Draupadi. —4 A che

quered board for playing at draughts. —Comp.—आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives. पंचमिद् *a.* Being in the fifth year of one's ago.

पंचाश *a.* (श्री *f.*) Fiftieth. पंचाशद्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty. पंचाशिका *1* A collection of fifty. —*2* A collection of fifty-verses ; as चौरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका *1* N. of each book of the Aitareya Brāhmana. —*2* A game played with five dice.

पंचालाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchālas.

पंचालिका *A* doll, puppet ; cf. पंचालिका.

पंचाली *1* A doll, puppet. —*2* A kind of song. —*3* Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. ; (पंचरौ also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder.

पंजरं *A* cage, an aviary ; पंजरशुकः, मुजपंजरः &c. —रः, —रं *1* Ribs. —*2* The skeleton. —रः *1* The body. —*2* The Kali yuga. —*3* A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. —Comp.—आसैटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot ; V. 2. 23.

पंजरकः—कं *A* cage.

पंजिः, —जी *f.* *1* The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. —*2* A record, journal, register. —*3* A calendar, an almanac. —Comp.—कारः, कारकः *1.* a writer, scribe. —*2.* an almanac-maker.

पंजिका *1* A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतर-व्याख्या पंजिका पदनक्तिका. —*2* A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. —*3* The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पंजि above). —Comp.—कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kāyastha tribe.

पद् *1* P. (पटति) 'To go or move. —*Caus* or *10* U. (पटयति-ते) *1* To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कंचिन्मध्यात्पटयामास देती Si. 18. 51 ; दृग्दर्शं पटयेल्लेखं Y. 2. 94 ; Mk. 9.—*2* To break, break open ; अन्यासु भिक्षिषु मया निक्षि पटितसु Mk. 3. 14.—*3* To pierce, prick, penetrate ; दर्भपटिततलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31.—*4* To remove, eradicate —*5* To pluck out. —*6* To shine. —*7* To sponk. —*11.* *10* U. (पटयति-ते) *1* To

string or weave ; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्पटयन्ति शुण्ठाममभितः K. P. 7. —*2* To clothe, envelope. —*3* To surround, encircle.

पटः—टं [पट् वेष्टे करणे वजयें कः] *1* A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth ; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गते ह्ययं पटश्चिद्वसतेरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 ; मेघाः स्रवंति बलद्वेषपटकाशाः 5. 45. —*2* Fine cloth. —*3* A veil, screen. —*4* A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं A thatch, roof. —Comp.—उट्कं a tent. —कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the loom. —कारः *1.* a weaver. —*2.* A painter. —कुटी *f.*, —संघः, —वापः, —वे. इमन् *n.* a tent ; Si. 12. 63. —वासः *1.* a tent. —*2.* a petticoat. —*3.* perfumed powder ; Ratn. 1. —वासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः *1* A camp, an encampment. —*2* Cotton-cloth. —*3* The half a village. पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः A tent. पटचक्रः A thief ; of. पटचक्र.—रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटकः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [पट् वेष्टे कलत्र] *1* A roof, thatch ; विनमितपटलितं दृश्यते जीर्णकुड्यं Mu. 3. 15. —*2* A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general) ; निरसिमसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. —*3* A him or coating over the eyes. —*4* A heap, multitude, mass, quantity ; रथांगपाणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21 ; जलद्वपटलानि Pt. 1. 361 ; क्षौद्रपटलेः R. 4. 63 ; सुकापटलं 13. 17 ; तारकपटल Git. 7. —*5* A basket. —*6* Retinue, train. —*7* A mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. —लः, —ली *1* A tree. —*2* A stalk. —लः, —लं A section or chapter of a book. —Comp.—प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः *1* A kettle drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor ; कुर्वन् संघावलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लुपनीयां Mu. 34 ; पटपटहृष्वनि-भिविनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. —*2* Beginning, undertaking. —*3* Injuring, killing. —Comp.—घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). —घ्नणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालका *A* leech.

पटिः—टी *f.* *1* The curtain or a stage. —*2* A cloth. —*3* Coarse cloth, canvas. —*4* A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —*5* A coloured garment. —Comp.—क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage) ; used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage ; cf. अवर्तक्षेप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m.* *1* Dexterity, cleverness. —*2* Sharpness. —*3* Acidity. —*4* Harshness, roughness. —*5* Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a.* *1* Beautiful, lovely. —*2* High, tall. —रः [पट् ईरन्] *1* A ball for playing with. —*2* Sandal-wood. —*3* Cupid, the god of love. —रं *1* Catechu. —*2* A sieve. —*3* The belly. —*4* A field. —*5* A cloud. —*6* Height. —*7* A radish. —*8* Rheumatism. —*9* Catarrh. —Comp.—जन्मन् *m.* sandal-tree ; वहति विषधरात् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पट्ट *a.* (दु or द्वी *f.* ; compar. पटीवन्, superl. पट्टिष्ठ) *1* Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.) ; वाचि पट्टः &c. —*2* Sharp, acrid, pungent. —*3* Sharp, smart (as intellect) , intelligent. —*4* Violent, strong, sharp, intense ; अपमयि पट्टु-धारासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1 ; U. 4. 3. —*5* Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding ; किमिदं पट्टपटहृष्वनिभिविनीतनिद्रः Mu. 6 ; पट्टपटहृष्वनिभिविनीतनिद्रः K. 9. 71, 73 ; Mā. 5. 4. —*6* Apt, disposed ; Si. 15. 43. —*7* Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. —*8* Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. —*9* Healthy, sound. —*10* Active, busy. —*11* Eloquent, talkative. —*12* Blown, expanded. —*13* Hard, rough, fierce. —*14* Contumelious (as a speech). —ट्टः, —ट्टु *n.* A mushroom. (घ्नन्). —ट्टु *n.* Salt. —Comp.—कल्पः, —देशीय *a.* pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —हृष *a.* very clever.

पट्टता, —रवं *1* Cleverness. —*2* Skilfulness, proficiency. —*4* Activity, power of working ; अंगानि प्रसभं त्यजति पट्टतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः *A* species of cucumber (Mar. पडवल). —लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टुः, —ट्टुं *1* A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general ; शिलापट्टमभिशयाना S. 3 ; so भालपट्ट &c. —*2* A royal grant or edict ; Y. 1. 319. —*3* A tiara, diadem ; R. 18. 44. —*4* A strip ; निर्मोकपट्टाः फणिमिर्विशुक्ताः R. 16. 17. —*5* Silk ; पट्टोपधानं K. 17 ; Bh. 3. 74 ; so पट्टांशुकं. —*6* Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. —*7* An upper garment ; Bk. 10. 60. —*8* A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban ; especially, a coloured silk turban ; Ratn. 1. 4. —*9* A throne. —*10* A chair or stool. —*11* A shield. —*12* A grinding stone. —*13* A place where four roads meet. —*14* A city, town. —*15* A bandage, ligature. —ट्टी *1* An ornament for the forehead. —*2* A horse's girth. —Comp.—आभिषेकः

the consecration of the tiara. —अर्हा the principal queen. —उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. —जं a sort of cloth. —देवी, —महिषी, —राज्ञी the principal queen. —वस्त्र, —वासस्त्र *a.* attired in wove silk or coloured cloth. —सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पट्टकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. —2 A bandage. —3 A document (also *n.*). पट्टन-नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हृत्पट्टिका. —2 A document. —3 A piece or fragment of cloth; बलकलैकदेशा-धियात्पट्टिका K. 149. —4 A piece of silken cloth. —5 A ligature, bandage. —Comp. —वायकः a silk-weaver.

पट्टला A district, community.

पट्टि (ट्टी) शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); कणपमासपट्टिशा &c. Dk.; (पट्टिशो लोहदंडो यस्मिन्प्रधारः शुभेपमः Vajjayanti).

पट्टौलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (शुभिकप्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). —2 A written legal opinion.

पट्ट 1 P. (पठति, पाठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud, recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छ्रुयादपि. —2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं श्रुयोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. —3 To invoke (as a deity) —4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतद्विच्छाम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. —5 To declare, describe, express; भाष्यं च परमो ह्यर्थः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. —6 To teach. —7 To learn from (with abl.). —Caus. (पाठयति-ने) 1 To cause to read aloud. —2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10. —Desid. (विपठिषति) To wish to recite &c. —WITH परि to mention, declare (—Caus.) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. —सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं [पठ-ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. —2 Mentioning. —3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः *f.* Reading, studying, perusal. पाठित *p. p.* 1 Recited, repeated. —2 Studied, perused.

पण 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. —2 To bargain, transact business. —3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणि-यास्तौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां पांचालीं Mb. —4 To risk or hazard (a battle). —5 To win anything at play. —11. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणयति-ने) 1 To praise. —2 To honour. —WITH वि to sell, barter.

आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विप-
णंति गोपाः Snbbāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. —2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दम-यंत्याः पणः सार्धुर्वतता Mb. —3 The thing staked. —4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां वृषतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty' H. 4. 118, 119. —5 Wages-hire. —6 Reward. —7 A sum in coins or shells. —8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अज्ञीति-भिर्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. —9 Price. —10 Wealth, property. —11 A commodity for sale. —12 Business, transaction. —13 A shop. —14 A seller, vendor. —15 A distiller. —16 A house. —17 Expense of an expedition. —18 A handful of anything. —19 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —अं-गना, —स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. —अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. —बंधिः a market, fair. —बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (बंधि); पण बंधमुखात् गुणानजः बहुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य त-त्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. —2. an agree-ment, stipulation; (यदि भवतिदुं कुर्यात्-ईदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Manoranā). —

पणता-स्वं Price, value.

पणनं [पण-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, purchasing. —2 Betting. —3 Sale. —4 Traffico.

पणसः An article of sale, a commodity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. —2 A market-place. —3 Profits of a trade. —4 Gambling. —5 Praise.

पणायित *a.* 1 Praised. —2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पणिः *f.* A market. —*m.* 1 A miser, niggard. —2 An impious man.

पणिक *a.* Consisting of 50 Paṇas (as fine).

पणित *p. p.* 1 Transacted (as business). —2 Betted; see पण. —तं A bet, wager.

पणितु *m.* A trader, dealer.

पण्य *a.* [पण-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable, vendible. —2 To be transacted. —ण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पुराबभासे विपणिस्थपण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्य-पण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. —2 Trade, business. —3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. —Comp. —अं-गना, —पोषितु *f.*, —विलासिनी, —स्त्री *f.* a a harlot, a courtesan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेक-कल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्यते कः Bb. 1. 90; Me. 25. —अजिरं a market. —आजीवः a trader. —आजिषिकं a market, fair.

—पतिः a great merchant. —फलस्वं pro-
sperity or profit in trade. —धुनिः *f.* a
warehouse. —वीथिका, —वीथी, —शाला-
1. a market. —2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instru-
ment, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1.
13; Si. 13. 5.

पणविन् *m.* N. of Siva.

पण्ड 1. 1 A. (पंडते, पंडित) To go or
move. —II. 10 U. (पंडयति-ने) To
collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. —2
Learning, science. —Comp. —अपूर्वं
non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पण्डावत् *a.* Wise; पण्डावद्भियम Aśvad.
6. —*m.* A learned man.

पण्डित *a.* [पण्डा तारकां इत्च्] 1 Learn-
ed, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः. —2
Shrewd, clever. —3 Skilled in, profi-
cient, skilful (generally with loc. or in
comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्गपण्डितां Ku. 4.
16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नवपण्डित &c.
—तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pan-
dita. —2 Incense. —3 An adept, ex-
pert. —Comp. —जातीय *a.* somewhat
clever. —मंडलं, —सभा an assembly of
learned men. —मानिक, —मानिन्, also
—पण्डितमन्य *a.* fancying oneself to be
learned, a conceited person, a ped-
ant who fancies himself to be a
Pandita; Pt. 4. 100. —वादिन् *a.*
pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पण्डितक *a.* Learned, wise. —कः A
learned man.

पण्डितमन् *m.* Learning, scholarship,
wisdom.

पत् 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall,
fall down, come down, descend, drop
down; alight; अवाङ्मुखस्येपरि पुण्य-
वृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरास्तसुका R. 2. 60;
वृष्टिर्भवेन चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः)
पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः कलमसपृह इवा-
भ्रमद्भेषु S. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7.
9, 21. 6. —2 To fly, move through
the air, soar; हंतुं कालहकारोऽसौ शब्द-
कारः पपात खं Bk. 5. 100; १०० पतत् be-
low. —3 To set, sink (below the hor-
izon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पश्रे-
तेभ्युत्थेः S. 4. व. 1; पतत्पतंगमतिमस्तपो-
निधिः Si. 1. 12. —4 To cast oneself at
throw oneself down; मायि ते पादपतिते
किंकरस्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं
Me. 105. —5 To fall (in a moral
sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's
rank or position, fall off; परधमेण
जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10.
97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. —6
To come down (as from heaven);
पतंति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg.
1. 42. —7 To fall, be reduced to
wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंडुक-
पातेनोत्पत्तप्रायः पतकपि Bh. 2. 123. —8
To go down into hell, go to perdi-

tion; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीयंत्रं पतंति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसाद-सौम्यानि सतां सुदृज्जने पतंति चक्षुषि न वारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c.; निपतंती पतिमप्य-पातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything; अर्थतः पातिताः Bb. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. -Desid. (विपतिषति or पिषति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.). -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत a. Cherished, well-fed, protected (पृष्ट). -तः 1 Flying, flight -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. -नः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक a. Falling, descending. -कः An astronomical table.

पतिंगः [पतय् उल्लङ्घन् गच्छति गम्-ङि ०] 1 A bird; सुपा पतिंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper; पतंगवद्वह्निमुखं विविधुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. -यं 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth. पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee. पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् pres. p. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m. A bird; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6. 1; कश्चित्पथा संचरते सुराणां कश्चिद्धनामं पततां कश्चिद् R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -Comp. -ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an

army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोक्तं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहि-तवाकलिन सः N. 16. 27. -मीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्रं [पत्-करणे अवञ्] 1 A wing. pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle, पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird; द्रुयिता द्वच-रं पतत्रिणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. -Comp. dual. Ved. Day and night. -Comp. -केतनः an epithet of Vishṇu. -राजः N. of Garuda.

पतनं [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्वास); ब्रह्मार्थीना नरेन्द्राणासुच्छायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. -Comp. -धमिन् a. subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत a. 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतिव p. p. 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into; as in अर्धशपित. -8 Placed, kept; Pt. 1. 14. -तं Flying. -Comp. -उत्सङ्ग a. sprung from an outcast. -सावित्रीकाः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर a. [पत् पर] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. -रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आडक q. v.).

पत्सन् n. Ved. Flight.

पत्सन् n. Ved. Flying, flight.

पतञ्चिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); यं काममंजरी कामपते स इत्तु सु-भगपताकां Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see

पतःकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. -अंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यद्यार्थं चिंतितेऽन्यस्मिन्स-द्विगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299; for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक a. Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् a. Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. -मः 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. -नी An army; (न प्रतेहे) रथवस्त्रंजोऽपस्य कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; औषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवर्तमाना इति प्रतिपक्षं हि विचेतनैरापि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. -f. A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. -वातिनी -स्त्री 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. -देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman; कः पतिदेवतामन्याः परिमाणुसुस्तद्वहे S. 6; तमलभत पतिं पति-देवताः शिखरिणामिव सागममापगाः R. 9. 17; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. -धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. -मगना a chaste wife. -लक्ष्मं disregarding a former husband by marrying another. -वेदुनः N. of Siva. (-नं) procuring a husband (by magical means). -लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. -व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; °त्वं fidelity to a husband. -सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतिवर्ष or पतिवर्षन Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवस्त्री A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P. To wish for a husband.

पतीयंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2. Ved. A mistress. -Comp. -आरः aeraglio, woman's apartments. -साला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, वदंग.

पतिः [पद्-तिच्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. -संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पासेक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्सिन् m. A foot-soldier, foot-man.

पत्रं [पद्-द्रच्] 1 A leaf (of a tree); घटे भरं कुसुमपत्रफलबलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य वृषतां S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general (a car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पयात पत्रेण वेगानिकंपकेतुना R 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रञ्जय कुञ्चयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुदरव कपोलयोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. -अंशं 1. the Bhūrja tree. -2. red sandera. -अंगुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. -अंजनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. -आढ्यं the root of long pepper. -आबलिः f. 1. red obalk. -2 a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -आबली 1. a row of leaves. -2. = आबलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. -आहारः feeding on leaves. -ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्तानीयवक्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं बोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -अह्लासः the bud or eye of a plant. -काहला the noise or

sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -कृच्छ्रं a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -यवा a plant with full leaves (सातल). -झंकारः the current of a river. -द्वारकः a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. -परशुः a file. -पालः a long dagger, large knife. (-ला) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. -पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. -पुटं a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. -पुष्पा the holy basil. -वधः adorning with flowers. -वा(वा)लाः an oar. -भंगः -भंगिः -नी f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरिचरपत्रभंगनिकरी शृङ्गो न गडस्थले S. T. 1. 7 (used frequently in K.). -बोधनं a young leaf or sprout. -रंजनं embellishing a page. -रथः a bird; स्वधाकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. -इन्द्रः N. of Garuda. -इन्द्रकेतुः N. of Viahnu. ; R. 18. 13. -लता a long knife or poniard. -र(ले)खा, -बहुरि, बलिः. -बली f. see पत्रभंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Ra. 6. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. -बाज a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). -बाहः 1. a bird; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter-carrier. -विशेषकः lines of painting &c.; see पत्रभंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. चटः a. kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. -शाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. -शिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. -श्रेष्ठः the Bilva tree. -शुचिः f. a thorn. -हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् a. (षी f.) [पत्रं अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूर° R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. -m. 1 an arrow; तां विलोक्य बनितावधे पुर्णा पत्रिणा सह सुमोच राचयः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. -2 A bird; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -Comp. -बाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पाथयन्ति) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp). -Comp. -अतिथिः a traveller. -कल्पना juggl-
gling tricks. -दर्शकः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथम् m. A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पाथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -Comp. -आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. -संततिः, -संहतिः f., -सार्थः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन् m. [पद्-आधारे इति] (Nom पंथाः, पंथानि, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाधारपथः, वृष्टिपथः, नद्यपथः, सत्यपथः, प्रतिपथं &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसात्मि च पंथा Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानः ' I wish a happy journey to you ! God speed you on your journey ! ' -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ. श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः छु-
चेर्दार्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाद्दत्ते न प-
ज्जति R. 3. 46.; न्याय्यात्यथः प्रविचलति पदे न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect. doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -Comp. -कृत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. -देयं a toll levied on public roads. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -पत्रक a. acquainted with roads. -बाहक a. cruel. (-कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter. पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य a. [पथि साधु दिगो यत् इतो लोपः] 1 Salutory, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अथियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता ओता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमज्ञं &c. -2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general). -इया A road, way. -श्वं 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्यासी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being; उन्निष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्याभिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. -अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पद्यते) To go or move. -II. 4 A. (पद्यते पद् ; caus. पाद्यन्ति; desid. विस्सते) 1 To go move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.) -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपर्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद् *m.* [पद्-ङिप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. -काषिन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. -जः (पद्) a foot-soldier. -जः (जः) 1. a footman. -2. a Śūdra; cf. पद्म्यां शूद्रो अजायत. -नद्धा, नग्नी a shoe, boot. -निष्कः one quarter of a Nishka. -रथः (पद्मथः) a foot-soldier, footman. -शब्दः noise of footsteps. -इति, ती *f.* (पदतिः, -ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारीत्रपदतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्दति 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* युद्ध, दास, वृत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. -दिमं (पद्विमं) coldness of the feet.

पद् [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; लिखारिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपये पदम-पर्यन्ति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र युगैर्निर्धीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere,' *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमाधो 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्वधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.), शान्तिं कल्पयति पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयोवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रज्ञाज्ञया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of'; 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेष्वाद्दरः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4. 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मंग शर्वं पार्वती प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तन्मी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अश-मालामदत्त्वा पदात्पदमपि न गतव्यं or च-लितव्यं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19 'the

middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दयुगं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदोक्तिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्युहते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression vestige; रतिवलयपदांके चापमास, ज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station; अधोयः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रम-स्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलक्ष्यपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शंकितोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कृशकुटुम्बेषु लोभः प-दमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं स्तनयुगले U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्या प्रादिनक पदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1; चात्सेवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिव°, राज° &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle; पदं दृश-स्याः कथमीश मादृशां Si. 1. 37, 15. 22; अगरीयाल पदं दृष्याश्रयः Ki. 2. 14; अति-वेकः परमपदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभयपदं निष्कलारंभयत्नाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (नेयं) Me. 86, 103; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word सुसिद्धं पदं P. 1. 4. 14; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगाहो-न्वितकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्र्या. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess-board; अष्टापदपालेख्यैः Rām. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the

sum of which is required. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अंकः, -चिह्नं a foot-print. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). -अध्ययने study of the Vedas according to the पदमातृ *v.* -अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (*gen.*). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-*गः*) a follower, companion. -अनुसाराः 1. a servant. -2. an army. -अनुशासने the science of words, grammar. -अनुषंगः anything added to a *pada*. -अंतः 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य *a.* final. -अब्जं, -अंभोजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभि-धेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiśaṅhikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick -आजिः a foot-soldier. -आदिः 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. -विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). -आयता a shoe. -आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य) शरीर तावदिदार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुस्कोमलकांतपदावलीं शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Git. 1. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आहत *a.* kicked. -कारः, -कृत *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. -क्रमः walking, a pace. -गौः a foot-soldier. -गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. -उदेदं, -विच्छेदं, -विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. -व्युत् *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. -व्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. -4. the plant गोक्षर. -5 writing down verses or quarters of verses. -यंक्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 8; V. 4. 6. -2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an *ishtaku* or sacred brick. -पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of phonetic changes (*opp.*

संहितापाठ). —पातः-विशेषः a step, pace (of a horse also).—पद्यः a foot-step, step.—भजनं analysis of words, etymology.—अंजिका 1. commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage.—2. a register, journal.—3 a calendar.—अंशः diemissal from office.—माला a magical formula.—योपनं a fetter for the feet (Ved.).—वायः Ved. a leader.—विहंभः a step, footstep.—वृत्तिः f. the hiatus between two words.—व्याख्यानं interpretation of words.—संधातः (ङः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता.—2. a writer, an annotator.—स्थ a. 1. going on foot.—2. being in a position of authority or high rank.—स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office ; see पद.—कः 1 An ornament of the neck.—2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v.—3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः-वी f. [पद्-अवि वा ईप्] 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8 ; अनुयाहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77' follow in the footsteps of the good' ; S. 4. 13 ; R. 3. 50, 7. 7 ; 8. 11 ; 15. 99 Bh. 3. 46 ; Ve. 6. 27 ; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 ' he attained his majority ' (grew up to man's estate).—2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post.—3 A place, site.—4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदाताः-पदातिः [पदस्याभनति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot soldier ; R. 7. 37.—2 A pedestrian (walking on foot) ; U. 5. 12.—Oomp.—अर्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिन् a. Having foot-soldiers (as an army).—2 Being or going on foot.—m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, -पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारः The dust of the feet.

पदिः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet.—2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrian.—2 One Pada long.—3 Containing only one division.—कः A footman.—कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पदन् m. A road, way.

पद्, पद्म &c. see under पद्.

पद् p. p. [पद्-क्त] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended.—2 Gone ; see पद्.—कं 1 Downward motion ; descent, fall.—2 Creeping on the ground.—Oomp.—गः a snake, serpent ; विप्रकृतः पद्मगः कर्णां कुर्वते S. G. 30. (—गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, °नाशनः epithets of Gaṇuḍa.

पद्म a. [पद्-मन्] Lotus-hued.—अं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense) ; पद्मपत्रस्थितं तौर्यं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं.—2 A lotuslike ornament.—3 The form or figure of a lotus.—4 The root of a lotus.—5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant.—6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus.—7 A particular high number (one thousand billions).—8 Lead.—9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called Chakras.—10 A mark or mole on the human body.—11 A spot.—12 N. of a particular part of a column.—अः 1 A kind of temple.—2 An elephant.—3 A species of serpent.—4 An epithet of Rāma.—5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवविधि.—6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.—आ 1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu ; (ङः) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भजे सात्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5.—2 Cloves.—Oomp.—अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (ङः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (—ङ्) the seed of a lotus.—अतरं-रः a lotus-leaf.—आकारः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses.—2. a pond or pool of water in general.—3. a lotus-pool.—4. an assemblage of lotuses ; Bh. 2. 73.—आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—य) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi.—2. cloves.—आसनं 1. a lotus-seat ; Ku. 7, 86.—2. a particular posture in religious meditation ; ऊरु-शूले वामपादं वृत्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामिरी स्थानात्-त्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (—यः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator.—2. of Siva.—3. of the sun.—आहं cloves.—उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman.—कर, -हस्त a. holding a lotus. (—रः, -स्तः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu.—2. a lotus-like hand.—3. N. of the sun. (—र, -स्ता) N. of Lakshmi.—कणिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus.—2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus.—कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus.—काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine.—केशरः-रं the filament of a lotus.—कोशः, कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus.—2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus.—खंडं, -पदं a multitude of lotuses.—गंध, -गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (—धि, -गंधि a.) =पद्मकाष्ठ q. v.—गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman.—2. of Vishnu.—3. of Siva.—4. the sun.—5. the inside or middle of a lotus.—गुणा, -गुहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.—2. cloves. जः, -जाता, -भवः, -यू, -योनिः, सभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus.

born god.—संतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus.—नाभः, -भिः an epithet of Vishnu.—नालं a lotus-stalk.—निधिः a treasure of the value of a Padma.—पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman.—2. N. of Buddha.—3. N. of the sun.—4. N. of Vishnu.—पुपः the Karnikāra plant.—पद्यः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower ; see K. P. 9 ad. loc.—चंद्रः 1. the sun.—2. a bee.—चीनं the seed of a lotus.—भासः an epithet of Siva.—मालिनी the goddess of wealth.—रागः, -रं a ruby ; R. 13. 53 ; 17. 23 ; Ku. 3. 53.—रूप an epithet of the goddess of wealth.—रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth.—लंछनः 1. an epithet of Brahman.—2. Kubera.—3. the sun.—4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.—2. or of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning.—3. N. of Tārā.—वासा an epithet of Lakshmi.—समासनः an epithet of Brahman.—सुधा 1. an epithet of Gangā.—2. of Lakshmi.—3. of Durgā.—हासः an epithet of Vishnu.

पदकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower.—2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant.—3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant.—2 The Bhurja, or birch tree.

पद्मवती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi.—2 N. of a river ; Mā. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्म-नि] 1 Possessing lotuses.—2 Spotted.—m. 1 An elephant.—2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant ; सुगज इव विभ्रत पद्मिनीं दंतलग्नं Ku. 3. 76 ; R. 16. 68 ; Me. 83 ; M. 2. 13.—2 An assemblage of lotus flowers.—3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses.—4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus.—5 A female elephant.—6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women ; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाशुद्धंभा अविश्लकुचचुम्भा चारु-केशी कुशांगी । युववचनसुशीला गतिवाद्यातुरका सकलतनुसुषेसा पद्मिनी पद्मगया ॥.—Comp.—ईशः, -कांतः, -बल्लभः the sun.—खंडं -पदं, a multitude of lotuses ; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्य a. Consisting of Padae or lines.—2 Measuring a pada.—3 Belonging to the foot.—4 Marked with footsteps.—5 Belonging to a word.—6 Final.—यः 1 A Sūdra.—2 A part of a word.—आ 1 A foot path, path,

way.—2 Sngar.—रुं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines) ; मदीय-पद्यरत्नानां मञ्जूषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45 ; पर्य चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chaad. M. 2. —2 Praise, panegyric (श्रुति).

पद्रः A village.

पद्मः 1 The world of human beings (मूलोक).—2 A car.—3 A road.

पद्म 1 U. (पनायति-त्ते, पनायित or पन्ति) 1 To praise, extol ; cf. पम्.—2 (Atm) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पद्मस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पद्मायित, -पन्ति a. Praised.

पद्मः (वृः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पद्मसि 1 The bread-fruit tree.—2 A thorn.—सा, -नी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and Phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs.—2 A female monkey.—3 A female demon.—सं The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पद्मसिका Postules on the ears and neck.

पद्मक a. Produced in or on the way.

पद्म, पद्मग See under पद्म.

पद्मिः The moon.

पद्मी m. [cf. Up. 3. 159] 1 The sun.—2 The moon.

पद्म a. Fostering, protecting.—पुः f. A foster-mother.

पद्मा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest ; इदं च पद्माधिष्ठानं सरः U. 1 ; R. 13. 30 ; Bk. 6. 73.—2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पद्म 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पद्म n. 1 Water.—2 Milk ; पयः-पानं मुञ्जगानां केवलं शिववर्षनं H. 3. 4 ; R. 2. 36, 63 ; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended).—3 Semen virile.—4 Food.—5 Ved. Night.—6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयसि is changed to पय before soft consonants).—Comp.—गलः, -हः 1. hail.—2 an island.—धनं hail.—चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake.—जन्मन् m. a cloud.—द्वः a cloud ; Me. 7 ; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् m. a peacock.—धरः 1. a cloud.—2. a woman's breast ; पद्मापयोधरतटी Git. 1 ; विपांडुभिस्त्रिभूतनया पयोधरेः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means ' a cloud ' also) ; R. 14. 22.—3. an udder ; R. 2. 3.—4. the cocoa-nut tree.—5. The backbone or spin (कशेरुक) —धृद् m. 1. the ocean.—2. a pond, lake, a piece of water.—3. a rain-cloud.—धारा-सृष्टं a bath-room with flowing water.—धि, -निधिः the ocean ; Ra. 2. 7 ; N. 4. 50.—रूः a pool, lake.—सृष्टं m. a cloud ; R. 3. 3 ; 6. 5.—राशिः the ocean.—वाहः a cloud ; R. 1. 36.

—इतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk.—2 Watery.—स्याः A cat.—स्या Curda.

पयस्यति } Den. P. To flow.
पयायते }

पयस्त्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk.—ऋः A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy.—नी 1 A milch-cow ; R. 2. 21, 54, 65.—2 A river.—3 A she-goat.—4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोदः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-बा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another ; see पर m. also.—2 Distant, removed, remote.—3 Beyond, further, on the other side of ; म्लेच्छदेश-स्ततः परः Ma. 2. 23, 7. 158.—4 Subsequent, following, next to, future. after, (usually with abl.) ; बाल्या-त्पराशिव दशो मदनोऽधुवास R. 5. 63 ; Ku. 1. 31.—5 Higher, superior ; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22 ; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेष्वः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्ध्या बुद्धेः परतस्तु-सः ॥ Bg. 3. 42.—6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent chief, best, principal, न स्वया ब्रह्मव्या-नो परं ब्रह्म S. 2 ; Ki. 5. 18 ; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 ' higher than the highest' ; 6 19 ; S. 7. 27.—7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.).—8 Alien, estranged, stranger.—9 Hostile, inimical, adversae.—10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over ; as in परं इतं ' exceeding or more than a hundred. '—11 Final, last.—12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in ; परिचर्यपरः R. 1. 91 ; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, द्वेषपर, चिंतापर &c.—रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner ; cft. in pl. in this sense ; यतः परेषां शुभग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ; Si. 20. 74 ; see एक, अन्य also.—2 A foe, an enemy, adversary ; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यन्निच्छत Si. 2. 10 ; Pt. 2. 158 ; R. 3. 21.—रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point.—2 The Supreme spirit.—3 Final beatitade.—4 The secondary meaning of a

word.—5 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion ; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects) ; e.g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a वट. Note—The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially ; e.g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.) ; बर्षनः परं R. 1. 17.—2. after (with abl.) ; आस्मात्परं S. 6. 24 ; R. 1. 66 ; 3. 39 ; Me. 100 ; भाग्या-यत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16 ; ततः परं &c.—3. thereupon, thereafter.—4. but, however.—5. otherwise.—6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite ; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c.—7. most willingly.—8. only.—9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more that ; किं वा सुत्योः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2.—2. afterwards ; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विद्म्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49.—3. after (with abl.) ; स्तव्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2. 7. (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon ; अथ तेन दशहतः परे R. 8. 73.—2. in future.—Comp.—अंगं the hinder part of the body.—अंगदः an epithet of Siva.—आदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia.—अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlingness.—अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient ; Ma. 10. 54, 83.—अंतः final death. (-ताः) (m. pl.) N. of a people.—अंतकः an epithet of Siva.—अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-न्नं) the food of another ; परस्यहललिताः पराणुपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 26 ' परिपुष्टा being fed with the food of others ; Y. 3. 241.—अोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others ; H. 1. 139.—अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate.—2. prior and posterior.—3. before and beyond, earlier and later.—4. higher and lower, best and worst. (-रः) a Guru of an intermediate class. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual) ; e.g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a वट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य ; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhāshā P. 8.—असृष्टं rain.—अयण (अयन) a. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to.—2. depending on, subject to.—3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.) ; प्रसुधनपरायणः Bb. 2. 56 ; so मोहं Ku. 4. 1 ; अग्निदोषं &c.—4. connected with.—5. leading or conducive to. (-जं) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort.—2. essence, atm.—3 Ved. going away, departure, exit.—4. firm devotion.—अर्थ a. 1. having another aim or meaning.—2. intended or

designed for another, done for another. (-यः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. -2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थं यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subhāsh. R. 1. 29. -3. the chief or highest meaning. -4. the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (-यै-र्थे) *ind.* for the sake of another. -अर्थ 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्थ); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्थपरार्थभिन्ना ऋषिव मैत्री खलसञ्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. -2. a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकैकवादिपरार्थयिता संख्या T. S. -अर्थ a. 1. being on the father side or half. -2. most distant in number; हेमंतो वसंतात्परार्थः Sat. Br. -3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. -4. most costly; Si. 4. 11. -5. most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-यर्थ) 1. a maximum. -2. an infinite number. -अवर a. 1. far and near. -2. earlier and later. -3. prior and posterior or subsequent. -4. higher and lower. -5. traditional; Ms. 1. 105. -6. all-including. (-रा) descendants. (-रं) 1. cause and effect. -2. the whole extent of an idea. -3. the universe. -4. totality. -दृष्ट्वा a. knowing both the past and the future. -अहः the next day. -अहः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -आगमः attack of an enemy. -आचित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) a slave. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. -आयस a. dependent on another; subject, subservient; परायसः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. -आयुश्च m. an epithet of Brahman. -आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. of Vishnu. -आश्रय a. dependent upon another. (-यः) 1. dependence upon another. -2. the retreat of enemies. (-या) a plant growing on another tree. -आसनः dependence upon another. -आसकश्चिन् m. a thief, robber. -इतर a. 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. -2. one's own; Ki. 1. 14. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -इष्टिः N. of Brahman. -उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. -उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परोपहनं. -उपकारिन् a. benevolent, kind to others. -उपजायः causing dissension among enemies. -उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशे पठित्यम्. -उपरुद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. -ऊढा another's wife. -एधित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) 1. a servant. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo.

-कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमन् adultery; H. 1. 135. -कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1. a benevolent man. -2. a slave, servant. -कालिः f. inclination of the eclipcion. -क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. -2. another's field; Ma. 9. 49. -3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. -गामिन् a. 1. being with another. -2. relating to another. -3. beneficial to another. -गुण a. beneficial to another. -ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger). -ग्लानिः f. subjugation of an enemy; आरमोद्यः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. -चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. -2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. -3. a hostile prince. -छुद्र a. dependent. (-दः) 1. the will of another. -2. dependence. °अनुवर्तने following the will of another. -छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. -ज a. stranger. -जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). -जात a. 1. born of another. -2. dependent on another for livelihood. (-तः) a servant. -जित a. 1. conquered by another. -2. maintained by another. (-तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -तत्र a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -दारः (m. pl.) another's wife. -दारिन् m. an adulterer. -दुःखं the sorrow of grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. -देशता the Supreme being. -देश a foreign country. -देशिन् m. a foreigner. -द्रोहिन्, द्वेषिन् a. hating others, hostile, inimical. -धनं another's property. -धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -2. another's duty or business. -3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. -दधानं absolute meditation or contemplation. -निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; i. e. मृतपुत्रः where the sense is पूर्व मृतः; so राज्ञतः, अम्बाहिः &c. -पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. -2. final beauty. -पाकरत a. one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा पराक्षुपजीवति। सततं प्रातःकालाय परपाकरतस्तु सः ॥ -पिष्टः another's food, food given by another. °अद् a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-m.) a servant. रत a. feeding upon another's food. -पुरंजया a conqueror, hero. -पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. -2. the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. -3. the husband of another woman. -पुष्ट a. fed or nourished by another. (-दः) the (Indian) cu-

okoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. -पुष्ट 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a parasitical plant. -3. a harlot, prostitute. -पुर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. -देव्यः a servant, menial slave. -ब्रम्हन् n. the Supreme spirit. -भागः 1. another's share. -2. superior merit. -3. good fortune, prosperity. -4. (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुरधिगमः परभागे यावदुपेक्षणं पौरुषं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलगंजनं प्रम हृदयरंजनं जनितरतिगपरभानं Git. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86, 12. 15. -5. the last part, remainder. -भाषा a foreign tongue. -भुक्त a. enjoyed or used by another. -भूत a. following, subsequent (as words). -भृत् m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). -भृत a. nourished by another. -भृतः, ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another. i. e. by a crow); S. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9. -भ्रतं 1. another's opinion. -2. different opinion or doctrine. -भ्रमज्ञ a. knowing the secrets of another. -भ्रुवुः a crow. -रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. -लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °गमः, °यानं death. °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. -वशः, -वश्य a. subject to another, dependent. -वाच्यं a fault or a defect. -वाणिः 1. a judge. -2. a year. -3. N. of the peacock of Kartikeya. -वाद्ः 1. rumour, report. -2. objection, controversy. -वादिन् m. a disputant, controversialist. -वेदमन् n. the abode of the supreme being. -व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarāshtra. -श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. -संगत a. 1. associated with another. -2. fighting with another. -संज्ञकः the soul. -सवर्ण a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.) -सात् *ind.* into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. -सेवा service of another. -स्त्री another's wife. -स्वयं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. -हन् a killing enemies. -हित a. 1. benevolent. -2. profitable to another. (-तं) the welfare of another.

परकीय a. 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -2. Stranger, hostile. -य Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuna.

परतस् *ind.* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. -2: From an enemy; R. 3. 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.); बुद्धेः परतस्सु सः Bg. 2. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परत्वं 1 The following of another letter, posteriority. -2 Distinction, difference. -2 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -3 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 gūṇas of the Vaisesikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1 In another world, in a further birth; परत्रेह च जन्मणे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ma. 3. 275, 6. 166; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. -4 Future world. -Comp. -मीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -पः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [परं परत्वं मातिकं Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best most excellent, greatest; प्रामोति परमं गतिं Ma. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ma. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme. -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, superior to; Pt. 1. 11. -8 The utmost or highest; the chief or prominent part; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावादेति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ma. 6. 96. -9 *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परमनिष्कृत्वा प्रत्ये सुनिमङ्गलं Ku. 6. 35. -2 Exceedingly, very much; परमं क्रुद्धः &c. -Comp. अंगना an excellent woman. -अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमुणुपरमाणुं पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपं T. 8.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरस्थसूर्यादी यत्क्षमं दृश्यते रजः । भागस्तस्य च षडो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Tarka K.; or less accurately:—जालांतरगते रश्मी-यत्क्षमं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशच्चमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). -अंगकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -अद्वैतं 1. the Supreme spirit -2. pure unitarianism. -अन्नं rice boiled in milk. -अपसः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. -अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spi-

rit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासत्रिजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन नगृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; *मत्स्याः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. *विद् a philosopher. -अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाभारं प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चने परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमाथ मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् *m* the Supreme spirit or Brahman; R. 8. 22. -आनन्दः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. -आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu -2. of Indra. -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्तिन्. -ऋषिः a great sage. -ऋष्यस्य supremacy. -गति *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. -पुरुषः, -पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. -रसः butter-milk mixed with water. -ईशः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक्र.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 The abode of Viṣṇu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. -ष्टः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Viṣṇu. -4 Of Garuda. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपरा *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. -रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. -र 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महर्षीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगन् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोषांतर्भास्कारालीव रजे सुनि-

परंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 6, 35, 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 injury, hurting, killing. -र *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराकं *n.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीणा *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्थं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव शरीरोपनायेन Māl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानसि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानसि U. 3; साधसेन Māl. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. -ज Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं-शुणानि, शु-कु ड्विच; cf. Un. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तजिता परशुधरया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरा 1. an epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Gaṇeśa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. [While young he out off with his axe the head of his mother Reṇuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartsvirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kāshtriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow

and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was defeated by Rāma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-21). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Karttikeya. cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Git. 1. :- क्षत्रियरुधिरमेये जगदपगततां स्तपयसि पयसि शमितभयतापम् । केशव भूतभृगुपरिरुष जव जयदीश हे ।] - वने N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व(स्व)धः A hatchet, a battle-axe ; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

परसू ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -Comp. -कृष्ण a. very black. -पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष a. higher than a man. -ज्ञात a. more than a hundred ; Ki. 13. 26 ; Si. 12. 50. -शब्द ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand ; परः-सहस्राः शतस्यस्योपसि तत्पसा U. 1. 15 ; परः-सहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.) ; आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards ; परस्ताद्वगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर a. Mutual, परस्परं विस्मयन्ति लक्ष्मीमालीक्यांचक्रुरिवाद्दरेण Bk. 2. 5. -pron a. Each other, one another (used in the sing. only ; often in comp.) ; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24 ; 7. 38 ; अविज्ञातपरस्यैः अपसर्पैः 17. 51 ; परस्परंक्षिसाद्दृश्यं 1. 40, 3. 24. Note. The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'one another,' 'by, from, or to one another 'against one another' &c. ; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9 ; R. 4. 79 ; 6. 46 ; 7. 14, 53 ; 12. 94. -Comp. -ज्ञः a friend.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). -2. going ; (परागत). -3.

seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). -4. prowess (पराक्रान्त). -5. direction towards (परावृत्त). -6. excess (पराजित). -7. dependence (पराधीन). -8. liberation (पराकृत). -9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). -10. setting aside, disregarding.

पराक a. Small. -क्रा 1 A sacrificial sword. -2 A kind of penance ; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः ; U. 4. -3 A kind of disease.

पराकाशः Remote expectation or hope.

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of ; तां हनुमान् पराकृर्वन्नगमत् पुष्पकं पति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disinclining.

पराके ind. At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely ; बकवच्चितयेर्ध्यान् सिंघबच्च पराक्रमेत् Ma. 7. 19 ; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रमेत् Bk. 8. 22, 94 -2 To turn back. -3 To march against, attack. -4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour ; पराक्रमः परिभवे St. 2. 44. -2 Marching against, attack. -3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. -4 N. of Vishṇu.

पराक्रमिन् a. Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रान्त p. p. 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. -2 Attacked. -3 Turned back.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower ; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2 ; Amav. 54. -2 Dust in general ; R. 4. 30. -3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. -4 Sandal. -5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return ; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade ; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. -3 Ved. To go away, depart. -4 To die.

परागत p. p. 1 Dead. -2 Covered with, surrounded. -3 Spread, expanded.

परांगवः The ocean.

परा(रां)ञ्च a. (ची f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side ; ये चासुष्मालरांचो लोकाः Ch. Up. -2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख) ; Si. 18. 18. -3 Unfavourable, adverse ; देवे पराञ्चि Bv. 1. 105 ; or देवे पराग्वद्वन्नादिनि हेतु जाते 3. 1. -4 Distant. -5 Directed outwards. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Departing or returning from. -8 Inverted, reversed

-Comp. -मुख a. (पराङ्मुख) 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon ; विग्रहाच्च जयने पराङ्मुखीनां चतुने तु मचलाः स तस्वरे R. 19. 38 ; Amav. 90 ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 10. 119. -2. (a) averse from ; मातुर्न केवल स्वस्यः श्रियां स्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding ; प्रवृत्ति-पराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20 ; S. 5. 28. -3. adverse, unfavourable ; तदुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amav. 27. -4 not caring about, regardless of ; मर्येण्वास्थ.पराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (-स्त्रः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

पराचीन a. [पराञ्च] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to. -3 Not minding, not caring about. -4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव). -5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. -नं ind. 1 Away from, beyond. -2 More than.

पराजि 1 A. 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue ; ये पराजयसे मुषा Y. 2. 75 ; Bk. 8. 9 ; Si. 19. 82. -2 To lose, be deprived of. -3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable ; अध्ययना-स्वराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study' ; Bk. 8. 71. -4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat ; R. 11. 19 ; Ms. 7. 199. -2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.) ; as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः -3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a lawsuit) ; अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य धुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. -4 Deprivation. -5 Desertion.

पराजित p. p. 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. -2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a lawsuit).

पराजिष्णु a. 1 Victorious. -2 Conquered, defeated.

परांजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 Foam. -3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणुत्तिः f. Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्परः The Supreme being.
परादा 3 U. Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. -2 To throw away, squander. -3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). -4 To exclude from.

परादानं 1 Giving up or away -2 Exchanging.

पराधिः 1 Hunting, chase. -2 Extreme mental pain.

परान (ण)सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape. -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. -Caus. To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. -Caus. 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एक मानिनां Ki 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंभतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22; तत्र पद-पल्लवैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवत सुवेशं Git. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभव)

परभूत p. p. 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः f. See प भव ; Pt. 2. 97.

पराभूत a. One who has overcome death.

पराभृश 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently; पराभृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयभंगं कुलिशवर्णाकिं R. 3. 68; Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider; किं भवितोति सन्नकं पकजनयना पराभृशति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); ग्रथारभे विघ्नविघाताय सहचिन्तितेष्टवतां ग्रथकृत्पराभृशति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance तपःपरामर्शाविहृद्मन्त्रोः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the वसु or subject possesses the व्तु; व्यासिचैरिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्यासस्य पक्षधर्मवर्थाः परामर्शो उच्यते Bhāshā P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

पराभृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see परामर्श.

परारि ind. The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

परारुः The tree called कारवेष्ट.

परारुकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्ः N. of Kubera.

परावत् ind. Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः f. 1 = परावर्तः above. -2 Re-coiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराशरिन् m. A beggar, mendicant.

परास्त 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1.

परासः The range of anything thrown. -सं Tin.

परासने Killing, slaughter.

परास्त p. p. 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परासु a. Lifeless, dead; प्राक् परासुद्विजामजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्कंदिन् m. A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; देवं मत्पौरुष-पराहत् Rām. -2 To attack, assail; कटाक्षपराहत् वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत् p. p. 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. -सं A stroke.

परि ind. (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिव्राह or परीवाह, परिहास or परीहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.); वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिञ्चति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or parti-

cipation) (with acc.); यद्व मं परि स्थान् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि Sk. (d) from, out of. (c) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.); परि विगतोभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पयनतात्वयस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. (h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with. (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्यशु 'bursting into tears'; 80 परचतुर्दशन, परिदूर्बल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, on side, with the exception of; as in परित्रिगत वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (युतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः); e. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यध्ययनः = परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Ratn. -3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins; अह्विपरिकरभाजः Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बन्धुं or कृत् to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; वचनमसवेणं परिकरं K. 170; कृत-परिकरस्य भगवद्गुणस्य श्लोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिधीभविषुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Anaru. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यस्ताकृतैरक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; e. y. सुधांशुकलि-तोक्तमस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकर्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तु *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता राजकः Hārta ; cf. परिवृत्.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्मण S. 2. —2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. —2 Preparation. —4 Worship, adoration. —5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon) —6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मिन् *m.* An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. —2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकल्पितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश *a.* Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृप 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. —2 To lead (as an army). —3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. —*Caus.* To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः,—कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित *a.* 1 Dragged about. —2 Harassed, tortured.

परिकृ 6 P. 1 To surround; परिकीर्णा परिवर्दिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. —2 To hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्ष्य हनौ R. 18. 33. —3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. —2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16. 10.

परिकृत् 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. —2 To praise, extol. —3 To name, call. —4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. —2 Boasting. —3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, announced. —2 Boasted of. —3 Said, declared to be.

परिकल्प *a.* 1 To tend to. —2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. —3 To think. —*Caus.* 1 To decide, determine. —2 To fix upon, design,

make or turn into; Ku. 1. 2. —3 To prepare, get ready. —4 To endow with; S. 2. 9. —5 To destine for. —6 To perform, effect, accomplish. —7 To contrive, invent, devise. —8 To distribute. —9 To invite.

परिकल्पनं—*n.* 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. —2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. —3 Providing, furnishing. —4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Settled, decided. —2 Made, invented. —3 Got ready, prepared. —4 Contrived, arranged. —5 Distributed. —6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). —2 To overtake.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. —2 Roaming, walking or passing over. —3 circumambulating. —4 Walking for pleasure. —5 Series, order. —6 Succession. —7 Penetrating. —*Comp.* —सहः a goat.

परिक्रान्त *p. p.* Walked round. —*त्* 1 The place on which any one has walked about. —2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिक्रांतिः *f.* Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. —2 Encircling or surrounding in general. —3 (In dramaturgy) =परिकर (7) q. v. —4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नायिषे Bk. 8. 78. —2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शतय वा परिक्रीता Sk. —3 To return, requite, reply; कृतेनोपकृतं वायेत परिक्रीणानमुत्थित Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः,—करणं 1 Wages, hire. —2 Employing on wages. —3 Purchasing or buying off. —4 Barter, exchange. —5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्रान्त *a.* Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

परिक्रिष् 1. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. —11. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. —2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vexed; troubled. —2 Exhausted, fatigued. —*द्* Pain, vexation.

परिक्रिञ्जः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिक्रुद्ः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्रगण *a.* Loud. —*n.* Vod. A cloud.

परिक्षातिः *f.* Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षाम *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleaning. —2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. —2 To be emaciated or lead. —3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयोपि अधिकं रमणीयः Mk. 1; किरणं Ku. 4. 46. —2 Disappearing, ceasing. —3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 53.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. —2 Wasted decayed. —3 Emaciated, worn away exhausted; Pt. 2. 70. —4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. —5 Lost, destroyed. —6 Diminished, decreased; मणं Pt. 4. 23. —7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित् *m.* 1 N. of a king, son of Abhinanyu and father of Janamejaya. —2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप 6 P. 1 To surround; गंगास्रोतःपरिक्षितं Ku. 6, 38. —2 To embrace. —3 To put or lay round. —4 To survey round, measure, range over. —5 To throw over or beyond. —6 To throw or put into. —7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. —2 Encircled, surrounded; वेतस-परिक्षिते मण्डे S. 3. —3 Intrenched. —4 Overspread, overlaid. —5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. —2 Scattering, spreading. —3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfrence. —4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66. —5 Abandoning, leaving. —6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीव *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिखेदयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30, 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch. —2 A rut, furrow. —3 Digging round.

परिखिद् 4 A. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied; —*Caus.* To injure, hurt.

परिखिन्न *p. p.* Afflicted, troubled.

परिखेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; R. 1. 27.

परिख्या 2. P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यातिः f. Fame, reputation.

परिगण् 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think; अपरिगणन् Me. 5.

परिगणन-ना Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; श्रेणीयुताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ते बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or श्लेषक by Malli.).

परिगम् 1 P. 1 To go or walk round; ते ह्यं तत्र परिगम्य Rām. ; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain; वृषलता &c. -5 To know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world); बयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect; as in ध्रुवा परिगतः. -Caus. To pass or spend (time).

परिगत p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled; Māl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around; S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood; R. 2. 71; परिगतपरिगतव्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमनं 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित p. p. 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगूढ p. p. 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीतिः f. A kind of metre.

परिग्रह 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle; surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize; देवेन च परिग्रहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षसमतिपरिग्रहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. 12 To receive hospitably. 13 To take

(a wife), marry; S. 5. 19. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिग्रहीत p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिग्रहीतिः f. Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension -2 Summing up.

परिग्रह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकापरिग्रहः Mu. 1. 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking, accepting, acceptance; भोगो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहः (स्य) R. 13. 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहंति 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रह्य Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3. 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down. -6 Possessions, property belongings; त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen; प्रयत्नपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; S. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रह-बहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present; राजपरिग्रहोऽयं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -38 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतु m. 1 husband; S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्रहाहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्रहान p. p. 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कुत्सन्तनगरपरिग्रहांश्चाहुर्बुनक्ति S. 2. 16; R. 16. 84; S. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिग्रहो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. -बौ (m. dual) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

परिग्रह 10 U. 1 To strike; Si. 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिग्रहनं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिग्रहमः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, -घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानावाचार्ये पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् a. Fully fourteen.

परिचर 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. -Caus. To enclose, surround.

परिचर a. 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. -२२

1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or petrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. — 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितु *m.* A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिण *m.* A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (plu.) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचाय्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि 1. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate; -2 To know; Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire, -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. — *Caus.* To search, seek for. — *Pass.* To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयाद्ब्रजा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चलरुष्यमिपात्ने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्थये चक्युण-निकेष सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्षपरिचयं करोति S. 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. -Oomp. — कृपया increasing love or tenderness; Mål. 6. 16.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचिति *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्त 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; स्वमेव तावत्परिचिन्तय; स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हति; Kn. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचिन्तनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुम्ब 1 P. To kiss passionately, परिचुम्ब्य चतुर्मजरी S. 5. 1; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुम्बनं Kissing passionately; Si. 7. 62.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, cloth; दुर्भैस्त्वं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नः (गर्वभः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद् 1 A covering, cover. -2 A: garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रावसक्तकमनीपरिच्छद्दानं Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as उग्र, चामर); सेना परिच्छद्स्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विद्यास्यो वा भवेद्वाद्वास्तव्यः सपरिच्छद्ः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छेद् Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -5 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -2 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मद्य-स्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यज्ञः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्सालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छित्ति *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेद् 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating: (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेद्व्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरास्थेऽपि विषये Mål. 1. 31; परिच्छेद्वातीतः सकल-वचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition'; इत्यारूढबहुप्रतर्कपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापश्चा विपत्तयः। अपरिच्छेदकूर्तुषां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पांडित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing, अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedy-ing -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To averse, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युति *f.* 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्म *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamani thus defines it:—प्रमोर्द्वियताशाडयचापलापुपपाव-नात्। स्वविषयगततायक्तिर्भया स्यात्परिजल्पितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; वृषभो-यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञाति *f.* 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय *a.* 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिजम्ब *a.* Ved. Running or walking round. — *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजि 1 Running round.

परिज्वन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिहीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डिन.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वपक्रीडापरिणतगज-प्रेक्षणाय दृशं Me. 2; विष्कं चागः पर्यण

सोत स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतैः (बद्धनकमलैः) Bb. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दूधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 52. -4 To result, happen; सर्वे विपरीतं परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Ra. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षयासु Me. 110; so जरापरिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Mál. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -Caus. 1. To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रह्मविदः कचेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमां U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरंदमामिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकरिणैः Bb. 3. 49; Me. 110. -4 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun); S. 1. 32. -तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्भ्रतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Haláy.); Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfillment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरत्रधायां यस्तनः पंडितेन Bb. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Mál. 4. 4. -6 End; conclusion, close, termination; परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रतिपत्स्वद्विधानां Mál. 6. 7. 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age, सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्भूतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमदसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. (where *p'* means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमसं Change, transformation
परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.
परि(री)णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion; अन्नं न मन्यकू परिणाममेति Susr.; युक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौद्यं T. S.; Pt. 1. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; प्रापयन्त्यापि

पृथस्य परिणामः सुखाग्रहः H. 2. 135; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22; फलभरपरिणामस्यामजं &c. U. 2. 20; Mál. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; वयःपरिणामपांडुराशिरसं K. 10; परिणामसुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि विलीपवंशजः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapae (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The chandrálóka thus defines and illustrates it—परिणामा क्रियाद्विषयां विषयात्मना । प्रसन्नेन दग्मजेन वीक्षिते मर्दिभ्रजा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम). -Comp. -दर्शिन *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. -दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (-द्विः *f.*) prudence, providence. -पृथ *a.* salutary in the end. -घ्नो violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle; म जगति परिणहः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mál. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Ra. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. -2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Girding on, wrapping round.

परि(री)णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयुगपरिणाहाच्छादिना बलकलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mál. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts' ककुदे वृषस्य कृतवाहुमकुक्षुपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Ratan. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाह्वेत् *a.* Large, big, expansive. परिणाह्वित *a.* Large, big, Ku. 1. 36.

परिणोषक *a.* 1. Tasting, eating; कलानां परिणोषकः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire); सौ वृषती त्रिः परिणीय वद्धिं (पुराधाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Rám. -2 To marry, espouse; परिणयति पार्वतीं यन्वा नपसा नश्यवर्णाकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. -3 To ascertain, investigate; Ma. 7. 122. 4 To lead forward. -Caus. To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः -णयनं Marriage मयपरिणयां पयः जयने K. P. 10.

परि(री)णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. -ता A married woman.

परिणित्तु *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25; 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितक्म्य *a.* Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -कम्प 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप्त 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. -Caus. 1 To scorch. -2 To torment.

परितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained.

परितापिः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish. परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छाया संश्रितानां S. 5. 7; दुःखपरितापानि मात्राणि 3. 18; Ra. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते त्रिविणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing; चिरचित्ताविविधविलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Git. 7. -4 Trembling fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कण Consideration, reflection.

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; S. 4. 7; 3. 27; Ki. 1. 14; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दुष्टाश्च विदपिनः सर्वे B. 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of; आपेदिरेऽपरपथं परितापताः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितुष्ट 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented अस्मत्कृते च परितुष्यति काचिवृष्या Bb. 2. 2. -Caus. 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा बलकलेस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bb. 3. 50, 80 मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्षवान् को वृदिः *ibid.* -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परिणोषो निर्बिज्ञो विज्ञोः Bb. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां नसापु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with lov.); Ku. 6. 39 R. 11, 92 मुग्धिनपरितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying.
—*ण* Satisfaction.

परितृप्त 4 P. To be pleased of contented. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

परितर्पण Gratifying.

परित्यज्ज 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce; परित्यज्जसमयुगा न तिर्यजंति Mu. 2. 17. —3 To except; दृगन्तपरित्यज्य सत्पुं Sk. —4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. —5 To neglect, disregard —*Caus.* To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. —2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). —3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). —4 Wanting.

परित्यजन Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाच-त्तात्मनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. —2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 95. —3 Neglect, omission; मोहात्तस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागस्तामसा परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. —4 Giving away, liberality, —5 Loss, privation. —6 A sacrifice. —7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright.

परित्रे 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

परित्राण 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च इच्छतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तस्योर्थे सेनानिवेशं तुच्छं चकार R. 5. 49. —2 Self-defence —3 Abstaining from.

परिवरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिवह् 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिवहनं Burning, scorching.

परि (रि) वाह, 1 Burning. —2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिवृक्षित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3. U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; दम्ना परिदामि सूरये U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. —2 To entrust or deposit with. —3 To present. —4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. —2 Surrender. —3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. —2 Devotion. —3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदायिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; of. परिवेषु.

परिदिद-देव् I. 1, 10 P. To lament moan, suffer pain; Bk. 3. 34. —II. 4 P. To aell, deal in (with acc. or gen.); शतं शतस्य वा परिदिष्यति Sk.

परिदिशः Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं, -ना, परिदेवित 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अयं तैः परिदेवितान्तरैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. —2 Repentance, regret.

परिदूख *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृश 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. —2 To consider, investigate, find out. —3 To know. —4 To frequent. —*Pass.* To appear, become visible —*Caus.* 1 To show. —2 To explain, expound.

परिदृष्ट *m.* A spectator, looker on.

परिधर्षणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. —2 Insult, affront, abuse. —3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment); स्वच्छं स मेघ्यां परिधाय रोरुं R. 3. 31. —2 To surround, enclose. —3 To direct towards. —4 To put or place round. —5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. —6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). —*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि (रि) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. —2 A garment, especially an under garment, clothes in general; आच्छिन्नपरिधानविधुषाः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 61; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. —3 Closing or concluding. —4 Ved. Putting round.

परोधानीयं An under-garment. —*वा* A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. —2 A receptacle, a reservoir. —3 The posteriora.

परिधावकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. —2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेरुक्तं इषोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिषोष्णमल्लस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. —3 A circle of light. —4 The horizon. —5 The circumference or compass in general. —6 The circumference of a circle. —7 The periphery of a wheel. —8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्त-

स्यासन्न परिधयः त्रिःसप्त सन्धिः कृता Rv. 10. 90. 15. —9 A circle surrounding the globe. —10 Epicycle. —11 A covering. —12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —*Comp.* —*परिधेः* परः an epithet of Siva. —*रथः* 1. a guard. —2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). —3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. —2 To go about. —3 To run after, pursue. —*Caus.* To surround, encircle.

परिधावन् *a.* Running round. —*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर).

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधुतर *a.* Quite grey; रसने परिधुसरे वसाना S. 8. 21; R. 11. 62.

परिधेयं An under-garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. —2 Failure. —3 Destruction. —4 Loss of caste. —5 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्षेपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाणं *a.* Completely extinguished. —*ण* Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्वाणः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). —2 Complete accomplishment. —3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. —2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिनि्यासः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. —2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked —2 Completely baked or burnt. —3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रकृष्टलोभः परिपक्वशालिः Ka. 4. 1; 60 परिपक्वबुद्धिः —4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. —5 Fully digested. —6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (ने) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणन Plighting, promising; Mn. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; **बिबुल्लेपात्** पिपासुः परिपतति शिक्षा भ्रान्तिमद्धारिषेत् M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (हयाः) परिपेतुर्दि-
शो दृश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. —Caus. To shoot off or down

परिपतन् Flying round or about.

परिपतिः A protector (Ved.).

परिपद् f. Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -5 A bird

परिपंथः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपद्यकः An antagonist, adversary.

परिपथिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāpini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); **अथपरिपथी** महानरातिः Mu. 5; नाभविषयम् इ तत्र यदि त्वपरिपथिनी Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ma. 7. 107, 1. 10. —m. 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपरिन् m. Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा 1. 1 P. To drink; **उपनि-
पदः** परिपीताः Bv. 2. 40-41. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 335; Ma. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिभिः परिपाल-
यन्ति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; **अथ मद्भवधूरुपहवातं ध्यतमकुशा** परिपाल-
यन्तु Ku. 4. 46. —Caus. 1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि(री)पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; **प्रयत्नानां मूर्तः सुकृतपरिपाको** जनिमतां Mv. 4. 81; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपाटल a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपाटिः-टी f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तत्र पटीपाटकः परि-
पाटीमिमासुरिकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कवंचानां
पाटी रसिकपरिपाटीं रक्तयति H. D. 24. -2 A
rangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपाथ a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; **क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव** S. 5. 6. -2 Nourishing, nurture; **जा-
तस्य परिपालनं** Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिटकं Lead.

परिपीड 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augury) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, परिपीडा 1 Squeezing, peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark, or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपूत p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; **उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनांतरौ** U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, free from chaff.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरण 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण p. p. 1 Quite full; **°इन्द्रः** the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fullness.

परिपेलव a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. —व A kind of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, —पोटका A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिप्रच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; **कतरकतमो जातिपरिप्रश्ने** P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; **तद्विद्भिः प्रणिपा-
तेन परिप्रश्नेन** सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtain-
ing.

परिप्रेषणं 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with, -6 To overwhelm. -7 fly or hover about. -8 To re-

volve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. —Caus. 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव a. Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. -3 Wetted, bathed. —त् A spring, jump. —त् Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लुष्ट p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिवंध 9 P. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. —Caus. To tie round.

परिवंधनं Tying round.

परिबाध 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3. 22.

परिवृ(हं)ह 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिव(व)र्हः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; **इयं प्रभुपरिवर्हया भवत्या संवर्षता** Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; **परिवर्हवति** वेदमानी R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture. -3 Royal insignia. -4 The necessaries of life. -5 Property, wealthy.

परिव(व)र्हणं 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim. -3 Growth. -4 Worship.

परिवृ(हं)र्हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिवृ(हं)हित p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompanied by, furnished with. —त् The roar of an elephant.

परिमंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिमत्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परिभाष 1 A. 1 To lay down a convention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-

pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषा प्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणद्वयव्यतिरिक्ता परिभाषा Mbb. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनिवर्तनीयाको न्यायविशेषः); परिभाषा प्रमाणात् सर्वे विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु प्रतिहस्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गतीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

परिभिक्षु *p. p.* 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

परिभ्रम *a.* Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy, न खलु च परिभुक्तुं नैव ज्ञोतिमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्त *a.* 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to sur pass, excel; लग्नद्विरेकं परिभूय परं Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मां मां महात्मन् परिभू Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin; -4 To afflict, grieve -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -1 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern, -Caus. 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैपार्यं सुरते विषय (धुषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp -आस्पदं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation.

-विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभ्राविधी नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभ्रविच् *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion. -न, -ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभाविच् *p. p.* 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाविच् *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययस्तपरिभाविन् गर्वं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभाषुक *a.* Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभृतिः *f.* Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूष 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of. -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (sci. संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशनं 1 Falling from. -2 Loss. परिभ्रंश् *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 lost.

परिभ्रम् 1, 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा कथनं चित्तं विभ्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्धजवद्दृपदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); ध्रुवं परिवभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. -Caus. To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल *a.* 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. -लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर *a.* Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद् *a.* 1. Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंद्दुर्धनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात्कव-स्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; जय परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned, men. -6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित *a.* 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(री)माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सयः परा-रमपरिमाणविशेषकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 320. -3 Size dimension.

परिमाणकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित *p. p.* Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, noted out. -4 Regulated, adjusted. -Comp -आभरण *a.* wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. -आयुश्च *a.* short-lived. -आहार, -भोजन *a.* abstemious, eating little food. -कथ *a.* stammering or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 88.

परिमितिः *f.* 1 Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमेय *a.* 1 Few, limited; परिमेयपुरःसरो R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमायिन् 1 Torturing; M&L. 1. 41.

परिमार्षं 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact. Rtn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union. परिमिलित *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं *ind.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; मेघोपरोधपरिमुचशशांककवत्रा R. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिमुक्तिः *f.* Liberation.

परिमुह 4 P. To be bewildered, or perplexed. -*Caus.* (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63 -2 (P.) To perplex.

परिमुग्ध *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमूढ *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating; U. 3. 12.

परिमृज्ज 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्जुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमृद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press, squeeze परिमृदितशृगालोद्बुधलाभ्यगकानि U. 1. 24 -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub, off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दा, परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमृदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed; परिमृदितशृगालोद्बुधलाभं Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमृश 6 P. 1 To touch, graze; शिखरशतैः परिमृशद्वेलोकं Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched, stroked; V. 3. 3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिमृष्ट 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. -2 Anger.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; मायो विवाणपरिमोक्षलघूत्तमांगान्धुंशकार द्युतिर्निमित्तैः धुर्यैः R. 9. 62 'Removing the horns, i. e. breaking them, down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोक्षः Stealing, robbing, theft. परिमोक्षिन् *m.* A thief, robber.

परिम्ले 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 5v. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, faint, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. -नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice,

परिरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms 5. 94. 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliversnoe, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षित्व, परिरक्षितु, परिरक्षिन् *a.* Protecting a protector, defender.

परिरक्ष्या A street, road.

परिरभ् 1 A. To embrace, clasp; परिस्थय बहसा Ku. 5. 3; इत्युक्तवत् परिस्थय द्वाभ्यां Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Si. 9. 72.

परि (रि) रम्भा, परिर्भणं Embracing, an embrace; इतपरिर्भणनिषिद्धनक्षमरं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं सुरेव सत्संभ्रमं परिर्भणं न द्वापति Gt. 3.

परिराटिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलिखु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.) -2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलिखु पयः शोतसां चोपशुज्य Me. 13. -3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप् 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend; diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared -*ommp.* -संज्ञ *a.* senseless.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch -2 A picture. परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या जुल्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सराः U. 3. 33.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदन् 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring. परि (रि) वाद्ः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रथमं परिवद्वरतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigma; ill-repute; न भुत्परीवादनवातारः R. 5. 24. 14. 86. Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवाद्कः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. -*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing. परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter. परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्मेन् *a.* Clad in mail; armed.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवह 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Sapta-rahis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्त-विचक्रं स्वर्गणां बहः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa: -निर्झोतसं वदति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठा ज्योतीषि बतयति च प्रविभक्तस्मिः । तस्य द्वितीयहरिक्रमनिसमस्कं वायोऽरिम् परिवहस्य वदंत मर्ग S. 7. 6.) -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि(रि)वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow (natural or artificial); प्रथमं (कारुहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूरात्पिंडे सहागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing; as in अनंनुपरिवाहेणा चक्षुवा S. 4.

परि (रि) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool,

pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित *a.* Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour; *Mål.* 9. 42.

परिविण्णः (*नू*), परिविचिः, परिविचिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see *Ms.* 3. 171; and परिवेत् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविदकः परिविदत् *m.* A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविदिदानः Ved.= परिविचिः above.

परिविष् *Caus.* 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टिः *f.* Ved. Service, attendance.

परि (*री*) वेष्टाः (*वः*) 1 Waiting; at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlelet, halo (of lustre &c.); *R.* 5. 74, 6. 13; *Si.* 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तदन्तरं रविर्बद्धभीमपरिवेषसंज्ञः *R.* 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टु *m.* A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन्नुष्टे *Ait. Br.*

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल *a.* Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread, *Si.* 3. 34; *Ki.* 5. 42. —तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ *a.* 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. —ः A maaster, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं युवः परिवृद्धा न विषोद्धं तत्र ताहुपनता विवर्द्धते *N.* 5. 42; *Ku.* 12. 58; *Mv.* 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5, 9, 10 *U.* To encircle, surround; *U.* 4. 23.

परि (*री*) चार. 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (चारं) अध्यायस्य कथं परिवारस्तोमि *R.* 6. 10. 12. 16 यद्यत्परिवारो राज-

मार्गमदीपः *Mk.* 1. 57. -2 a cover, covering, -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover. -2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित *p. p.* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 *A.* 1 To turn round, revolve; *Ku.* 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back; *R.* 4. 72; *V.* 1. 17. -5 To be, fall into; *Mål.* 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear; *Mål.* 10. 6.

परि (*री*) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet) -2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगज्ञत, परिवर्तत् *S.* 7. 31. -3 The expiration of a Yuga; *Si.* 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 change, alteration. तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः *U.* 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि *Mål.* 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः *Mk.* 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange; *Si.* 5. 39. -10 Requit, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kūirma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiring, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); *Ku.* 5. 12; *R.* 9. 13; *Si.* 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय *Pt.* 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requit, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित *a.* 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तित्व *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again; परिवर्तित्ति संसारे युतः को वा न जायते *Pt.* 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being or remaining near, moving round, about. -5 Retrofling, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Revolved, turned round; °अर्धसुखी *V.* 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Revolution; *Si.* 10. 91. -2 Return; turning back. -3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 contraction of the prepuce. -8 (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिविनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासो *K. P.* 10; *c. g.* दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जयाह हृदयं मम मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः *|| S. D.* 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वं *K. P.* 10; *c. g.* in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लोचन or वाहन.

परिवृष्टु 1 *A.* To grow up, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing growth.

परिवर्धित *a.* 1 Increased. -2 Cut, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु *m.*, परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; *R.* 12. 16; ऋष्टे अनिर्विष्टे कनीयान् निर्विष्टान् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविष्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिव्यायी दाता, परिवर्ता याजकः सर्वे ते पतिताः *Hārta.*

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्नाधान) ; *Ms.* 11. 61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्टु 1 *A.* or —*Caus.* 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round; *Pt.* 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost. -2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्यापः A species of seeds.

परिव्रज् 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजा, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिसंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि मासं त्वां परिसंक्ते Gt. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; तुगर्षिकोः परिसंक्तेः पुरा B. 8 79.

परिसंक्चित् a. Fearing, apprehensive.

परिश्राश्र्वत् a. (ती f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष्ट् 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (caus. also); भविता करेषुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1, 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट a. 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. -3 A supplement, an appendix; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि (ती शेषः) 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण ind. 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full).

परिशेषण Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवणमलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gt. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, correspondence. -3 study, application or attachment (to a thing); steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थं 8 D.

परिशुष्य Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध् p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धि f. 1 Complete purification; अग्निं U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. -Caus. To emaciate.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; तुषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). -ष्क A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य a. 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मो परिश्रमस्य वदुःपनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Henoa) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यंगे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयणं Encompassing.

परिश्रान्तिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित् f. Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

परिश्र्लेखः An embrace.

परिश्रुत् f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिल्लयभू विष्टा परिश्रुतिं S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

परिश्रुदः, परिश्रुयः, परिश्रुदलः A member of an assembly (Councillor, assessor &c.).

परिश्रुषीघर्णं 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिश्रुतिः f. Ved. 1 Urglag, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिश्रुतः परिश्रुचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिश्रुचनं).

परिश्रुत् (स्क्) इ 1 P. To leap about; मेघनादः परिश्रुत्वा परिश्रुत्वात्तमाश्रुत् । अवधनात्परिश्रुत्वं बभूवपाशेन विस्फुरत् Bk. 9. 75.

परिश्रुत्त (क्) a. Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिश्रुत् (स्क्) इ a. Fostered by another. -वः 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिश्रुत् (स्क्) इत् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिश्रुत् 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिश्रुत्तः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिश्रुतः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिश्रुतः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; (also परिश्रुत in this sense).

परिश्रुत् p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिश्रुतिः f. 1 Polishing. -2 Cleansing.

परिश्रुत्या Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिश्रुतिः f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिश्रुतो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिश्रुतं A surrounding place.

परिश्रुत् (स्क्) वः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing. परिश्रुत्तः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिश्रुत्तं 1 A. To embrace.

परिश्रुत्त p. p. Clapsed, embraced.

परिश्रुत्तंगः, परिश्रुत्तं (स्वं) जनं परिश्रुत्तं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bk. 3. 17; Māl. 10. 3.

परिश्रुत्तस्य 1 A. A whole year old. -रः A whole year; परिश्रुत्तस्यत् ' after the expiration of one whole year ; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्याः 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number; दित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्याया मे B. 5. 21.

-3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; (परिश्रुत्या) is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विधिरन्तमप्राप्तौ नियमः प्राप्तेः परिश्रुत्येति गीयते " e. g. पंच पंचनखा भद्र्याः usually quoted by the Mīmāṃsākas; अयं नियमविधिर्न द्व परिश्रुत्या Kull on Ms. 3.45. -4 (In Rhet.)

Special mention or exclusive specification, *i. e.* where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun); यस्मिन् मही ज्ञासति शिवकर्मसु वर्षसकराश्रापेषु गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य पुरेषु सुखरता विवाहेषु करग्रहणं तुर्येषु इशाभिवातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.—5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. —2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total number. —2 Exclusive specification. —3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसभ्यः A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, completed. —2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः *f.* Finishing, completing.

परिससृहणं 1 Heaping up. —2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सत्स्ववी परिससार Ait. Br. परिससुरापः Mb. —2 To move round, whirl round; प्रकृश्रिणं सं परिससृधय Bhag., परिससति (v. 1. for परिपवति) शिली अतिमहापरिचं M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य विरेस्तदानि U. 3. 8. परिसरादिषुषु लीहसुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. —2 Position, site. —3 Width, breadth. —4 Death. —5 A rule, precept. —6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि(रि)सर्षा, परि(रि)सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिस्रु 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. —2 To move to and fro. **परिसर्षः** 1 Going or moving about. —2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. —3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. —2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतसर्पणैः पक्षसर्पणैश्च सुतुष्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिसृ 5 U., **परिसृ** 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk.

14. 11. —2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयूथमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तस्तिरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथासृदुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —3 To place in order.

परिस्तरा Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. —2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. —2 Fixedness, solidity. —3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. —2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate: तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. —2 Budding.

परिस्पन्दः 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. —2 A flow, stream. —3 A train &c.; see परिस्पन्द.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. —2 Gliding down. —3 A river, torrent. —4 Birth of a child.

परिस्रावः 1 Effluxion, efflux. —2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body)

परिस्रावणं A filtering vessel.
परिस्राविन् *m.* A kind of अग्नेर q. v.
परिस्रवतः *f.* 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. —2 Trickling, dripping, flowing.

परिहत *a.* Loosened.

परिहस 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. —2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानन्दः परिहसति निर्वाणपद्वर्षी G. L. 5.

परि(रि)हासा 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्वराप्रस्ताकोर्धं न स्रुतु परिहासस्य विषयः MAl. 9. 44; परिहासपूर्वं 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजाल्पितं S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परिहासाश्रित्वाः सततमभसन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; B. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. —2 Ridiculing, deriding. —Oomp. —वेदिन् *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. —2 To omit, neglect; यप्रोक्ता-न्वपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. *Pass.* 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुप्रहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. —2 To be inferior to; ओजस्रिवत्तया न परिहीयते शक्यः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छंदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. —3 To wane, fail, waste away; अङ्गदिवसं परिहीयते अग्नेः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. —4 To pass away; परिहीयते गमनञ्चेत् S. 4.

—5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. —2 Decrease.

परिहाणि(निः) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. —2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. —3 Neglect, omission.

परिहीण *p. p.* 1 Waned, wasted. —2 Deprived or destitute of. —3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; क्षी-संनिकर्षं परिहृत्तुमिच्छन्तर्दधे भूतपतिः स-भूता Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. —2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमविरं मा परिहर हरिमतिशयश्चर Gft. 9. —3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मा-स्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्पृतिनिमित्तः परिहृताः। तर्क-निमित्तं इदानीमाक्षेपः परिहृयते S. B; Me. 14. —4 To conceal. —5 To embrace.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. —2 Avoiding, shunning. —3 Refuting. —4 Seizing, taking away. —5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि(रि)हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. —2 Removing, taking away; as in विरोधपरिहार. —3 Shunning, avoiding. —4 Refuting, repelling. —5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. —6 Reserve, concealment. —7 A tract of common land round a village or town; घनुःकृतं परिहारो ग्रामस्य स्वास्त-मंततः Ms. 8. 237. —8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. —9 Contempt, disrespect. —10 An objection. —11 Seizing, keeping back. —12 Bounty. —13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति; cf. परिहृ. —14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिहार्य *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from; to be taken off or away. —यः A braeulet.

परिहतः *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. —2 Left, abandoned. —3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). —4 Taken, seized.

परिहृतिः *f.* Avoiding, shunning.

परी(परि-) 2 P. 1 To go round circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं भाकी-नम्रः परीया Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48 —2 To surround, encompass; हृतवहपरान्तं ग्रह-मिव S. 5. 10; विषयवर्तमानिः परिताभिर्भ-क्षीयति R. 12. 61; so कोपपरिताम्राजसं Ki. 2. 25. —3 To go to, think of (objects &c.). —4 To be changed or transformed. —5 To reach to —6 To run against

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; Mu. 3. 30. See परि.

परिक्ष 1 A. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषास्संगतं रहः S. 5. 24; संतः परीक्षाम्यत्तरज्जत M. 1. 2; Ms. 9. 14. 2 To test, try, put to the test; मायां मयोद्गाय्य परीक्षितांऽसि R. 2. 65; यत्ना-स्परीक्षितः कुत्स्ने Y. 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency.' -3 To observe perceive.

परिक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पक्षेन विद्यमानेषु ऋषि रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीक्षित *m. N.* of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 परिणाह. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Siva.

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवारह, परीवास &c. See परिताप &c.

परीप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Haaste, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टाटक).

परीष्टिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुद्धारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [पृ-उष] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. शृक् or श्लज्ज) परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (पाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षर-मीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे यत्परुषासि Gft. 9; Y. 1. 130. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धत्तः R. 11. 46; Me. 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); शुद्धस्नानात्परुष-मलकं Me 91. -5 Sharp violent,

strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.); परुषपवनवेगीक्षितसंशुष्कपर्णः R. 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved. knotted. -10 A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; Pt. 1. 50. -हृतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्ति *f.*, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुष् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (पराह) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परेति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -भर्तृ, -राज *m.* the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेतिः Ved. Departure.

परेयवि, परेषु *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टुः *f.*, परेषुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षे R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमममथो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note. The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (i. e. परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न ममाद्यतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कार्यद्वारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāp. 18; नोवाहरेवस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-स्तिः *f.*) an unacc or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved Immense vast.

परोरजस *a.* Untouched by passions pure; U. 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all -*m.* 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

परोहिः *f.*, परोहिणी A cock-roach.

पकटः A heron: -इं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः -टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (वृक्ष). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारोरेभिर्निदितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अस्माद्भवति भूतानि पर्जन्यादक्षरसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, i. e. Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्ण 10 U. (पर्णयतिने) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्ण 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -पर्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अन्नं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of baal. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उटजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कृच्छः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. -सदः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-इ) a collection of leaves. -वीरपटः an epithet of Siva. -वोरका a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -प्रेविनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -सुक् *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). -युगः any wild animal living in the boughs or trees &c. -रुह *m.* the spring season (वसंत). -लता the betel-plant. -वाटिका spices of areca nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या *n.* bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः [Uq. 4. 107] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

परिजित् *m.* A tree.
 परिजित् *a.* See पर्जित्.
 पर्जित् *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्जित् 1 A. (पर्जित्) To break wind.
 पर्जित् 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fact, breaking wind (पर्जित् also in this sense).

पर्जित् 1 H. (पर्जित्) To go, move.
 पर्जित् 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (परिजित्), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन परिजितेन पंगवधरति स पर्जित्; Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्जित् 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -2 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfumes.

पर्जित् 1 A braid of hair.
 पर्जित् 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.
 पर्जित् -की A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्जित् 1 P. (पर्जित्) To go, move.
 पर्जित् *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

परिजित् Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यक्तः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; of. अवसन्धिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasishtha:—रक्तं शयनमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरी तु संस्थितं । इतरिभिरस्येवोक्तं वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥ ; पर्यक्तशयिबंध &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp. —बंधः sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्यक्तः; पर्यक्तबंधस्थिरपूर्वकार्यं Ku. 3. 45, 59. —भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यटुष्येभः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (अवगाथं जिज्ञासा Halāy.); एतेनाहवयपि पर्यटुष्येभस्तानवकाशाः Day. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure reproach.

पर्येत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्येता पृथ्वी 'the ocean bounded earth.' —सः 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उडजपर्येत-चारिणी S. 4; पर्येतचनं R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. —Comp. —देशः, —धः, —रुतिः

f. an adjoining district or region. —पर्येतः an adjoining hill.
 पर्येतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्येत्य = पर्येत्य *q. v.*

पर्येत्यः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्येयात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्येत्यं 1 Walking round; circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle. पर्येत्यदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्येत्यरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.
 पर्येत्यशेषः End, termination.
 पर्येत्यष्टम् 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround; पर्येत्यष्टम्यतमेत्करालायतनं Mā. 5.

पर्येत्यभनं Surrounding, investing.
 पर्येत्यसो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -3 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एष एव समुच्चयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सद्योगे च पर्येत्यस्यतीति न वृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्येत्यसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्येत्यसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्येत्यस्था 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. —Caus. To compose or collect oneself; स पर्येत्यस्थापयत्यारमानं V. 1.

पर्येत्यस्था, पर्येत्यस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्येत्यस्थात् *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

पर्येत्यश्रु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्येत्यश्रुणी मंगलभोगमीकनं लोचने मीलियतुं विवेहे Ki. 3. 36; पर्येत्यश्रुस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजमो R. 13. 70.

पर्येत्य 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround; ताराहपर्येत्यस्तुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; पर्येत्यबिलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184 -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्येत्यनं 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing -3

Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्येत्य *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्येत्यो धनजयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासाः V. 4; Si. 10 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt; killed. -6 Bound.

पर्येत्यः *f.* पर्येत्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see पर्येत्य ?

पर्येत्यः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्येत्यनं Revolution.

पर्येत्यकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पर्येत्यकुलोत्सि S. 6; Ra. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्नेहः, क्रोधः &c.

पर्येत्यकुलता -त्वं Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

पर्येत्यम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्येत्यत् *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्येत्यो A saddle; इत्थपर्येत्यं K. 126. 'saddled.'

पर्येत्य 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्येत्यं त्विदमेतेषां बलं भीष्माभिरस्मितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in पर्येत्यकलः; पर्येत्यसंक्षेपः. -4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां वरीर्यस्तुजतिः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

पर्येत्य *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्येत्यचक्षेव हरत्स्वियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. —स्ते *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्येत्यमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्येत्यः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enoughfulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, waring off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural portions.

पर्येत्यप्लावः 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायेषु बाह्यस्य Ku. 2. 36; Mā. 9. 32; Me. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निघनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99; पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chandr. -5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of:—1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation. -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दुर्यते स्मः कामं सुभाषुभाः Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. —अन्नं food intended for another. —उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; e. g. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. —युत a. supplanted, superseded. —वचनं, शब्दः a synonym. —शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. —सेवा service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यारिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली ind. A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिंसन) used with क, भू or अह; पर्यालीकृत्य = हिंसित्वा.

पर्यालोच 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालीचनं, -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल a. Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -7 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulæ or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक a. 1 Sorrowful, sorry, regretting. sad; ०त्वं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुकीभवति पत्युत्सोतापि जतुः

S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव माधवाः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 10. -3 Agitated, excited; सुदूर्तं पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

पर्युद्धनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युद्धम् 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पर्युद्धस्त p. p. 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

पर्युद्धस्तः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युत्स्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपास 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपास्यत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Rts. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अज्ञाता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, -सिच -सितु, m. A worshipper.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः f. Sowing.

पर्युष्णं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युचित a. 1 Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युचित- -2 Inapud. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

पर्येषणं-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्येष्टिः f. Search, inquiry.

पर्व 1 P. (पर्वति) To fill.

पर्वकं The knee-joint.

पर्वणी [पर्व-करणे ल्यट् शिवा क्लृप्] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or suture of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

पर्वतः [पर्व-अतश्च; पर्वणि भावाः संकश्य वा; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] 1 A mountain, hill; परमुणपरमापुष्पर्वती-कृत्य निर्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वतानि मलिनी पर्वति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आत्मजः an epithet of the mountain Maināka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Pārvati. —आवारा the earth. —आशयः a cloud. —आशयः a fabulous animal called Sarabha,

q. v. —आशयिन् m., आशयः a mountaineer. —काका a raven. —जा a river. —पतिः an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —नोष्ठा a kind of plantain. राज् m. —राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —वासिन् a. living in mountain. (-m.) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgā. -2. of Gāyatri. —त्यः a. situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय a. Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वत् n. [पृ-वतिष् Up. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp.; as in कर्कशासुलिपर्वथा R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahābhārata). -5 The step of a staircase; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्वणि ब्रह्मकल-वेदमंडला विभाषी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Me. 4. 150; Bb. 2. 34. -10 An ellipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. —कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. कारिन् m. a Brāhmaṇa who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. —नासिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —धिः the moon. —नाशो time of opposition or conjunction. —पुर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. —सूतं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —भ्रमः the wrist; आपर्वभ्रमो-स्ति S. 4. 4. —योनिः a cane or reed

—इह *m.* a pomegranate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. पशु. —2 A weapon in general. —3 A rib. —4 Ved. A curved knife. —Comp. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Parasurāma.

पशुका A rib.

पशुध्वजः Seo पशुध्वज.

पशु 1 A. (पशते) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 Ved. To accept.

पशुः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पशुद्वयः [पशु-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave. —2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पशु 1 P. (पलति) To go, move.

पशुः [पल-अच्] Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. —2 Particular weight equal to four *karshas*. —3 A particular measure of fluids. —4 A particular measure of time. —Comp. —अग्निः bile. —अर्गः a tortoise. —अर्गः, अर्गः a demon, Rākshasa. —क्षारः blood. —शरः a plasterer, mason. —विषः 1. a demon. —2. a raven. —भा the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पशुकट *a.* Timid, bashful.

पशुकटः Bile, gall.

पशुकवः 1 A demon, goblin. —2 Bdellium. —3 The किंशुक tree. —वा A fly.

पशुलि *a.* Welching or containing as many *palas*.

पशुल्लः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. —2 Mire, mud. —3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —Comp. —आशयः swelled neck. —उच्चरः gall, bile. —विषः 1. a raven. —2. a demon.

पशुल्ल *a.* Veil. White.

पशुल्लः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पशुल्ल = पलस *q. v.*

पशुल्लु *m. n.* An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पशुल्लः 1 The temples of an elephant. —2 A halter, rope.

पशुल्ल 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. —2 To escape. —3 To die away.

पशुल्लक *a.* 1 Flying. —2 A fugitive.

पशुल्लयनं 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. —2 A saddle.

पशुल्लयित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run-away, escaped.

पशुल्लयि *a.* Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पशुल्ललिः A heap of flesh.

पशुल्ललः, —लं Straw, husk; N. S. 2. —Comp. —दोहदः the mango tree.

पशुल्लश *a.* 1 Green. —2 Unkind, cruel. —शः 1 A demon. —2 N. of the Magadha country. —3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपशुल्लशपशुल्लशवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2. —शं 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेंदुवकाण्यविकाशभावाद्दृष्टः पशुल्लशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. —2 A leaf or petal in general; चलत्पशुल्लशांतरगोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. —3 The green colour. —सी Lac.

पशुल्लशकः The tree Palāsa.

पशुल्लशि *a.* Leafy. —*m.* A tree.

पशुल्लिनी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. —2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पशुल्लिषः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. —2 A wall or rampart. —3 An iron club; cf. परिष. —4 A cow-pen (गोघृ) —5 The gateway of a building.

पशुल्लित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पशुल्लितमौलिनिस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —लं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयौशक्ये-बाहं पशुल्लितच्छमना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. —2 Much or ornamented hair. —3 A tuft of hair (केशपत्र). —4 Mud, mire. —5 Heat. —6 Benzoin.

पशुल्लितकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पशुल्लितभावेण्यु *a.* Becoming grey.

पशुल्लित्त्वि *a.* Grey-haired.

पशुल्ल्यं Ved. A sack for corn.

पशुल्ल्यकः A bed; see पशुल्ल्यक.

पशुल्ल्ययनं 1 A saddle. —2 A rein, bridle.

पशुल्लुः A large granary.

पशुल्लुवः —वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कपशुल्लुवः, ललेष संनद्धमनोज्ञपशुल्लुवः R. 3. 7. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 Expansion, e spreading, dilating. —4 The red dye called Alakta, *q. v.* 5. Strength, power. —6 A blade of grass. —7 A bracelet, an armband. —8 Love, amorous sport. —9 The end of a robe or garment. —10 Unsteadiness (चपलं).

—वः A libertine. —Comp. अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अर्गः a deer.

—अर्गः an epithet of the god of love. —आपशुल्लित *a.* full of or 'aden with buds —आहित 1. dealing with trifles. —2. superficial knowledge. —आहित *a.* 1. putting forth sprouts. —2 dealing with trifles —3. diffusive or superficial. —शुः the Asuka tree.

पशुल्लुवकः 1 A libertine. —2 A catamite. —3 The paramour of a harlot. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A kind of fish. —6 A sprout; (*n.* also).

पशुल्लुवति, पशुल्लुवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. —2 To expand, spread, make prolix or diffuse.

पशुल्लुविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant —2 A catamite.

पशुल्लुवित *a.* Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. —2 Spread, extended; अले पशुल्लुवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. —3 Dyed red with lac —तः Lac-dye.

पशुल्लुवित्त्वि *a.* (नी *f.*) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —*m.* A tree.

पशुल्लुविः —ल्लि *f.* 1 A small village, —2 A hut. —3 A house, station. —4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as विशिरपशुल्लि. —5 A house-lizard. —6 A creeping-plant.

पशुल्लिका 1 A small village or station —2 A house-lizard.

पशुल्लुले A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्य सरः); स पशुल्लुलेऽधुना...कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. —Comp. —आवातः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पशुल्लुः [पू भवे-अच्] 1 Wind. —2 Purification. —3 A marsh. —4 Winnowing corn —वा Purification. —वं Cowdung.

पशुल्लु *a.* Clean, pure. —नः [पू-स्थ] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबन्ति पशुल्लु न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāsh.; पवनवृषी, पवनसुतः &c. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 A 'householder's sacred fire —नं 1 Purification. —2 Winnowing. —3 A sieve, strainer. —4 Water. —5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). —नी A broom. —Comp. —अशानः, —शुक्र *m.* a serpent. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat

—2. of Bhīma. —3. fire. —आशः a serpent, snake. °नाशः 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a peacock. —तनयः, —सुतः epithets 1. of Hanumat. —2. of Bhīma. —वाहनः fire. —व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa. —2. rheumatism.

पशुल्लुमानः [पू-ताच्छीले ज्ञानच्] 1 Air, wind; पशुल्लुमानः पृथिवीरहाविद्य R. 8. 9. —2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य *q. v.*

पशुल्लु *a.* Purified, cleansed. —त्तं Back pepper.

पशुल्लुका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पशुल्लुः The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. —3 The point of a spear or arrow. —4 An arrow. —5 Speech. —6 Fire.

पशुल्लु *a.* [पू-करणे इच्] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or

things); त्रीणि शब्दे पवित्राणि दौहित्र-
कृतपस्तिलाः Ms. 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः
पवित्रे स्थानं &c. -2 Purified by the
performance of ceremonial act (such
as sacrifice &c.). -3 Purifying,
removing sin. -4 An instrument
for cleansing or purifying, such as a
sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades
of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in
purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A
ring of Kusa grass worn on the
fourth finger on certain religious oc-
casions. -4 The sacred thread worn
by members of the first three castes
of the Hindus. -5 Copper. -6 Rain.
-7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9
A vessel in which the arghya is pre-
sented. -10 Clarified butter. -11
Honey. -12 The holy basil. -2
Turmeric. (पवित्रकृ 'to purify, sanc-
tify'; पवित्रायु 'to become pure or
holy'). -Comp. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं
investiture with the sacred thread.
-धान्यं barley. -पणि a. holding
darubha grass in the hand.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of
hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P. 'To purify,
cleanse.

पवित्रवत् a. 1 Having a strainer or
purifying instrument. -2 Purifying,
cleansing.

पवित्रित्वं a. 1 Purifying. -2 Clean-
pure.

पवीरं Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [सर्वविशेषेण पश्यति, दम्-कु पशा-
वेश] 1 Cattle (both singly and
collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2
An animal in general. A sacrifi-
cial animal, such as a goat; an
oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast;
often added to words meaning 'man'
to show contempt; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च
को विशेषः H. 1; cf. वृश्यु, नरपशु &c. -5
N. of a subordinate deity and one of
Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated
person. -7 The soul, the Supreme
spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an ani-
mal is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवदानं
a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1. the
act of animal-sacrifice. -2. copula-
tion. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered
into the ear of an animal which is
about to be sacrificed; it is a parody
of the celebrated Gayatri q. v.
पशुपताय विद्महे शिरच्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मेण)
वीमहि । तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -घातः
slaughter of animals for sacrifice.
-वर्षाः copulation. -देवता the deity
to whom an animal is offered. -धर्म
1. the nature or characteristics of
cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3.
promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66.
4. The marrying of widows. -नारः
an epithet of Siva. -वः a herdman

-पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ms.
96, 56; Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdman,
owner of cattle. -3. N. of a philoso-
pher who taught the philosophical
doctrine called पशुपत; see Sarva. S.
ad. loc. -पालः, -पालकः a herdman.
-पालनं, -पक्षणं the tending or rearing
of cattle. -पाश 1. the cord with
which the sacrificial animal is
bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3.
the bonds which enclose the in-
dividual soul. -पाशकः a kind of co-
tus or mode of sexual enjoyment.
-प्रेरणं the driving of cattle. -पृथः
an animal-sacrifice. -कारं ind. ac-
cording to the manner of slaughter-
ing animals; इष्टिपशुमारं मरितः S. 6.
-पशुः, -पशुः, -दृश्यं an animal-sacri-
fice. -रज्जुः f. a cord for tethering
cattle. -राजः a lion. -व a. Ved
giving cattle. -समाज्ञावः a collector
of names for animals.

पशुव्य a. 1 Fit or suitable for
cattle; Y. 1. 321. -2 Relating to
cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3
Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -व्यं
1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for
cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice
of animal.

पश्चात् a. 1 Being behind. -2 Pos-
terior, later. -3 Western. -आ ind.
Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards
-3 Westward.

पश्चात् ind. (Used by itself or
with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind,
from the back; पश्चाद्दुःखमज्ञाय S.
6; पश्चाद्दुःखमभति हरिणः स्वर्गमाकच्छमा-
नः S. 4. v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards,
towards the back (opp. उत्तः); गच्छ-
ति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चात्सेस्तुतं चेतः
S. 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After (in time or
space); then, afterwards, subse-
quently; लक्ष्मी पुरा बुद्धिमती च पश्चात्
Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him'; R.
4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39, 16. 29; Ms.
36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. -5
From the west. -6 Towards the west,
westward. -Comp. -कुक्ष a. left be-
hind, surpassed, thrown into the
back-ground; पश्चात्कुक्षता स्निग्धजना
शिषोपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17 18. -ताप
repentance, contrition; तं कु to re-
pent. -घातः a west wind.

पश्चार्धः [अपरार्धो अर्धः] 1 The
hinder part or side (of the body);
पश्चार्धेन परिहः शरपतनभयाद्भ्रमरं पूर्व-
कारं S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3
The western side.

पश्चिम a. [पश्चाद्भवः दिग्भू] 1 Being
behind, hindmost. -2 Last (in time
or space); पश्चिमे बसति वर्तमानस्य K.
25 B. 19. 1. 54; पश्चिमाश्रयिनादि.

मात्वसाद्विभ वेतना R. 17. 1; समरतः प-
श्चिमामाज्ञां 17. 8; पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः
पादयोः Mu. 7; क्रिया the last i. e.
funeral rites; अवस्था last state
(verging on death); Pt. 2. 43
Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5.
92. (पश्चिम is used adverbially in
the sense of 'in the west': as
'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.;
so पश्चिमे 'in the west'). -उत्तरः
-अर्थः 1. the latter half. -2. the
hinder part. -उत्तर a. north-westerly
-रात्रः the latter part of the night.
उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रोचरात् Ki. 1. 49
v. 1.

पश्चिमा The west. -उत्तरः -उत्तर
the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (स्त्री f.) Seeing, perceiv-
ing, beholding, looking at, observ-
ing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, high-
wayman (one who steals before a
person's eyes, or in the very sight
of the possessor; as for instance,
a goldsmith).

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. -2
A particular sound; of. Malli on
Ku. 2. 17.

पसस्य n. Ved. Membrum virile.
पसस्यं 1 A house, habitation,
abode; पसस्यं प्रजातुमथ तं प्रमुतापपृच्छे
Ktr., K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family.
-3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man.
-5 A priest. -स्वरा The goddess pre-
siding over domestic affairs.

पस्यवत् m. Ved. A householder.

पस्यशः 1 N. of the first Ashika of
the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahā-
bhāshya; शब्दविद्येयं नो भाति राजनीति-
रपस्यशा Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्यशा also
means 'without spies'). -2 (Fig.)
An introductory chapter in general
(उपोद्घात).

प (ह) वाः, पक्षिका (m. pl.) N. of
a people; (the Persians ?)

पा I. 1 P. पिबति, पीत; पास.
पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff, पिब स्तन्यं-
पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न
पिबाम्युरस्तः Vo. 1. 15; R. 3. 54;
Ku. 3. 36; Māl. 8. 5; Bk. 14. 92;
15. 6. -2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पाकयते च
सिंधुः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink
in, inhale; B. 7. 63. -4 To drink
in (with the eyes or ear), feast
on, look at or listen to intently;
समदुःखा पीयते लयनाभ्यां V. 1; पिबत-
पश्चास्मितेन चक्षुषा हृदस्य कानं पिबतः
सुताननं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36;
13. 30; Me. 16; Ku. 7. 64. -5 To
absorb, drink or swallow up; (बाणैः)
आयुर्वेदान्तैः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतनशक्तिः R.
12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating
liquors. -Caus. (पाकयति-ते) 1 To

पा I. 1 P. पिबति, पीत; पास.
पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff, पिब स्तन्यं-
पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न
पिबाम्युरस्तः Vo. 1. 15; R. 3. 54;
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सिंधुः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink
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in (with the eyes or ear), feast
on, look at or listen to intently;
समदुःखा पीयते लयनाभ्यां V. 1; पिबत-
पश्चास्मितेन चक्षुषा हृदस्य कानं पिबतः
सुताननं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36;
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आयुर्वेदान्तैः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतनशक्तिः R.
12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating
liquors. -Caus. (पाकयति-ते) 1 To

cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13. 9 ; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. -Desid. (विनासति) To wish to drink &c. ; हालाहलं खलु विपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -II. 2. P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve ; (o'r. with abl.) ; पर्याप्तो-सि प्रजां पातु R. 10. 25 , पांतु त्वां..... भूतेभ्यः युजंश्वसि बलपद्मं जडा जटाः Mál. 1. 2 ; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपह्वेभ्यः राजाः प्रजापतिव पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern ; पांतु पृथ्वीं...भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. -Caus. (पालयति) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve ; कथं दुष्टः स्वयं धर्मं प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132 ; Me. 9. 108 ; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern ; नं पूर्णि पालयामास Rām. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise) ; पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपविश्य मूर्ध्वर्तार्यः पालयतु कृष्णागमनं Ve. 1.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अष्ट-पाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping ; गोपाः.

पांसुः (शुः) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbling soil ; R. 2. 2 ; Ra. 1. 13 ; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. -Comp. -जासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a high-road, highway. -कुलं 1. a dust-heap. -2. in a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुप-पदज्ञासनं). -कृत a. covered with dust. -क्षारं-जं a kind of soil. -चत्वरं bail. -चंदनः an epithet of Siva. -चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dhruvā grass. -4. praise. -जालिकः epithet of Vishnu. -पटलं a mass or coating of dust. -मर्दनं an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

पांस (झ) न a. (ना or नी f.). (Usually at the end of comp.) 1. Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ; पीतस्य कुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. -नं Contempt.

पांस(श)ष a. Consoling of dust, पांसुका A menstruous woman. पांसु(शु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. [पांसुरस्यश्च मिथ्यालं] 1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Mál. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained ; दारस्यामी भवास्याहो परकीर्यशोपांसुलः S. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring ; as in कलपांसुलः -लः

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Siva. -3 An epithet of Siva. -ला 1 A monstrous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman ; अ° chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक a. 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. -कः [पक्-चक्] 1 Cooking, dressing, baking, roiling. -2 Burning (as bricks), baking ; Ms. 5. 122 ; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness ; ओषधयः कलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 45 ; कलमभिसुखपाकं राजजंशुमस्य V. 4. 13 ; Mál. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development ; पी°, मति°. -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment ; युषोज पाकाभिसुखैर्भूयान् विज्ञाप-नाकलेः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also) ; आसीमिधयामासुःपुरःपाकाभिरिकां Ku. 6. 90 ; पाकाभिसुखस्य दैवस्य U. 7. 4 ; Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पचत इति पाकः शब्दः). -10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -Comp. -अगारः -रं, -आगारः -रं, -शाला, स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिसुख a. 1. ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour. -त्र a. produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatulence. -पात्रं, -भांडं a cooking-utensil. -पुटी a potter's kiln. -यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice, (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). शुष्का chalk. -ज्ञासनः, -द्विर्, -हेतु m. epithets of Indra ; Ku. 2. 63. -ज्ञासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayants, son of Indra. -2. of. Vāli. -3. of Arjuna. -स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are subject ; cf. कृपाकलः.

पाकिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested.

पाकिन् a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). -3 Got by boiling (as salt). पाकः, -पाकुका A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (की f.) [पक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party. पाक्षपातिक a. (की f.) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down ; नियमः पाक्षिके संति. -कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic ; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापारंभकयोर्दुर्गोष इकयोर्भरिर्गता गोचरं Mál. 5. 24 ; दुरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Mál 5.

पागल a. Mad, demented. पांक a. (की f.) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold. -2 Having ten limbs (as a man or beast).

पाक्येय, पांक्य a. 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with.

पांगुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक a. [पक्-चक्] 1 Cooking baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire -कं Gall. bile. -Comp. -स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन a. (नी f.) [पाचयति कर्त्तरि ल्यु, पाच्यतेऽनेन कर्त्तुं ल्यट् वा] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. -नः 1 Fire -2 Sourness, acidity. -नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त). -6 Infusion, decoction. -7 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -1 A cataplasm. -9 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. -कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल a. Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. -लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः f. Cooking.

पाचसु n. Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल a. (ती f.) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of Krishna ; (दधानी) निष्पन्नमश्रूयत

पांचजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. -Oomp. —धरः an epithet of Krishna. पांचदश *a.* (की *f.*), पांचदश (इषी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश *A* collection of fifteen. पांचनद *a.* (की *f.*), Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab. —*रा*: 1 A prince of the Punjab. —*2* (pl.) Its inhabitants. पांचभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पांचयज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —*क* Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old. पांचशब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. —*2* Musical instruments in general. पांचार्थिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पांचाल *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchāla. —*र*: 1 The country of the Panchāla. —*2* A prince of the Panchāla. —*ला*: (*m.* pl.) 1 The people of the Panchāla. —*2* An association of five guilds (*i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पांचालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchāla. —*क*: A king of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchāla. —*2* N. of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. —*3* A doll, puppet. —*4* (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—*वर्णैः शेषैः* (*i. e.* माधुर्यंजकोजःप्रकाशकाम्या भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्रव्यैः समस्तपंचवर्षी देवः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; सन्ध्यागाल्यभूति स्रसुखी दंतपांचालिकेच क्रीडायोगे तद्वत्तु विनयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Mā. 10. 5.

पाद् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breath. —*2* (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —*दा* A series, order.

पाटकः (पट्-ण्डुल्) 1 A splitter, divider. —*2* Part of a village. —*3* The half of a village. —*4* A kind of musical instrument. —*5* A bank, shore. —*6* A flight of steps leading to the water. —*7* Loss of capital or stock. —*8* A long span. —*9* Throwing dice.

पाटच्छरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमरसपाटच्छर S. 6; पश्मिनी परिभ्रमतीपाटच्छरेः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटन [पट्-भावे लुट्] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. —*Oomp.* —*किरा* lancing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. —*2* Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [पट्-णिच् कलच्] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अथ क्लीनखपाटले कुरथक् V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Git. 12. —*र*: 1 The pale-red or pink colour; कर्षोलपाटलादेमि वधुव रघुचेदितं R. 4. 68. —*2* The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसंसर्गसुर-भिचनवाताः S. 1. 3. —*लं* 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; 19. 46. —*2* A kind of rice ripening in the rains. —*3* Safran. —*Oomp.* —*उपल*: a ruby. —*द्रुम*: the trumpet flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale red colour. पाटला 1 The red lodhra. —*2* The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). —*3* An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgā. पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet-flower. —*Oomp.* —*पुत्र* N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Soṅa and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pāṭna. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2. 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour. पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटलिक *m.* (की *f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. —*2* Knowing time and place. —*क*: A pupil.

पाटवं [पटोर्भावे अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. —*2* Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. —*3* Energy. —*4* Quickness; rashness. —*5* Health.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, abarp, skilful. —*2* Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. —*Oomp.* —*गणित* arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर तत्र पटी-पात्र कः परिपाटीमिमाहुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. —*2* A field. —*3* Tin. —*4* A cloud. —*5* A sieve. —*6* A pungent root. —*7* The manna of the bamboo. —*8* Catarrh.

पाठः [पट्-भावे षच्] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. —*2* Reading, perusal, study. —*3* Studying, or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मज्ञानं of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas). —*4* The text of a book, a reading, variant; अथ गंधर्वद्वयमाद्वं इति आर्गातुकः पाठ-प्राचीनपाठः (अथुमिथ्याभ्यापनः इति पुष्टि-

गतः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —*Oomp.* —*अंतरं* another reading, a variant (v. l.). —*छेदः* a pause, caesura. —*बोधः* a false reading. —*निश्चयः* determining the text of a passage. —*शु* *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. —*संजरी*, —*शास्त्रिणी* the Śārikā bird. —*शास्त्र* a school, college, seminary. —*शालिन* *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [पट्-ण्डुल्] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. —*2* A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. —*3* A spiritual teacher. —*4* A pupil, student, scholar. —*5* The text of a book.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing. पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed. पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text. पाठिन *a.* [पट्-णिनि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. —*2* Knowing or familiar with. —*m.* A Brāhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठीनः A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. —*2* A kind of fish; विदुसपाठीनपराहत्तं पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाठिनी 1 An earthen pot. —*2* A boiler.

पापः [पण् भावे षच्] 1 Trade, traffic. —*2* A trader. —*3* A game. —*4* A stake at play. —*5* An agreement. —*6* Praise. —*7* The hand.

पाणिः [पण् इण् आयाभावः; of Up. 4. 132] 1 The hand; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन (विभाति) Bn. 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; see चक्रं, लङ् &c.; पाणिं ब्रह्म or पीद् 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry; पाणी कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं 'marriage'. —*2* Ved. A hoof. —*णि*: *f.* A market. —*Oomp.* —*कर्मन्* *m.* 1. N. of Siva. —*2* one playing on a drum. —*पुद्गीती* 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —*ग्रहः*, —*ग्रहणं*, —*ग्रहः* marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. —*ग्रहजिक*, —*ग्रहणीच* *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. (—*व*) a nuptial gift —*पुद्गीतु* *m.*, —*ग्राहः* a bridegroom, husband; रघाचरयनिहे पत्निकचित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; नालयेऽपिपुद्गेतो तिहेत् पाणिग्राहस्य यौवमे 5. 148. —*व*: 1 a drummer. —*2* a workman, handicrafts-man. —*सता* 1. a blow with the hand. —*2*. boxing. —*3*. a boxer. —*चास्यं* snapping the fingers. —*जः* a finger-nail; तस्यः पाटलपाणिजाकितसुरः Git. 12. —*तलं* the palm of the hand. —*धर्मः* due form of marriage. —*पद्म* 1. a apron like hand. —*2*. the fingers. —*पात्र* *a.* drinking by means of the

band. —पीडनं marriage; पाणिपीडन-
महं दमयंत्याः कामयेमाहि महीमहिकांशो
N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरनंतरं Ku. 8.
1; Māl. 8. 6. —प्राणिनी a wife.
—बंधः 'union of the banda;
marriage. —सुज् m. the sacred fig-
tree. —सुक्तं a missile thrown with
the hand. —सुखाः m. pl. the Manes.
—रुद् m., —रुहः a finger-nail. —वादः 1.
clapping the banda together. —2.
playing on a drum. —सर्पार्या a rope.
—स्वनिक् a. playing musical instru-
ments with the hands.

पाणिधन-य a. 1. Blowing through the
bands. —2 Chilly, as a road or jour-
ney. —3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक् a. (की. f.) Got by play-
ing at stake. —कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated gram-
marian who is considered as an in-
spired muni, and is said to have
derived the knowledge of his gram-
mar from Siva.

पाणिनीय a. Relating to or compos-
ed by Pāṇini; Si. 19.: 75. —यः A
follower of Pāṇini; अकृतव्यूहः पाणि-
नीयाः —यं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पांडर a. Whitish, pale-white. —रं
1 Red-chalk. —2 The blossom of the
jasmine.

पांडवः [पांडोरपत्यं पुमान् ओरञ्] ' A
son or descendant of Pāṇḍu, ' N. of
any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; i. e.
युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन नकुल and सहदेव;
हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्ज्ञातचर्या गताः
Mk. 5. 6. —Comp. —आभीलः N. of
Krishna. —श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhishtira.
पांडवायनः An epithet of Krishna.

पांडवीय a. Belonging to the
Pāṇḍavas.

पांडवेयः = पांडव q. v.

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound
learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांडि-
त्यवेदगद्ययोः Māl. 1. 7; Pt. 1. 19. —2
Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharp-
ness; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकवपतु कस्मिन्
सुगपतिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु a. Pale-white, whitish, pale,
yellowish; विकलकरणा. पांडुच्छायः सु-
खा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22. —इः 1 the
pale-white or yellowish-white
colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 A white ele-
phant. —4 N. of the father of the
Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten
by Vyasa on Ambalika, one
of the widows of Vichitravirya.
He was called Pāṇḍu, because
he was born pale (पांडु) by rea-
son of his mother having become
quite pale with fear when in private
with the sage Vyāsa; (यस्मान्पांडुत्वमा-
पन्ना विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव मुनसि वै
पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevent-

ed by a curse from having progeny
himself; so he allowed his first wife
Kunti to make use of a charm she
had acquired from Durvāsas for the
birth of sons. She gave birth to
Yudhishtira, Bhima and Arjuna;
and Mādri, his other wife, by the use
of the same charm, gave birth to
Nakula and Sabadeva. One day
Pāṇḍu forgot the curse under which
he was labouring, and made bold to
embrace Mādri, but he fell imme-
diately dead in her arms.] —Comp.
—आमयः jaundice. —कंचलः 1. a white
blanket. —2. a warm upper garment.
—3. the housing of a royal elephant.
—कंचलिन m. 1. a carriage covered
with a woollen blanket. —2. The
housing of a royal elephant. —पुत्रः a
son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five
Pāṇḍavas. —पृष्ठ a. 'white-backed',
having no auspicious marks on the
body, one from whom nothing great
is to be expected. —भूमः a region full
of chalky soil. —सृष्टिका 1. white or
pale soil. —2. the opal. —सूद्र f. chalk.
—रागः whiteness, pallor. —रोगः jaun-
dice. —लेखः a sketch made with
chalk; a rough draft or sketch made
on the ground, board &c.; पांडुलेखेन
फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु
संशोधय पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyāsa.
—शर्करा light coloured gravel (प्रमेह-
मेद). —शर्मिला an epithet of Drau-
padi. —सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe;
चांडालात्यांद्दुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारस्वहारवारान्
Ma. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white
colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 N. of
Pāṇḍu.

पांडुकिन् a. Suffering from jaun-
dice.

पांडुर a. [पांडुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति-र] Whitish,
pale-white, yellowish-white, pale;
छविः पांडुराः S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku.
3. 33. —रं The white leprosy.
—Comp. —इक्षुः a species of sugar-
cane.

पांडुरिमन् m. Paleness, white or pale
colour.

पांडुचाः (m. pl.) N. of a country
and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रयोः
पांडुचाः प्रतापं न विधिधिरे R. 4. 49. —इञ्चः
A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांडु An uncoloured woollen gar-
ment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, comend-
able.

पात a. Protecting, guarding. —m.
1 Falling. —2 Sin. —3 A guardian.

पात p. p. Protected, guarded &c.;
See पा.

पातः [पत्-पञ्च] 1 Flying, flight.
—2 Alighting, descending, descent.

—3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig-
also); द्रुमं, गृहं; चरणपातः ' falling
down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पाते-
त्यातो ' rise and fall'. —4 Destruction,
dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. —5 A
blow, stroke; ७०; in —खड्गपातः. —6
Shedding, discharging, emitting:
असुकपातेः Ms. 8. 44. —9 A cast,
throw, shot; दृष्टिं R. 13. 18. —8
An attack, inroad. —9 Happening,
coming to pass, occurrence. —10 A
failing, defect. —11 An epithet of
Rāhu. —12 (in astr.) An inauspicious
or malignant position or aspect.
—13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन a. [पत्-गिञ्च् ल्युट्] Felling,
cutting down, —नं (Causing to fall
down, bringing or throwing down,
knocking down. —2 Throwing, cast-
ing. —3 Humbling, lowering. —4 Re-
moving. N. B. पातनं may have dif-
ferent meanings according to the
noun with which it is used; e. g.
दंडस्य पातनं ' causing the rod to fall';
i. e. chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं ' causing
the foetus to fall', causing an abor-
tion.

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck
down. —2 Overthrown, humbled. —3
Lowered.

पातिन् a. (नी. f.) [पत्-गिति] 1
Going to, descending, alighting on.
—2 Falling, sinking. —3 Being con-
tained in. —4 Felling or throwing
down. —5 Pouring forth, discharg-
ing, emitting.

पातुक a. (की. f.) [पत्-उक्] 1
Falling habitually or frequently. —2
Apt or disposed to fall. —3 Losing
one's caste. —4 Going to hell. —कः
1 The declivity of a mountain, a
precipice. —2 The water-elephant.

पास्य a. 1 To be caused to fall, to
be felled or cut down. —2 To be im-
posed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नरं, पत्-पुञ्ज]
Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers
enumerate five great sins:—ब्रह्महत्या
सुरापानं स्तेयं युर्वगनागमः । महति पातकान्पाठुः
संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 55.).

पातकिन् a. Sinful, guilty.

पातंगिः 1 An epithet of Saturn.
—2 Of Yama. —3 Of Kṛpa. —4 Of
Sugriva.

पातंजल a. (ली. f.) Composed by
Patanjali; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतवृत्ति-
परिश्रमः Paribhāṣandusekhara. —ले
The Yoga system of philosophy
taught by Patanjali. (It is generally
believed that Patanjali, the author of
the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the
author of the Yoga system; but it is
a dubious point).

पातालं [पतत्यस्मिन्नधर्मणे पद्-आलङ्; ६१.

Up. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are :—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. -2 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. -3 An excavation, a hole. -4 Submarine fire. -5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. -2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). -Comp. —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस *m.*, —निलयः, निवासः, —वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. -2. a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. -2 A bird. -3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of oaste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. -2 A small earthen vessel. -3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्ष्याधिये, पित्र्यनेन वा पा-द्वृत् Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. -2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निधायाद्यर्थे R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. -3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. -4 A reservoir. -5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विसृज्य पात्रेभ्यः Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a *dramatis personae*; तत्पतिपात्रमाधीयतां यरनः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personae*. -7 A king's minister. -8 The obannel or bed of a river. -9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command. -11 A leaf. —त्रः 1 A kind of measure (आढक). -2 A preservative from sin. —त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. -2 A small furnace. -3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. —पाला 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. -2. the rod of a balance (तुलाशट) —भृत् *m.* a servant. —संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रत *a.* Lean; emaciated. —टः 1 A cup, pat. -2 Rugged garments.

पात्रद्वीरः 1 A competent minister. -2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire. -4 A orow. -5 A heron. -6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucous running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel; पात्रि पात्रयतां Bb. 3. 138

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —कं, —की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or providing with a drinking-vessel. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृतो दक्षुस्त्विति येन S. 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown, or cooked with a Pātra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रोरः, —रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, —पात्रेसमितः 1 Constant at meals or dinner-time, a parasite. -2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [पथिते पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. —थं Water.

पाथस् *n.* [पा-अधुन् श्रू क च] 1 Water; G. L. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3 Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. —जं 1. a lotus. -2. a concu. —दः, —धरः a cloud. —धिः -निधिः, —पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथित् *m.* 1 The sea. -2 The eye. —न Scab.

पाथियं [पथि तद्वचनहारे वा सावु दञ्च] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey *viaticum*; जयाह पाथियमिर्वेदसुतः Ki. 3. 37; विसक्तिसलपच्छेदुपाथियवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. -2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [पद्यते गम्यतेनेन करणे कर्मणि वा घञ्] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जिह्वहृत् पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोनिपर्य, पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; i. e. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. ध्यात्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; मृष्येतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जंभ्वस्तु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नरस्माभिः प्रयोजन Pt. 1; so एवमारुध्यपादा आज्ञापद्यति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. -2 A ray of light; बालस्यपि रवेः पादाः पतत्युपरि भूयतां Pt. 1. 328; Sr. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). -3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. -4 the foot or foot of a tree; as in

पाद्य. -5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रथेतपर्यताः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. -6 A quarter, fourth part as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one-fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. -7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. -8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. -9 A partingeneral. -10 A column, pillar. -11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulis. -12 The quadrant of a circle. -Comp. —अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1 —अंकः a foot-mark. —अंगदं, —दीं an ornament for the foot, an anklet. —अंगुलिः —ली *f.* a toe. —अंगुष्ठः the great toe. —अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. —अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (—रे) *ind.* 1. after the interval of a step. -2. close or near to. —अंडु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. —अंभस् *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. —अरविदं, —कमलं, —पंकजं, —पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brāhmana or a venerable person. —अलिंदी a boat. —अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet. -2. the water used for washing the feet. —अडौलः the ankle. —आघातः a kick. —आनत *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -2. a square foot. —आसनं a foot-stool. —आस्कालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत *a.* kicked. —आहति *f.* 1. treading or trampling. -2. a kick. —उदकं, —जलं 1. water for washing the feet. -2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. —उदरः a serpent. —कडकः —कं, —कीलिका an anklet. —क्षेपः a foot-step. —गंदीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. —ग्रंथि the ankle. —ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. —चतुरः, —चतवरः 1. a slanderer. -2. a goat -3. the fig tree' -4. a sand-bank -5. hail. —चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. —चारः 1. going on foot, walking; यद्वि च विचरेत् पाद्-चारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -2. the daily position of the planets. —चारिन् *a.* 1. walking or going on foot. -2. fighting on foot. (—*m.*) 1. a pedestrian. -2. a foot-soldier. —जः a Sūdra. —जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. —जाहं the tarsus. —नलं the sole of the foot. —त्रः, —त्रा, —त्राणं a boot or shoe. —दारा —दारिका chap in the feet. —वाहः a

burning sensation in the feet. —धाबनिका sand used for rubbing the feet. —नालिका an anklet. —स्वासाः movement of the feet ; M. 2. 9. —पः 1. a tree ; गिरस्तपाद्ये देशे परंढोऽपि हुमायते II. 1. 69 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्ती-द्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7. -1. a foot-stool (—पा) shoe. खंडः, —दं a grove of trees. रुहा a climbing plant. —पद्मतिः f. a track. —पालिका an anklet. —पाज्ञः 1. a foot rope for cattle. -2. an anklet of small bells &c. (—शी) 1. a fetter. -2. a mat. -3. a creeper. —पीठः -दं a foot-stool ; R. 17. 28 ; Ku. 3. 11. —पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). -2. white stone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. -2. an expulsive ; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽधारेण Visva. —प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick. —चधनं 1. a chain, fetter. -2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —सूत्रा a foot-print. —मूले 1. the tarsus. -2. the sole of the foot. -3. the heel. -4. the foot of a mountain. -5. a polite way of speaking of a person ; देवपादमूलमागताहं K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. -2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. -2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजसु n. the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथो a shoe, boot. —रोहः, —रोहणः the (Indian) fig tree. —सेदनं salting the feet. —बल्मीकः elephantiasis. —विरजसु f. a shoe, boot. (-m.) a god. —शाखा a toe. —शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोधः swelling of the foot. —शोचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet ; Pt. 1. 172. —शेवनं, —शेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. -2. service. —स्कोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत a kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. —हीनात् ind. 1. without division or transition. -2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.
पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a footman.

पादातः A foot-soldier ; Si. 18. 4. —स Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाधिकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth ; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् a. 1 Footed, having feet. -2 Having four parts, as a stanza. -3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. -m. 1 An amphibious animal. -2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.
पादुक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal ; इज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56 ; R. 12. 17. -Comp. —कारा a shoe-maker.

पाद् f. A shoe. -Comp. —कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थं पाद-य्त्] Bklonging to the foot. —द्य Water for washing the feet ; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिंदः, दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-ल्युट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.) ; पः पाने ; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Gtt. 10. -2 Drinking spirituous liquors ; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. -3 A drink, beverage in general ; Ms. 3. 227 ; Pt. 1. 389. -4 A drinking vessel. -5 Sharpening, whetting. -6 Protection, defence. -7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. -2 Breath, expiration. -Comp. —अगारः, —आगारः -रं a tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका, —गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. -2. a dram-shop, tavern. —य a. drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं, —भाजनं, —भाण्डं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —भूः, —भूमिः, —भूमी f. a drinking room ; R. 7. 49 ; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत a. addicted to drinking. —वणिज् m. vendor of spirits. —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शैठः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.
पानिकः A vendor of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [पा कर्मणि-अनीयर्] 1 Drinkable. -2 To be protected or preserved. —य 1 Water. -2 A drink, potion, beverage. -Comp. काकिका a cormorant. —नकुलः an otter. कणिका sand. —शाला, —शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers ; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पंथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer ; रे पांथं सिद्धमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

पाप [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादाभानं, पा-अपा-दिने प ; Up. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious ; पापं कर्म च यत् पररे-पि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाष्यते Mk. 1. 36 ; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed ; पापेन सुखदुना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. -3 Low, vile, abandoned ; Ms. 3. 52 ; 4. 171. -4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil ; as in

पापग्रह. —य 1 Evil, bad fortune or atate ; पापं पापः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6 ; शतं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). -2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt ; अपापानं कुले जाते मयि पापं च विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; Ms. II. 231 ; 4. 181 ; R. 12. 19. —य ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —यः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -Comp. —अधम a. exceeding-ly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपनुतिः f. expiation. —अहान unlucky day. —आख्य one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a. following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-m.) a sinner. —आरंभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds ; Mā. 5. 24. —आशय, —चेतसु a. evil-intentioned, wicked minded. —कर, —कारिन्, —कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. —हन a. destroying sin, expiating. (-सः) the seaamum plant. —चर्चः 1. sinner. -2 a demon. —जीव a. wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. (-नः) 1. N. of Siva -2, of Vishnu. (-नं) expiation, atonement. —निरति a. wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inauspicious. —बुद्धि, —भाष, —मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kālabhairava. —भाजू a. sinful, a sinner ; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं-विनाशन destruction of sin. —योनि a. low-born. (-नि, f.) vllē birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1. any bad disease. -2. small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. -2. belonging to the wicked. —वशी. यद् a. 1. inverted. -2. confused. (-m.) inversion, confusion. —शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकरुष a. evil minded wicked. (—रुपः) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin ; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. -2 A inauspicious planet. —कं Sin, crime.

पापद्धिः f. Hunting, chase.
पापल A imparting or incurring sin. —लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. —m. A sinner.

पाणिपु *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*)

पाणीयसू *a.* (सौ *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*).

पापमन् *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. -*m.* 1 Sin, crime wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यंत इव पापमन् *U.* 1. 48; 7. 20; *Mā.* 5. 26; *Ms.* 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पापमन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -*Comp.* -*स्रः* sulphur.

पापमन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पापमर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [पापमन् *r.*] 1. Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; *Ud. D.* 5. -*रः* 1 A fool, an idiot; कर्मणि चित्वामरः *Bv.* 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पापमा See पापमन् above. -*Comp.* -*अरिः* sulphur.

पापयं Water.

पापयक *a.* Drinking.

पापयन् Giving or causing to drink. -*ना* 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पापयिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाप्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -*द्यं* 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protraction. -4 A measure (परिमण) -5 Practice, profession.

पापयस *a.* (सौ *f.*) [पापयस विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk. -*सः*, -*सं* 1 Rice boiled in milk; *Ms.* 3. 271. 5. 7; *Y.* 1. 173. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. -*सं* 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पापयसिक *a.* (कौ *f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पापयिष्ठः A foot-soldier.

पापुः The anns; पापुपरुषं *Ms.* 2. 90, 91; *Y.* 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [परं तीरं परमेव अण्, पु-पञ्च] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदधेर्गन्तु तर यावन्न भिद्यते *Sānti.* 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासाद्विषये *Pad. D.* 13; *H.* 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; *Ku.* 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furthest or concluding limit; *Ve.* 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वेजन्मत-रदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव *R.* 18. 50; (पारं गन्, इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; *Pt.* 2. 6. -2. to accomplish, fulfil; as in: प्रातिज्ञायाः

पारं गतः -3. to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः *Pt.* 1; पारं की 'to bring to a close'.

-*रः* Quick-silver. (पारं meaning 'on the other side of,' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp.; e. g. पारस्ये पारसमुद्रे beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -*Comp.* -*अपारः*. -*अपारः* both banks, the nearer and farther bank. (-*रः*) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावार-सुत्तरितुमशक्यवती *Dk.* 4; *Bv.* 4. 11.

-*अयणं* 1. going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study.

-3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything; ss in ब्रह्मपारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c. -*अयणी* 1. N. of the goddess Saraswati. -2. considering, meditation. -3. an act, action. -4. light. -*काम* *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -*ग* *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across. -2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); *Ms.* 2. 148; *Y.* 1. 111. -3. profoundly learned. (-*यं*) keeping, fulfilling. -*गत*, -*गामिन्* *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore (-*तः*) a Jain.

-*दशक* *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent. -*दृशन्* *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered for has become familiar with anything; श्रुतेपारदृशन् *R.* 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (कौ *f.*) [पृ-पञ्च] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Denitive. -5 Effectual. -*र्यं* 1 End. -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of; पारेदमशानं सरित् *Mā.* 5. 19; see पार above

पारक्य *a.* Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next world. -*क्यः* An enemy; adversary. -*क्यं* Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारध्यामिक *a.* (कौ *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारज *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारटीटः -*नः* A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पृ-भावे ल्यट्] Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering, -*जः* 1 A cloud. -3 Satis-

faction. -*जं* 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. -*णा* Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; काय चक्षुषी पारणां *Vb.* 1; *R.* 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); *Ku.* 5. 22; (अन्वहार-कर्म *Mā.*).

पारणीय *a.* capable of being completed or finished.

पार्य *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति-ते *Den. U.* 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see *पृ* *caus.* also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* (कौ *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); *Ms.* 2. 236.

पारदः Quick-silver; निर्दशनं पारदोऽत्र रसः *Bv.* 1. 82. -*दाः* *m.* pl. N. of a barbarous tribe; see *Ms.* 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); *Y.* 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; *Ms.* 11. 60; *Y.* 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (कौ *f.*) Foreign, outlandish. -*कः* 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (इपी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -*इयः* 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदूर्तं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्रादूर्त.)

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahansa,' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. -*स्यं* Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -*Comp.* -*परि ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (कौ *f.*) [परमार्थाय हितं उक्त्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च *Vedānta.* -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः *Pt.* 1. 342. -4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (कौ *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or aide. -2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a.* (*जी. f.*) [*परंपर्याः* आगतः खञ्] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं [*परंपरेषु स्वार्थे षञ्*] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. -*Comp.* -उपदेशः traditional instruction, traditional regarded by the Paurānikas as a *प्रमाण* or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्य *a.* Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a.* (*की. f.*) [*पारलोक्य* हितं उक्त्वा द्विपदशब्दि] Relating to or used in the next world ; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमाथिकः (*लौकिकः*) Mb. ; N. 4. 92. -*कं* Obsequies, funeral rites ; Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवर्त्य Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारशव *a.* (*बी. f.*) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. -*कं* 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brāhmaṇya by a Śūdra woman ; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पाद्येत्सुतं । स पारयज्ञेयं शपस्वस्मात्पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178 ; or परं शपात् ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्रा-दुर्जं पारशवं समाहृत् Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, **पारश्वधिकः** A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस *a.* (*सी. f.*) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2. q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horse. -*काः* (*m. pl.*) The Persian ; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतरथे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Grihya Sūtra.

पारश्वीण्यः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife पश्वी).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* born in the family of another (as in adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river ; तद्वृत्तिश्च पार-सिंधुसंभेदमवाहा नगरीमेव प्रविशायः Māl. 4, 9. 1.

पारापतः A pigeon.

पारापारिण See पारवारीण.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purānae or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove ; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्यनुदिनं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154 ; Me. 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. -*Comp.* -अंघ्रिपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. -*त्र* N. of the river Saraevati.

पारावारीण *a.* 1 One who goes to both aides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, **पाराशर्यः** An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāśara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Śuka. -2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly ; such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śāstra Sūtras of Vyāsa (*pl.*).

परिकाशिन *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकुटः Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षतः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parikshit.

पारिख्य *a.* (*बी. f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिश्रामिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, **पारिजातकः** [*पारमह्यस्तीति पारि समुद्रस्तत्र जातः*, तस्य समुद्रात्पञ्चत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Kriṣṇa and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhāma) ; कल्प-त्रमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10. 11 ; 17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणय *a.* (*ट्यो. f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -*उत्पं* 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage ; मातुः पारिणयं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasiabth. a. -2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह Household furniture and utensils ; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) [*परितोषः* प्रयोजनमर्थ उच्यते] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -*कं* A present, reward ; गृह्यतो पारितोषिकमिदमंगुलीयकं Mk. 5. पारिध्वजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिद्रिः A lion

पारिपथिकः A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाट्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (*परिपाटि*). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं = पारिपात्र q. v.

पारिपाश्व Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपाश्वकः, **पारिपाश्विकः** [*परिपाश्वं पार्श्वं व्याप्य वर्तते उक्त्वा*] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue ; प्रविश्य पारिपाश्वकः ; तस्मिन्मिति पारिपाश्विकं नारं-भयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपाश्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* [*परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्*] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous ; ननंश्च पारिप्लवनेत्रया सुपः R. 3. 11. -2 Swimming, floating ; R. 13. 30 ; 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed ; U. 4. 22. -*त्रः* A boat. -*श्च* Restlessness, uneasiness, Māl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लाव्यः A goose. -*स्यं* 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिषदः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The Devadarutree. -3 The Sarala tree. -4 The Nimba tree.

पारिभाष्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word & c.).

पारिमांडिल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam ; the measure of an atom ; Bhāṣhā P. 14.

पारिमाण्यं Circumference, compass. **पारिमित्यं** Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया(पा)त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges ; R. 18. 16 ; see कुलाचल.

पारिया(पा)त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. -2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage

पारिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिविच्यं, पारिविच्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिव्राजकं, पारिव्राज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशूलः A cake (अणु प. व.).

पारिशेष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिवद a. (दी f.) Belonging to an assembly or council.—**दः** 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor.—**2** A king's companion.—**दाः** (m. pl.) The retinue of a god.—**दं** Taking part in an assembly.

पारिवद्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिक a. (की f.) 1 Taking, seizing.—**2** Surrounding.—**कः** A maker of garlands.—**की** A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहायः A bracelet.—**यं** Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet.—**2** A quantity of water.—**3** A drinking vessel, water jar, cup.—**4** A milk pail; Si. 12. 40.—**5** Pollen (of flowers.).

पारीक्षितः = पारीक्षित प. व.

पारीण a. [पारं गच्छति, पार खञ्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side.—**2** (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भक्तमध्यासयन्नासन्नमेकमिन्द्रः Bk. 2. 46.—**3** Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय a. (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणहं Household furniture or utensils.

पारींद्रः 1 A lion.—**2** A large serpent, boa.

पारिरिणः 1 A tortoise.—**2** A stick, staff.—**3** A garment (पट्टशाटक).

पारुः 1 The sun.—**2** Fire.

पारुष्यं [परुषस्य मावः षञ्] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness.—**2** Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition).—**3** Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72.—**4** Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8, 6, 72; 7. 48, 51.—**5**

The garden of Indra.—**6** Aloe-wood.—**व्यः** An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारिकः A sword (?).

पारोक्ष a. (की f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्ष्यं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोचर्यं Tradition.

पार्घटे Dust or ashes.

पार्जन्य a. Belonging to rain.

पार्ण a. (जी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy.—**2** Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः [दृषयाः अपर्यं अण्] 1 A metronymic of Yudhishtira, Bhtma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places.—**2** A king.—**3**Comp.—**सारथिः** an epithet of Krishna.

पार्थक्यं severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थक्यं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव a. (की f.) [पृथिव्याः ईषः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिव-सृजिहीति R. 13. 64.—**2** Ruling the earth.—**3** Princely, royal.—**वः** 1 An inhabitant of the earth.—**2** A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1.—**3** An earthen vessel.—**4** The body.—**व** An earthly substance.—**Comp.**—**आत्मजः**,—**नन्दनः**,—**सुतः**, a prince, the son of a king.—**कन्या**,—**नन्दिनी**,—**सुता** the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीसुद्वह-द्रुद्रहः R. 11. 45.—**2** An epithet of Lakshmi.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice.—**2** Consumption (क्षयरोग).—**2** Ashes.—**4** A filament of Kadamba.—**5** N. of Yama.

पार्थतिक a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण a. (जी f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* falling on a *Parva* day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; R. 11. 82. Mu. 3. 10.—**2** Waxing, increasing (as the moon)—**यं** The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

पार्वत a. (ती f.) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain.—**2** Growing on or coming from a mountain.—**3** Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतशयनी स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Seti

in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 2); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना चंद्रुप्रियां चंद्रुज्जो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26.—**2** A female cowherd.—**3** An epithet of Draupadi.—**4** A mountain stream.—**5** A kind of fragrant earth.—**Comp.**—**नन्दनः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya.—**2** of Ganesa.—**पार्वतीय a. (की f.)** Dwelling in a mountain.—**वः** 1 A mountaineer.—**2** N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जन्मं रघोचरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

पार्वतिय a. (की f.) [पर्वते भवं बह्] Mountain-born.—**यं** Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व a. Near, proximate.—**श्वः**—**श्वं** [पश्चान् समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; श्वयने संनिष्पणकपार्श्वौ Ms. 89.—**2** The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पिठरे कथयतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वनिव द्दक्षितरौ Pt. 1. 324.—**3** Vicinity.—**4** Ved. A curved knife.—**श्वः** An epithet of Jina.—**श्वं** 1 A multitude of ribs.—**2** A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means.—**3** The extrernity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्वे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वान् 'from the side of, away from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand,' 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9. Bh. 3. 37).—**Comp.**—**अनुचरः** an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 3.—**अस्थि n.** a rib.—**आयात a.** one who has come very near.—**आसन्न a.** standing by the side.—**उदरपिचः** a orb.—**ग,**—**गन,**—**चर,**—**स्थित a.** being close to, standing by the side of.—**गः** an attendant, a servant; R. 11. 43.—**गत a.** 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon.—**2.** sheltered.—**चरः** a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29.—**वः** an attendant, a servant.—**देशः** the side (of the human body).—**नाथः** the Jaina pontiff.—**परिवर्तनं** 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed.—**2.** N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep).—**भागः** the side or flank.—**वक्रः** an epithet of Mahādeva.—**वर्तिन् a.** 1 being by the side, attending upon.—**2.** adjacent. (—m.) 1. an attendant; R. 2. 46.—**2.** a companion, associate; Ku. 4. 29.—**शयः a.** 1. sleeping on the side.—**2.** sleeping by the side.—**शूलं**—**लं** 1. a shooting pain in the side.—**2.**

pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (—स्थः) 1. a companion. —2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वकः.

पार्श्वकः (की. f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वस्थ ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31; Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय a. Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक a. (की. f.) [पार्श्वे भवः टक्] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. —2 A companion, an associate. —3 A juggler. —4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्श्वत a. (ती. f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhrishadyayana.

पार्श्वती 1 An epithet of Draupadi. —2 Of Durgā.

पार्श्वदः f. An assembly.

पार्श्वदः [पार्श्वदर्हति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. —2 A train, retinue (of a god). —3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्श्वद्यः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पार्श्विणः m. f. [पृष्णि नि० वृद्धिः; Up. 4. 52] 1 The heel; उद्वेजयत्यङ्गुलिपार्श्विणभगान् Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्विणप्रहार K. 119. —2 The rear of an army. —3 The back or rear in general; सुद-पार्श्विणरयाम्बितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' —4 A kick. —5 Desire of conquering. —6 Inquiry. —f. 1 A licentious woman. —2 An epithet of Kunti. —Comp. —ग्रहः a follower. —ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्रहाः 1. an enemy in the rear. —2. a general commanding the rear of an army. —3 An ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. —घातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. —प्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —बाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः [पाल्-अच्] 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, वृष्णिपालः, &c. —2 A herdsman; विबादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. 222, 240. —3 A king. —4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herds-man's wife. —Comp. —मा a mubah-room.

पालिकः [पाल्-पुङ्] 1 A guardian, protector. —2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. —3 A groom, horse-keeper. —4 A horse. —5 The Chitraka tree. —6.

A foster-father. —7 Protection. —8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन a. [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्यट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. —न् 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्ध R. 19. 3; so पजा°, क्षिति°, &c. —2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). —3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय a. 1 To be protected or guarded. —2 Fit to be protected preserved or maintained. —3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.).

पालयितु m. A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

पालित p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. —2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Karenu (who first taught the science of elephants). —त्वं The science of elephants.

पालंकः 1 The olibanum tree. —2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्यः क्वा Incense.

पालल a. (ली. f.) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश a. (की. f.) [पलाश अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāsa tree. —2 Made of the wood of the Palāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. —3 Green. —शः The green colour. —Comp. —खंडः, बंडः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः—ली. f. 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Git. 3. —2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. —3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्निः); Bv. 2. 3. —4 Boundary, limit. —5 A line, row; त्रिपुल-पुलकपाली Git. 6; Si. 3. 5I. —6 A spot, mark. —7 A causeway, bridge. —8 The lap or bosom. —9 An oblong pond. —10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. —11 A louse. —12 Praise, eulogium. —13 A woman with a beard. —14 The hip. —15 A measure of capacity (रस्य). —16 A circumference. —ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. —2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. —3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिदः Incense.

पालिवा A game with twigs.

पाल्वल a. (ली. f.) Coming from a pool.

पावक a. [पृष्णुल्] Purifying. —कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गच्छते कक्ष-वज्रवलि सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. —2 Agni or the god of fire. —3 The fire of lightning. —4 The Chitraka tree. —5 The number 'three'. —6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. —7 Good conduct or behaviour. —8 N. of Varuṇa.—की 1 The wife of Agni. —2 Ved. N. of Sarasvati. —Comp. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kārttikeya —2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन a. (नी. f.) [पृष्णिङ् ल्यु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin; purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्ताममितो निवष्णहरिणा गोरियुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. —2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. —नः 1 Fire. —2 Incense. —3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. —4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. —5 N. of Viṣṇu. —न् 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मस्वनीरजनिजतनपावन Git. 1. —2 Penance. —3 Water. —4 Cow-dung. —5 A sectarian mark. —6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. —7 Atonement, expiation. —8 Incense (सिद्धक). —Comp. —खनिः a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. —2 A cow. —3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बन्धतेऽनेन, पशु-करणे बन्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादा-कृद्रततिषलयासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33; कृद्रपाशेन श्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. —2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. —3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. —4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. —5 The edge or border of anything woven. —6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सेवोष्ठुदा स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27 (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. —Comp. —अंतः the back of a garment. —क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. —धरा, पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. —बद्ध a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. —बंधः a noose, snare, halter. —बंधकः a bird-catcher. —बंधनं a snare. —धृत् m. 1. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. —2 one armed

with a noose. —रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. —हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuna.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. —2 (At the end of comp) A snare, trap; as in कंठ° &c. —Comp. —पीठं a gambling house or table.

पाशानं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. —2 A cord, lash. —3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशोक्त *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. —2 Snared.

पाशिन *m.* [पाशोऽस्थस्य इति] 1 *Jin* epithet of Varuna. —2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. —2 A collection of snares or ropas (पाशानां समूहः).

पाश्या *a.* (वी *f.*) [पशोरिदं अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. —३ A flock, herd. —Comp. —पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Pasupati. —तः 1 A follower and worahipper of Siva. —2 A follower of the doctrines of Pasupati. —तः The Pāsupata doctrines; (for the Pāsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). —Comp. —अस्त्रं *N.* of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdman's occupation.

पाशुबंधकः A sacrifice. —का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्र्वात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः त्यक्] 1 Hinder. —2 Western; R. 4. 62. —3 Posterior, later. —4 Subsequent. —र्यं The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषंड *a.* Impious, heretical. —डः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite, Ma. 6. 90; 9. 225. —डः डे Heresy.

पाषंडकः, पाषंडिन *m.*, पाषंडिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [विनष्टि पिप् संघर्षेने आनन् पृषो० Tv.] A stone. —णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. —2 A spear. —Comp. —गर्दभः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. —चतुर्वशी *N.* of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mārgaśrāha, in honour of Gaurī. —हारकः, हारणः a stone-cutter's

chisel. —संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house. पि 6 P. (विगति) To go, move.

पिस्त 1 P., 10 U. (पिसति, पिसयति ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुसुमशरासनशासनवर्द्धिनि पिकनिकरे भज भाव Git. 11. or उन्मीलिति कूहः कुहुरिति कलोत्तलाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. —Comp. —आनंदः, —बांधवः the Spring. —बंधु —रागः, —बल्लभः the among tree.

पिकः 1 An elephant twenty years old. —2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग *a.* [विंश-वर्णं अच् संका० कुत्वम्]. Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतर्निविष्टामलपिंगतरं (विलोचनं) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. —2 A buffalo. —3 A rat. —गा 1 Turmeric. —2 Saffron. —3 A kind of yellow pigment. —4 An epithet of Durgā. —5 A bow-string. —६ A young animal. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (—क्ष) 1. an ape. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिश *a.* a species of cock roach. —चक्रुस् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —सरः yellow orpiment. —स्फटिकः 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिंग-सिन्धा० लृच्, पिंग लृच्, लृक् वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ma. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. —2 Fire. —3 A monkey. —4 An ichneumon. —5 A small owl. —6 A kind of snake. —7 *N.* of an attendant on the sun. —8 *N.* of one of Kubera's treasures. —9 *N.* of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलच्छंदःशास्त्रं; छंदोज्ञाननिधि जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगले Pt. 2. 33. —लं 1 Brass. —2 Yellow orpiment. —ला 1 A kind of owl. —2 The Siva tree (शिवाया). —3 A kind of metal. —4 A particular vessel of the body. —5 The female elephant of the south. —6 *N.* of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world). —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —लौहे brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. —2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or pro-

prietor of a village. —2 A kind of fish. —३ Virgin gold. —४ The Indigo plant.

पिचंडः—डं, पिचिंडः—डे 1 The belly. —2 A limb of an animal.

पिचंडकः A glutton (ओदरिक). पिचं(चिं)डिन्- (कञ्) *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचिंडिका 1 The calf of the leg. —2 The instep; (also पिचंडिका in these senses.)

पिचुः [पच्-उ पृषो० Tv.] 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of weight, a Karaha (equal to two tolas). —3 A kind of leprosy. —4 A kind of grain. —Comp. —रुलं cotton. —मंदः, मर्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिचुच्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचु 10 U. (पिचयति ते) To cut, divide.

पिचुचट *a.* Pressed flat. —टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —टं 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

पिचुचा A string of 16 pearls weighing a dharana (a particular measure of pearls).

पिचुचट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिचुच I. 6 P. (पिचुचति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. —2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिचुचं [पिचुच-अच्] 3 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). —2 The tail of a peacock; Si. 4. 50. —3 The feathers of an arrow. —4 A wing. —5 A crest. —चुः A tail in general. —च्छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. —2 The acorn of boiled rice. —3 A row, line. —4 A heap, multitude. —5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. —6 A plantain. —7 An armour. —8 The calf of the leg. —9 The venomous saliva of a snake. —10 A betel-nut. —11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. —Comp. —बाणाः a hawk.

पिचुचकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिचुचल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिचुचका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurers &c.).

पिचुचिल *a.* [पिचुच-बा० इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिचुचिलानि च चूपीनि Chand. M. 1. —2 Having a tail. —लः, —लं, —लं 1 The acorn of boiled rice (भक्तमंड). —2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. —3 Curds with cream on the

surface. -4 Broth; soup, -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. -त्वच् m. the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं = पिच्छ q. v.

पिञ्ज 1. 2A. (पिंके) 1 Totinge, dye. -2 To touch. -3 Adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -11. 10 U. (पिञ्जति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

पिञ्ज a. Confused, diatribed in mind. -जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A heap, collection. -ज Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिञ्जटः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जनं A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर a. [पिञ्ज-अर्च्] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिखा यदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour. -रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पंजर). -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिञ्जरितं Orpiment.

पिञ्जरितं a. Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल a. [पिञ्ज-कलच्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army), -लं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. -ली 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जलं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिञ्जुषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिञ्जटः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिडा A box, basket. -इ 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिडकः -कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense); ततः गन्धयोपरिपिडका संवत्सा S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament

on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings; as विनयपिडकं. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिडाकः A basket, box.

पिडुक The tartar of the teeth (दंतकिट्ट).

पिद् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To hurt, injure, -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिडः Affliction, distress.

पिडरः -रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिडरी in this sense); पिडरं कथदति-मात्रं निजपार्श्वानिव दृहतितरां Pt. 1. 324; जठरपिडरी दुग्धपुर्यं करोति विडंबना Bb. 3 116. -रं A churning-stick. -रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel.

पिडरकः -कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -कपालः -लं a pot-shoulder.

पिडकः -का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिंडु 1 A., 10 U. (पिंडते, पिंडयति-ते, पिंडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put-together. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिंड a. (दी f.) [पिंड-अर्च्] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -इः इ 1 A round mass, ball, globe; as in अयःपिंडः, नेत्रपिंडः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.). -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremony or Sraddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सफलीकृतभृष्टपिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence; Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिंड-पातत्रेला Mā. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The foetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame; एकांतविध्वंसिषु मन्त्रिधानं पिंडेवनाथा खलु भक्तिषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg; Mā. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant or a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frankincense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. -इ 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अम्बाहार्यं a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been

offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 122. -अम्बाहार्यं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अंधं hail. -अयसं steel. -अलककः a red dye. -अशनः, -आशः -आशकः; -आशिन m. a beggar. -उद्-काक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धरणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं, -तैलकः incense. -द a. 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; श्रवा पिंडद्वयं कुर्वते गज-पुत्रवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुर्ज्ञानं धुंके Bb. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice ball. -2. a master, patron. -दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निवेपणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पाता giving alms; Mā. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-सर्प) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China rose. -3. A lotus. -भाक् a receiving or entitled to share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; अहो दुष्यंतः संशयमारुढाः पिंडभाजः S. 6. -भृतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञा the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grandfather). -लोपा 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिंडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -का A goblin, demon.

पिंडनं Forming globes. -नः A mound or bank.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडांतः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow herd -3 A buffalo-herdman. -4 The *Vishankata* tree. -5 An expression of veneration.

पिंडिः *ही p.* 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The *Asoka* tree -5 The long gourd (अलाडु) -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -**Comp.** -**पुष्पः** the *Asoka* tree. -**लेपः** a kind of unguent, or 'a cake-hero, a braggart, cowardly. -**सूरः** 'brave in the house,' boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. मेहेनादेन्, मेहेसूर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित *a.* [पिंड-क] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpy -3 Heaped together, collected; एष पिंडितोर्थः M 1 'this is the meaning of the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. -**तः** Incense.

पिंडित्वा *a.* 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. -**m.** 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिल *a.* 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. -**तः** 1 A bridge, cause way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडीकृ 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडीशू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become a lid.

पिंडीर *a.* Sapless, inspid, arid, dry. -**रः** 1 The pomgranate tree -2 Cuttle-fish-bone -3 Foam of the sea; cf. पिंडीर.

पिंडोलि *f.* Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्डयाकः -**कं** 1 Oil cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 An *Furida*. -5 A statue of red ground for oil; Pt 3. 99.

पिता हः (*ही f.*) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahma. -**तः** (pl) The Manes.

पितृ *m.* [पति रक्षि, पापुत्र नः] A father; सेनात लोकः पितृमान विनेया B. 14. 23; 1. 24; 1. 67. -**रै** (*दुः*) Parent, father and mother, जनता; पितायै वैदे पार्थिवीयरे-श्वरो B. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -**तः** (pl.) Fore-fathers.

ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively Ms. 2 151. -3 The Manes; R. 2 16; 3. 20; B. 10 29; Ma. 3. 81, 192.

-**Comp.** -**अज्ञित** *a.* acquired by a father, paternal (as proper y). -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्यं**, -**कुर्यं**, क्रिया oblations or sacrificial offerings to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; Ma. 3 252. -**कल्पः** performance of the Śāddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -**काननं** a cemetery; R. 11 16 -**कुल्या** *N.* of a river rising in the Malaya mountains.

-**गणः** 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajapati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -**गण** *N.* of Durgā.

-**गामिन्** *a.* devolving on, or belonging to, a father. -**गृहं** 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. -**घातकः**, -**घातिन्** *m.* a parricide. -**तर्पणं** 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ma. 2 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Śrādhā or funeral rites. -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes). -**तिथिः** *f.* the day of new-moon (अमावस्या).

-**तार्थि** 1. *N.* of the place called Trayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. -2. the part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). -**द्वय** *a.* given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). -**दानं** an offering to the Manes.

-**दाय** *patrimony.* -**दिनं** the day of new-moon (अमावस्या). -**द्वय** *a.* 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes (-वाः) the divine Manes. -**देवत** *a.* 1. presided over by the Manes. -2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-तं) *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -**दैवस्य** *a.* belonging to the worship of the Manes. (-रुं) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अहका.

-**द्वय** *patrimony*; Y. 2. 1. 8 -**पत्नः** 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship -2, a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fortnight of the Manes,' *N.* of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -**पतिः** an epithet of Yama. -**पदं** the world of the Manes. -**पितृ** *m.* a paternal grandfather. -**पुत्रो** (*पितापुत्रो* dual) father and son (पितृपुत्रः means 'the

son of a well-known and renowned father'). -**पूजनं** worship of the Manes. -**पैतामह** *a.* (*ही f.*) inherited from ancestors ancestral, hereditary. (-हः; pl) ancestors. -**पशुः** *f.* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -**प्रास** *a.* 1. inherited from a father. -2 inherited, atrimonially. -**पशुः** a kinsman by the father's side; they are पितुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्राः पितृपतिः स्वसुः पुत्राः 1 पितृपतितुल्यमात्र विनेयाः पितृपशुः 11 (-पु *n.*) relationship by the father's side. -**भक्त** *a.* dutifully attached to a father. -**भक्तिः** *f.* filial duty. -**भोजनं** food offered to the Manes. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. -**मंदिरं** 1. a paternal mansion -2 a cemetery. -**मेघः** a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1. obsequial offerings. -2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. -**यानं** the way of the Manes (to their world). -**राज** *m.*, -**राजः**, राजन् *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**रुद्रः** an epithet of Siva. -**लोकः** the world of the Manes -**वंश** the paternal family. -**वनं** a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). -**वसतिः** *f.* -**समाच** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**व्रता** a worshipper of the Manes. (-तं) obsequial rites -**व्रातृ** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्वसु** *f.* (also पितृवसु as well as पितुः स्वसु or पितृवसु) a father's sister; Ma. 2. 131. -**पशु** *a.* a paternal aunt's son. -**संनिभ** *a.* fatherly, paternal. -**सुः** 1. a paternal grandmother. 2. evening twilight. -**स्वान्तः**, -**स्वामीयः** a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -**हरया** parricide. -**हृन्** *m.* a parricide. -**हृन्** *m.* the right ear; पितृहृद्दक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहृः स्मृतः.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. -**मत्**. Like a father or the Manes.

पितृश्वः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle -2 Any elderly male relation; Ma. 2. 130.

पितृ *Bile*, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ). पितृ बद्धि शर्करया शास्वति कोर्था पयोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -**Comp.** -**अतीसारः** a bilious form of

son of a well-known and renowned father'). -**पूजनं** worship of the Manes. -**पैतामह** *a.* (*ही f.*) inherited from ancestors ancestral, hereditary. (-हः; pl) ancestors. -**पशुः** *f.* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -**प्रास** *a.* 1. inherited from a father. -2 inherited, atrimonially. -**पशुः** a kinsman by the father's side; they are पितुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्राः पितृपतिः स्वसुः पुत्राः 1 पितृपतितुल्यमात्र विनेयाः पितृपशुः 11 (-पु *n.*) relationship by the father's side. -**भक्त** *a.* dutifully attached to a father. -**भक्तिः** *f.* filial duty. -**भोजनं** food offered to the Manes. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. -**मंदिरं** 1. a paternal mansion -2 a cemetery. -**मेघः** a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1. obsequial offerings. -2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. -**यानं** the way of the Manes (to their world). -**राज** *m.*, -**राजः**, राजन् *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**रुद्रः** an epithet of Siva. -**लोकः** the world of the Manes -**वंश** the paternal family. -**वनं** a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). -**वसतिः** *f.* -**समाच** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**व्रता** a worshipper of the Manes. (-तं) obsequial rites -**व्रातृ** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्वसु** *f.* (also पितृवसु as well as पितुः स्वसु or पितृवसु) a father's sister; Ma. 2. 131. -**पशु** *a.* a paternal aunt's son. -**संनिभ** *a.* fatherly, paternal. -**सुः** 1. a paternal grandmother. 2. evening twilight. -**स्वान्तः**, -**स्वामीयः** a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -**हरया** parricide. -**हृन्** *m.* a parricide. -**हृन्** *m.* the right ear; पितृहृद्दक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहृः स्मृतः.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. -**मत्**. Like a father or the Manes.

पितृश्वः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle -2 Any elderly male relation; Ma. 2. 130.

पितृ *Bile*, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ). पितृ बद्धि शर्करया शास्वति कोर्था पयोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -**Comp.** -**अतीसारः** a bilious form of

son of a well-known and renowned father'). -**पूजनं** worship of the Manes. -**पैतामह** *a.* (*ही f.*) inherited from ancestors ancestral, hereditary. (-हः; pl) ancestors. -**पशुः** *f.* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. -**प्रास** *a.* 1. inherited from a father. -2 inherited, atrimonially. -**पशुः** a kinsman by the father's side; they are पितुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्राः पितृपतिः स्वसुः पुत्राः 1 पितृपतितुल्यमात्र विनेयाः पितृपशुः 11 (-पु *n.*) relationship by the father's side. -**भक्त** *a.* dutifully attached to a father. -**भक्तिः** *f.* filial duty. -**भोजनं** food offered to the Manes. -**भ्रातृ** *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. -**मंदिरं** 1. a paternal mansion -2 a cemetery. -**मेघः** a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1. obsequial offerings. -2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. -**यानं** the way of the Manes (to their world). -**राज** *m.*, -**राजः**, राजन् *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**रुद्रः** an epithet of Siva. -**लोकः** the world of the Manes -**वंश** the paternal family. -**वनं** a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). -**वसतिः** *f.* -**समाच** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**व्रता** a worshipper of the Manes. (-तं) obsequial rites -**व्रातृ** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्वसु** *f.* (also पितृवसु as well as पितुः स्वसु or पितृवसु) a father's sister; Ma. 2. 131. -**पशु** *a.* a paternal aunt's son. -**संनिभ** *a.* fatherly, paternal. -**सुः** 1. a paternal grandmother. 2. evening twilight. -**स्वान्तः**, -**स्वामीयः** a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -**हरया** parricide. -**हृन्** *m.* a parricide. -**हृन्** *m.* the right ear; पितृहृद्दक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहृः स्मृतः.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

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पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. -**मत्**. Like a father or the Manes.

पितृश्वः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle -2 Any elderly male relation; Ma. 2. 130.

पितृ *Bile*, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ). पितृ बद्धि शर्करया शास्वति कोर्था पयोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -**Comp.** -**अतीसारः** a bilious form of

piarrhoea. —अभिष्यंदः a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरिः N. of several plant-लक्षा बरं &c.—उपद्रव a. affected by bile; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः काञ्चिभ्रं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10. —कोषः the gall-bladder. —शोथः excess or derangement of the bilious hum. —नादिन् a. bilious, affected by bile —उरः bilious fever —प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora. —वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विद्रव्य a. impaired by bile. —शमन, —हर a. antibilious.

पिबल a. Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. —2 A species of birch tree.

पिबय a [पितुरिदं प्रियं वा पितृन् आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. —2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59 (b) Obsequial. —उयः 1 The eldest brother. —2 The month of Māgha. —उय] The constellation called Māghā. —2 The day of full as well as new moon. —उयं 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. —2 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पिबयत् m A bird.

पिबलः A road, path.

पिबय 3 U. See under घा.

पिबानं 1 Covering, concealing. —2 A sheath. —3 A wrapper, cloak. —4 A lid or top.

पिबानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. —2 A lid.

पिबायक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिबिल p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred. —2 Covered, concealed, hidden. —3 Filled or covered with; see अपिबिल also. —तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिबह 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिबहेन बलकलेन S. 1; मदारमन्त्रा हरिणा पिबह S. 7. 2. —2 To put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. —3 To envelop, envelop; कुडुपमिव पिबहं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिबद् p. p. 1 Fast and tied or put on —2 Dressed. —3 Hid, concealed. —4 Pierced, penetrated. —5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः—रं [पा रक्षणे आकृत् वृत्तं धनोरात् इत्यम् Up 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. —2 A trident. —3 A bow in general. —4 A staff or stick. —5 A shower of dust. —Comp. —शोत, —धृक्, —दृष्ट, —पाणि n. epithets of Siva; Kn. 5. 10.

पिनाकिन m. An epithet of Siva; Kn. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिब्व् 1 U. (पिब्वन्ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. —2 To wet, moisten —3 To emit, discharge, pour forth —5 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतियत् m A bird.

पिपतिषु a. Being about to fall. —बुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासिन. पिपासिन् पिपासु a. Thirsty. पिपिनकी The twelfth day of the light half of Vaisākha.

पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. —रं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants)

पिपीलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिवर्षणं the running about of ants.

पिपिलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. —2 A nipple. —3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. —4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). —लं 1 A berry in general. —2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. —3 Sensual enjoyment. —4 Water.

पिपिलिः—ली f Long pepper.

पिपिक्का The tartar of the tooth.

पिपुः A mark, mole freckle.

पिपालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31. —लं The fruit of this tree.

पिप्ल 10 U. (पेलयन्ते) 1 To throw cast. —2 To send, direct. —3 To incite, prompt.

पिपुः See पीलु.

पिपु a Blear-eyed. —लं A blear-eyed eye.

पिपुका A female elephant.

पिपु 6 U. (पिपुन्ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. —2 To be organised. —3 To light, irradiate. —4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. —5 Ved To adorn, decorate. —6 To make ready, prepare.

पिपा a. 1 Free from sin. —2 Multifarious.

पिपिंग a. [पिपि-अगच् क्वि] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्येसहस्रं ककुभः पिपिंगोः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 3. —ग The tawny colour.

पिपिंगकः An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

पिपिंगत् a. Brown, tawny.

पिपिंगिन्ना Bell-metal.

पिपाचः पिपित्ताचामति, आ + च्च वा ० इ पा०] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit malevolent being; नन्वाश्वाभितः पिपाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. —Comp. —अलका phosphorescence,

—रुः a kind of tree. —बाधा, —संघातः demoniacal possession. —भाषा 'the language of devils,' a gibberish or corruption of Sākrit, one of the lowest Prakṛita dialects used in plays. —सभं 1. an assemblage of fiends. —2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिपाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kuber, the god of wealth.

पिपाचिः Ved = पिपाच q. v.

पिपाचिक 1 A she demon, a female imp —2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिपाचिकया Mv. 3. 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिपाचो हि उच्यते in the same sense; तस्य खलिये वाक्ज्जीरमायुध-पिपाचो न हृदयवपक्रामति B. R. 4; or कियच्चिरमित्यमतिनादापिष्यति भवतनायुध-पिपाची A. R. 4.)

पिपिशतं [पिपि क ; Up. 3. 95.] 1 Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खलु रा पिपिशतस्य लक्षः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. —2 A small piece or part. —Comp —अज्ञान-आज्ञा. —आशिन, —धुक् m. 1. flesh eater, a demon, goblin; (छाया) संघणपो-वहपिपाः पिपिशतज्ञानार्ता चरन्ति S. 3. 27 —2. a man-eater, cannibal. —3. a wlf

पिपुन a. [पिपु-उन्च् क्वि ; Up. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; ज्ञाप्यमानसं विनाज्ञापिपुनः Si. 1. 75; तु-ल्लुत्तरामपपुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53. —Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रधनपिपुनं कौर-वं तद्वेधा, Me. 48. —2 Slanderous, back biting, calumniating पिपुनजनं खलु विप्रति क्षिर्द्विः Bv. 1. 74. —3 Betraying, treacherous. —4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. —6 Low, vile, contemptible. —7 Foolish, stupid. —ग 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. —2 Cotton. —3 An epithet of Nārada. —4 A crow. —5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant woman). —नं 1 Betraying. —2 Saffron. —Comp. —उचनं, —वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिपुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिपुनयते रथले क्षीरराक्ष्णजनेनेः S. 7. 7.

पिपिलं-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिपु 1. 7 P. (पिपुडि, पिपु) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अघ-वा भवनः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिपुनेषं पिपुडि नः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; मायुष्यं पिपेव Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. —2 To hurt, injure, destroy,

kill (with gen.); क्रमेण वेदुं धुवनदि-
वामसि Si. 1. 40. —Caus. 1 To grind,
pound —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To
glve. —4 To be strong. —5 To dwell.
—II. P H., 10 U. (पयति, पयति-ने) To
go, move.

पिष्ट p. p. [पिष्ट-क] 1 Ground, pow-
dered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. —2 Rub-
bed together, squeezed or clasped
(as the hands) —3 Kneaded. —हृ 1
anything ground, a ground sub-
stance. —2 Flour, meal; पिष्टं पिनष्टि
'he grinds flour,' i. e. does a useless
work or a profitless repetition. —3
Lead. —Oomp. —उदकं water mixed
with flour. —पचन a pan for parol-
ing flour, a boiler &c. —पशुः an effi-
gy of a beast made with flour. —पा-
कभृत् m. a boiler. —पाचक a boiler.
—पिष्टः a cake or ball of flour. —पूरः
see घृतपूरः —पेषः, —पेषणं 'grinding
flour', i. e. doing any useless work,
a vain or profitless repetition. —न्यायः
see under न्याय —मेहः a variety of
diabetes. —वर्तिः a kind of small ball
made of the flour of barley, pulse
or rice. —सौरभं (pounded) sandal
wood.

पिष्टक-कं 1 A cake made of the
flour of any grain. —2 A baked cake,
bread. —3 A disease of the eye, opa-
city of the cornea. —कं Pounded
sesamum-seeds.

पिष्टपः—कं A division of the uni-
verse; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टापः Scented or perfumed
powder.

पिष्टिकं A cake made of rice-
flour.

पिष्टु I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go,
move. —II. 10 U. (पेसयति-ने) 1 To
go. —2 To be strong. —3 To dwell.
—4 To hurt, injure. —5 To give or
take.

पिष्टित See under पिष्टा.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink; तच्च
पचनभवासुतं निपिय Mk. 10. 13; N.
1. 1.

पीचं The ohin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair,
bench, sofa &c.); ज्वेन पीठाद्दुदानि-
द्वच्युरा Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15.
—2 The seat of a religious student
made of Kusa grass. —3 The seat of
a deity, an altar. —4 A pedestal in
general, basis. —5 A particular pos-
ture in sitting. —6 (In geometry)
The complement of a segment.
—Oomp. —कोलः a male confidant, a
parasite. —न a. lame, crippled. —गर्भः
the cavity in the pedestal of an idol.
—चक्रं a carriage. —पायिका a girl of
fourteen who represents Durgā at the

festival of that goddess. —सूः f.
basis, basement. —सदः 1. a com-
panion, parasite, one who assists the
hero of a drama in great under-
takings, e. g. in securing his mis-
tress; so पीठमदिका 'a lady who
assists the heroine in securing her
lover'. —2. a dancing master who
instructs courtezans in the art of
dancing. —सप a. lame, crippled.

पीठकः, —कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool)
—2 A pedestal, base. —3 A section
or division of a book, as the पूर्वपी-
ठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमार-
चरित.

पीड 10 J. (पीडयति-ने, पीडित) 1
To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure,
harass, annoy, molest; नील चापीपिड-
च्छुः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms.
4. 67, 238; 7. 29. —2 To oppose,
resist. —3 To besiege (as a city).
—4 To press or squeeze together, com-
press, pinch : कंठ पीडयन् Mk. 8; लभेत्
सिकतास तेलमपि यतनतः पीडयन् Bh. 2.
5; दशनपिडिताधरा R. 19. 35. —5 To
suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. —6 To
neglect. —7 To cover with anything
insuspicious. —8 To eclipse. —9 To
overpower. —10 To break, violate.
—11 To take away remove. —12 To
stir, agitate. —13 To cover, wrap.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं [पीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Pain-
ing, distressing, oppressing, inflicting
pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. —2
(a) Squeezing, pressing; दीर्घलिचं-
धनिषिद्धमनपीडनानि Gtt. 10; संतोडपी-
डननखसतरकामिका Ch. P. 44. (b)
Pressure; Māl. 9. 38. —3 An instru-
ment for pressing. —4 Taking, hold-
ing, seizing; as in करपीडनं or पाणि-
पीडनं q. v. —5 Laving waste, devast-
ation. —6 Threshing corn. —7 An
eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडनं q. v. —8 Sup-
pressing sounds, a fault in the
pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीड् भावे सिदा० अङ्] 1 Pain,
trouble, suffering, annoyance, mole-
station, agony; याश्चमपीडा R. 1.
37; 'disturbance'; 71; मदनं दारिद्र्यं
&c. —2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg.
17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. —3 Devastation,
laying waste. —4 Violation, infringe-
ment. —5 Restriction. —6 Pity, com-
passion. —7 Eclipse. —8 A chaplet,
garland for the head. —9 A Sarala
tree. —10 A basket. —Oomp. —कर a.
troublesome, painful. —करणं tor-
turing.

पीडित p. p. [पीड्-क] 1 Pained,
harassed, tormented, oppressed,
pinched. —2 Squeezed, pressed. Ms.
2. 12. —3 Espoused, held, seized; U.
7. 5. —4 Violated, broken. —5 Laid

waste, devastated. —6 Eclipsed. —7
Bound, tied. —8 1 Paining, injuring,
harassing. —2 A particular mode of
sexual enjoyment. —ह ind. Fast,
closely, firmly.

पीत a. [पा-कर्मणि क] 1 Drunk,
quaffed; वनाय पीतमन्त्रिचक्रवर्ता (नां
सुमोच) R. 2. 1. —2 Steoped, soaked in,
filled or saturated with. —3 Absorbed,
drunk up, evaporated; Ku. 4. 44. —4
Watered, sprinkled with water; पात्
न प्रथमं इव स्वयति जलं युष्मा स्वपीतेषु पा S.
4. 8. 5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतलो-
त्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. —नः 1 Yellow colour.
—2 Topaz. —3 Safflower. —4 A yellow
pigment prepared from cow's urine.
—हं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment.
—Oomp. —अपिधः an epithet of Agastya.
—अंशवः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; इति
निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरपीत तथाकरोत् Gtt.
12. —2. an actor. —3. a religious
mendicant wearing yellow garments.
—अङ्ग a. yellowish-red. (—जः) the
middle of day-break. —अद्मन् m.
topaz. —कदली a species of banana
(स्वर्णकदली). —कंदं the carrot. —कावेरं
1. saffron. —2 brass. —काष्ठं yellow
sanders. —संघं yellow sandal. —चंदनं
1. a species of sandal-wood. —2.
saffron. —3. turmeric. —चंद्रकः a lamp.
—तुडः a Kāraṇḍava bird. —दाह n. a
kind of pine or Sarala tree. —दग्धा
1. a milch cow. —2. a cow whose
milk has been pledged. —3. a cow
tied up to be milked. —दा the Sarala
tree. —नील a. green. (—लः) the
green-colour. —पाद a kind of bird
(Mar. मैत्र). —पुष्पः N. of several
plants. —चंपक, —ऊर्णिकार &c. —मणिः a
topaz. —मासिकं a kind of mineral
substance. —मूलकं the carrot. —सूची
yellow jasmine. —रक्त a. yellowish-
red, orange-coloured. (—कं) a kind
of yellow gem, the topaz. —रागः 1.
the yellow colour. —2. wax. —3. the
fibres of a lotus. —लौहं brass. —वालुका
turmeric. —वासन् m. an epithet of
Krishna. —सारः 1. the topaz. —2. the
sandal tree. (—रं) yellow sandal-
wood. —सारि n. antimony. —स्वंधः a
hog. —स्फटिकः the topaz. —हरित a.
yellowish-green.

पीतक a. Yellow. —कः The Asoka
tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2
Brass. —3 Saffron. —4 Honey. —5
Aloe-wood. —6 Sandal-wood. —7
Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree.
(waved-leaf.). —2 The hog-plum tree.
—नं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 Saffron.
—3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल a. Yellow. —लः The Yellow
colour. —हं Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.

पौतिः A horae. —*f.* 1 Draught, drinking. —2 A tavern. —3 The proboscis of an elephant. —4 Going. —5 Protection (Ved.)

पौतिन् *m.* A horse.

पौतिका 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric. —3 Yellow jessamine.

पौतुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पौथिः 1 The sun. —2 Time. —3 Fire. —4 Protection. —5 Drink. —*ञ* 1 Water. —2 Ghoe.

पौथिः A horse.

पीन *a.* [व्या-क् संप्रसारणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'. —2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. —3 Full, round. —4 Swollen, large, big. —5 Brawny. —6 Profuse, excessive. —*Comp.* —ऊधस *f.* (पानोहन्ती) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस *a.* full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. —2 Cough, catarrh.

पायुः 1 A crow. —2 The sun. —3 Fire. —4 An owl. —5 Time. —6 Gold.

पामसः —*वे* [पाय्-ऊपर U. 4, 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरा G. L. 53. —2 Milk in general. —3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. —4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. —*Comp.* —महस *m.*, —रुचिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. —3. camphor.

पील 1 P. (पीलति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. —2 To stop. —3 become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [पील-उ] 1 An arrow. —2 An atom. —3 An insect. —4 An elephant. —5 The stem of the palm. —6 A flower. —7 A group of palm trees. —8 A kind of tree. —9 A heap of bones. —10 The central part of the head. —लु *n.* The fruit of the Pilu tree. —*Comp.* —पत्रुः the Mûrvā plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. —2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् *m.* a Vaishishika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव 1 P. (पीवति). To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस *a.* Fat, corpulent. पीवन् *a.* (पीवती *f.*) [व्य-कृतिर् सधं दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. —2 Stout, strong. —*m.* Wind.

पीवर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [वी-ध्वरच् सधं दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. —2 Plump, thick. —*रः* A tortoise. —री 1 A young woman. —2 A cow —*Comp.* —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. —2. a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुंस 10 U. (पुंसयतिने) 1 To crush, grind. —2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस *m.* [पति पापालने डुम्यत् U. 4. 147] Nom पुमान्, पुमासौ, पुमानः; Instr. du. पुंसां Voc. सिङ्ग. पुमन् 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5 110. —2 A man, human being यस्यार्थाः स पुमांश्चोके H. 1. —3 Man, mankind, people; बन्धेः पुमां रघुपतिपदेः Me. 12. —4 A servant, an attendant. —5 A word in the masculine gender. —6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचन्द्रं Ak. —7 The soul. —*Comp.* —अनुज *a.* (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुंसानुजा) a girl born after the male child, i. e. a girl having an elder brother —अयस्य (पुंसयस्य) a male child. —अर्थः (पुंसर्थः) 1 the aim of man. —2. any one of the four ends of human existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः *f.* a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —होकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. —खेटः (पुंखेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. —2. (at the end of comp.) chief best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्षुनिपुंगवः Rām.; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुंश्चलः) an adulterer. —चलीः (पुंश्चलीः) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू *f.* (पुंश्चलू) Ved a harlot. —चिह्नं (पुंश्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) *n.* the birth of a male child. °करः, वः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. —रजः (पुंरजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. —2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) 1. a male asterism. —2. an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. —2. a white lotus. —4. nutmeg. —5. N. of a tree called नागेश्वरः; R. 4. 57. —नाटः-डः (पुंनाटः-डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्)

a. holding a masculine name. (—*m.*) 1. the tree called नाग, —2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —वजनं the male organ of generation. —भूमन् (पुंभूमन्) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number: लाजाः पुंभूमि चाक्षरः Ak. —योगः (पुंयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. —2. reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. —रत्न (पुंरत्न) an excellent man. —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. —रुद्रिण *a.* (पुंरुद्रिण) of the masculine gender, masculine. (—*रु*) 1. masculine gender. —2. virility, manhood. —3. the male organ. —वधसः (पुंवधसः) a bull-calf. —वृषः (पुंवृषः) the muskrat. —वेद्य *a.* (पुंवेद्य) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —सचन (पुंसचन) *a.* 1. causing the birth of a male child (—*नं*) the first of the purificatory Samekārās; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. —2. foetus. —3. milk.

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; यस्या पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कलालपितृत्वं च कलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. —2 Semen virile. —3 The masculine gender.

पुंन्त् *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. —2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश *a.* (सी *f.*), पुक्कत *a.* (सी *f.*) Low, vile —शः-सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, —सी 1 A bud. —2 The indigo plant. —3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक *a.* Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंस्वः-खं [पुमांसं रुनति, सन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. —2 A falcon, heron.

पुंखित *a.* Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, —गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुगलः The soul.

पुच्छः-छं 1 A tail in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुल U. 4. 27. —2 A hairy tail. —3 A peacock's tail. —4 The hind part. —5 The end of any thing. —*Comp.* —अर्थ, —मूळं the tip of the tail. —कंदकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् *a.* Having a tail. —*m.* 1 A cock. —2 The Arka plant.

पुच्छादिः -टी f. Cracking the
झरुवा (छोटिका).

पुंजः A heap, multitude, quan-
tity. मास, collection ; क्षीरोब्धेदेव
सकेनपुजा Ku. 7. 26 ; प्रयत्नपुञ्जि
मूच्छति विधरतमः पुजे निकुञ्ज विपः
Gll 11

पुंजयति Dea. P. . पुनीकृ 8 U. To
be v. collect together.

पुंजिः f. A heap quantity, maas.
-Comp -उ a. heap'd. (-ष्टः) Ved.
1 a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher.
पुनिकः llall.

पुञ्जित a. 1 Heaped, collected, heap-
ed together ; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed
together.

पुं 1 6 P. (पुञ्जति) 1 To embrace,
clasp. -2 To intertwine. -ll. 10 U.
(पुञ्जयते) 1 To be in contact with.
-2 To bind together, fasten. -3
(पोटयतिने) (a) To grind, reduce
to powder (b) To speak. (c) To
shine. III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind
-2 To rub.

पुटः -हं [पुट्] 1 A fold. -2 A
hollow space, cavity, concavity ;
भिक्षुपुटपुटो वनामिलः R. 9. 63, 11.
23 ; 17 12 ; M. 3 9 ; अंजलिपुट नाम-
पुट, कर्षपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a
leaf folded or doubled ; a vessel of
leaves ; दुग्धपायः पत्रपुटे मन्वीयं B. 2.
65 ; Ms. 6. 28. -4 Any shallow re-
ceptacle. -5 The pod or capsule
which envelops young shoots -6
A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An
eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses)
-8 A horse's hoof. -उः 1 A casket.
-2 The contracting of anything. -3
A folding of anything so as to form
a cup. -उं 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two
veasela joined together for medical
purposes. -Comp -उत्तं a white
umorella. -एवकः cocca-ant -विपः
1. a pot jar, pitcher. -2 a cop-
per-vessel -उरकः 1. a particular
method of preparing drugs, in
which the various ingredients are
wrapped up in leaves, and being
covered with clay are roasted in
the fire ; अनिमिक्को कभीरत्वाद्यैर्गुदवन-
व्ययः 1 पुटपाकप्रतिपादो रामस्य कश्चो-
रसः U 3 1. 2 digesting. -3. an-
blowing. -उत्तः 1. a town, city. -2.
a kind of musical instrument (आतो-
द्य). -3. ' parting of the eyelids '
opening ; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool
or eddy. -उदुनं a town, city ; Si.
13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup
or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a
leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुटाकीनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of
lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित a. 1 Robbed, ground. -2
Contracted. -3 Stitched, sewn. -4
Spht -ते The hollow of the handa.

पुटी A small piece of cloth worn
over the privities ; (for other senses
see पुट).

पुट् 10 U. (पुट्यतिने) 1 To be-
come small, decrease, diminish. -2
To be low or shallow. -3 To disre-
gard, disrespect.

पुट् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, aban-
don. -2 To dismiss. -3 To omit,
send forth. -4 To discover.

पुत् 6. P. (पुनति) To be virtuous
or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुं 10 U. (पुट्यानेते) 1 To shine.
-2 To speak.

पुं 1 P. (पुंजते) To grind, reduce
to powder, pound.

पुंजः A sign, mark.

पुंडरीकं 1 A lotus flower, espe-
cially a white lotus ; U. 6. 12, 29 ;
Mā. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3
A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white
colour. -2 N. of the elephant pre-
siding over the south-east direction:
R. 18. 8 -3 A tiger -4 A kind of
serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A
kind of lamp -7 A fever in an
elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree.
-9 A pitober, water-pot. -10 Fire.
-11 A (sectarial) mark on the fore-
head. -Comp -अशः an epithet of
Vishnu ; R. 18. 8. -दुवः a kind of
bird -दुली a kind of leech,

पुंडुर्पुं 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A
kind of medicinal plant.

पुंजः [पुंज-भेदने र्ज्] 1 A kind of an-
gar case (red variety) -2 A lotus
in general -3 A white lotus. -4 A
mark or line (on the fore head)
made with sandal &c, , sectarial
mark. -5 A worm. -6 Atimukta
creeper. -उः pl. N. of a country
and its inhabitants. -Comp. -केलिः
an elephant.

पुंजकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane
(red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark
-3 One who lives by breeding silk-
worms.

पुष्य a. [Up. 5 15] 1 Holy,
sacred, pure ; जनकनयारनातपुष्ये-
केषु आश्रेषु Me. 1 ; पुष्य धाम चंडी-
रस्य Me. 31 ; पुष्याने हि नामश्रद्धा-
न्ययि महासुनीनां किं पुनर्दुर्जनानि K.
41 ; S 2. 14 ; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good,
meritorious, virtuous, righteous just.
-3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky,
favourable (as a day) ; Ms. 2 30,
26. -4 Agreeable ; pleasing, lovely,
beautiful ; प्रकृत्या पुष्यलक्ष्मीको Mv.
1. 16 ; 24 ; U. 4. 19 ; Ku. 5. 73 ; so

पुष्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as
odour). -6 Solemn, festive, -प्ये 1
Virtue, religious or moral merit ;
अस्तुतः पावपुपु पिदित्र कलनइदुते ll. 1.
8 ; महना पुष्यपुपुयः की तेयं शयनास्त्रया
Sluti 3. 1 ; K. 1. 63 . N. 3. 87. -2
A virtuous or meritorious act, good
or virtuous works. -3 Purity, puri-
fication. -4 A trough for watering
cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, es-
pecially one performed by a wife to
retain her husband's affection and to
obtain a son. -उत्तः The holy ba-
se. -Comp -अनुनासः pleasing ma-
jesty or dignity ; U. 4. 22. -अहं
(for अश्व) a happy or auspicious
day ; पुष्यं भवंतो जां । अस्तु पुष्यदिं ;
पुष्याहं तत्र मंगलं सुदिवसं पातः प्रगतस्य
ते Anaru. 61. ' वाचनं repeating ' this
is an auspicious day ' three times at
the commencement of most religious
ceremonies. -आमन् a. pious, right-
eous. -उदयः the issue or reallting of
good fortune. -उद्यान a. having
lovely gardens. -कर्म m. a meritori-
ous or virtuous man. -कर्मन् a. doing
meritorious acts, upright, right one.
(-न.) a meritorious act -हलाः
an auspicious time. -हीरनः, -अश्वः N.
of Vishnu. (-नं) narrating or read-
ing Purāns. -हृति a bearing a
good or holy name, of auspicious
fame, celebrated ; Bk. 1. 5 -कृत a.
virtuous meritorious. -कृत्यं a meri-
torious work. -क्षेत्रं 1. a holy place,
place of pilgrimage -2 ' the holy
land ', N. of Aryāvarta. -नंद a.
sweet-scented. (-यः) the Champaka
tree. -नंद्ये a. fragrant. -पुं 1 an
alms-house. -2 a temple. -जनः 1.
a virtuous man. -2. a demon, gub-
lin. -3 a Yaska ; R. 13. 60 ' ईश्वरः
an epithet of Kibera ; अश्वयो वन-
पुष्यजनेवते R. 9 6. -जित a won
by merit or good works -नीचं
a holy place of pilgrimage. -इर्जनं
1 beautiful -2. of sacred appear-
ance ; R. 1. 86. (-नः) the blue jay.
(-नं) visiting holy shrines. -दुष्ट a.
granting happiness or beatitude.
-पुष्टः a man rich in moral merit, a
pious man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of
virtue or moral merit. -रुले the re-
ward of good works (-लः) a grove.
-भास्व a. blessed, virtuous, meritori-
ous ; पुष्यभाजः खरनी सुनयः K. 43.
-भूः -भूमिः f. ' the holy-land ', i. e.
Aryāvata. -योगः the result of vir-
tuous deeds done in a former life.
-रात्रः 1. an auspicious night. -2. a
night on which any religious cere-
mony is held. -लोकः heaven, para-
dise. -शकुनं an auspicious omen.
(-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a.
of a virtuous disposition, inclined
to pious acts, virtuous, pious, right-

eous. —श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (—ऋः) an epithet of Nalla (of Nishadha); Yndriahthira, and Janardana : पुण्यश्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोकश्च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (—ऋ) an epithet of Sitā and Draupadi. —स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यकं १ religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.). —2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. —3 =पुण्ये 5 —ऋः N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —व्रतं the worship of Krishna for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् *a.* १ Meritorious, virtuous. —2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. —3 Happy, blessed. —4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पुत्र *n.* A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. —Comp. —नामक *a.* called पुत्र

पुत्तल-ली १ An image, idol, statuette, &c. —2 A doll, puppet. —Comp. —दहनं, -निधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost —पुत्र idclatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका १ A small kind of bee. —2 The white ant.

पुत्रः १ A son ; (the word is thus derived :— न श्रो नरदयस्मात्प्रायते विप्रं वृत्तः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति शेषः स्वयमेव स्वयंपुत्रा ॥ Ms. 9. 138 ; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). —2 A child, the young one of an animal. —3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). —4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind as in अग्निपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c.) —त्रो (du.) A son and daughter. —Comp. —असाहः १ one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. —2, a mendicant of a particular order ; see कुटीचक्र. —आचार्य *a.* wishing for a son —आचार्य *a.* one having a son for his teacher —अद्विनी १. an unnatural mother. —2 a tigress. —इतिः, इदिका *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. —काम *a.* desirous of sons. —काम्ना *f.* a wish for sons ; R. 1. 35. —कार्यं *n.* ceremony relating to a son. —कृत् *m.* an adopted son. —कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son ; इयामकमुष्णिपरिवर्धितको जहाति सोमं च पुत्रकृतकः यदर्थं सुगते S.

4. 13. —अमयी an unnatural mother (who eats her own children). —जातं one to whom a son is born. —पुत्रं son and wife —धर्मः filial duty. —पौत्र —त्राः sons and grandsons. —पौत्रोप *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary ; Bk. 5. 15. प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son, (e. g. an adopted son). —लाभः obtaining a son —वधुः *f.* a daughter-in-law —मखः ' a friend of children, one who is fond of children. —हृन् *a.* soulless, childless. —संकरितं *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. —हतः an epithet of Vasishtha (whose hundred sons were killed) (—ती) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुत्र अनुकंपया संजायते वा कर्तृ स्वार्थे क वा] १ A little son or boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). —2 A doll, puppet ; Ku. 1. 29. —3 A rogue, cheat. —4 A locust, grass-hopper. —5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरम). —6 Hair. —7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका. —पुत्रिका १ A daughter. —2 A doll, puppet. —3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons ; अपुत्रोऽनेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वति पुत्रिकां । यदपरं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधारकम् ॥ —4 The cotton or down of the tamariak —5 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind ; a in अग्निपुत्रिका, खड्गपुत्रिका &c. —Comp. —पुत्रः, —सुतः १. a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father ; see Ms. 9. 127. —2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house ; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः ; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकसुतः सोऽप्यसि मम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128) —3. a grand son. —प्रसूः a mother of daughters. —भर्तृ *m.* ' a daughter's husband, ' a son-in-law.

पुत्रि *a.* (णी *f.*) Having a son or son : R. 1. 91 ; V. 5. 14. —*m.* The father of a son. —णी १ The mother of a son. —2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय पुत्रीय, पुत्रय *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री १ A daughter. —2 N. of Durgā, see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीकृ 8 U. To adopt as a son ; अमुं-पुत्रः दद्यात् दैवदारं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ इव भवत्येन R. 2 36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. —2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुत्र्य १. 4 P. (पुत्र्या) To injure, hurt. —Caus. १ To destroy completely, annihilate. —2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). —3 To speak.

—4 To shine. —11. 10 U. (वीर्यवति ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. —ऋः १ An atom (वामशु) ; पुद्गलाः परमाणवाः Siddhāra. —2 The boy, matter. —3 The soul. —4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् *ind.* १ Again, once more' anew ; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6 ; क्लिप्त्यर्थे वदुः पुनर्विचक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5 83 ; सो पुनर्भू ' to become a wife again ' —2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs), पुनर्दा ' to give back, restore ' ; पुनर्वा ह-गम् &c. ' to go back, return ' &c. —3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless ; stit (with an adversative force) ; प्रमाद इव मूर्खे स्पर्शः स्नेहादर्शनीतलः । अद्याप्यानेदयति मां त्वं पुनः पति नन्दिति U. 3. 14 मम पुनः सर्वमेव तज्जगति U. 3. —4 Further, furthermore, besides. पुनः पुनः ' again and again, ' repeatedly, ' frequently ' ; पुनः पुनः सुतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3 42 ; किपुन ' how much more, ' or ' how much less ' see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also ; on the other hand. —Comp. —अर्थात् a repeated request. —आगतं a come back repeated ; Ms. 11. 196. —आगमः, —मनं coming back, return ; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. —अधन, —आयं renewing the consecrated fire ; पुनर्दा (क्रियां कुर्यात्पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. —आगतः १. return. —2. repeated birth. —आवर्तित *a.* returning to mundane existence. —आवृत् *f.* —आवृत्तिः *f.* १ repetition. —2. return to worldly existence ; repetition of birth ; Y. 3. 194. —3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). —उक्त *a.* १. said again, repeated, reiterated —2 superfluous, unnecessary ; शर्मस वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68 ; Si. 7. 64. (—क्तं), पुनरुक्तता १. repetition —2. superfluity, redundancy, useless, tautology, V. 5. 15 ; Bh 3 78. पुनरुक्त *m.* a Brahmana (द्विजम्) पुनरुक्तवाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech ; e. g. पुनरुक्तश्रीव्यक्तशशिभुशुभाजान्तः । जगत्स्थि सदाप्यादयं जगोहरः शिवः S. D. 633 ; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood ; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवाभास). —उक्तिः *f.* १. repetition. —2. superfluity, uselessness, tautology. —उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. —उत्पत्ति *f.* १. reproduction. —2. return of birth metempsychosis. —उपगमः return ; कर्तव्यधयाः पुनरुपगमो बंधकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. —उपोहा, —उदा a woman married again. —वमनं return, going

again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —जवः, -नवः 'growing again and again,' a finger nail. —दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife ; Ms. 5. 168. —पुना (पुनःपुना) *N.* of a river in Behâr. —प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again. (-वः) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth ; metempsychosis ; ममपि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः S. 7. 35 ; Ku. 3. 5. —2. a finger-nail. —भवन् *m.* the sentient soul. —भावः new birth, repeated birth. —भूः *f.* 1. a widow remarried. —2. re-existence. —भोगः 1. repeated enjoyment. —2. return of fruition. —3. repeated possession. —वचनं 1. repetition. —2. repeated scriptural injunction. —वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसुः (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars) ; गां गताविन दिवः पुनर्वसु 11. 36. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —विवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः (पुनः-संस्कारः) repetition of any Samskâra, or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः संगमः (पुनः संगमः &c.) 1. reunion. —2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्कटः *N.* of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुष्कलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुष्कसः 1 The lungs. —2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर *f.* (Num. sing. पृ. ; instr. दु. पुर्यां) 1 A town, fortified town. —2 अत्यभियक्तसुखमसादा R. 16. 23. —3 A fortress, castle, strong-hold. —4 A wall, rampart. —5 The body. —6 Intellect. —Comp. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं (द्वार &c.) the gate of a city.

पुर *a.* [पू-क] Full of, filled with. —1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent) ; पुरे तावन्तमेवावस्य तनोति रचिरातपं Ku. 2. 33 ; R. 1. 59. —2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. —3 A house, residence, abode. —4 The body. —5 The female apartments. —6 *N.* of the town पाठलिपुत्र *q. v.* —7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. —8 A brothel. —9 The skin. —10 Bdelium. —11 An upper story. —12 A storehouse. —13 A fragrant grass (नागर-बुस्ता). —Comp. —अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the overnor of a town. —अरातिः, —अरिः-

असुहृद् *m.* —रिपुः epithets of Siva ; पुरासातिभ्रंत्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि abhâsh., see विपु. —अर्धविस्तारः a small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. —उद्यानं a city-garden, park. —भोकत् *m.* an inhabitant of a town. —काहं a citadel. —ग *a.* 1. going to a town. —2. favourably inclined. —जित्, —द्विष्, —भिद् *m.* epithets of Siva. —ज्योतिस् *m.* 1. an epithet of fire. —2. the world of Agni. —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city. —देवता the tutelary deity of a town. —द्वारं a city-gate. —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1. ' city-governor,' the commandant of a fortress. —2. the soul. —मथनः an epithet of Siva. —मार्गः the street of a town ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः, —रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer. —रोधः the siege of a fortress. —वासिन् *m.* a citizen, a towneman. —वास्तु *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva ; Ku. 7. 30 —इन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva.

पुरंजनः The soul. —नी Intellect, understanding.

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणां नगतापी दास्यति सत्त्वं] 1 *N.* of Indra ; R. 2. 74. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3. Of Agni. —4 *N.* of Vishnu. —5 *N.* of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). —6 A thief, house-breaker. —रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

पुरंटे Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *ind.* 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्) ; पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Ml. 1. 40 ; in the presence of ; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो माद्वि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. —2 Afterwards ; इयं च तेऽस्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.) ; Amaru. 43.

पुरंध्रिः, —धी *f.* [पुरं गेहस्यजनं धारयति वृद्धं कीर्तय पृषो वा न्हवः Iv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron ; पुरंध्रीणा चित्तं कुसुमसुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12 ; Mu. 2. 7 ; Ku. 6. 32 ; 7. 2. —2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgâ.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.) ; असुं पुरः पश्यति देवदाहं R. 2. 36 ; तव मसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7

30 ; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3 ; Ku. 4. 3 ; Amaru. 43 ; often used with कृ, गम्, वा, वृ (see below). —2 In the east, from the east. —3 Eastward. —Comp. —अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn. —कारणं, —कारः see under पुरस्क below. —गः, —गम (पुरोग-गम) *a.* 1. chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun ; स किं वदेर्मीं वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55 ; Ku. 7. 40. —2. led or preceded over by (at the end of comp.) ; इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः ' the gods with Indra at the head'. —गत *a.* 1. standing in front of. —2. preceded. —गतिः *f.* precedence. (-तिः) a dog. —गद्, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going before or in front. —2. chief, leading, a leader. (-म.) a dog. —चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. —2. preparation, initiation. —3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. —दुदुः (पुरच्छुः) a nipple. —जव *a.* (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swift or than. —जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a.* born before. —डाश *m.* डाशः (पुरडाशः) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapalas* or vessels ; Ms. 6. 11. —2. an oblation in general ; Ms. 7.21. —3. an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. —4. a kind of sacrificial ladle. —5 the leavings of an oblation (इतशेष). —6. the Soma juice. —7. a prayer (मंत्र) recited in offering oblations. —पाक *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled ; Ku. 6. 90. —पहर्तुं *m.* one who fights in the van or front-line ; R. 13. 72. —फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future) ; R. 2. 22. —भाग (पुरोभाग) *a.* 1. obtrusive, officious. —2. fault-finding. —3. envious or jealous of ; प्रायः समानविधाः परस्परयज्ञः पुरोभागाः M. 1. 20. (पुरोभाग may here mean ' envy ' also). (-गः) 1. the front part, forefront, van. —2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. —3. jealousy, envy. —भागिन् *a.* 1. forward, self-willed, naughty ; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातंत्र्यमवलंबसे S. 5. —2. obtrusive, officious ; V. 3. —3. fault-finding. —4. envious, jealous. —मारुतः, —वातः (पुरोमारुतः वातः) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front ; M. 4. 2 ; R. 18. 38. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. —सर *a.* going or moving in front. (-रा) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger ; S. 4. 1. —2. a follower, attendant ; servant ; परिमेषपुरःसरो R. 1. 37. —3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent ; Ku. 6. 49. —4. (at the end of comp.) attend

or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृकपुरःसराः &c. (-रं) *ind.* with or after. —स्थाधिच *a.* standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गांयेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखरिणं Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. -2 To introduce, present; मद्रचनात्स राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4. 7. -3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शनेनैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतोऽस्मि S. 1. -4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुरस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. -5 To appoint. -6 To show, indicate, evince. -7 To lead. -1 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्कारण The act of placing in front, honouring &c., see पुरस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय *a.* 1 To be honoured. -2 To be placed at the head. -3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. -2 Preference. -3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. -4 Worshipping. -5 Accompanying, attending. -6 Preparing. -7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. -8 Attacking. -9 Accusation. -10 Consecrating. -11 Anticipating, expecting. -12 (at the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. -13 Sprinkling with holy water. -14 Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. -2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. -3 Chosen, adopted, followed. -4 Adored, worshipped. -5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. -6 Prepared, got ready. -7 Consecrated -8 Accused, calumniated. -9 Made perfect or complete, finished. -10 Anticipated, expected. -11 Appointed. -12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). -13 Sprinkled with holy water. -14 Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. -2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् *ind.* 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अशुक्लता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. -2 In the first place, at the beginning. -4 Formerly, previously. -5 Eastward, in or towards the east. -6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; पुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वर्गधुवं

ययुः Kn. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. -2 To make a family-priest of any one. -3 To appoint, place in office. -4 To entrust or charge with. -5 To place or set before or in front. -6 To honour, esteem, respect. -7 To devote or apply oneself to. -8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधत्स *m.* A family-priest (particularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*. -2 Charge, commission. -3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. -2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in front. -2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. -तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. -2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्रसुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरति मानसे.....यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. -3 At first, in the first place. -4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिभ्याकुला च Me. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the defence of. -6 Securely from. -7 Except, besides. -Comp. -उपनीत *a.* formerly possessed. -ऋया an old legend. -कल्पः 1. a former creation. -2. a story of the past. -3. a former age; दूतभक्तपुराकल्पे दृष्टं वैकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. -कृत *a.* done formerly. (-तं) actions done in a former life; S. 7. -योनि *a.* of ancient origin. (-नि) an epithet of Siva. -वसुः an epithet of Bhisama. -निद्र *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times conversant with former times, or events; वदंयपणैति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. -वृत्त *a.* 1. occurring in or relating to ancient times. -2. old, ancient. (-त्तं) 1. history. -2. an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तोद्धारैरपि च कथिता कार्यपदवी M&L. 2. 13. -कथा an old legend.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. -2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. -3 Wort; out, decayed. -नः, An epithet

of Vishnu. -2 (pl.) The ancients, (-नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east. -4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (पा or णी *f.*) [पुरा नवं Nir. [1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काश्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रायामादन्तरं R. 3. 7. -2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः ज्ञाश्वतोऽयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. -3 Decayed, worn out. -णं 1 A past event or occurrence. -2 A tale of the past legend, ancient or legendary history. -3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyâsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिस्वर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च। वंशाशुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टदशन्. -णः 1 A coin equal to 80 cowries. -Comp. -अंतः an epithet of Yama. -उक्त *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. -कल्प = पुराकल्प *q. v.* -मः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. -पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. an old man; यहद्वंति चपलेत्यपवाद् तत्र दूषणमहो चपलायाः। दोष एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यदुराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Subhāsh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः *f.* 1 A town, city. -2 A river. -3 A king.

पुरीषाय *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; जज्ञासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंदं लुनीहि नंदवं Si. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The body. -Comp. -मोहः the Dhattūra plant.

पुरीतत् *m., n.* [पुरी देहं तनोति तत् किं] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीतति पविशति T. S. -2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं [पु-इण् किञ् Uṇ. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. -2 Rubbish, dirt. -3 Ved. Water. -Comp. -आधानं the rectum. -उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. -निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. -णं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित a. Voided, evacuated (as the bowels.).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean.

पुरु a. (*रु*-*वी* f.) [*पु*-पालवपोषणयोः क; Up. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —*रु*: 1 The pollen of flowers. —2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. —3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayatiand Sarmishtha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and in firmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —*ind*. 1 Much, exceedingly. —2 Repeatedly, often. —*Comp*. —*जित्* m. 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —*वंशकः* a goose. —*वंश* (स) *व*, *व* *व* *व* *व* *व* m. epithets of Indra. (Ved.). —*भोजस्* m a cloud. —*लपद* a. very lustful or lascivious. —*ह*-*हु* a. much, many. —*हृत्* a. invoked by many. (*तः*) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16. 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 122. *द्विष्* m. an epithet of Indrajit. —*हृति*; an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरुषः [*पुरि* देहे शेते शीढ *पुषो* Tv; *पु*-अग्रगमने कृष्ण Up. 4. 74] 1 A male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारीषा नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. —2 Men, mankind. —3 A member or representative of a generation. —4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. —5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length) ; द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्याः सा त्रिपुरुषा-षी परिला Sk. —6 The soul. द्वाविमो पुरुषो लोके भरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. —7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); Si. 1. 33. R. 13. 6. —8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). —9 The pupil of the eye. —10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. *वृक्षति*); according to the Sānkhyaas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakriti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the

word सांख्य also. —11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त); सहज-शीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. —12 The Punnāga tree. —13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. —14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. —*नी* A woman. —*वं* An epithet of the mountain Meru. —*Comp*. —*अंगं* the male organ of generation. —*अद्*; —*अद्* m. 'man-eater', cannibal, goblin. — the vilest of man, a very low or despicable man. —*अधिकारः* 1. a manly office or duty. —2. calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 3. 51. —*अंतरं* another man. —*अयणः*, —*अर्थ*; 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —3. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. —*अस्थिमालिन्* m. an epithet of Siva. —*आद्यः* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a demon. —*आयुषं*, —*आयुस्* n. the duration of a man's life, अक्षुण्णमतिः कामं जीव्याञ्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः K. 1. 63. —*आज्ञिन* m. 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. —*इन्द्रः* a king. —*उत्तमः* 1. an excellent man. —2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. —3. a best attendant. —4. a Jaina. —5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishnu. —*कारः* 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. *द्वेष*); एवं पुरुषकारेण विना वैश्वं न तिष्ठति H. Pr. 32; वेदे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्भवति यथा Y. 1. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. —2. manhood, virility. —*कुम्पः* —*व* a human corpse. —*केसरिन्* m. man-lion, an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखैः S. 7. 3. —*ज्ञानं* knowledge of mankind. —*वृक्ष* —*द्वयस्* a. of the height of a man. —*द्विष्* m. an enemy of Vishnu. —*द्वेषिणी* an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). —*नायः* 1. a general, commander. —2. a king. —*नियमः* (in gram.) restriction to a person. —*पशुः* a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. —*पुंगवः*, —*पुङ्गवः*; a superior or eminent man. —*पुरं* N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. —*बहुमान* the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. —*नेयः* a human sacrifice. —*वरः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*वाहः* 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —*व्याघ्रः*, —*घाईलः*, —*सिंहः* 1. 'a tiger or lion among

men,' a distinguished or eminent man. —2. a hero, brave man. —*सप्तवारः* a number of men. —*सूक्तं* N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Mandala of the Rigveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः —*कं* Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवसकी पुरुषकोन्मितायकायः Si. 5. 56. पुरुषता, —*त्वं* : 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. —2 Virility. —3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित a. Acting like a man. —*त्* 1 Playing the men, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. —2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि विताकृतं पुरुषायितं असिलतालेखनेन वेदव्याद्विभिराक्तिसुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य a. Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरुवरसु m. [cf. Up. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvaai, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuna, and fell in love with her. Urvasi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda, where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvasi disappeared].

पुरोटिः 1 The current of a river. —2 The rustling noise of leaves: (*पु-शब्द*).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुस्. पुर्वे 1 P. (*पुर्वति*) 1 To fill. —2 To dwell, inhabit. —3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ने) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. —ल: Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation ; चारु चु-चुव नितंबवती द्यतिं पुत्रैरुक्तेले Git. 1 ; सुगमदालिकं लिखति सपुत्रकं सुगमिव रजनीकरे 7 ; Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजाक्षिपिं). -6 Yellow orpiment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. —Comp. —अंग: the noose of of Varuṇa. —आलय: an epithet of Kubera, —उद्गम: erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c.—m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत a. Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः-स्य: N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā ; Ms. 1. 35.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः-कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain ; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः-नं [ल्-इन् किञ्च; Un. 2. 53.] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach ; रमते यमुनापुलिनबन्धे विजयी सुरारिरधुना Git. 7 ; R. 14. 52 ; sometimes used in pl. ; कालियाः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिदः, पुलिदकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian mountaineer ; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the ather-in-law of Indra. —Comp.

—अरिः-जित्, -भिद्, -द्विष् m. epithets of Indra. —जग, —पुत्री Saçht, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष् 1, 4, 9 P. (पोषति, पुष्यते, पुष्णाति, पुष्ट or पुषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture ; तेनाद्य वस्तमिन् लोकमधुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46 ; Bg. 15. 13 ; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -5 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief ; पुषोष लाङ्ग्यमयान विज्ञेषान् Ku. 1. 25 ; R. 3. 32 ; न तितोषीयते स्वायी तैरसो पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. -4 To increase augment, further, promote, enhance ; पंचानामपि धनानामुत्कर्षं पुषुपुगुणः R. 4. 11 ; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy ; Bn. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display ; वपुराभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19 ; Ku. 7. 18, 78 ; R. 16. 58 ; 18. 32 ; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्पति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63 ; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom ; U. 3. 16. v. 1., MāI, 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. —Caus. or 10 U. (पोषयति-ने) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कः Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट p. p. [पुष्-क्त] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -8: N. of Vishnu. —ष्ट 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टिः f. [पुष् भव-किन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance ; यस्मिन्वतामपि दृष्ट्वां पिष्टेऽपि तनोवि परिमलैः पुष्टिं Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness ; अंधस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरित्तुवारस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort ; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence, -8 Development, perfection. —Comp. —कर a. nourishing, nutritive. —कर्मन् n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. —कृतः an epithet of Ganesa. —व a. 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. —वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्करं [पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, रा-क ; cf. Un. 4. 4] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue ; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, i. e. the place where it is struck ; पुष्करेष्वाहतेषु Me.

66 ; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmera. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion —र 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine ; Me. 6 ; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Krishna. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Sāraṇa bird. -9 An insauapicious conjunction of planets. —रः, -रं: N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe —Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Viāhnu. —आह 1, —आहः the (Indian) crane. —आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine ; जातं वंशे भुनक्तिदिते पुष्करा-वर्तकानां Me. 6 ; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. —तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place ; see पुष्कर above. —नामः an epithet of Viāhnu. —पत्रं a lotus-leaf, —श्रियः wax, —बीजं lotus-seed. —स्यामः an alligator. —शिखा the root of a lotus. —स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. —सूक्त f. a garland of lotuses. (-m. dual) N, of the two Asvinkumāras.

पुष्करायते Den. A To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus pool. -2 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. (जी f.) Abounding in lotuses, —m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. [पुष्-कल्-किञ्च ; पुष्क-सिष्मा लच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant ; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारी मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84 ; Ms. 3. 277 ; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete ; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. —लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of mount Meru. —ह 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. -2 Alma to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer. सीञ्चि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A boli, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom ; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितरश्च पयसः V. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [पुष्पं विकीशे-अच्] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The men.

as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -Comp. -अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अवचायिन = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -अखः an epithet of the god of love. -आकर a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. -आननः a kind of liquor. -आपीठः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः, -इषुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Me. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1. 'flower-time,' the spring, -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कौटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-n.) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1. gathering flowers. -2. a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cane. -जं the joint of flowers. -जः a tree. -देवः 1. N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mahimnatotra. -3. N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -दामनं n. a garland of flowers. -द्रव्यं 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -द्यः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana : cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस् -धन्वन् m. the god of love; Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धर a. bearing flowers. -धारणः an epithet of Vishnu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -निक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पत्रिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुटः the calyx of a flower. -पुरं N. of Pāṭaliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, -प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -फलः the wood-apple tree. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -भंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासा 1. the

moult of Chaitra. -2. the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -आह्वयं honey. -रागः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वायुविधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणुन् Kavirahaya; R. 1. 38. -लोचनः the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer; Me. 26. -लिङ्गः -लिङ्ग m. a bee. -बदुकः a gallant. -वर्षः, -वर्षण a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -शरः, -शरसनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. -सारा the holy basil. -स्नानं a kind of inauguration. -हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. the blooming of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. -2 Calx or brass -3 A cup of iron. -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rāvana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fireplace.

पुष्पंधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā, the modern Bhāgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; e. g. इति श्रीमहाभारते ज्ञतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c., अशुकोध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses. पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming; चिर-चिरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Git. 4. (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. -सा A woman in her courses. -Comp. -अग्र N. of a metre; see App. II. पुष्पित् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. -द्वयं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, acum. -द्वया The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp. -अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. -योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. -रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुम् 10 U. (पुस्यति-ने) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त 13 U. (पुस्तयति-ने) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1, 4 A., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति पुनीते, पूत; caus. पावयति; desid. पूष्यति, विपविष्ये) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपावते पवसे Bk. 6. 64; 3. 18; पुष्याभ्रमदुर्ज्ञेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू a. (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in खलू &c.

पूत p. p. [पूक] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); दृष्टिपूर्तं न्यसेत्पातं वक्ष्यते जलं पिबेत् । सद्यपूर्तां वदेद्वाचं मनःपूर्तं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -सः 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kusā grass. -सं Truth. -सा An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2, a purified man, saint, sage. -कृत्यायी Sachi, the wife of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. -तुणं white Kusā grass. -द्रुः the tree called पलाश. -यान्यं sesamum. -पाप, -पापन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit tree (पत्रसः)

पूत्रिम a. Ved. Purified, clean.

पूनिः f. Purifying.

पुगः [पुग्न् कृच्च; Uṇ. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, collection;

quantity ; Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union ; Y. 2. 30. Ms. 3. 151. -3 The areca or betelnut tree (पूर्ण also) : R. 4. 44 ; 6. 64 ; 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. -र्ण Areca-nut, betelnut. -Comp. कुत a. heaped, collected. -पात्रं 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. -पीठः -ठं a spitting-pot. -शुष्पिका betel nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. -फलं the areca nut. -वैरं enmity against many men.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजयाचकार-चके, अयुजन्त, अयुजन्त, पूजयितुं, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect ; यदयुजस्वमिह पार्थ सुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with ; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पूजक a. (जिका f.) [पूज्-ञ्वल्] Honouring, adoring ; worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [पूज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping honouring, adoring ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. -नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान a. Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [पूज्-भावे-अ] Worship, honour adoration, respect, homage ; R. 1. 79. -Comp. -अर्हं a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p. p. [पूज्-क्त] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered. -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य a. deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -ज्यः A father-in-law.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूक्त 8 U. To blow, breathe hard. पूक्तारी 1 An epithet of Sarasvati. -2 N. of the capital of the Nagas.

पूतनः A dead body in a cemetery. -ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Rākhaṣi in general ; मा पूतनास्वसुपा-गाः शिवातिरिधि Māl. 9. 49. -Comp. -अरिः, -सुदनः, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पूति a. [पूज्-क्तिञ्] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling ; Bg. 17. 10.

-तिः f. [पूज् वा भावे क्तिञ्] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench. -3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -Comp. -अंडः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -गंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-घः) 1. stench, fetid odour. -2. the Ingudi plant. -3. sulphur. -गंधि a. Stinking, foul smelling. -गंधिक a. stinking, fetid. -हेल heart pea. -नस्यं a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -नासिक a. having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र a. having offensive breath. -वातः 'foul air,' a fart. -वर्णं a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूतिक a. Stinking, fetid, foul. -कं Ordure, excrement.

पूतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat ; Pt. 3. 93. -Comp. -सुखः a bi-valve shell.

पूत a. Destroyed (p. p. of ' पू to destroy).

पूपः A sort of bread ; see अय्य.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूलिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय् 1 U. (पूयति-ते) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved ; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पूयः -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter ; Ms. 3. 180 ; 4. 220 ; 12. 72. -Comp.

-अरिः the Nimba tree -रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्तं) I. ichor, sanies. -2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं =य्य q. v.

पूर 1. 4 A. (पूरने; पूर्ण) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with पास. of पू q. v.). -2 To please, satisfy -II 10 U. (पूरयति-ते, पूरित ; strictly the Caus. of पू q. v.) 1 To fill ; कोन याति वशं लोकं सुखे पिडेन पूरितः Bh. 2 118 ; Si. 9. 64 ; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround ; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy ; पूरयतु कुटुहलं वत्सः U. 4 ; so आशां, मनोरथं &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time).

पूरः [पूर्-क्त] 1 Filling, making full -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying ; अनेल-पूराः सुरतमदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood ; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general ; अंबुं,

बाष्पं, झोपितं &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. -रं A kind of incense. -Comp. -उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water ; पूरौत्पीडे तद्भागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक a. [पूर-ञ्वल्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. -कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony) ; cf. रेचक.

पूरण a. (णी f.) [पूर-क्तेरि ल्यु] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.) ; न पूरणी तं मस्यैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow). -णः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The Sa'mali tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतेलं) -णी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -णं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing ; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -1 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Med.c.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp. -प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितु a. 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

पूरिकः -का A kind of cake.

पूरित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण p. p. [पूर-क्त नि०] Filled, filled with, full of ; oft. in comp ; तं तथा कृपयतिवहमश्चुर्णाकुलेक्षणं Bg. 2. 1 ; so शोकं, जलं &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete ; R. 3, 33. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Paat, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). -णी 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or *tithis*. -णं Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. -अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष a. satisfied, contented. -असृता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -अवतारः N. of the fourth

seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishnu. —आनकं 1. drum. —2. the sound of a drum. —3 a vessel. —4. a moon-beam. —5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v. (sometimes read पूर्णालक also). —आनन्दः the Supreme being. —आहुतिः f. an offering made with a full ladle. —अहुः the full moon. —उपमा a full or complete simile, i. e. one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारण्यम् and उपमातिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लोपोपमा); e. g. अंभोरुहमिवाताम्रं सुखे करतलं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —ककुद a. full-humped. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (—मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुम्भः 1. a full jar. —2. a vessel full of water. —3. a particular mode of fighting. —4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तद्वत् पकेष्टु-वं पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पूर्वदु f. the day of full moon. —पात्रं 1. a full cup or jar. —2. a cup-ful. —3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). —4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानन्द-निर्भरो हरिश्चरति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापाह्वयमाजपूर्ण-पात्रं 299; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रद्वयया स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1; (पूर्वपात्र ia thus defined:—इषोदुस्तव-काले यद्लकारांशुकादिकं । आहुष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं च तत् ॥ ० वर्षापरकं यदांदाद्लकारा-दिकं पुनः । आहुष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णालकं च तत् ॥ Mārāvali). —5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —ची (ची) जः the citron, —मासु m. 1. the sun. —2. the moon. (—f.) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. —2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —हेमः = पूर्णाहुतिः q. v. पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. —2 A cock. —3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [पूर्-कृति०] 1 Full, complete. —2 Concealed, covered. —3 Nourished, protected. —कृति 1 Fulfillment. —2 Cherishing, nourishing. —3 Granting. —4 A reward, merit —5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined:—वापीकृतडागादि देवताय-तनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमात्रमः पूर्तिमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226; Māl. 1. 5 (opp. इह which

is thus defined by Atri:—अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवञ्च इह-मित्यभिधीयते) ; of. इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. —2 Completion, fulfillment, accomplishment. —3 Satiety; satisfaction. —3 Rewarding, a reward. —5 Multiplying.

पूर्त्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. —2 To be nourished or maintained.

पुरुषः = पुरुष q. v. Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing., 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. —2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of; ग्रामात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. —3 Previous to, earlier than. —4 Old, ancient; पूर्व-सूतिभिः R. 1. 4; इदं काव्यम्यः पूर्वस्यो नमोवाकं यशास्मे U. 1. 1. —5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before'; श्रुतपूर्व &c. —6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. —7 Initial. —8 Established, customary, of long standing. —9 Early, prime; पूर्वं वयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life.' —10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; संबन्धमाभाज्यपूर्व-माहुः R. 2. 58; गुण्यः शब्दो सुनिरिति सुहुः केचलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; तान् स्मित-पूर्वमाहुः Ku. 7. 47; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31; दशपूर्वस्य यमाख्याया दशकं अरिमुक्तं विदुः कु-याः R. 8. 29; सो मतिपूर्व Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly'; 12. 89; अर्धोपूर्व 'unconsciously', S. 5. 2 &c. —ई An ancestor, a forfather; पूर्वैः किलार्यं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3; पयः पूर्वैः सान्भ्रसैः कवोष्णमुपभुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14; अदुकारिणि पूर्वोऽयुक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16. —ई The forepart; अनन्तरतदुत्तरार्धकालनक्षत्रपूर्व (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. —ई 1 The east. —N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. —ई ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पूर्व. —2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand; तं पूर्वमभित्राव्येत. Ma 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35; प्रणिपातपूर्व K.; श्रुतपूर्वखरालयं U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; सम्य-पूर्व S. 5. 'after a formal agreement.' —2 Immemorably. (पूर्वेण 'in front,' 'before', 'to the east of', with gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्वं 'till-now', 'hitherto'; पूर्व-ततः-पश्चात्-उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य 'formerly-now'. —Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आव-सथ्य). —अचलः, —अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise —अधि-

कारिन् m. the first occupant, a prior owner. —अंतः the end of a preceding word. —अपर a. 1. eastern and western ; कर्मतोऽयं पूर्वपरसमुदायवाहः साधुमानालोक्यते S. 7; पूर्वपरौ तोयनिर्धि-वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1. —2 first and last. —3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following. —4. connected with another. (—इ) 1. what is before and behind. —2. connection. —3. the proof and the thing to be proved. —विरोधः inconsistency, incongruity. —अभि-सुख a. turned towards or facing the east. —अभ्यासः former practice or experience. —अञ्जयिः the eastern ocean. —अजित a. attained by former works. (—तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः—ई 1. the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभेदा दृष्टिव मैत्रो खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समाप्तं पूर्वार्धं &c. —2. the upper part (of the body); अङ्गुतला पूर्वार्धेन ज्ञानादुत्थाय S. 3; R. 16. 6. —3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96; 152. (पूर्वाह्नतन, पूर्वोह्निकः, पूर्वाह्नतन a. relating to the forenoon). —आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar man- sion consisting of two stars. —इतर a. western. —उक्त, —उदित a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (—रा) the north-east. (—रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subse-quent. —कर्मन् n. 1. a former act or work. —2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. —3. actions done in a former life. —4. prepara- tions, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former timea. —काया 1. the fore-part of the body or ani- mals; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शतपतनभवाद्भू-यसा पूर्वकार्यं S. 1. 7. —2. the up- per part of the body of man; सू- शनं करेणानतपूर्वकार्यं R. 5. 32; पर्यक- बंधस्थिरपूर्वकार्यं Ku. 3. 45. —काल a. belonging to ancient timea. (—लः) former or ancient timea. —कालि- क, —कालीन a. ancient. —कृता the east, eastern quarter. —कृत a. pre- viously done. (—कृते) an act done in a former life. —होष्टिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river Narmadā. —जोडित a. 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज a. 1. bore or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. —9. ancient, old. —3. eastern. (—जः) 1. an elder brother; Si. 6. 44; R. 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor a forefather; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् R. 16. 34. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. The Manes living in the world of the

moon. (-जा) an elder sister.—जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (-*m.*) an elder brother ; R. 14. 44 ; 15. 95. —जातिः *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (-ण) the south east. —दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. —दिन the forenoon. —दिग् *f.* the east. —दिश्य *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टे the award of destiny. —देवः 1 an ancient deity. -2. a demon or Asura. -3. a progenitor (पितृ). -4. (in dual) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyaṇa. —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men ; अक्रोधनाः शौचपरः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः ; स्वस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥ —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —विपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound ; cf. परनिपात. —पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. -2. the first half of a lunar month. -3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. -4. the first objection to an argument. -5. the statement of the plaintiff. -6. a suit at law. -7. an assertion, a proposition. °पाद् the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पद्वं the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Pāñchāla. —पाणिनीयाः (*m.* pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmā. -2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह) ; Pt. 1. 89. -3. an ancestor in general. —पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (-र्वाः) *m.* pl. forefathers. —कास्त्युनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —भागः 1. the ferepart. -2. the upper part. —भा (अ) द्विपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भावः 1. priority. -2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽन्वयते Tarka K. -3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intension. —भाषिन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. —भूतः *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त ; see मीमांसा. —रगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यथाऽऽरभ्यन्तुः पूर्व एतन्निष्पन्नान्तये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R. ; पूर्वरगं विधायेव स्वभावे निवर्तते S. D. 283 ; पूर्वरगं

प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8. (see Malli. thereon). —रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; भ्रवणाद्दर्शनाद्वापि मिथः संकुरारागयो । दशा-विधेषो योमासो पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night. —रूपं 1. indication of an approaching change. -2. a symptom of occurring disease. -3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस्य *a.* young. (-*n.*) youth. —वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. —वाद् the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1. a former event; R. 11. 10. -2. previous conduct. —वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities an aggressor. —शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सकथं the upper part of the thigh. —सद्यः day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. —सर *a.* going in front. —सागरः the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32. —साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनामयश्च पूर्वकमाह S. 5. -2 Preceding, antecedent. -3 Previous, former, prior. -4 First. —ऋः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding. पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient. पूर्वतस्य *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42. -2 Before, in front of. -3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र *ind.* in the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. -2 Relating to something preceding, -*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, i. e. inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. -*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (गी *f.*), पूर्विण *a.* 1 Ancient. -2 Ancestral.

पूर्वद्युस्य *ind.* 1 On the former day. -2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. -3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. -4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. -2 Ancient, old. -3 Next, near. -4 Eastern. -5 Excellent.

प्लू 1 P., 10 U. (प्लूत, प्लूयति-ने) To heap up, collect, gather.

पुलः, पुलकः A bundle, pack

पुलाकः = पुलक q. v.

पुलिका A kind of cake.

पुल्यं An empty grain of corn.

पूष 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish. -2 To increase, grow ; cf. पुष्.

पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -वणो, -वणः [पूष् कनिच् Up. 1, 156] The sun, सदापांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2, 114 ; इन्द्रोऽथगण्यद्विस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणं Si. 2. 43. -0omp. -असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आस्यजः 1. a cloud -2. an epithet of Indra. —दंतहरः an epithet of Virabhadra ; see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.

पू 6 A. (प्रियते-वृत्) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या) ; कार्ये व्याप्रियते ; see व्याप्त —Caus. (पारयति-ने) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to ; (usually with loc.) ; व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहस्वमंकागतसरस्वति R. 2. 38. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast ; व्यापारयामास करं किराटे R. 6. 19 ; उमासु-खे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67 ; व्यापारितं शिरसि शङ्खमहाश्रवाणेः Ve. 3. 19 ; R. 13. 25. -II. 3 P. (पियति) 1 To bring or carry over. -2 To deliver from, bring out of. -3 To fill. -4 To protect, maintain, sustain. -5 To promote, advance. -III. 9 P. (पुणति) To protect. -IV. 10 U. (पयति-ने) ; sometimes पर is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. -2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). -3 To be able or capable ; न सख्यु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रुषुं पारयतः S. 6 ; न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य...आपन्न-सखां शकुंतलां निवेदायिदं S. 4 ; अधिकं न हि पारयामि व तं Bv. 2. 59. -4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -5 To withstand, oppose. -6 To live. -V. 5 P. (पुणति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. -2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृक् 1. 2 A. (पुक्ते, पुक्ण) To come in contact with. -II. 7 P. (पुणक्ति, पुक्) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite ; एवं चक्षु दाशरथिरपुणग्ध-रुषा शरं Bk. 5. 39. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be in contact with, touch. -4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. -5 To augment, increase. -6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. -III. 1 P., 10. U. (पर्वति,पर्वयति-ने) 1 To touch, come in contact with. -2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक् p. p. [पृक्-क] 1 Mixed, mingled ; पृक्स्तु वारिगिरिनिर्घराणां R. 2.

15. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. -क Property, wealth.

प्रकिः f. Touch, contact, union.

पुक्थं Property, wealth, possessions.

पुक्ष्म m. Ved. Food.

पुच्छकः [पुच्छ-पुच्छ मन्त्रादि] An inquirer, an investigator: पुच्छकेन मदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पुच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पुच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पुञ्ज 2 A. (पुञ्जे) To come in contact with, touch.

पुद्, पुण् 6 P. (पुद्-प-न्ति) To delight, please.

पुन f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पु-ना after acc. dual).

पुनं Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पुनता 1 An army (in general).

-2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 720 horses, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army.

-5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -Comp. -माहः an epithet of Indra.

पुनानु a. Ved. Hostile, inimical. पुनन्ति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पुनया An army.

पु 10 U. (पुकेतिने) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पुयः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. -Comp. -करः an epithet of Siva.

पुयक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; संवान् वपुः पुयक् पुयक् Bg. 1. 18; Ma 3. 26; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रक्षिता पुय-गर्भता विरा Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without (with acc, instr., or abl.); पुयामेण-रामान्-रामं वा Sk; Bk. 8, 109. (पुयक् 1 to separate divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert). -Comp. -आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. -आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. -आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. -करणं, -क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. -कुल a. belonging to a different family.; -कृत्राः (m. pl.)

children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. -वर a. going alone or separately. -जनः 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पुयजनवस्तुवो वजे वजिनानुचनं गतुमर्हति R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man; Si. 16. 38. -3. a wicked man, sinner. -विदः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice ball separately and not together with other relations. -भावः separateness, individuality; (so पुयक्त्वं). -रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. -विष्य a. of different kinds, diverse, various. -नय्या sleeping apart. -रिथिः f. separate existence.

पुयक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality.

पुयवी see पुथिवी.

पुया N. of Kunti, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः, -सुतः, -सुतः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अश्वत्थामा हत इति पुयासुतुना सद्युक्त्वा Ve. 2. 9; अभिनवस्तं पुयासुतः स्नेहेन परिस्तरं Ki. 11. 8. -वतिः an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

पुथिका A centipede.

पुथिवी [cf. Vp. 1. 184] 1 The earth: (sometimes written पुथिदि also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. -Comp. -ईदः, -ईदः, -सिन्धु म., -पालः, -पालकः, -पुञ्ज म., -पुञ्जः, -मुकः a king. -गले the surface of the earth. -वतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. -मंदलः, -लं the circuit of the earth. -वहः a tree; पवमानं पुथिवीरहानिव R. 8. 9. -लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पुयु a. (पु or धवी f., compar. प्रधी-वन्, superl. प्रतिष्ठ) [पुयुक्त्वं Un. 1. 25] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पुयुनिर्भव q. v. below; सिंधोः पुयुमपि तदं Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great; दृमः पुयुनिकृतः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. -युः 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Of Mahādeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithivī. The Vishnu Purāna relates that when Vena was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the

pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svayambhūva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milker-gods men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. -युः f. Opium. -Comp. -उद्गर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जवन-निर्भव a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पुयुनिर्भव निर्भवती नव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः -त्रं red garlic. -यथ. -यशस् a. famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. पुयुमः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. -झलर. a mountain. -श्री a. highly prosperous. -श्रीणि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्कंधः a hog.

पुयुकः -कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. वेहे). -कः A child; निम्बुर्जनम्बः पुयुकात् पथिम्बः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

पुयुल a. Broad, large, wide; श्रीणि-पुथिकरः पुयुलाम् मृगमय मकलेन तलन Si. 10. 65.

पुथी [पुथी-कीर्] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements. -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; (see App 1.). -Comp. -ईदः, -वतिः, -पालः, -पुञ्ज m. a king, sovereign. -वातं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Gāṇḍeā. -गुह a cave, grotto. -जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. -धरः a mountain.

पुथीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पुदाकः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (विषक.).

पुशन a. Ved. Clinging, attached. —नं Clinging to, attachment.

पुश्रि (णि) a. [सुश्र् -निं किञ्च पुशोः सलोपः U. 4. 52] 1 Short, small; dwarfish. —2 Delicate, feeble. —3 Diversified, spotted. —4 Various, diverse (Ved.). —झ्रिः A dwarf. —झ्रिः f. 1 A ray of light. —2 The earth. —3 The starry sky. —4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. —5 The earth. —6 A cloud. —7 Milk. —Comp. —गर्भैः, —धरा, —भद्रः, epithets of Krishna. —रुगः 1. an epithet of Krishna. —2. of Ganesa.

पुश्रि (णि) का, पुश्री (णी) N. of an aquatic plant.

पुष् 1 A. (पशते) 1 To sprinkle. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To give. —4 To vex, pain, weary.

पुष्त् a. 1 Spotted, variegated. —2 Sprinkling. —m. The spotted antelope. —न. A drop of water or of any other liquid ; (said by some to be used only in pl.). —Comp. —अंशः, —अश्वः 1. wind, air. —2. an epithet of Siva. —आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. —पतिः (पुष्तापतिः) wind. —बलः N. of the horse of wind.

पुषत a. [पुष्-अतच् किञ्च] Spotted. —तः 1 The spotted antelope. —2 A drop of water ; पुषतैरपां ज्ञमयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27 ; R. 3. 3 ; 4. 27 ; 6. 51. —3 A spot, mark. —4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vayu. —Comp. —अश्वः air, wind.

पुषत्काः an arrow ; तदुपोद्वैश्व नमश्चरैः पुषत्काः Ki. 13. 23 ; Si. 20. 18 ; Vb. 1. 1 ; धतुर्धतां हस्तवतां पुषत्काः R. 7. 45.

पुषतिः A drop of water ; पयःपुषं-तिभिः स्पृष्टा वति वाताः ज्ञनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पुषभाषा = पुषभाषा q. v.
पुषाकरा A small stone.
पुषातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पुषोदरः Wind, air (The word is supposed to be compounded of पुषत् and उदर, the त् of पुषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds) ; पुषोवरादित्वात् साधुः ; see Gana to P. VI. 3. 109.

पुष् p. p. [पुष्-प्रच्छ् वा क्] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned, —2 Sprinkled.

पुष्टिः f. 1 Inquiry, interrogation. —2 Ved. A rib. —3 Touch. —4 A ray of light.

पुष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain.—2 An elephant.

पुष्टं [पुष्-सुश्र्-वा थक् णिं ; U. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. —2 The back of an animal ; अश्वपुष्ट-मरुदः &c. —3 The surface or upper side ; R. 4. 31, 12. 67 ; Ku. 7. 51 ; 80 अवनिपुष्टचारिणीं U. 3. —4 The back or the other side of a letter, document &c. ; Y. 2. 93. —5 The flat roof of a house. —6 The page of a book. (पुष्टेन, पुष्टे ' behind, from behind '). —Comp. —अनुग, —गामिन्, —यायिन् a. going behind, following ; Pt. 1. 59. —अस्थि n. the back-bone. —उदय a. an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, i. e. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. —गोपः, —रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. —गंधि a. hump-backed. —चक्षुश्च m. a crab. —तल्पनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. —हृष्टिः 1. a crab. —2. a bear. —पातिन् a. following. —फलं the superficial contents of a figure. —भागः the back. —मांसं 1. flesh on the back ; मरुत् पादयोः पतति खादति पुष्टमांसं H. 1. 81. —2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद्, °अदन a. back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (—दं —दनं) back-biting ; पुष्टमांसान् तद्यत् परीक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra ; see पुष्टमांस above. —यानं riding. —वंशः the back-bone. —वास्तु n. the upper story of a house. —वाहू m., —वाहाः a draught-ox. —शय a. sleeping on the back. —शुगः a wild goat. —शुगिन् m. 1. a ram. —2. a buffalo. —3. a eunuch. —4. an epithet of Bbhma. पुष्टकं The back. (पुष्टके कृ 1. to put oil, postpone. —2. to resign, give up, discard).

पुष्टतश्च ind. 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पुष्टतोऽ-न्वियात् Ms. 4. 154 ; 8. 300 ; Eg. 11. 40. —2 Towards the back, backwards ; गच्छ पुष्टतः. —3 On the back. —4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पुष्टता कृ u. eans 1. to place on the back, leave behind. —2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. —3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign ; येनाज्ञाः पुष्टतः कृत्वा नैराश्रयमवलं-बितं H. 1. 144 ; लज्जां पुष्टतः कृत्वा K. ; पुष्टतो गम् to follow ; पुष्टतो भू 1. to stand at the back. —2. to be disregarded).

पुष्टय a. Relating to the back. —उश्वः A back-horse. —उश्वः 1 A mare for draught. —2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पुष्टिः f. 1 The heel. —2 A ray of light.

पु 3, 9 P. (विपतिं, पूजति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-भ्यति, परि-री-क्तु, पूर्ण ; pass. पूयते ; caus. पूयति-ने desid. पिपरि-री-वति, पु-पयति 1 To fill, fill up, complete. —2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). —3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conob, flute &c.). —4 To satisfy, refresh, please ; पितृनपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. —5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. —2 The root of an elephant's tail. —3 A couch, bed. —4 A cloud. —5 A louse.

पेचकिन m., पेचिलः An elephant.

पेज्जुवः The wax, of the ear ; see पिज्जुवः.

पेटः (—टा-डी-दं also) 1 A bag, basket. —2 A chest. —3 A multitude. —4 A retinue, train. —टः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. —2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटि A small bag, a basket.

पेटा A large bag.

पेषा 1 P. (पेषति) 1 To go. —2 To grind. —3 To embrace.

पेस्वं 1 Nectar. —2 Ghee. —स्वः A ram (?).

पेय a. [वा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. —2 Sapid. —यं 1 Water. —2 Milk. —3 A drink, beverage. —यः 1 Rice-gruel. —2 A drink mixed with a small quantity or boiled rice.

पेयुः 1 The sea. —2 Fire. —3 The sun.

पेयुष-वं 1 Nectar. —2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days ; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षिरं पेयुषमुच्यते Hārāvati ; Ms. 5. 6. —3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument ; Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The ocean. —4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. —2 To shake or trouble.

पेलः 1 Going. —2 A small part. —लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव a. 1 Delicate, fino, soft, tender ; धनुवः पेलवपुष्पपात्रणः Ku. 4. 29 ; 5. 4 ; 7. 65. —2 Lean, thin, slender ; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैर्यैः S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् m. A horse.
पेशः Form, shape-

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश (ब-स)ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate ; सुप्रचापमिब पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45 ; 9. 40 ; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist) ; R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good ; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful ; Bh. 3. 56 ; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. -लं Beauty. -लः N. of Vishnu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः-शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle ; Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. -कोशः -बाः a bird's egg.

पेष् 1 *A.* (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पिष्-षञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing ; Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding. पेषणं [पिष्-ल्युट्] Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.*, पेषणी, पेषकः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेष् 1 *P.* (पेषति) To go, move. पेष्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Descriptive.

पे 1 *P.* (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैंगिः A patronymic of Yaska.

पैजूषः The ear.

पैटर *a.* (सी *f.*) Boiled in a पित्रं *q. v.*

पैठीनासिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैङ्किक्यं, पैङ्कियं Living on alms, mendicency.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahmā ; R. 15. 60. -हरः (*pl.*) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत् आगतं वि-

तुरिदं वा ट्ठ्] Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal ; पदपुद्गमजन पैतुकं चिन्धेनास्य नर्वच योजनं R. 8. 6 ; 18. 40 ; Ms. 9. 104 ; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Srāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतुमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्त्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत्त (सी *f.*), पैत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैत्तल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पितृरिदं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्रं 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र्य in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पैत्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree ; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [पिशाचिन निर्वृत्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect ; सुप्तं मत्तां प्रमत्तां च रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाद्यमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34 ; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् षञ् वा] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny ; Ms. 7. 48 ; 11. 56 ; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (ह्री *f.*) [पिष्टस्वेदं अण्] Made of flour, or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes.

-2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled, from meal ; of. मौष्टी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोरुंड *a.* [पोः छञो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. Defarmed. -इः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year ; cf. अयोरुंड.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. -गलः 1. a kind of reed (नल). -2. a kind of grass (काश). -3. a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोट्टुलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोडुः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-त्त् ; Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c. ; पिब स्तन्यं पोतः Bv. 1. 60 ; सुव-पोतः, शार्दूल° Mu 2. 8 ; करिपोतः &c. ; वीपोतः a young warrior ; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat ; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A foetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -द्वयः a mariner, seaman. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रुद्रः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वाणिज *m.* sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोत् *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पू-त्र] 1 Snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.

पोत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.
पोथकी Red pimples on the eyelids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिद्: The mast of ship.

पोषः [पुष्-ष्] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयिस्तु: The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

पोषितु *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन, पोष्टु *a.* [पुष्-णिनि तुष् च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पुष्-कर्मणि ष्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -*Comp.* -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौश्रलीय *a.* (*वी f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौश्रलेयः The son of a harlot.

पौश्रल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौसवनं See पुसवनं.

पौस्र *a.* (*स्त्री f.*) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -स्त्रं Manhood, virility.

पौस्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगंड *a.* (*द्वी f.*) Boyish. -इ, -पौगंडकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौंडरीक *a.* (*की f.*) Relating to or made of lotus flowers; Mål. 3. 16. -कः A kind of leprosy.

पौंडुर्यं A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarian mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhitma; पौंड्रं द्रुमो महाशंखं भीमकर्म हुकोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers) cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (*की f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son. -त्रः A grandson, son's son. -त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgā. -त्रं The office of a Potri, *q. v.*

पौत्रिक *a.* (*की f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (*की f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; अतिप्रियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, needlessness: अभिव्यक्त्या चंद्रिकायां किं द्वीयिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्भू विः० अपत्ये अच्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. -वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (*री f.*) [पुरे वसति त्रैविको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. -रः 1 A townsman, citizen; (*opp.* जातपद); Ku. 6. 41; Ms. 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. -रं The language of the servants in a palace. -रं A sort of grass (रोहिष). -*Comp.* -अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -स्त्री a woman living in a town. -कार्यं public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनाचदुलतयेकमेव पौरकार्यमवकाशितं S. 6. -जनः, -लोकः 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. -जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (-द्वः *pl.*) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. -इद्: an eminent citizen, an elder man. -सख्यं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरैय *a.* (*वी f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरेंद्र *a.* (*री*) Derived from or sacred to Indra. -रं The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (*वी f.*) [पुरोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. -वः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवोय *a.* (*वी f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरम्-भवायै त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्या वा सुखयति मरुत्साधुसंवाहनाभिः Mål. 9. 25; पौरस्त्य-संज्ञामरुत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (*णी f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval -2 Relating to the Purānas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (*की f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purānas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. -कः 1 A Brāhmana well-versed in the Purānas, a public reader of the Purānas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (*वी f.*) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to Purusha. -वः A weight which can be carried by one man. -वी A woman. -वं 1 Human action, man's work. exertion, effort; धिग्धनुष्या पौरुषं Bh. 2. 88; वैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; 2. 81. -2 (*a*) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. (*b*) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. -4 Seven virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Purusha.

पौरुषेय *a.* (*वी f.*) [पुरुष-उक्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेयावेवंदाः -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. -यः 1 Man-slaughter. (पुरुषघ्न). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. -यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* (*ती f.*) Belonging to Indra; अस्याधिज्ये भद्रुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वक्त्रे S. 2. 15.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household ; especially of the royal kitchen.

पौरौडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरौडाशिकः A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरोधसं The office of a family-priest.

पौरौभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness, मियोपभोगच्छिन्हेषु पौरौभाग्यं ; निवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरौभाग्यं S. 6. -4 Obstusiveness.

पौरौहित्यं The office of a family-priest ; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास *a.* (सी. *f.*) Relating to the full moon. -**मः** A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्) -**सं** A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, **पौर्णमी** A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमा An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178 ; 4. 127.

पौर्व *a.* (वी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे (दे) **दिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life ; Bg. 6. 43 ; Y. 1. 349.

पौर्वपदिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौर्वापर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वाह्निक *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior ; जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीं Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्यः 1 An epithet of Ravana ; पौलस्यः कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषे न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4 ; R. 4. 80 ; 10. 5. 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhis *sya*. -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of Sūrapakhā
पौलिः *m. f.* पौली *f.* A kind of cake.

पौलोम *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to or descended from Pulomom or Pulomā. -**मः** N. of Indra.

पौलोमी Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra ; अज्ञातिन्या न

ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सहस्री भव S. 7. 28. -**Comp.** -**संभवः** an epithet of Jayanta.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -**वी** The day of full moon in the month of Pausha ; R. 18. 32. -**यं** 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौष्कर-रक (री. की. *f.*) Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth -2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Promoting, growth or welfare. -2 Nonrishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -**कं** A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revati.

पौष्प *a.* (स्पी. *f.*) [उप-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers. floral, flowery. -**स्पी** 1 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र *q. v.* -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

प्याद *ind.* A patricle of calling (ho!, holla).

प्याय 1 *A.* (व्यायते, प्यान or पान) To swell, grow ; see **त्यै** below.

प्यान *a.* Fat, grown fat ; cf. **पीन**.

प्यायन *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -**नं** Increase, growth.

प्यायित *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

त्यै 1 *A.* (व्यायते, पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell ; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overflow, surcharge. -**Caus.** (व्यायति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable ; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c.; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:— (a) beginning, commencement; (प्रयाणं प्रस्थानं, प्राङ्); (b) length; (प्रवालवृषिक) ;

(c) power (प्रभु) ; (d) intensity, excess ; (प्रवाद, प्रकथं, प्रच्छाया, प्रभुणः) (e) source or origin ; (प्रभव, प्रपितृ) ; (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction; (प्रयुक्तमन्त्रं) ; (g) destitution, separation, being without ; (प्रोविता, प्रवर्णित्वः) ; (h) apart ; (प्रज्ञु) ; (i) excellence ; (प्रचायः) ; (j) purity ; (प्रसन्नं जलं) ; (k) wish ; (प्राथना) ; (l) cessation ; (प्रशम) ; (m) adoration, respect ; (प्रजलः who respectfully folds his hands together) ; (n) prominence ; (प्रसत्, प्रवाल). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

प्रकट *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public. -3 Visible. -**इं** *ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (प्रकटीकृतु to manifest, unfold, display ; शुभं च गृहति युगान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72 ; Pt. 1. 31 ; प्रकटोद्भू to become manifest, appear'.) -**Comp.** -**प्रतिवर्धनः** an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit ; Mā. 5. 11, N. 4. 151 ; Ratn. 4. 16. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकटित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथनं Announcing, narration.

प्रकम्प 1 *A.* 1 To shake, quiver, tremble ; प्राकंपत युजः सव्यः Rām. ; प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound). -3 To become loose, loosened. -**Caus.** To shake, put in motion ; Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour ; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्पासगाढप्रकंपा Subhash. ; सशिरःप्रकंपः Si. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन *a.* Causing to shake. -**नः** 1 Wind, violent wind or gust ; प्रकंपनेनालुचकंपिरे सुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. -**नं** Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकंपित *a.* Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन *a.* 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing. -**नः** N. of a Nāga. -**नं** Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion. -**Comp.**

—विद् *a. ignorant.* (-*m.*) *a merchant.*

प्रकाशः; -**डं** 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; *Sl.* 9. 45. -**2** A branch, shoot. -**3** (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or pre-eminence of its kind; ऊरु-प्रकाशद्वितयन तस्याः *N.* 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकाशः *Mv.* 4. 35; 5. 48. -**डः** The upper part of the arm.

प्रकाशकः See **प्रकाश** above; *Bk.* 5. 6.

प्रकाशरः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. -**2** Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार *R.* 2. 11; प्रकामालोकनीयता *Ku.* 2. 24. -**मः** Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. -**मं** *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममार्यं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21; *R.* 6. 44; *Mk.* 5. 25. -**2** Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. -**3** Voluntarily, willingly; *Mu.* 1. 25. -**मुज्** *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; *R.* 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. -**2** With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 *A.* 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. -**2** To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु धृतेषु गृहोत्सव न प्रकाशते *Kath.* -**3** To look or appear like. -**Caus.** 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1; *Sân.* K. 59. -**2** To disclose, unfold, reveal. -**3** To bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् *Chân.* 20. -**4** To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः *U.* 4. -**5** To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कुरस्ते लोकमिमं रविः *Bg.* 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः *R.* 1. 68; 5. 2. -**2** Clear, visible, manifest; *Si.* 12. 56; *Bg.* 7. 25. -**3** Vivid, perspicuous; *Ki.* 14. 4. -**4** Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; *R.* 3. 48. -**5** Open, public. -**6** Cleared of trees, open; *R.* 4. 31. -**7** Blown, expanded. -**8** (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. -**ज्ञः** 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. -**2** (*Fig.*) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. -**3** Sunshine. -**4** Display, manifestation; *Si.* 9. 5. -**5** Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. -**6** Expansion, diffusion. -**7** Open spot

or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि *S.* 4. -**8** A golden mirror. -**9** A chapter or section (of a book). -**10** The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. -**ज्ञं** Bell-mettle, brass. -**ज्ञं** *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिभूयामितो पत्तं प्रकाशं धनिनो धनं *Y.* 2. 56; *Ms.* 8. 193; 228. -**2** Loud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp आत्मगतं). -**ज्ञे** *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. -**2** Visibly. -**3** In the presence of. -**Comp.** -**आत्मक** *a.* shining, brilliant. -**आत्मन्** *a.* bright, shining. (-*m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. -**इतर** *a.* invisible. -**कर्तुं** -**कर्मन्** *N.* of the sun. -**क्रयः** an open purchase. -**नारी** a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेद्य प्रकाशानारीधृत एष यस्मात् *Mk.* 3. 7. -**वंचकः** an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (*शिका* *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. -**2** Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. -**3** Expressing, indicating. -**4** Explaining, making clear, expounding. -**5** Bright, shining, brilliant. -**6** Noted, celebrated, renowned. -**कः** 1 the sun. -**2** A discoverer. -**3** An expounder. -**4** A publisher. -**Comp.** -**जातृ** *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता-**त्वं** 1 Brilliance, splendour. -**2** Appearance, manifestation. -**3** Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. -**1** Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. -**2** Displaying, manifesting. -**3** Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. -**4** Announcement, declaration. -**नः** *N.* of Vishnu. -**ना** Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displaying manifested. -**2** Published; brought out (as a book). -**3** Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. -**4** Visible, evident, apparent. -**तं** Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. -**यं** Light.

प्रकाशिन *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकृञ्चः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकृप् 4 *P.* 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्देश्य विद्यः प्रकृपयति धुवं स तस्यापममे प्रसीदति *Pt.* 1. 283. -**2** To be excited, gather strength, increase. -**Caus.** To provoke, irritate, exasperate; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियात् *Subhāsh.*

प्रकृपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged,

incensed. -**2** Excited. -**3** Disordered deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. -**2** Great excitement; provocation, irritation; उपदेशो हि मुख्यां प्रकोपय न ज्ञानये *Pt.* 1. 389. -**3** Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकृति° popular disturbance. -**4** An attack. -**5** (*Medic.*) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-**ण** *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. -**नं**-**णं** Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकृभांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृ 8 *V.* 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानन्नपि नरो देवाद्यप्यकरोति विनहितं *Pt.* 4. 35; *Ki.* 4. 30; *Mv.* 2. 13; *Bk.* 2. 36; *Rs.* 1. 6; *Ms.* 8. 51. 60; 8. 230; *Amaru.* 13. -**2** To accomplish, achieve, effect. -**3** To assault, outrage, insult; *Bk.* 8. 19. -**4** To honour, worship. -**5** To express, utter. -**6** To place in front, mention first. -**7** To appoint (to a post, office &c.). -**8.** Ved. To induce. -**9** To win, conquer. -**10** To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; मुक्ताकलप्रकरभांजि गृह्यागृह्याणि *Si.* 5. 12; काव्यप्रकरकलुषां वृष्टिं *S.* 6. 8; *R.* 9. 56; *Ku.* 5. 68. -**2** A nosegay, bunch of flowers. -**3** Aid, assistance, friendship. -**4** Usage, practice. -**5** Respect. -**6** Seduction, abduction. -**रं** Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. -**2** (*a*) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमस्यकरणमाश्रित्य *S.* 1. (*b*) A head or subject of treatment. (*c*) A province or department. -**3** A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. -**4** An opportunity, occasion. -**5** An affair, a matter. -**6** An introduction, prologue. -**7** Relation. -**8** Doing much or well. -**9** A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the सुच्छकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लीङ्गिकं कविकल्पितं । शृंगारोऽपि नायकस्तु विरोऽसाधोऽथवा वार्णिकः । साधारणकामार्थपर्य धोरवशात्कः ॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, **प्रकरणी** A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—नाटकेव प्रकरणिका साधारणादिनायिका । समानवर्षज्ञा नेतुर्भवेद्यत्र च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode in-

serted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. -2 Theatrical dress. -3 An open piece of ground. -4 A place where four roads meet. -5 A kind of song. -6 The proper site of any magical operations.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेत् Mál. 5. 20. -2 Sort, kind, variety, species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; त्रिप्रकार, नामा &c. -3 Similitude. -4 Speciality, special property or quality; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा T. 8. -5 Difference

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. -2 Commenced, begun. -3 Appointed, charged. -4 Genuine, real. -5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often need in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -6 Important, interesting. -7 Wished, expected. -8 Original. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु किमेनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः 'come to the point.' -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. having the original sense. -2. true, real. (-थः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्गुणं S. 1. 9; उष्णत्वमन्यातपसंप्रयोगात् शैत्यं हि यस्मा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः हरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते धुधेः R. 8. 87; U. 7. 19; अपेहि ह अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2. 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमापद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौ स्या 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. -2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुच्चतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; कथं गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिं S. 7. 'natural character'; so प्रकृतिरूपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. -3 Make, form, figure; महातुमावप्रकृतिः Mál. 1 -4 Extraction, descent; गोपालप्रकृतिरार्यकोस्मि Mk. 7. -5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्म-रूपगतं च S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 23); यामाहुः सर्वयुतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. -6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सख, रजस and तमस. -7 (In gram.) The radical or

crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied. -8 A model, pattern, standard (especially in ritualistic works). -9 A woman. -10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. -11 The male or female organ of generation. -12 A mother. -13 (In arith.) A co-efficient, or multiplier. -14 (In anatomy) Temperament of the humours. -15 An animal. -16 An artisan. -17 The Supreme Being. -pl. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. -2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पाथिवः S. 7. 35; रूपतिः प्रकृतीरवेक्षितं R. 8. 18, 10. -3 The constituent elements of the state (सर्वांगानि), i. e. 1. the king. -2. the minister. -3. the allies. -4. treasure. -5. army. -6. territory. -7. fortresses &c.; and the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाम्य-मात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रगुणबलानि च Ak. -4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ms. 7. 155 and 157). -5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sān-khya; see Sān. K. 3. -6 The five primary elements of creations (एव महाभूतानि), i. e. पृथ्वी, अपु, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश. -Comp. -इशः king or magistrate. -कृपण a. naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. -गुणः one of the three constituent qualities of nature; see गुण. -ज a. innate, inborn, natural. -तरल a. fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Me. 6. -भाव a. natural, usual. (-वः) natural or original state. -मंडलं the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakriti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुभग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्य a. 1. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. -2. inherent, innate, incidental to nature; R. 8. 21. -3. healthy, in good health. -4. recovered. -5. come to oneself. -6. stripped of everything, bare.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. -2 A rite, ceremony. -3 The bearing of royal insignia. -4 High position, elevation. -5 A chapter or section (of a book); as in उणादिक्रिया. -6 (In gram.) Etymological formation.

-7 A privilege. -8 An introductory chapter of a work. -9 Rules for the formation of words.

प्रकर्ष 1 P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To bend (as a bow). -4 To increase. -5 To draw or stretch out, prolong. -6 To place before or in front. -7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. -Pass. To be enhanced or increased; U. 7. 8.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; वयुः प्रकर्षद्विजयदुर्घं रघुः R. 3-34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. -2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षगतेन शोकसंतानेन U. 3. -3 Strength, power. -4 Absoluteness. -5 Length, protraction. -6 Speciality. -7 Universality. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

प्रकर्षकः An epithet of the god of love.

प्रकर्षणः a. Paining, harassing, troubling. -र्ण 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. -2 Ploughing. -3 Duration, length, extension. -4 Excellence, superiority. -5 Distraction. -6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित a. 1 Drawn out or forth. -2 Stretched out. -3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan). -तं Profit on the pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित्व a. Excellent, pre-eminent.

प्रकट p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out. -2 Protracted, long, lengthy -3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Distracted, disquieted. -6 Violent, strong, excessive.

प्रक 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिश्चरणयो-रंजलिरिव Ve. 1. 2. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To issue forth, sprinkle.

प्रकीर्णः Scattering about, strewing. प्रकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed. -2 Spread, published, promulgated. -3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. -4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. -5 Confused, incoherent; चङ्गयि स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते S. 2. 63. -6 Agitated, excited. -7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकं of Bhaṭṭikāvya. -8 Expanded, opened. -9 Standing alone. -र्ण 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. -2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules. -3 A chapter or section

of a book. -4 Scattering or throwing about. -5 Extent. -Comp. —केशी N. of Durgā.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. —कः, —कं 1 A chowrie, fly-flap (चामर); Si. 12. 17. -2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. —कः A horse. —कं 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. -2 A miscellaneous chapter. -3 A section, chapter or division of a book. -4 A case not provided by the Śāstras and to be decided by the judge or king. -5 Extent, length (of a book &c.).

प्रकृत 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

प्रकीर्तन 1 Proclaiming, announcing. -2 Praising, extolling, lauding. —ना Mentioning, naming.

प्रकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

प्रकीर्तिः *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

प्रकल्प A. 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. —Caus. 1 To invent, devise, plan (schemes &c.). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, arrange. -3 To treat with respect. -4 To fix, settle. -5 To appoint, invest, install. -6 To fix, fasten, bind. -7 To further, advance, promote.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Mā. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed (as a tear). —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रकृत *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकृत *a.* Ved. One who knows. —तः 1 Appearance. -2 Intelligence, knowledge.

प्रकोपः Putrefaction, putridity. प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist ; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41 ; कनकबलयंत्रशरिकप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R. 3. 59; S. 6. 6. -2 The room near the gate of a palace; Mu. 1. -3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings) इमं पथमं प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशत्वार्यः &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a palace (= प्रकोष्ठ); तस्थुर्विनम्रशक्तिपाल-संकुले तद्वग्नद्वारबहिःप्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रखर *a.* Very sharp or violent.

—रः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog. -3 A mule.

प्रक्रम 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence (Atm.). (with inf.) प्रक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुश्चरं R. 3. 47; 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2; 5. 18. -6 To undertake, apply oneself to. -7 To behave towards (with loo.).

प्रकृत *a.* 1 A beginner. -2 Conquering, overooming.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. -2 Space considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 (a) Stepping forward, proceeding. (b) Procedure, course ; Mā. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Kramapātha. -Comp. —भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as भङ्गप्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नाये निशाया नियतेर्विषयादादसं गते इत निशाया याता is an instance of the former, where गता निशाया would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विश्रम्भं कियतां ब्राह्मणतमि-र्हस्तासतिः पत्यले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विश्रम्भा रचयंतु शूकरवरा मुस्तासति पत्यले; see K. P. 7 under भङ्गप्रक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रमण 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. -2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5 Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. —तः 1 The outset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

प्रकीर्णः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रकृति *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. -2 Satisfied (वृत्त). -3 Moved with pity.

प्रकृत्वः Moistness, wetness. प्रकृत्वन *a.* Moistening, wetting. प्रकृणः, प्रकृणः The sound of a lute.

प्रखर See प्रखर. प्रखरण Tricking out, oozing, flowing.

प्रखर 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse ; पादौ-मुखं-हस्तं &c. प्रखालयति. -2 To wipe away ; (अयशः) तेषामनु-ग्रहेणाद्य राजन् प्रखालयात्मनः Mb. -3 To expiate, atone for.

प्रखालन 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

प्रखालित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

प्रक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

प्रक्षयः Ruin, destruction.

प्रक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting, declining. -2 Destroyed. -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. —त् The spot where one has perished.

प्रक्षिप 6 P. 1 To throw, fling at, hurl. -2 To put into, throw at or in ; नामेधं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Ms. 4. 53 ; शारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate ; इति सूत्रे कैश्चित्प्रक्षिप्तं Kaiyaṭa. -4 To put or lay before.

प्रक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Thrown into ; Mā. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious ; as in प्रक्षिपेयं श्लोकः.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion; interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage. -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

प्रक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing (as price &c.).

प्रक्षीणित *a.* Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रक्षुब्ध 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound ; मित्रहस्य प्रचुकोद गदयानं चि-भीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

प्रक्षुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

प्रक्षुम् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

प्रक्षोभणं Exorting, agitating.

प्रक्षेडनः —ना 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub

प्रक्षेडित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रखर *a.* 1 Very hot ; as in प्रखर-किरण. -2 Ve. acrid or pungent,

sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. -रः See प्रक्तर.

प्रख्या 2 P. 1 To report, announce, declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. -Pass. To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. -Caus. To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

प्रख्य a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct. -2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.) ; अमृत, जज्ञाक &c.

प्रख्य 1 Perceptibility, visibility. -2 Renown, fame, celebrity ; न्यवसत्परमप्रख्यः संप्रत्येव पुरीमिमां Rām. -3 Diaclose. -4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp.) ; Y. 3. 10. -5 Look, appearance.

प्रख्यात p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. -Comp. -भांडं a commodity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king. -वत्क a. having a celebrated father.

प्रख्यातिः f. 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 Perceptibility.

प्रख्यानं 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

प्रख्यापनं 1 Publishing, making public. -2 Communicating. -3 Information.

प्रगंडः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रगंडी The outer wall (of a city).

प्रगम् 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed.

-2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain. प्रगत p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -जायु, -जायुक a. bandy-legged bow-legged.

प्रगमः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रगमनं 1 Advance, 'progress. -2 The first advance in courtship ; see प्रगम above.

प्रगर्जनं Roaring, shouting.

प्रगल्भ 1 A. 1 To be bold or confident ; या कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभिमियतमं प्रगल्भे Si. 1. 18 ; न मौक्तिक-विद्वक्त्री शलाका प्रगल्भते कर्मणि टंकि-कायाः Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatcher'. -2 To be determined or resolute. -3 To be proud. -4 To be ready or able (with inf.).

प्रगल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous ; R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech, eloquent ; ईवत्यमल्भ प्रतिहार-रणी R. 620 - 4 Bandy-witted,

prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature (as age) ; Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full grown, strong ; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30 (जेड-वाक्) ; Māl. 9. 29 ; U. 6. 35. -8 Skilful ; K. 12. -9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. -10 Shameless, impudent ; R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. -लभा 1 A bold woman. -2 A shrew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition ; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty ; of mature age, and ruling her husband ; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.* -4 An epithet of Durgā.

प्रगल्भता 1 Boldness. -2 Resoluteness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

प्रगल्भित a. 1 Arrogant. 2 Eminent, illustrious.

प्रगाढ p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult. -5 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. -इ ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

प्रगाढ m. An excellent singer.

प्रगाथः A strophe, a combination of two verses (ऋ).

प्रगीत a. 1 Sung. -2 Singing. -3 Resonant with singing. -तं 1 A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

प्रगीति f. A variety of metre.

प्रयुज्ज a. 1 Straight, honest, upright (lit. and fig.) ; बहिः सर्वाकार-प्रयुज्जनीयं स्वबहुरन् Māl. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities ; अमजयास्पृणां च करोत्यसौ तदुमतोऽनुमतः सचिद्वैद्यो R. 9. 49. -3 (a) Worthy, suitable, meritorious ; Māl. 1. 16. (b) Efficient ; 9. 45. -4 Skilful, clever. (प्रयुजीकृ means 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nourish, bring up.

प्रयुज्जन्तं Putting straight, arranging.

प्रयुज्जयति Den. P. = प्रयुजीकृ above.

प्रयुज्जित a. 1 Made oven or straight. -2 Made smooth.

प्रयुज्ज्य a. 1 More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

प्रगे ind. Early in the morning, at day-break ; इत्यं रथाभ्वेभनिपादिनां प्रगे गणो दृवाणामभ-तोरणाद्बहिः Si. 12. 1 ; सायं स्नायास्वने तथा Ms. 6. 6 ; 4. 62. -Comp. -तन a. to be performed in

the morning. -निश-शय a. who is asleep at day-break.

प्रगोपनं Protection, preservation.

प्रगथनं Stringing together, weaving.

प्रग्रह 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To curb, restrain. -4 To stretch forth extend -5 To favour, behave friendly with. -6 To keep separate (as the प्रग्रह vowels). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. -Caus. To receive, accept.

प्रग्रहीत p. p. 1 Held forth or out. -2 Received, accepted. -3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संधि) ; see प्रग्रह below.

प्रग्रहं 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of Sandhi or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately ; ईहृदेद्-द्विवचनं प्रग्रहः P. I. 1. 11. (i. e. the final ई, उ and ए of the dual terminations of a word or any grammatical form). -2 Remembrance. -3 A sentence.

प्रग्रहः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. -2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. -3 The commencement of an eclipse. -4 (a) A rein, bridle ; युताः प्रग्रहाः अतर्तकयुज्जमान् S. 1 ; Si. 12. 31. (b) A whip, lash, scourge. -5 A check, restraint. -6 Binding, confinement. -7 A prisoner, captive. -8 Taming, breaking (as an animal). -9 A ray of light. -10 The string of a balance. -11 A vowel not subject to the rules of Sandhi or euphony ; see प्रग्रह. -12 N. of Vishṇu. -13 The arm. -14 A leader, guide. -15 Kindness, favour. -16 The *Karnikāras* tree.

प्रग्रहणं 1 Taking, seizing, grasping. -2 The commencement of an eclipse. -3 A rein, bridle. -4 A check, restraint. -5 Hindling, confining. -6 Offering. -7 Guiding.

प्रग्रहाः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Bearing, carrying. -3 The string of a balance. -4 A rein, bridle.

प्रग्रीवः-वं 1 A painted turret. -2 A wooden fence round a building. -3 A window. -4 A stable. -5 The top of a tree. -6 A pleasure-house.

प्रघट 1 A. 1 To be busy with, be occupied in ; Bk. 21. 17. -2 To begin, commence ; Bk. 14. 77.

प्रघटकः, प्रघटका A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रघटा The first elements or rudiments of a science. -Comp. -विद् m. a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रवणः (नः), **प्रवाणः** (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house-
portico. -2 A copper-pot. -3 An
iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रवस *a.* Voracious, gluttonous.
—**सः** 1 A demon. -2 Voracity, glut-
tony.

प्रवातः 1 Killing. -2 A combat,
battle.

प्रवृणु: A guest (*v. l.* for **वृणु** or
वृणु *v. v.*

प्रवृणु *a.* 1 Wandering, roaming.
-2 Turning round. —**णः**: A guest ;
see **वृणु**.

प्रवोषः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Uproar.

प्रवक्रः 1 An army in motion. -2 A
foregoing army.

प्रवक्ष 2 A. 1 To say, speak, lay
down ; स्वजनाश्च किलानिसंततं दृष्टि
प्रे-
तानिति प्रवक्षते R. 8. 86. -2 To tell,
relate. -3 To consider, regard, deem.
-4 To name, call ; योऽस्यात्मनः कार-
यिता तं क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रवक्षते Ms. 12. 12 ; 2.
17 ; 3. 28 ; 10. 14.

प्रवक्षसु *m.* 1 The planet Jupiter.
-2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रवृद्ध *a.* 1 Vehement, excessively
violent, impetuous. -2 Strong, power-
ful, fierce. -3 Very hot, stifling (as
heat). -4 Furious, wrathful. -5
Bold, confident. -6 Terrible, terrific.
-7 Intolerable, unbearable. —**वः**: A
species of oleander. —**Comp.** —**आतप**.
fierce heat. —**घोण** *a.* large-nosed
—**सुर्व** *a.* having a hot or burning
sun ; Rs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रवृद्धता-सं 1 Violence, impetuosity.
-2 Boldness.

प्रवृ (चा) *य* See under **प्रवि**.

प्रवृ 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk
forth. -2 To go or issue forth,
appear. -3 To roam, wander over.
-4 To reach, arrive at. -5 To spread,
circulate, be prevalent or current.
-6 To prevail (as a custom). -7 To
undertake, set about (anything),
proceed to work ; Ms. 9. 284. -8 To
do, perform. -9 To behave, act to-
wards, treat. -10 To be engaged in.
-11 To thrive, prosper. —**Caus.** 1 To
cause or allow to roam. -2 To turn
out to graze. -3 To make public.

प्रवृ: 1 A road, path, way. -2 A
custom, usage.

प्रवृणु 1 Going forth, proceeding.
-2 Being current, circulating. -3
Undertaking, beginning. -4 Employ-
ing, using. —**णी**: A wooden-ladle.

प्रवृणु *p. p.* 1 Gone forth &c. -2
Practised, followed, pursued (as a
profession).

प्रवृ: 1 Going forth, ranging,
walking about, wandering ; Ku. 3. 41.
-2 Appearance, coming in, manifest-
ation ; U. 1 ; Mu. 1. -3 Currency,
prevalence, use, being used or ap-
plied ; विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रवृणु Trik.
-4 Conduc behaviour. -5 Custom,
usage. -6 A playground, place of
exercise. -7 A pasture-ground,
-pasturage ; Y. 2. 166. -8 A passage,
path ; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रवृणु *a.* 1 Allowed to wander.
-2 Made public or known, become
current.

प्रवृणु *a.* 1 Wandering. -2 Show-
ing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding
with, behaving.

प्रवृ 1 P. 1 To shake, move,
tremble ; Bh. 2. 4. -2 To go, walk,
move on ; set out, start off, depart.
-3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be
affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To
prevail, be current. -6 To swerve,
deviate from (able). —**Caus.** 1 (चल°)
To shake, stir up. -2 (चल°) To move,
set in motion.

प्रवृ *a.* 1 Trembling, shaking,
tremulous ; Ku. 5. 35 ; Mål. 1. 38.
-2 Current, prevailing, customary.
-3 Going well or widely.

प्रवृ 1 Shaking, trembling. -2
Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, cur-
rency.

प्रवृ (प्रचलत्) *a.* 1 Shaken,
moved, set in motion. -2 Moving
about ; U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering,
roaming. -4 Having set out or pro-
ceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or
received as authority. -6 Current,
prevalent.

प्रवृ *n.* Stirring, shaking, a stir ;
किं वृथार्थप्रचलनेन Pt. 5 ' why discuss
this matter in vain. '

प्रचलाकः 1 Archery. -2 A pe-
acock's tail. -3 A snake. —**का** Ved.
A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन *m.* A peacock ; U.
2. 29.

प्रचलायित *a.* Rolling about,
tossing. —**न्त** Nodding the head
(while asleep in a sitting pos-
ture).

प्रचलः The neck of the Indian
lute.

प्रचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather.
-2 To add to, increase, develop ; to
enhance, augment. -3 To out down.
—**Pass.** 1 To grow, be developed ;
प्रचियमानावयथा रराज स R. 3. 7. -2
To increase, multiply, thrive, pro-
per ; अपि प्रचियंते वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1.

प्रच (चा) *य*: 1 Collecting, gather-

ing (as flowers). -2 A multitude,
quantity, collection, number ; Mv.
2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4
Slight union. -5 The natural ac-
centless tone (एकश्रुति). -6 The com-
mon difference of terms in a pro-
gression.

प्रचयनं Collecting, gathering.
प्रचयिका 1 Gathering (flowers
&c.) in turn. -2 A female who
gathers.

प्रचित *p. p.* 1 Gathered, collected,
plucked. -2 : Amassed, accumulated.
-3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless
(अश्रुति).

प्रचु 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt,
urge, incite ; चापलाय प्रचोदित R. 1.
9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on.
-3 To excite, inspire, encourage, in-
cite, stimulate. -4 To enjoin, direct,
prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6
To fix, settle, determine. -7 To pro-
claim, announce.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging ;
inciting. -2 Instigating

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving on ward, urging,
inciting. -2 instigating, setting on.
-3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing.
-4 A rule, precept, order, com-
mandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending,
despatching.

प्रचोदित *p. p.* 1 Urged, incited. -2
Instigated. -3 Directed, ordered,
prescribed ; Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent,
despatched. -5 Decreed, determined.
-6 Announced.

प्रचोदिन् *a.* Driving on, urging &c.
—**नी** A prickly nightshade.

प्रचुर *a.* 1 Much, ample, abundant,
plentiful ; नित्यमवया प्रचुरनित्यधनानामा
च Bh. 2. 47 ; Si. 12. 72. -2 Great,
large, extensive ; प्रचुरपुरंदरधत्त Glt.
2. -3 (At the end of comp.) Abound-
ing in, filled or replete with. —**रः**: A
thief. —**Comp.** —**पुङ्गवः** *a.* populous.
(-**वः**) a thief.

प्रचुरता -**सं** 1 Abundance, plenty,
copiousness. -2 Multitude, quantity.
प्रचुरीकरणं Adding to, increasing.
प्रचुरीकृत *a.* Augmented, increased.
प्रचुरी 1 P. To become plentiful,
increase.

प्रचेतसु *m.* 1 An epithet of
Varaha ; Ku. 2. 21. -2 N. of an
ancient sage and law-giver, Ms.
1. 35.

प्रचेतु *m.* A charioteer, coach-man.

प्रचेल Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रच्छ 6. P. (पृच्छति, पृच्छ, अप्राक्षीत्,
प्रक्षयति, प्रष्टु, पृष्ट ; *caus.* प्रच्छयति, *pass.*

प्रच्छने *desid.* (प्रिच्छिपति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); प्रच्छ रामां रमणोभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5; Bg. 2. 7; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं प्रच्छेत् Ms. 2. 127; so महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं प्रच्छ K. 192; कुशलमथले प्रच्छति त्वं वियुक्तः Me. 104; R. 1. 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रच्छन्-त् A question, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; (वनं) प्राच्छाद्यधेयात्मा नीहारेणैव चंद्रमाः Mb. -2 To hide, conceal, disguise, keep secret; प्रच्छाद्य स्वान् गुणान् Bh. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्न 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, becomes an obstacle.

प्रच्छद् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover. प्रच्छद् A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पटः bed, clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concealed, hidden. -4 Clothed, clad. -ञ् 1 A private door. -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -ञ् *ind.* Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छोदक *a.* Concealing, covering (at the end of comp.) -कः The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows).

प्रच्छादने 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पटः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित *p. p.* 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छर्दने 1 Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic.

प्रच्छर्दिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छाने 1 Sacrificing. -2 Making ore.

प्रच्छायं [प्रच्छा छाया यत्र] Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छायस्तुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः परिणामरत्नगीषाः S. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छिल *a.* Dry, waterless.

प्रच्छु 1 A. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw, retreat. -2 To fall off from, drop down, fall down. -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.). -5 To flow out, stream forth,

-6 To drive, urge on. -Caus. 1 To move, shake. -2 To displace, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To cause to fall, ruin.

प्रच्छवः 1 Fall, ruin. -2 Improvement, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

प्रच्छवनं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation. -3 Oozing, dropping (स्रव्णे).

प्रच्छावने 1 Causing to give up. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

प्रच्छुत *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or from -2 Strayed, deviated. -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

प्रच्छुतिः *f.* 1 Departing, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; नित्यं प्रच्छुतिशंकर्या क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोदामहेऽन्ति. 4. 20. -3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of. -4 To beget, generate, produce in general. -Caus. 1 To beget, generate. -2 To cause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor.

प्रजनन *a.* (नी *f.*) Producing, generating, procreative. -नं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). -5 Offspring. -6 Pregnancy of cattle (उपसर).

प्रजनिका A mother.

प्रजनिष्णु *a.* 1 Procreative, productive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजन्तुका The body.

प्रजन्तु *f.* The vulva (Ved.)

प्रजा (Changed to प्रज् at the end of a Bab. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or दुस् ; see R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, issue; children, brood (of animals); प्रजार्थव्रतकार्शितां R. 2. 73; प्रजायै गृहमेधिनां R. 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so बकस्य प्रजा, सप्तप्रजा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind; जनदुः सप्रजः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा S. 5. 5 (where प्रजा has sense 2 also);

R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -Comp. -अयशः 1. an epithet of the sun. -2. of Dakṣa. -अंतका Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईप्सु *n.* desirous of progeny. -ईशः, ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पतिः *f.*, -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -कारः author of the creation. -तंतुः a line of descendants, lineage, race -वृ *a.* 1. granting progeny. -2. removing barrenness. -दानं silver. -द्वारे *N.* of the sun. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. -2. a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -निषेकः 1. impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -2. offspring. -पः a king. -पतिः 1. the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. -2. an epithet of Brahmā; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरुच्छ्रद्धो उ कांतिपदः V. 1. 9. -3. an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). -4. an epithet of Viśvakarman, the architect of gods. -5. the sun. -6. a king. -7. a son-in-law. -8. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -9. a father, progenitor. -10 the penis. -11. a sacrifice. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालिः an epithet of Śiva. -पात्यं royal office. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of progeny. -वृत् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित *a.* beneficial to children or people. (-ते) water,

प्रजात *p. p.* Born, produced &c. -त्ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः *f.* 1 Procreation, production, propagation. -2 Delivery. -3 Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

प्रजायिन् *a.* 1 Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth (अभिहारः, वीर्यं &c.).

प्रजावत् 1 Having subjects or children. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. -ती 1 A brother's wife (भ्रातृजाया) 2 प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45; 15. 13 -2 A matron, mother. -3 An elder brother's wife.

प्रजलत् 1 P. 1 To speak, say, tal.; Ku. 1. 45. -2 To call. -3 To proclaim -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अद्यैष्यमिदं युजा योववीरणमुद्रया । नियस्य कौशलोद्धारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजलपने 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजालित *a.* Talked, prattled. -त्तं Talk.

प्रजविन् See under प्रज्.
प्रजायु 2 P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. -2 To lie in wait for.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; स राजाविरमानि विषसानि प्रजागरकृतो लक्ष्यते S. 3; प्रजागरास्त्रि-लिभूतस्तस्याः स्वमे समागमः S. 6. 21. -2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian. -4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.
प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.
प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रजू 1 U. 1 To push or drive onward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. -Caus. To shoot, dart.

प्रजवः Ved. Haste.
प्रजवन a. Swift, fleet; U. 5. 1.
प्रजविन् a. Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा 9 P. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. -Caus. (प्रज्ञपयति) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover. -3 To call, summon, invite.

प्रज्ञ a. 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

प्रज्ञातिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. -2 Teaching, informing, communicating. -3 A doctrine. -4 Intellect.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारसद्गुणः प्रज्ञः प्रज्ञयाः सद्गुणमः R. 1. 15; सखं निहति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च यज्ञश्च हति ॥ Subbāsh. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. -Comp. -अन्धु a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-m.) an epithet of Dhṛitarāshtra. (-n.) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -वाद्ः a wise saying. -बुद्ध a. old in wisdom. -सर्वाय a. intelligent, wise. -हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Distinguished, discerned. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञान a. Prudent. -n. 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 Discernment, judgment.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिव (नी. f.), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ञावत् a. wise, intelligent.
प्रजू a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged; (10 प्रज्).

प्रज्वल 1 P. 1 To burn brightly, blaze up, shine; रणगानि प्रज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindled (as anger) -4 To be incensed or wrathful. -Caus. (°ज्व-ज्वा-ल-यति) 1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To brighten, illumine, irradiate.

प्रज्वलनं 1 Blazing up, flaming, burning. -2 Kindling.

प्रज्वलित p. p. 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, shining. -3 Burnt. -नं Burning.

प्रज्वीनं 1 Flying in every direction. -2 Flying forward; see under दीन. -3 Taking flight.

प्रण a. Old, ancient.
प्रणासः The point of a nail.
प्रणाद् 1 P. To sound, resound. echo; क्रव्यादाः प्राणद् घोराः Mb; शिवाः प्राणद्गति &c.

प्रणदन् Sounding, a sound.
प्रणदित a. 1 Sounding. -2 Humming, buzzing (as a bee).

प्रणाद्ः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. -2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing, braying. -4 A murmur of rapture; a burst of applause; huzza. -5 A cry for help. -6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणम् 1 P. To bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to, be humble (with acc. or dative); न प्रणमंति देवताम्यः K. 108; तां भक्तिप्रवणेन चेतसा प्रणनाम K. 228; Ku. 7. 27; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्, 'to fall down on the eight limbs'; see अष्टांग; दंडवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points'; cf. दंडप्रणाम). -Caus. (प्रणमयति) 1 To cause to bow down; तामाचिताम्यः कुल-देवताम्यः कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय्य माता Kn. 7. 27. -2 To bend, incline.

प्रणत p. p. 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting. -3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5 Crooked.

प्रणतिः f. 1 A bow, a salutation, obeisance; तत्र सर्वविधेयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं नि-प्रति के न भूयुतः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. -2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददर्श वेतसमनाचरितं प्रण-तिं बलीयसि समुद्रिकीं Ki. 6. 5; नि-जितेषु तरसा तरस्विनां शङ्कु प्रणतिरेच

कतिर्य R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination, bending, stooping.

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. -2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow (need with dat.); as in साष्टांगप्रणाम; Kn. 6. 91; मूर्धनं प्रणामं वृषभध्वजाय चकार 3. 62; अस्मै प्रणाममकरवम् K. 142. -Comp. -अंजलिः a respectful salutation with the hands folded together; Ku. 4. 35; for अष्टांग° see अष्टांग.

प्रणाय 4 P. 1 To perish, die; स्मृति-भ्रंशाद्बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्मण्ययति Bg. 2. 63; Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish, disappear. -2 To escape.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. -2 Death, destruction; भर्तुः प्रणाशाद्य शोचनीयं R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन a. Destroying, annihilating, removing. -n. Destruction, annihilation; प्रणाशनाय प्रचलस्य वि-द्विया R. 3. 60.

प्रणष्ट p. p. 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. -2 Lost; Pt. 4. 35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped.

प्रणचः 1 The sacred syllable Om; आसीन्महीक्षितामायः प्रणचच्छंभुसामिह R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. -2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). -3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस a. Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाहो 1 Intervention, interposition, medium. -2 Ved. A water-course, drain.

प्रणाप्य a. 1 Dear, beloved. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward. -3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. -4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त).

प्रणालः—ली, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णा नयनपयसां चक्रवालैः प्रणालीं Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. -2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः—शनं See under प्रणम्.
प्रणिसित a. Kissed.

प्रणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or lay down; prostrate; प्रणिहितानिरसं वा कानमा द्रोपराधं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रण-म्य प्रणिधाय कायं Bg. 11. 44. -2 To set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि म-णिद्रुपुणि प्रणिधायते Pt. 1. 65. v. 1. -3 To apply, fix upon, direct towards; भर्तुप्रणितेक्षणं R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, ex-

tend ; मामाकाशप्रणिहितधुञ्जं निर्द्वयाक्षे-
बहेतो। Me. 106 ; नीरिं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु
करे पियेण सख्यः शपाति यदि किञ्चिदपि
स्मरामि K. P. 4. -5 To stand out (as
spies). -6 To place or lay in the
front. -7 To include, enclose.
-8 To employ, use ; U. 5. 13. -9
To resolve. -10 To think.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing,
application, use. -2 Great effort,
energy. -3 Profound religious me-
ditation, abstract contemplation ;
R. 1. 74 ; 8. 19 ; V. 2. -4 Respect-
ful behaviour towards (with loc.).
-5 Renunciation of the fruit of
actions (कर्मफलत्याग). -6 Entrance,
access. -7 (With Buddhists) A
prayer, an entreaty.

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out.
-2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an
emissary ; Ku. 3. 6 ; R. 17. 48 ;
Me. 7. 153 ; 8. 182. -4 An attend-
ant, a follower. -5 Care, attention.
-6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिधेयं 1 Sending spies. -2 Em-
ploying, using,

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied.
-2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched,
stretched forth ; Me. 105. -4 Con-
signed, delivered, entrusted. -5
Having the attention fixed upon
one object, with the mind concen-
trated, intent. -6 Determined, decid-
ed. -7 Cautious, wary. -8 Obtain-
ed, attained. -9 Spied out. -10
Acknowledged ; admitted. -11 Ap-
plied, directed.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपत् 1 P. To bow down to, fall
prostrate before, bow respectfully
to, salute (with acc. or dat.) ; प्रणि-
पत्यं ह्यरास्तस्मै शमयित्वा सुरद्विषां R. 10.
15 ; शमीनां शक्तिभरत्प्राप्तिः प्रणिपत्योप-
स्थिते Ku. 2. 3 ; 3. 60.

प्रणिपतने, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at
one's feet, prostration, submission ;
R. 4. 64. -2 Obeisance, salutation,
reverential bow ; Ku. 3. 61, 4:35 ;
R. 3. 25. -Comp. -पुःसंर. -पूर्वकं
ind. with an obeisance. -प्रतीकार *a.*
averted or counteracted by prostra-
tion. -रसः a magical formula pro-
nounced over weapons. -शिक्षा
teaching (one) to eslate.

प्रणी 1 P. 1 To lead out or forth
(as an army), conduct ; वानरद्वेण प्र-
णीतेन (बलेन) Rām. -2 To offer,
give, present ; अयं प्रणीय जनकारम-
जा Bk. 5. 76. -3 To bring to, act
(as fire) ; Pt. 3. 1. -4 To conse-
crate by reciting sacred Mantras,
hallow, consecrate in general ; विद्य
प्रणीतो उपलनः Hariv. -5 To indict

(as punishment) ; Me. 7. 20 ; 8.
238. -6 To lay down, teach, promul-
gate, institute, prescribe ; स एव धर्मो
मनुना प्रणीतः R. 14. 67 ; भवत्प्रणीतमा-
चारमामन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. -7
To write, compose (as a work) ;
प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4 ; उत्तरं राम-
चरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. -8
To accomplish, effect, perform, bring
about ; N. 1. 15, 19 ; Bh. 3. 82. -9
To lead or reduce to any condition.
-10 To show, display. -11 To direct
fix or turn towards (as the eyes).
-12 To show affection or love, love.
-13 To throw, cast, discharge. -14
To remove, destroy. -15 To draw in
the breath (Atm.).

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing (as in
marriage) ; Māl. 6. 14. -2 (a) Love,
affection, fondness, attachment,
liking, regard ; साधारणोयमुभयोः प्रणयः
स्मरस्य V. 2. 16 ; साधारणोयं प्रणवः S.
3 ; (where in both cases sense 6
may do as well) : S. 6. 7 ; 5. 23 ;
Me. 105 ; R. 6. 22 ; Bh. 2. 42. (b) A
wish, desire, longing ; Ku. 5. 85 ;
Māl. 8. 7 ; S. 7. 16. -3 Friendly
acquaintance or regard, friendship,
intimacy ; Māl. 1. 9. -4 Familiarity,
confidence, trust ; मया गृहीते सलिलेऽ-
नेन कृतः प्रणयः S. 5. -5 Favour, kind-
ness, act of courtesy ; अलंकृतोऽस्मि
स्वयं ग्राहप्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1 ; 1. 45. -6
An entreaty, request, solicitation ;
तच्छ्रुतनाथानुगं नार्हेति त्वं संयन्धिने मे प्रणयं
बिहंतुं R. 2. 28 ; V. 4. 13. -7 Rever-
ence, obeisance. -8 Final beauty. -9
A leader. -10 Conduct, guidance.
(प्रणयेन confidentially, candidly ;
without reserve or ceremony ; प्रणया-
त् openly, frankly). -Comp. -अपराधः
an offence against friendship or love.
-उन्मुख *a.* 1. disposed or about to
declare one's love ; M. 4. 13. -2.
impatient through love. -उपेत *a.*
candid, frank. -कलहः a lover's
quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel ;
नाटयन्वस्मात्प्रणयकलहद्विप्रयोगोपासितः Me.
(considered spurious by Malli.).
-कुपित *a.* angry through love, feign-
ing anger ; Me. 105. -क्रोपः feigned
anger of a mistress towards her
love, coquettish anger. -प्रकर्षः ex-
cessive love, intense attachment.
-भंगः 1. breach of friendship. -2.
faithlessness. -वचनं expression of
love. -विमुख *a.* 1. averse from love.
-2. disinclined to friendship ; Me. 27.
-विहितः, -विघातः non-compliance, re-
fusal (of a request &c.). -सृष्ट *a.*
inspired by love ; Māl. 5. 7.

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. -2
Conducting, conveying. -3 Carrying
out, executing, performing ; Ku. 6.

9. -4 Writing, composing. -5 De-
creeing, sentencing, awarding ; as
दृढस्य प्रणयनं. -6 Bringing forward,
adducing. -7 Distributing.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affec-
tionate ; R. 10. 57. -2 Candid,
frank, -3 Earnestly desirous of,
longing for ; जातः सखे प्रणयवानुयुग
तृष्णिकार्यां S. 6. 16.

प्रणयिता Love, attachment ; (श्रीः)
सुखान्द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामत्यंतविद्व-
त्स्वपि Mu. 3. 5.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate,
kind, attached ; Māl. 3. 9 ; 6. 30.
-2 Beloved, dearly loved. -3 Desires
of, longing for, fondly solicit-
ous of ; अंकाश्रयप्रणयिनस्तनयान्वहंतः S.
7. 17 ; Me. 3 ; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. -4
Familiar, intimate. -*m.* 1 A friend,
companion, favourite ; Ku. 5. 11.
-2 A husband, lover. -3 A suppli-
cant, humble petitioner, suitor ; स्व-
र्थात् सतां युद्धता प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15 ;
1, 2. -4 A worshipper ; devotee ;
Ku. 3. 66. -नो 1 A mistress, beloved,
wife. -2 A female friend.

प्रणयकः 1 A leader or commander
(of an army). -2 A guide, head,
chief.

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, ad-
vanced, presented. -2 Delivered,
given, offered, presented -3 Brought
into, reduced to. -4 Executed, effect-
ed, performed. -5 Taught, prescrib-
ed. -6 Cast, sent, discharged. -7
Brought to, set. -8 Written, compos-
ed. -9 Set aside, removed. -10
Agreeable or pleasing. -11 Indicted
(as punishment) ; see प्रणे above.
-नः Fire consecrated by prayers.
-ता A sacrificial vessel. -तं Any-
thing cooked or dressed, such as a
condiment.

प्रणितिः *f.* Ved. 1 Conduct, guid-
ance. -2 Favour.

प्रणेतु *m.* 1 A leader. -2 A maker,
creator. -3 The promulgator of a
doctrine, expounder, teacher. -4 An
author.

प्रणेत्य *a.* 1 To be guided or led,
tractable, yielding, submissive, obe-
dient. -2 To be executed, or ac-
complished. -3 To be settled or
fixed.

प्रणु 2, 6 P. 1 To praise. -2 To
mutter the sacred syllable Om. -3
To roar, bellow. -4 To resound.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

प्रणुद् 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off,
remove ; Si. 9. 71. -2 To push or
thrust forward, push on. -3 To drive,
stir, set in motion. -4 To scare way,
frighten away. -*Caus.* 1 To prompt

incite, urge forward. -2 To push away. -3 To request or ask any one. प्रणुत् *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रणुत् *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing प्रणोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रणेजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रतन् 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; कृयात्सर्वं विभवेयंशोक्ति कवयो विशु प्रतन्वन्ति नः Bb. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit; तद्वरीकृत्य कृतिनिर्वाचस्वयं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत् *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. -त *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्भवधितः स केशैः R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. -2 A creeper, low spreading plant. -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानिच् *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots of tendrils. -नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (दु or स्त्री *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 20. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनु तपसां K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप् *p. p.* 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illumine. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. -*Caus.* 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपन् Warming, making warm. प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism ;

प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् भ्यानशो विशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat', also); 4. 30. -6 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. -नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. -नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

प्रतापिच् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतप्तम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतप्तकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्कं 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. -2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्केण 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतर्लं One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. -लः The open hand with fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) In opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). -2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल *Ve.* 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विवाः Mu. 2. 13; (c) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to तो दृपती स्वो प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रथमनिलं विचंद्रः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते च्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा पापाद्दिपु प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुद्बुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रं Hānu.; यथावजः प्रथारिसैन्यमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to a match for; एवं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समसिद्धस्ततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time,

about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb. फाल्गुनं वाद्य चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यदत्र मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense) ; वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिञ्चति Sk.; (h) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशोतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरागं प्रति कु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति S. 5. 18; मंदोःसुक्योस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; स्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of; (k) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णात्प्रति Sk.; संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तेः प्रत्ययुक्तं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसेवत्सर् 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c. (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्निशलाभा हयते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सूप्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). -*Comp.* -अक्षरं *ind.* in very syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरं प्रत्ययमयप्रबंधं Vās. -अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. -अंगं 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2. a division, chapter, section. -3. every limb. -4. a weapon. (-नं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिभितः Gtt. 1. -2. for every subdivision. -3. in each case (in grammar). -अनेतर *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. -2. standing nearest (as an heir). -3. immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनेतरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (-रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. -2. next in succession. -अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. -अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. -2. resisting, opposing. (-कः) an enemy. (-कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostility

attitude or position ; न शक्ताः प्रत्य-
नीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुरासुराः Rām. -2. a
hostile army ; यस्य सूर्या महेश्वाराः
प्रत्यनीकान्तरा रणे Mb. ; येऽनस्थिताः प्रत्य-
नीकेषु योधाः Bṛ. 11. 32 (प्रो may have
here sense 1 also). -3. (in Rhet.) a
figure of speech in which one tries
to injure a person or thing connect-
ed with an enemy, who himself can
not be injured ; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रति-
कर्तुं तिरस्क्रिया । या तदीयस्य तत्सुत्यै प्रत्य-
नीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an
opposite conclusion. —अंत a. con-
tiguous, lying close to, adjacent,
bordering. (-तः) 1. a border, frontier ;
R. 4. 26. -2. a bordering
country ; especially, a country occu-
pied by barbarians or Mlechchhas.
देशः a bordering country. पर्वतः an
adjacent hill ; पादाः प्रत्यपर्वतः Ak.
—अपकारः retaliation, injury in re-
turn ; शाम्येत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण
दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अर्द्ध ind. every
year. —अमित्र a. hostile. (-त्रः) an
enemy. (त्रं) ind. towards an
enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अवयवं
ind. 1. in every limb. -2. in every
particular, in detail. —अवर a. 1.
lower, less honoured. -2. very
low or degrading, very in-
significant. —अश्मन् m. red chalk.
—अहं ind. every day, daily ; day by
day ; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी
Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard,
sheath. —आघातः 1. a counter stroke.
-2. reaction. —आचारः suitable con-
duct or behaviour —आत्म ind. singly,
severally. —आत्मक a. belonging
to oneself. —आत्म्य similarity with
oneself. —आदिश्यः a mock sun.
—आरंभः 1. recommencement, second
beginning. -2. prohibition. —आशा
1. hope, expectation ; Mā. 9. 8. -2.
trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a replay, re-
joinder. —उलूकः 1. a crow. -2. a
bird resembling an owl. —एकं ind.
in each Rik. —एक a, each, each one,
every single one. (-कं) ind. one,
by one, one at a time, severally ;
singly, in every one, to every one ;
oft. with the force of an adjective ;
विशेषा दृष्टकारण्यं प्रत्येकं च सतं मनः R.
12. 9 entered the mind of every
good man ; 12. 3 ; 7. 34 ; Ku. 2.
31 —कंचुकः an adversary. —कंठं ind.
1. severally, one by one. -2. near
the throat. —कश a. not obeying the
whip. —कूपः 1. an effigy, image,
picture, likeness. -2. an adversary,
Ki. 13. 28. -3. a target, butt, mark.
—कितवः an opponent in a game.
—कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a
moat, ditch. —कूल a. 1. unfavour-
able, adverse, contrary, hostile, op-
posite, प्रतिकूलतामुपपत्ते हि विषयी विकल

रवमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6 ; Ku. 3. 24.
-2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant,
disagreeable ; अप्यक्षुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा
Ku. 1. 45. -3. inauspicious. -4. con-
tradictory. -5. reverse, inverted. -6.
perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn.
°आचरणं, °आचरितं any offensive or
hostile action or conduct ; R. 8. 81.
°उक्तं -क्तिः f. a contradiction. °कारिन्,
-कृत्, -चारिन्, -वृत्ति a. opposing. °दर्शन
a. having an inauspicious or ungrac-
ious appearance. °प्रवर्तिन्, -वर्तिन् a.
acting adversely, taking an adverse
course. °भाषिन् a. opposing, contra-
dicting. °वचनं disagreeable or un-
pleasant speech. °वादः contradiction.
(प्रतिकूलता, -त्वं adverseness, opposi-
tion, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति ' to op-
pose '). —कूलं ind. 1. adversely,
contrarily. -2. inversely, in inverted
order. —क्षणं ind. at every moment
or instant ; constantly ; Ku. 3. 56.
—गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं ind.
in every limb. —गिरिः 1. an opposite
mountain. -2. an inferior mountain.
—गृहं, -गोहं ind. in every house. —ग्रामं
ind. in every village. —चंद्रः a mock
moon. —चरणं ind. 1. in every
(Vedio) aobool or branch, -2. at
every footstep. —छाया 1. a reflected
image, reflection, shadow. -2. any
image, picture. —जंघा the forepart
of the leg. —जिह्वा, -जिह्विका the
soft palate —तत्रं ind. according to
each Tantra or opinion. —तत्रसिद्धांतः
a conclusion adopted by one of the
disputants only ; (नादिप्रतिवायेकतरमात्रा-
म्युपगतः). —त्रयहं ind. for three days
at a time. —वृद्ध a. Ved. disobedient.
—दिने ind. in every day ; Me. 58.
—दिशं ind. in every direction, all
round, everywhere. —देश ind. in
every country. —देहं ind. in every
body. —दैवतं ind. for every deity.
—द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent,
adversary, rival. -2. an enemy. (-द्वं)
opposition, hostility. —द्विंद्विन् a. 1.
hostile, inimical. -2. adverse (प्रतिकूल) ;
Ki. 16. 29. -3. rivalling, vying with ;
S. 4. 4. (-म) an opponent, adver-
sary, rival ; R. 7. 37 ; 15. 25. —द्वारं
ind. at every gate. —युरः a horse
harnessed by the side of another.
—नप्त m. a great-grandson. —नव a.
1. new, young, fresh. -2. newly
blown or budded ; Me. 36. —नाडी a
branch-vein. —नायकः the adversary
of the hero of any poetic composi-
tion ; as रावण in the Rāmāyana,
शिषुपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. —पक्ष
a. like, similar. (-क्षः) 1. the opposite
side, party or faction, hostility. -2.
an adversary, enemy, foe, rival ;
प्रतिपक्षकामिनी ' a rival wife ' ;
B.v.2. 64 ; Vikr. 1. 70, 73 ; प्रतिपक्षम-

शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10 ; often used
in comp. in the sense of ' equal ' or
' similar '. -3. a defendant or respon-
dent (in law). °ता 1. hostility,
opposition. -2. obstacle. —पक्षित a.
1. containing a contradiction. -2.
nullified by a contradictory premises ;
(as a hetu in न्याय) ; cf. सत्यतिपक्ष.
—पक्षिन् m. an opponent, adversary.
—पर्यं ind. along the road, towards
the way ; प्रतिपथगतिरासीद्दिग्दीर्घी-
कृतांगः Ku. 3. 76. —पदं ind. 1. at
every step. -2. at every place,
everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in
every word. —पारः 1. a stake. -2.
a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake.
—पादं ind. in each quarter. —पात्रं
ind. with regard to each part, of
each character ; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतं परः
S. 1 ' let care be taken of each
character '. —पावपं ind. in every
tree. —पाप a. returning sin for sin,
requiting evil for evil. —पुं (पुं) रूपः
1. a like or similar man. -2. a sub-
stitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4.
the effigy of a man pushed by
thieves into the interior of a house
before entering it themselves (to
ascertain in any body is awake). -5.
an effigy in general. (-पं) ind. man
by man, for each man. —पुस्तकं a
copy of an original manuscript. —पु-
वाहं ind. every forenoon. —प्रभातं ind.
every morning. —प्राकारः an outer
wall or rampart. —प्रियं a kindness or
service in return ; R. 5. 56. —चंभुः
an equal in rank or station. —बल a.
1. able, powerful. -2. equal in
strength, equally matched or power-
ful. (-लं) 1. a hostile army ; अन्न-
ज्वालाबलीद्वयविकलजलधरंतरौर्षामाणे Ve.
3. 5. -2. strength. —बाहुः the fore-
part of the arm. —बिं (विं) वः, -बं 1.
a reflection, reflected image, Ku.
6. 42 ; Si. 9. 18. -2. an image, a
picture. —बीजं a rotten seed. —भट
a. vying with, rivalling ; चटप्रतिभट-
स्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1. a rival, an
opponent. -2. a warrior on the oppo-
site side ; समलोकायजौ र्वा विदुषति
विकल्पान् प्रतिभटः K. P. 10. —भय a.
1. fearful, formidable, terrible,
frightful. -2. dangerous ; Pt. 2.
166. (-यं) a danger. —मंडलं 1. a se-
condary disc (of the sun &c.). -2.
an eccentric or bit. —मंदिरं ind. in
every house. —मल्लः an antagonist, a
rival ; N. 1. 63 ; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल &c.
Mā. 5. 22. —माया a counter-spell or
charm. —मार्गं ind. back, backwards.
—माला capping vases (Mar. मंडी).
—मासं ind. every month, monthly.
—मित्रं an enemy, adversary. —मुख
a. 1. standing before the face, facing,
प्रतिमुखगत Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, pre-

sent. (-खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (-खं) *ind.* 1. towards. -2. in front, before. —सुद्धा a counter-seal. —सुहृत् *ind.* every moment. —भृतिः *f.* an image, a likeness. —यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. —रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); द्वांस्यतिमपतिरथे तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19. —राजः a hostile king —रात्रि *ind.* every night. —रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. -2. beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. (-रं) a picture, an image, a likeness. —रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.); चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवाचिः S. 1. (-रं) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. —लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. —लिपि *f.* a transcript, a written copy. —लौम *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलौम). -2. contrary to oaste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left (वाम). -6. obstinate, perverse; अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽप्रतिलोमं संवृत्तः S. 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (-रं) any injurious or unpleasant act. (-रं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. °ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes. i. e. born of a mother; who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ma. 10. 16, 25). —लौमक *a.* reverse, inverted. (-रं) inverted order. —वत्सर *ind.* every year. —वनं *ind.* in every forest. —वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. —वर्षिन् *a.* being a match; for. —वर्ष *ind.* every year. —वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. °उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa :- प्रतिवस्तुमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य द्विकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तपेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूराद्येन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. —वातः a contrary wind. (-रं) *ind.* against the wind; जीनांशुकमिव केते। प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —वारणः a hostile elephant. —वासर *ind.* every day. —वितपं *ind.* 1 on every branch. -2. branch by branch. —वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. —विभं an antidote. (-वा) a birch tree. —विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. —विरः an opponent, antagonist. —वीर्यं being equal to or a match for. —वृषः a hostile bull. —वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. —वेशः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood.

-2. a neighbour. —वेशिन *a.* a neighbour. —वेशमन् *n.* a neighbour's house. —वेद्यः a neighbour. —वैरं requital of hostilities, revenge. —शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पिं प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरभिनत्त नागान् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. -2. a roar. —शशिन *m.* a mock-moon. —शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). —शाखा a side-branch. —संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. —सम *a.* equal to, a match for. —सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. —सामंतः an enemy. —सायं *ind.* every evening. —सूर्यः, —सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. —सेना a hostile army. —स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. —स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भृतौ स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने । पुत्रस्योत्पादने चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः II. 2. 33.

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kārshāpāṇa, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति(ती)काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling'; उटपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रातकुञ्चित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8. U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Kām. -2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिभिः श्यामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र च Mb. -3 To give back, restore, replace; Ma. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate; R. 12. 94. -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation. प्रतिकर्तव्य, —कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt, &c.). -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). —रं Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिकर्तुं *a.* (र्त्तुं *f.*) Requiring, compensating. —*m.* An-opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. -2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. -3 Personal dootation, dress, toilet; (उचल्लाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुं सुपचक्रिरे समये हि सर्वसुपकारिकृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. -4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति(ती)कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. -2 Revenge, retaliation, re-

tribution. -3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमाथेताऽज्ञात्वाऽनारभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः 'सुखामिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 Opposition, obstruction. -5 Help. -6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other. -0omp. —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. -2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. -2 Counteracted remedied. —रं 1 Recompense. -2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. -2 Return, requital. -3 A reflection, reflected image. -4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. -5 A substitute. -6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. -2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. -3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. -4 Opposition. -5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. -6 Protection. -7 Help, succour. -8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. -2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिक्रोधः, प्रतिक्रोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. -2 (With Buddhists) A confession. प्रतिकृष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्रियः A guard, an attendant. प्रतिक्रिष्य 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्रिष्य *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. -2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. -3 Abused, reviled, traduced. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hurt, injured. -6 Despised, slighted. -7 Falsely accused. —रं Medicine.

प्रतिक्रिष्यः, प्रतिक्रिष्यणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. -2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. -3 Conteat.

प्रतिक्रिष्यते Sneezing.

प्रतिक्रियातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward, and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose; अयोद्ध्यः प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिग्रहीतमेन M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिग्रहाति Pt. 2; अमोचः प्रतिग्रहतावर्षाद्युपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; 2. 22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; to attack, assault; प्रतिग्रहाह कालिंगस्त-मन्नैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40; 12. 47. -5 To take in marriage, marry; Ms. 9. 72. -6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive. -13 To eat, drink. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -2 To allow to take or retain; सुष्टं प्रतिग्रहयता स्वमर्थं पात्री-कृते दस्तुरिवासि येन S. 5. 20.

प्रतिग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted; त्वमंभया पुत्र इति प्रतिग्रहीतः S. 2; प्रतिग्रहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting. -2 Receiving or accepting a donation. -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmaṇas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. -5 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहाद्यं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. -6 A receiver (of a gift). -7 Kind or friendly reception. -8 Favour, grace. -9 Marrying. -10 Listening to. -11 The rear of an army. -12 A spitting-pot. -13 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्रहिन् *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ *m.* 1 A receiver. -2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्रहाहः 1 Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्रहक-हिन् *a.* One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्रह्य *a.* Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिष *a.* Hostile, adverse. —*v.*

1 Opposition, resistance. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath. -4 Fainting. -5 An enemy.

प्रति(त्ती)घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 A counterblow, blow; in return. -4 Rebound, reaction; Ku. 2. 49. -5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् *a.* 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing; U. 5. 29. *v. l.* -3 Repelling, warding off. -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body.

प्रतिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light. -3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षणं 1 Viewing. -2 Making visible. -3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित *a.* Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिंतनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, envelop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To enow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obacure.

प्रतिच्छदनं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छदः, प्रतिच्छदकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped; Pt. 1. 394. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्य *a.* Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणं Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; हर-चापासोपेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To ob-

serve, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; वैवाचीर्णः प्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्त्वा जनेनेव नितत-तदुस्तरं नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसीं Si. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्याय; (पूर्वतो वद्विमान् is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp.

-अंतरं (in logio) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. -पत्रं, -पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. -भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधः 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. -विवाहित *a.* betrothed. -संन्यातः 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logio) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. -सं A promise. -Comp. -अर्थः a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or ad-
ducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय *a.* To be promised &c. —*v.* A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितरः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, re-
store; Ch. P. 35. -3 recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त *p. p.* Returned, restored.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिद्वेय *a.* To be returned &c. —*v.* 1 Apawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* 1 A day. -2 the sun.

प्रतिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5

To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To draw near, approach (as the night); (mostly Vedic in these senses).

प्रतिष्ठा A draught.
प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिनिधिः Food.
प्रतिनिधिः Assailing, attacking.
प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.
प्रतिनन्द 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. -*Caus.* To fill with noise, make resonant; *Sānti.* 2. 17; *Ra.* 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation (also प्रतिनिन्द in this sense).

प्रतिनादित *a.* Resounding, echoing.
प्रतिनन्द 1 P. 1 To bless; तो शुभ-रूपस्त्री च प्रीत्यां प्रतिनन्दतुः *R.* 1. 57; *Mu.* 7. 146; *Ku.* 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनन्द स सतां, पूजां *Mb.*; *Ms.* 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully; *Ku.* 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. -*Caus.* To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

प्रति-नी) नाहः A flag, banner.
प्रतिनिधा 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा *R.* 11. 13, 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, viceroy. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत *a.* Settled, predestined.
प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Recinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश्य *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in *K. P.* 7; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्तत्र एवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -*Comp.* -मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिधिः मूर्खजनचित्तमारधियत् *Bh.* 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिवृत् 6 U. To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिवृत्तः Repelling, repulse.
प्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमाशुक्लं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला हितंश्रयां प्रतिनवाप लक्ष्मीः *Ku.* 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way & c.); इतः पथानं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; प्रतिपद्यस्व पदवीमहं तव *Ku.* 4. 13. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain; *Si.* 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, सहितस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपद्ये सकलान् युगानपि *R.* 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 41; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; *Bg.* 14. 14; *Si.* 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to; *Si.* 15. 22; 16. 24. -6 To recover, re-obtain, regain; receive; *S.* 6. 30; *Ku.* 4. 16; 7. 22. -7 To admit, acknowledge; न मासे प्रतिपद्यसे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि *Bk.* 8. 95; *S.* 5. 23; प्रमदाः पातिवर्मणा इति प्रतिपद्यं हि विचेतनैरपि *Ku.* 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize; सुमंत्र-प्रतिपद्यरहिभिः *R.* 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon; तद्दुष्टग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थसुत्तरं *R.* 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपद्यस्वस्तु सतमेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं *Mu.* 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपद्यस्व *Ku.* 3. 14; *R.* 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपद्य *R.* 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; *V.* 2 'do the formal obeisance'; ज्ञानमहतां प्रतिपद्यस्व *Mu.* 4. 18 'act upto or obey.' -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृण्ये प्रत्यपद्यत *Hariv.*; स भवान् मातृपितृवदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां *Mb.*; कथमहं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपद्यस्व *Mb.* -14 To give or return (as reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे *Mu.* 6; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपद्यत इति *S.* 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of. -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (-*Caus.*) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अधिष्यः प्रतिपद्यामात्मनिशं प्राप्तिति वृद्धिं परां *Bh.* 2. 16; *Ms.* 11. 4; युगवते कन्या प्रतिपद्यन्तीया *S.* 4. -2 To substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपद्यति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect,

accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चंद्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्गं & c. -2 Perception, observation; consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थ-प्रतिपत्त्ये *R.* 1. 1; तयोरेवेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे *Bh.* 3. 99; शुणिनामपि निजस्व-प्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति *Vās.* -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी *Bk.* 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र *M.* 4; *Ku.* 5. 42; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिं सैन्यं *R.* 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्त्ये *R.* 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसाय प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः *R.* 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय *Mu.* 4; *S.* 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्य-प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमिथं दारेषु दृष्ट्या त्वया *S.* 4. 16; 7. 1; *R.* 14. 22; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. -*Comp.* -दृक्ष *a.* knowing how to act. -एटहः a kind of kettle-drum. -भेदः difference of view. -विशद्व *a.* knowing how to act, skillful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. -*Comp.* -चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपद्यं द्विभोयमात्मजः *R.* 8. 65. -तृष्ये a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदाद्वा The first pay of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt,

understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक *a.* (*दिका f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing. -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितु *m.* 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपादुक *a.* 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपाल *Caus.* 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. प्रतिपालनं 1 Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

प्रतिपालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, cherished. -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज् 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute respectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

प्रतिपूजनं, पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूजित *p. p.* 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

प्रतिपू *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (where in the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तुजकाम्यां कर्तरी इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याजकादिभिश्च) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

प्रतिप्रस्थात् *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryū.

प्रतिप्रस्थानं Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्लवनं Leaping back.

प्रतिफल 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

प्रतिफलः, -प्रतिफलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफलित *a.* 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबंध 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवस्त्रां (घेडुं) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7-91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिस्त्रुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलासुरामकुर्वन्विदुवप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव विन्वत्यं Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाध्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; मैनमेतरा प्रतिबध्नीते S. 6.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as five in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमश्नुत् R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 1. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappoint-

ment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (*धिका f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. -कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधवत् *a.* Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

प्रतिबंधित *a.* 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obscured.

प्रतिबंधिः -धी *f.* 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधिः *m.* also in this sense).

प्रतिबाध 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबाधित *a.* Obstructing. -*m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबिंबनं 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; दृष्टांतः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिंबनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिंबयति Den. P. To reflect.

प्रतिबिंबित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुध् 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330.

-2 To perceive, be conscious, know. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse, from sleep; प्रियया प्रतिबोधयमानमपि सुप्तं (इतद्बुद्धयं) S. 6. 6. -2 To inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; भावित्तास्मा युवो भर्तुराद्येन प्रत्यबोधयत् R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entrust with.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; प्रतिबुद्धपि किं करिष्यामि S. 4; Mā. 4, Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown.

-अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतप्रसवोऽबन्धनंगहुरभिर्भवति S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तवोहितुमर्हसि प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विद्यायामाशु मे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबोधशाश्विनी 58 ' sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः S. 5. 22. -5 Recollection; संमोहः स्रद्ध विस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः S. 3.

प्रतिबोधक *a.* 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

प्रतिबोधन *a.* Awakening. — 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभञ्ज 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share). -2 To fall to one's share.

प्रतिभागः 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part; cf. S. 5. 4; Ms. 8. 307.

प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभांश्य वनानि केतकिनां Ghat. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear; श्रीरत्नसुदिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of; as in नेतरं प्रतिभाति मे. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 27; Yikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवन्वोमेषशालिनि प्रतिभा मता). -5 An image, reflection. -6 Audacity, impudence. -7 Suitableness, agreeableness. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed with genius, intelligent. -2 audacious, bold. —सुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1. darkness. -2. absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. -2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. -3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवस्त्रं Mâl. 3. 11; दम-शुश्रुतेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ Si. 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright. -2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold. -4 Intelligent.

प्रतिभावत् *n.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelligent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाष 1 A. 1 To speak in return, reply or answer; Bk. 5. 39. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after one, speak after hearing. -4 To name, call; कामिनि तामुपगीति प्रतिभा-

पते महाकवयः Srut. 6. -5 To address or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभासु 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear or look like. -3 To become clear, manifest oneself. -4 To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance. -3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To disclose, betray. -3 To reproach, abuse, censure; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराध-कृतं Si. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. -4 To reject, disown. -5 To touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. -2 Closely connected with. -3 Divided.

प्रतिभेदः 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Discovery.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. -2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3 Putting out (as the eyes). -4 Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3, 4 A. To compare, liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker. —*na* 1 An image, a likeness, statu, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. -2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'like, similiar, or equal to'; देवप्रतिम, अप्रतिम &c.; युरोः कृशाशुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. -3 A reflection, reflected image; मुखमिदुस्त्वल-कपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुशुशामविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. -6 A symbol. -Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol. —चन्द्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमंडुः, प्रतिमाज्ञासंक्र. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. -2 An image, idol. -3 Likeness, similitude, similarity; Mâl. 9. 3. -4 A weight. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; पृथुप्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 36. -6 A reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved. An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिसृञ्च 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free; गृहीतप्रतिसृक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अहुं तुरंगं प्रतिमोकुमहंति 3. 46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre or arm oneself with. -3 To quit, leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast, or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7 To fasten, bind. -8 To assume a form. —*Caus.* 1 To liberate, release. -2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिसृक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened. -3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated, released. -5 Restored, returned. -6 Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षर्ग Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. -2 Requit, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. —*Caus.* 1 To restore, return. -2 To retaliate, requite.

प्रतियत्न *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2 Active, vigorous. —*स्त्र*: 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. -2 Preparation, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. -3 Making complete or perfect. -4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सते युगांतराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kâsi. on P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Opposition, resistance. -7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. -8 Making captive, taking prisoner. -9 Favour. -10 Acting well or properly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियातनं Requit, retaliation; as in वैरप्रतियातन.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिया 2 P. To go back, return R. 1. 72; 15. 18; 8. 91.

प्रतियात *a.* Resisted, opposed.

प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियुध 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

प्रतियुद्धं, प्रतियोधनं Fighting against. प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिन्, प्रतियुद्ध *m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 Contradiction. -4 Co-operation. -5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, correlative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. -2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyâya; as a वट is the प्रतियोगी of घटाभावः; (वसपावो

विवक्ष्यते स प्रतियोगी). -3 Co-operating with. -4 Equally matched. —*m.* 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy ; दृढत्यशेषं प्रतियोगिवर्गे Vikr. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match. -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A counter-part, counter-entity ; प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनज्ञानविवयत्वमभावलक्षणम्. प्रतियोगिता -त्वं 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence. -3 Being a counter-part.. -4 Partnersbip, co-operation.

प्रतिरक्षणं -रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः -4 Quarrel, contest. -2 Echo. -3 Ved. Life (ऋण).

प्रतिरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop ; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impair, disable. -4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide, conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध् *p. p.* 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade. -3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5 Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्ध् *a.* 1 Obstructing. -2 Besieging. —*m.* 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief ; M. 5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिलभ् 1 A. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिलभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिलभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer, reply to ; न चेद्दृश्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 40 ; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply ; पर-भृतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमोमि-सिद्धं S. 4. 9. -2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् *n.* 1 An answer. -2 An echo.

प्रतिवाक्य *a.* Answerable. —*क्यं* A reply.

प्रतिवाक् *f.* 1 An answer, reply ; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विभुने Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return (as adog).

प्रतिवद् I P. 1 To speak in reply, answer ; निर्यवदः प्रत्यवदस्तुरेश्वरं R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To repeat.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् *a.* 1 Answering, replying. -2 Contradicting. —*m.* 1 A defendant, respondent (in law). -2 An opponent in general.

प्रतिवष् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 To plant or fix in, implant ; U. 3. 46 ; Mā. 5. 10. -3 To set, stud (as with jewels) ; see प्रत्युष्.

प्रतिवापः Addition of substances to medicines either during or after decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः *f.* An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —*m.* A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविद् 1. 2 P. To acknowledge, receive. -II. 6 P. To get, obtain. —*Caus.* 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To restore.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against ; अर्थवाद एषः । द्योषं तु मे कञ्चित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयत U. 1 ; श्रिमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu. 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, prepare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To doom, condemn ; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counterworking, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array. -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A remedy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट *a.* Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. —*Comp.* —वासिन् *a.* living in the neighbourhood. (—*m.*) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) A Neighbouring, दृष्टिं हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्दे दास्यसि S. D. Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवष्टित् *p. p.* Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह *p. p.* Drawn out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. -2 A multitude, collection. प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयन The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित *a.* One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object ; अनया च किलास्मे प्रतिशयिताय स्वमे समादिष्ट Dk. 122.

प्रतिशापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. -2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. -3 Counter-manding. -4 A rival command or authority ; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशास्तिः *f.* Sending on an errand. प्रतिशिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Ordered, sent ; Si. 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन *a.* Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2 A house, dwelling, residence ; Y. 1. 210 ; Ms. 10 51. -3 An assembly. -4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assistance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with lat. of person to whom the promise is made) ; तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुपत्नीरस्तद्वीप्सितं R. 14. 29 ; 2. 65 ; 3. 67. 15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to ; Ms. 2. 195. -2 Promising, assenting ; agreeing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः *f.* 1 A promise. -2 An echo, reverberation ; R. 13. 40 ; 16. 31 ; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* Promised, agreed, assented to. —*त्* A promise.

प्रतिषिध् 1 P. or *Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain ; Ma. 2. 206 ; R. 8. 23. -2 To forbid, prohibit ; नृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान् परिकरयो विलङ्घयत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. -2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping off or warding off, driving away, expulsion ; Vikr. 1. 8. -2 Prohibition ; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. -3 Denial, refusal. -4 Negation, contradiction. -5 A Negative particle. -6 An exception. —*Comp.* —अक्षरं, -उक्तिः *f.* words of denial, refusal ;

S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जातु-
क्राकिदिस्ते मुखेन प्रतिगर्हितु । कलङ्कितो जडस्ये-
ति प्रतिषेधोपमेव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेद्ध. a. 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. -2 Preventive. —m. A hinderer, prohibitor. प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. -2 Prohibition. -3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, प्रतिष्कसः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्कशः 1 A spy, emissary. -2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कषा A whip, leather-thong. प्रतिष्ठम् p. p. Obstructed, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्ठम्: Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle ; बाहु-
प्रतिष्ठम्भिश्चन्द्रमस्युः R. 2. 32. 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 P. 1 To stand firm, be established. -2 To be supported. -3 To rest or depend upon. -4 To stay, abide, be situated. —Caus. 1 To place firmly on, station. -2 To set up, erect, establish. -3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). -4 To entrust with, consign to. -5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठा a. 1 Famous. -2 Standing firmly (Ved.).

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position ; अपौरुषेयाप्रतिष्ठा Māl. 9 ; S. 7. 6. -2 A house, residence, home, habitation ; R. 6. 21 ; 14. 5. -3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis ; अप्रतिष्ठे रजुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25 ; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7 ; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः K. 280 ; Si. 2. 34. -4 Basis, foundation, site ; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. -5 A prop, stay, support ; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament ; स्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 23 ; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21 ; Ku. 7. 27 ; Mv. 7. 21. -6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority, Mn. 2. 5. -7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity, मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठां स्वमगमः ज्ञाश्वतीः समः Rām. (= U. 2. 5). -8 Installation, inauguration ; Mu. 1. 14. -9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire) ; औस्तुक्र्यमात्रमवसाद्यति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. -10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. -11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. -13 The consecration of an idol or image. -14 A limit, boundary. -15 The foot.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. -2 Site, situation, position. -3 A resting-place. -4 The foundation of a

city. -5 A leg, foot. -6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race ; cf. V. 2. -7 N. of a town on the Godāvāri and capital of Śālivāhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. -2 Installation, inauguration. -3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

प्रतिष्ठापयित् m. A founder.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Set up, erected. -2 Fixed, established. -3 Placed, situated ; Pt. 1. 81. -4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. -5 Completed, effected. -6 Prized, valued. -7 Famous, celebrated. -8 Settled, determined. -9 Comprised, included. -10 Established in life, married. -11 Endowed. -12 Applied, applicable. -13 Conversant with. 14 Secured, got, acquired. —n: N. of Vishṇu.

प्रतिष्ठिति f. Ved. 1 Standing firmly. -2 A station, position.

प्रतिस्तिवित् f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything. प्रतिस्तिवेदक a. Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिस्तिस्थानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिस्तिह 1 P. 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in ; तस्माद्युक्तसंधानं प्रतिस्तिहर सायकं S. 1. 11 ; R. 3. 64. -2 To retract, take back. -3 To compress, reduce in bulk. -4 To change.

प्रतिस्तिहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. -2 Diminution, compression. -3 Comprehension, inclusion. -4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिस्तिहत् p. p. 1 Taken back, withdrawn ; एव प्रतिस्तिहत् S. 1. -2 Comprehended, included. -3 Compressed.

प्रतिस्तिक्रमः 1 Re-absorption. -2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाय).

प्रतिस्तिख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिस्तिगक्षिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिस्तिगिन् a. Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिस्तिचरः 1 Moving backwards. -2 Re-absorption. -3 Especially re-absorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti. -4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिस्तिदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिस्तिस्था 8 U. 1 To re-adjust. -2 To aim at, direct. -3 To conceive, comprehend. -4 To be, fasten. -5 To put on, wear. -6 To restore, return. -7 To compose oneself. -8 To fit (as an arrow to the bow-string.)

प्रतिस्तिधानं 1 Joining together, uniting. -2 The period of transition between two ages. -3 A means, remedy. -4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. -5 Praise.

प्रतिस्तिधिः 1 Reunion. -2 Entering into the womb. -3 The period of transition between two ages. -4 Stop, cessation (उपरम).

प्रतिस्तिमाधानं Cure, remedy. प्रतिस्तिमासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. -2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिस्तिर a. Dependent, subject. —r: —r 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. -2 An ornament. -3 A watch, guard. —r: 1 A servant, follower. -2 A bracelet, marriage-string ; चस्तरामप्रतिस्तिरेण करेण पाणिः (अग्रहण) Ki. 5. 33 (= हौतुकस्तु) ; Māl. 5. 18. -3 A garland, wreath. -4 Day-break. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A form of incantation. -7 Healing or dressing a wound. —r 1 A female servant. -2 A thread, fillet.

प्रतिस्तिर्गः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). -2 Dissolution. -3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

प्रतिस्तिसाधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिस्तिह 1 P. 1 To go back, return. -2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail ; वैत्यः प्रत्यतस्तिह्वे मत्तो मत्तमिव द्विपं Hariv. —Caus. 1 To push backwards, replace ; कनकवल्लयं चस्ते चस्ते मया प्रतिस्तिरथे S. 3. 13. -2 To repel, drive away or back.

प्रतिस्तिरणं Leaning or resting upon. प्रतिस्तिरणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. -2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिस्तिरीरा A screen, curtain, wall of cloth.

प्रतिस्तिष् p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. -2 Celebrated. -3 Repulsed, rejected. -4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to धरणि).

प्रतिस्तिनात p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिस्तिस्नेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्तिस्पंदनं Throbbing.

प्रतिस्तिस्पर्धा Rivalry, emulation.

प्रतिस्तिस्पर्धिन् a. Rival, ovious of. —m. A rival, competitor.

प्रतिस्तिस्वनः, प्रतिस्तिस्वरः 1 An echo, reverberation ; Si. 13. 31. -2 A focus.

प्रतिस्तिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return ; (तं) विष्यंतस्तुद्धतसदाः प्रातः-

हंतुमीषु: R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्थेवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोषः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविभ्रः क्रियाः समञ्जोक्त्य S. 1. 13; Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत्पापं प्रति-जहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य तन्मे Mál. 1. 3. -5 To counteract, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

प्रतिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulse; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. -मति *a.* hating, dialiking.

प्रतिहति: *f.* 1 Striking or knocking back repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुरज्जैनसुदयः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिंसितं Roquital of an injury.

प्रतिहित *p. p.* Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, ahun.

प्रतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तुं *m.* 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgātri. *q. v.*

प्रति (ती) हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. -री A female door-keeper. -Comp. -धूमि: *f.* the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी A female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

प्रतिहार्यं Juggling, jugglery.

प्रतिर (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतिपद्य गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सेवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतिपद्ये धातुरिवेदितं कलैः Ki. 2. 20; Si. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वदः श्यामं इति प्रतीतः R.

13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवान्मुखीं मियां (दुर्गा) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. -*Pass.* 1 To be recognised or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). -*Caus.* (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince, inspire confidence; एष विवाद एष प्रत्याययति S. 7; 5. 31; ताः स्व-चारिष्ययुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (a) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (b) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीति: *f.* 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुता-प्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक *a.* 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार = प्रतिकार *q. v.*

प्रतीकाश = प्रतिकाश *q. v.*

प्रतीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संप्रत्यये चः कामेयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

प्रतीक्ष } *a.* Expectant, waiting
प्रतीक्षक }
प्रतीक्षिन् }

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c.).

प्रतीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.

प्रतीघात = प्रतिघात *q. v.*

प्रतीची The west. -Comp. -ईश N. of Varuṇa.

प्रतीचीन *a.* 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

प्रतीच्य *a.* 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत *a.* Given back, restored.

प्रतीषकः N. of a country called विदेह *q. v.*

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप *a.* [प्रतिगतः आपो यत्र, प्रति-अप अच्, अप ईप् च] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प-दीपपवनादि वेकुं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -रः N. of a king, father of Santann and grand father of Bhishma. -रं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपसुप्रमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं । त्वल्लोचनसमं पदं त्वद्वक्त्रसदृशो विधुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -रं *ind.* 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुर्वि-प्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17. -Comp. -ग *a.* 1. going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जातु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. -गमनं, -गतिः *f.* retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तरुणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -दृक्षिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन् *a.* producing the opposite result (recoiling on the doer); Mát. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक *a.* Hostile, opposed &c.

प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5.

-2 To be against or hostile to.

प्रतीपायते Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरं A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहाम &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.

प्रतीवेशिन् *a.* See प्रतीवेशिन्.

प्रतीष् 6 P. 1 To receive, accept; वेचस्य शासनं प्रतीप्य S. 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष माधवीमंडपः स्वागतनेत्रौ नौ प्रतीच्छति S. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एष खलु त्वं प्रतीच्छति V. 2. प्रतीष्ट *p. p.* Accepted, received &c. प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander. प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुद् 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound. -*Caus.* 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशामवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुद् 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking. प्रतोद् 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुष्टिः *f.*, प्रतोषः Gratification satisfaction.

प्रतूर्ण *a.* Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतृ 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. -*Caus.* 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्ये S. 5; किंत्वेवं कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तरुवं विजानन्तपि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

प्रतारः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. -*ग* Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguary, deception, hypocrisy; यदीच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा । उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतादिवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली A street, mainroad, principal street through a town; प्रापत्य-तोलीमत्तुलप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रद.

प्रतन *a.* 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with *abl.*). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष *a.* [अक्षः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्न-स्तुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिहाः S. 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye. -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. -*क्षं* 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थसन्निकर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. -2 Openly, publicly. -3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally, so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of, before the eyes of). -*Comp.* -कृता (i. e. ऋग्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनं ocular evidence, direct proof. -दर्शनः, -दर्शिन् *m.* an eye-witness. -दृष्ट *a.* personally seen. -परीक्षणं personal examination. -प्रमा correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2. an organ of perception. -फल *a.* having evident or visible consequences. -भूत *a.* manifested. -भोगः enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. -वादिन् *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined. -सिद्ध *a.* determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. -*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षीकृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेर्ददंत प्रत्यक्षीकरिणामि S. 6; तद्देवः पत्रारुद्धं प्रत्यक्षीकरातु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुसुमज्ञाने न प्रत्यग्रं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. -*Comp.* -वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यंच्, प्रत्यच् *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यंची *alao*) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, sub-

sequent, -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; Pt. 3. 181. -5 Westward, westerly. -6 Inner; interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. -*m.* 1 The individual soul. -2 Future time. -*Comp.* -अक्ष (प्रत्यग्रक्षं) an inner organ. -आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. -आनन्द *a.* inwardly joyful. -आशापतिः (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction,' an epithet of Varuṇa. -उदक् *f.* (प्रत्यगुदक्) the north-west. -चेतन *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon himself. -2. intelligent. (-नः) 1. the Supreme soul. -2. the soul. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यगदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. -दृश *f.* (प्रत्यगदृश) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -धामन् *a.* internally illuminated. -मुख *a.* (प्रत्यगमुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. -स्रोतस् (प्रत्यगस्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यंचित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9. U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञामिव मानवलोकाय Māl. 1. 25

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायामुदर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised. प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभियुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ma. 2. 126.

प्रत्यभिसकंदनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संजातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. -2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; चलवद्वृषि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थान-प्रत्ययात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, re-

noun. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 (With Buddhists) A co operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. -Comp. -कारक-कारिन् a. producing assurance, convincing. (-ण) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित a. 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् a. 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ 10 A. 1 To challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीताबुद्धः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राषवं Bk. 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थ a. Useful, expedient. -र्थ 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility, opposition. -ind. At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भक्तयोरीश्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. -m. 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match; चंद्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. -3 (In law) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शब्दार्थप्रत्यर्थिनो र्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. -Comp. -यूत a. coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणविधिः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित p. p. Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित a. Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कंदः -दने (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, not hostilely, object to (in argument); अत्र केचित्प्रत्यवस्थितेति S. B.; Bv. 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थातु m. An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 Status quo.

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहादेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवचयः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अहुत्यति तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवचयस्य मन्वते Jābāli. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look 'into, inspect, examine; प्रत्यवेक्षतोः प्रमद्वन-यूमयः S. 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौरकार्यमार्येण S. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after; R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित a. 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced (as a step in legal proceedings).

प्रत्याक्षेपक a. (पिका f.) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. P. 1 To deny (as a fact). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass; M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात p. p. 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Ex-celled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्याख्यातं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम् 1 P. To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः f. Coming back; return. प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 U 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिक्ष् 6 P. 1 (a) To reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिक्षविशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. (b) To repulse; प्रत्यादिदेशेनमभाषमाण R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back ground; R. 1. 61; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe,

enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -7 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट p. p. 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशात् खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114; 95; S. 6. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूप-गवितायाः भियः V. 1; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः f. 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to wordly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism, i. e. निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक a. 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). -न-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent.

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ q. v.).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त p. p. Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासक्तिः f. 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). -2 Close contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न p. p. 1 Proximate, near, contiguous. -2 Imminent. -Comp. -मरण-मृत्यु a. at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास(सा)रः 1 The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहत् *a.* Distracted, repelled
प्रत्याहताको निरिग्रहभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याह 1 P. 1 To take back again
bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw,
draw back. -3 To utter (a speech).
-4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking
back, recovery. -2 Withholding.
-3 Restraining the organs of
sense.

प्रत्याहारा 1 Drawing back, march-
ing back, retreat. -2 Keeping back,
withholding. -3 Restraining the
organs. -4 Dissolution of the world.
-5 (In gram.) The comprehension
of several letters or affixes into one
syllable, effected by combining the
first letter of a Sūtra with its final
indicatory letter, or in the case of
several Sūtras, with the final letter
of the last member; thus अण् is the
प्रत्याहार of the Sūtras अहङण् ; अच्
(vowels) of the four Sūtras अहङण्,
आलङ्, एओङ्, ऐओच् ; हल् of the
consonants; अल् of all letters. -6
Abridgment.

प्रत्याहत् *a.* 1 Got back, recovered.
-2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in
return, replied.

प्रत्युक्ति *f.* A replay, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः चरणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीव 1 P. To revive, return
to life. -*Caus.* To restore or bring
to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to
life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2
Coming to life.

प्रत्युत् *ind.* 1 On the contrary ;
कृतमपि महोपकारं एव ह्य पीत्वा निरार्त-
कः । प्रत्युत् इत्तं यत्ने काकोदरसोदरः खलो
जगति Bv. 1. 78. -2 Rather, even. -3
On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रातिः *f.* 1 An
undertaking. -2 Preparations for
war. -3 Marching out to attack an
enemy. -4 A secondary act or
effort tending to a main object. -5
The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2
Making preparations for war. -3
Rising from one's seat (as a mark
of respect) to welcome a visitor ;
Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations
for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or
encounter (e. friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, re-
generated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick.
-3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Pre-
sent, existing at present. -*क्रं* Multi-
plication. -*जम्प.* -*मति* *a.* 1. pos-

sessed of presence of mind, ready-
witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. sub-
tle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration,
an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth or
advance towards to meet (as a mark
of respect) ; प्रत्युद्गमामातिपिमातिधेयः
R. 5. 2 ; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः
पुंजे निकुंजे मियः Glt. 11 ; Bv. 3. 3. -2
To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's
seat as a mark of respect to greet or
welcome a guest ; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः
ससैव्यः R. 13. 64 ; 12. 62. -2 Gone
forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.* प्रत्युद्गतः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Go-
ing out or rising from one's seat to
meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of gar-
ments ; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7.
11 (v. 1. for प्रत्युद्गमनीय०) ; see
उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धारणं 1 Recovering, re-ob-
taining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, coun-
terpoise. -2 An effort or measure
against, counteraction ; Bh. 3. 88.
v. 1.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युद्गमनं Rising or springing up
again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपकृ 8 U. 1 To require a fav-
our, render a service in return. -2
To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः *n.* Returning a service
or kindness, requital of an obliga-
tion, service in return. -2 Mutual
assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return ; Ku.
1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न 4. See प्रत्युपमन.

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a
resemblance. -2 A pattern, model.
-3 A counter-comparison ; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, re-
covered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any
one in order to bring him to com-
pliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbour-
hood.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering.
-2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with,
studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, im-
planted, firmly fixed or lodged ;
Mā. 5. 10 ; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युत्पः, -प्रत्युत्प *n.* Morning, day-
break, dawn.

प्रत्युत्पः -पं Day-break, morning

dawn ; प्रत्युत्पेषु स्फुटितकमलामोक्षमैत्री-
कषायः Me. 31 ; महत्येव प्रत्युत्पे S. 2.
-पः 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the
eight Vasus.

प्रत्युत्पत् *n.* Day-break, morning,
dawn.

प्रत्युह 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2
To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To
reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass.
-5 To offer, present.

प्रत्युहः Impediment, obstacle, hind-
rance ; निस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युहः सर्ष-
कर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1. 1 A. (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To in-
crease (wealth &c.). -2 To spread
abroad (as fame, rumour &c.) ; तथा
यशोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To be-
come famous or celebrated ; अतस्तदा-
ख्यया तीर्थ पावनं भुवि पथये R. 15. 101 ;
अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुष्योत्तमः
Bg. 15. 18 ; Si. 9. 16 ; 15. 28 ; Ku.
5. 7 ; Me. 24 ; R. 5. 65 ; 9. 76. -4
To appear, arise, come to light ; भ्रमो
वृतासां मदने वृ पथये Ki. 8. 53. -5 To
occur (to mind). -II. 10 U. (प्रथयति-
ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, pro-
claim ; सञ्जना एव साधुनां प्रथयति गुणो-
त्करं Dri. S. 12 ; Bk. 17. 107. -2 To
show, manifest, display, evince, in-
dicate ; परमं द्युः प्रथयतीव जयं Kl. 6.
35 ; 5. 3 ; Si. 10. 25 ; Ratn. 4. 13 ;
S. 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, en-
hance, augment, stretch ; Bh. 2. 45.
-4 To disclose, -5 To spread, extend.
-6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [प्रथस्युद्] 1 Spreading, ex-
tension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing,
projecting. -4 Showing, evincing,
displaying. -5 A place where any-
thing is spread. -6 Celebrating, pro-
claiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ-च्] (Nom. pl. *m.*
प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost ;
R. 3. 44 ; H. 2. 39 ; Ki. 2. 44. -2
First, chief, principal, most excel-
lent or eminent, matchless, incom-
parable ; Si. 15. 42 ; Ms. 3. 147. -3
Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4
Prior, previous, former, earlier ;
पथमसुकृतपेक्षया Me. 17 ; R. 10. 67.
-5 (In gram.) The first person
(= third person according to Euro-
pean phraseology). -*म* 1 The first
(third) person. -2 The first con-
sonant of a class. -*म* The nomi-
native case. -*मं ind.* 1 First, firstly,
at first ; Ku. 7. 24 ; R. 3. 4. -2
Already, previously, formerly ; प्रथ-
मोदितं aforesaid ; R. 3. 68. -3 At
once, immediately. -4 Before ; यात्रा-
ये चोद्यमानस तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4.
24 ; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चात्तं चरमं चैव संवि-
शेत् Ms. 2. 194 -5 Newly, recently.

प्रथमं—नंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards ; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time ; प्रथमतः 1 at first, firstly ; -2 previously ; -3 immediately ; -4 before, in preference to (ह्यन.).
-Oomp. —अर्धः—र्ध the first half.
—आगामिन् *a.* first mentioned. —आदेशः placing at the beginning. —आश्रमः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmana ; *i. e.* Brāhmacharya. —इतर *a.* 'other than first', the second. —उदित *a.* first uttered ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. —उत्पन्नं *a.* first-born. —कल्पः 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. —कल्पित *a.* 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. —कुसुमः white marjoran. —गर्भ *a.* pregnant for the first time. —ज *a.* 1. first born. -2. original, primary. —दर्शनं first sight. —दिवसः the first day ; Me. 2. —पुरुषः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). —मंगल *a.* highly auspicious. —यौवनं early youth or age, youthful state. —वयस *n.* early age, youth. —विता Ved. a first wife. —विरहः separation for the first time. —वृत्तान्तः antecedents, former circumstances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. -2. a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृत former kindness or service.

प्रथमक *a.* First, foremost.

प्रया Fame, celebrity ; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. -2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared ; प्रथितयज्ञासां भासकविसौमित्र-कविभिश्चाङ्गीनां M. 1. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known ; Pt. 1. 24 ; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रथितिः *f.* Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, 'greatness, extension, magnitude ; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Rk. 4. 17 ; (गुणाः) पारंभक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 18. 49.

प्रथिधिः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest, (superl. of पृथ q. v.).

प्रथीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Large, wider, broader ; (compar. of पृथ q. v.).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread. —युः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथक).

प्रदक्षिण *a.* 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. -2 Respectful, reverential. -3 Auspicious, of good omen. —जः, —जा, —जं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner ; Ku. 7. 79 ; Y. 1. 232. —जं *ind.* 1 From left to right. -2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. -3 In a southern direction, towards the south ; Ma. 3. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृत or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect ; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योहुताग्नीन् S. 4 ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताग्नीन् R. 2. 71.) -Oomp. —अक्षि-स् *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right ; प्रदक्षिणावर्धितविराग्राद्दे R. 3. 14. (*f.*) flames turned towards the right ; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, —आवृत्त *a.* turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect ; R. 1. 76. —पाटिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः 1 Rending, tearing. -2 (*a*) A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm ; U. 2. 16. (*b*) Breach, hole. -3 The dispersion of an army. -4 An arrow. -5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृतिः *f.* Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदन्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह 1 P. 1 To burn. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment. -4 To trouble, tease. —Pass. To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध *p. p.* Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present ; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95 ; Me. 3. 99, 108, 273 ; Y. 2. 90. -2 To impart, teach (as learning) ; Bh. 2. 15. -3 To give, give away ; yield. -4 To give up, deliver. -5 To give away in marriage. -6 To sell ; Pt. 1. 13. -7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रदा *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.). Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding ; सुखं, तापं, सत्यं &c. -2 Liberal, bountiful. —दा A gift.

प्रदात्रु *m.* 1 A giver, donor. -2 A liberal man. -3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. -4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering ; वर, अग्नि, काष्ठ &c. -2 Giving away in marriage ; वै-खानसं किमनया व्रतमाप्रदानाद्ग्या वाररोधि मदनस्य निवेदितस्य S. 1. 27. -3 Imparting, instructing ; विद्या°. -4 A gift, donation, present. -5 A good. -6 An oblation. -Oomp. —दूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदायिन्, प्रदायक *a.* Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय *a.* 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. ; R. 5. 18, 31. -2 To be given in marriage ; इमे अपि प्रदेये S. 4.

प्रदिह् *a.* Ancient, old.

प्रदिष् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign ; तस्याधिकार-पुरुषैः प्रणतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63 ; 2. 39. -2 To tell, mention, communicate ; Bg. 8. 28 ; Bk. 4. 5. -3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon ; विद्ययोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9 ; 7. 35 ; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति जलं याचितश्चात केयुः Me. 114 ; Ma. 8. 265. -4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. -5 To signify, declare, make known. -6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिश *f.* 1 Pointing out. -2 An order, direction, command. -3 A direction, quarter. -4 An intermediate point of the compass, such as नैऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. -2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district ; पितुः प्रदेशास्तव देव-सूमय Kn. 5. 45 ; R. 5. 60 ; ५० कठं, ताळं, हृदयं, &c. -3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. -4 Decision, determination. -5 A wall. -6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. -2 Advice, instruction. -3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (शि) नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. -2 The corresponding toe.

प्रदिह् 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिग्ध *p. p.* Besmeared, beaunted, anointed. —यं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदोहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. -2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly -Caus. 1 To kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीप a. 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अथैलपुराः सुरतप्रदीपः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो वृषतिदिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाव्यप्रदीपः, काव्य-प्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक a. 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. -कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन a. (नी. f.) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. -नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. -ना A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाशीविषं Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). -Comp. -प्रज्ञ a. of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः f. Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष् 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. -Caus. 1 (a) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (b) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष्ट p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषणं 1 Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदूषित p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष a. Bad, corrupt. -षः 1 (a) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (b) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमःस्वभावास्तेऽप्यस्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); ब्रज; सुन्दरीजनमन-स्तोषप्रदोषः Git. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Bā. 1. 12. -Comp. -आगमः nightfall. -कालः-समयः-वेला even-
ng-time, nightfall. -तिमिरं ven-

ing darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे स्वं Mk. 1. 35. -रमणीय a. delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक a. Born in the evening.

प्रदृश 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. -Pass. 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. -Caus. 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. -कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शनं 1 Look, appearance; as in घोरप्रदर्शनः. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Propheying.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत् 1 A. To shine forth. -Caus. To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युलित a. Illuminated, lighted up.

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य मियदुहितरं वत्सराजाऽत्र जह्रे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. -नः The sun.

प्रद्युः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood.

As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Krishna and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रदाणक a. Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रदु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.) रथात्प्रद्वंति वलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. -Caus. To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्व a. Fluid, liquid. -वः Running. प्रद्ववः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वान्वि a. 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वारः प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष, प्रद्विषत् a. 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधनं 1 A battle fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रधानाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीधृत Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं ब्रज-प्रधनयिष्ठुनं कौरवं तज्जज्ञेयाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mu. 6. 33; V. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधमनं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमास्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Me. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. -नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनत्वनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1.; ज्ञानप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; गुणेश्च तैस्तेर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 78. -2 The first mover, originator or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sankhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी असाद-स्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रवृत्ति also. -3 The principal member of a compound. -नः, -नं 1 The prin-

cipal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp —अं 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अमरः the prime-minister, premier. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Viabhu. —उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious. -2. warlike, brave. —कर्मन् *n.*, कार्ये 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. —धातुः the chief element of the body, i. e. semen virile. —पुरुषः 1. the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.); Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Siva. —भास्व *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. —मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. —वासस्व *n.* a principal garment, (du) he two chief garments. —वृष्टिः *f.* at heavy shower of rain. —सिद्ध *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता स्वं = प्रधान्य *q. v.*

प्रधाव् 1 *U.* 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. —*Caus.* To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. —न् Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. —*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रधुवितं *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed. —ता 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधु 10 *U.* or *Caus.* 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* (जी *f.*) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधु 5 *P.* 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. —*Caus.* 1 To assail, attack; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate (a woman). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रधुर्षः 1 Assaulting, attacking; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रधुर्षक *a.* 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रधुर्षण-गा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रधुर्षित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty arrogant.

प्रधुर्ष *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रधुमा 1 *P.* 1 To blow (as a conch); शंखो प्रधुमतुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रधुमापनं A remedy for assisting perspiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रधुयानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रधुयस् 1 *A.* 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed. —*Caus.* To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रधुयस्तः Utter destruction, annihilation. —*Comp.* —अभावः ' non-existence caused by destruction ', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रधुयस्तनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रधुयस्तिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रधुयस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रधुयन्तु *m.* The son of a grandson, a great-grand-son.

प्रधुयन्तु See under प्रयन्तु.

प्रधुयायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रधुयालः—ली *f.* See प्रयाल and प्रयाली.

प्रधुयान्तं Killing, slaughter.

प्रधुयत् 4 *P.* To dance. —*Caus.* To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रधुयति *p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रधुयत्त *a.* Dancing. —न्तः A dance.

प्रधुयस्तः The extremity of a wing (as of an army).

प्रधुयस्वः 1 Display, manifestation; रामप्रायः प्रधुयस्वः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolivity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रधुयस्वन्. -5 Manifolness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud -9 The visible world

or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. —*Comp.* —बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. —वचनं a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रधुयस्वक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रधुयस्वनं 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रधुयस्वयति Den. *P.* 1 To show forth, display; प्रधुयस्वयस्वन् Gt. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रधुयस्वित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रधुयत् 1 *P.* To repeat aloud. —*Caus.* To teach, explain, expound.

प्रधुयाटकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of work.

प्रधुयणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रधुयत् 1 *P.* 1 To fly forth or away. -2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. —*Caus.* 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रधुयतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रधुयति *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रधुयातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानामतदप्रयातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. -3 sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रयात. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in धर्मप्रयात. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. —*Comp.* —अंबु *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रयातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रयातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain cliff.

प्रपथ *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. —थः 1 A long

journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रपद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pūshan.

प्रपद् 4 A. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (a) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach; तां जन्मने शैलबधुं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21; (क्लितीयां) कौत्सः प्रपेदे वरतंतुशिव्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 16; R. 8. 11. (b) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; शरणार्थमस्यां कथं प्रपस्ये त्वयि वीक्ष्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेयुः प्रपेदे पाथि एकभाचं R. 16. 30; युहूर्तकर्णात्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81; बाल्यात्परं साध वचः प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 31; 5. 24; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपञ्चोस्मि S. 5; ऋषिनिर्कारेरिति संशयः प्रपेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in; सहकार न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; कांतं वपुर्गोमच्चरं प्रपेदे R. 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपचति वैदर्भः; M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; पद्मयो मयि किं प्रपचते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

प्रपद् 1 The forepart of the foot. -2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपदनं Entrance.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपद् *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; ह्यं प्रपत्ता तपसे तपोवनं Ku. 5. 59; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिव्यस्तेहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रपञ्चाभिः प्रपन्नस्तन्मिः S. 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -8 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -Comp. -पालः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

प्रपाद्: Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपन्नाढः See प्रयुजट.

प्रपणी *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -ये A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Fight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Routed defeated.

प्रपलायित् *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; स्यात्स्यास्थानान्यमलसालिला यस्य कृपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -Comp. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.) -2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं 1 Drinking. -2 The underpart of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपालनं Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालित् *m.* An epithet of Balarama.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman.

-4 Of the Supreme spirit. -ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीड 10 U. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत(न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson.

प्रयुना(क्षा)टः -डः N. of a tree (चक्रमृद्).

प्रपूर्वगः 1 The Supreme being. -2 N. of the two Aśvins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowing, blooming.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपू 9 P. To fill up, complete. -Pass. To be filled or completed; be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. -त्री A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्यायनं Swelling.

प्रफर्वा Ved. A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोधद्रुमं साद्रुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29. (v. l. for प्रहृ)

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming; न हि प्रफुल्लः सहकारदेव्य वृक्षांतरं कांक्षति वपट्यवाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबंध 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबद्ध *m.* An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विश्लेष्यमाप युवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रियाप्रबंधाद्ययमवधारणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Māl. 6. 5. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुज्जितार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो रुद्रदाहरः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition; प्रथितयज्ञसां भासकविर्साहित्यकारविभ्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमय-प्रबंध &c. VAs. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंधः. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोत्रसदृशां प्रज्ञाः कथां विदुः. -वर्षः continuous or incessant rain.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबन्धः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब(व)र्ह *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valourous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Ra. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलतमसामेवंमायाः क्षुभेषु हि वृत्तयः S. 7. 24; प्रबलपुत्रोवातपः कृष्णा M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदनां R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. -लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). -लं *ind.* Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रबाध 1 A. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt; सद्गच्छितानेव तरुं प्रबाधते (प्रभंजनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over; कथं च देवं शक्यते पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mb. -4 To throw down, destroy. -5 To repel, repulse.

प्रबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. -2 Harassing, oppressive. -3 Keeping off or back. 4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. -2 Refusing, denying. -3 Keeping off.

प्रबाधित *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. -2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रब (व) हिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रबा (वा)ल, -लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अदि...प्रवालमासामनुबंधि वोरुधां Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. -2 Coral. -3 The neck of the Indian lute. -लः 1 A pupil. -2 An animal. -Oomp. -अश्मंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. -2. the coral tree. -वसं a red lotus. -फलं red sandal-wood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The fore arm.

प्राहुवक् *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. -2 At the same time.

प्रबाहुकं *ind.* 1 On high. -2 At the same time.

प्रबुध 4 A., 1 P. 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्तं S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. -2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साधेऽस्तीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90. -3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. -Caus. 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्राबोधयन्नवसि वारिभरुदारवाचः R. 5. 65; 56. -2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमस्यनेदृश्यमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. -3 To cause to expand or open; (पदानां) प्रबोधयत्यु- र्ध्वदुर्ध्वैर्मयुजैः Ku. 1. 16. -4 To instruct, teach; explain. -5 To persuade, induce. -6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. -3 Knowing, conversant with. -4 Full-blown, expanded. -5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). -6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुधः A great sage.

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाय सुवचय R. 12. 50; मोहाद्वभूत्कदतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). -3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रबोधाय संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितं S. 6. -4 Vigilance, watchfulness. -5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधवैदो- द्य; R. 5. 65. -6 Consolation. -7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

-8 Explaining. -Oomp. -उत्सवः N. of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी f) Awakening, rousing. -नं 1 Waking. -2 Awakening, rousing. -3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. -4 Knowledge, wisdom -5 Instructing, advising. -6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. -7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध (धि)नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārttika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. -3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रब्र 2 P. 1 To proclaim, announce, -2 To exclaim, shout. -3 To say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. -4 To praise, laud. -5 To read before. -6 To describe.

प्रभञ्ज 7 P. 1 To break down, shatter. -2 To stop, arrest, suspend. -3 To frustrate, disappoint. -4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभंगः 1 Breaking, crushing. -2 Destruction; complete defeat.

प्रभञ्जनं Breaking to pieces. -नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67; P. 1. 122.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभा 2 P. 1 To appear, seem. -2 To shine forth, gleam. -3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा श- क्षिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. -4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशि- सूर्ययोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Rs. 1. 20; Me. 47. -2 A ray of light. -3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial. -4 An epithet of Kubera. -5 N. of the city of Kubera. -6 N. of an Apearas. -Oomp. -करः 1. the sun; R. 10. 74. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. the ocean. -5. an epithet of Siva. -6. N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. -कीटः a fire-fly. -तरल *a.* tremulously radiant, न प्रभातरलं ज्योति- रुदति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. -पल्लवित *a.* overpread or glowing with lustre; V. 5. 3. -प्ररोहः a ray or flash of light. -मंडलं a circle or halo of light; गुरुरतप्रभामंडलया चक्राणे Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -लेपिन् *a*

covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभात् *p. p.* Begun to become clear or light. -त्तं Day-break, dawn; अद्गोः प्रभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभानं Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावत् *a.* Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभागः 1 Division. -2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष् 1 A. 1 To speak to, address to; स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. -2 To proclaim; publish. -3 To disclose, reveal. -4 To expound, explain. -5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear. -Caus. To illuminate, irradiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. -सः -सं N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रभासनं Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. -2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see प्रासिन्न. -Pass. 1 To be broken to pieces. -2 To bud forth, open, expand (as flowers). -3 To split, divide.

प्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. -2 Broken to pieces. -3 Cut off, detached. -4 Budding, expanded, opened. -5 Changed, altered. -6 Deformed, disfigured. -7 Relaxed, loosened. -8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80. -9 Pierced, bored. -10 Different distinct. -जः An elephant in rut. -Oomp. -अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. -करद *a.* 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. -2 Division, separation. -3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. -4 Difference, distinction. -5 A kind or sort.

प्रभेदक *a.* 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. -2 Distinguishing.

प्रभृ 1 P. 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात् क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचैर्धः प्र- बभूव प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; उरुषः प्रबभूव- श्रौतस्मयेन सह त्विजां R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. -2 To appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. -3 To multiply, increase; see प्रभूत. -4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's

power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगीश्वरीयं Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K.; Pt. 1. 44. -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि गात्रसंगमात्मभेदस्यायुरोपहितं यदि R. 8. 44; कोऽप्यो हृतवहाद्गन्धुं प्रभविष्यति S. 4; S. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of (usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); यदि प्रभविष्याम्यात्मनः S. 1; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Mā. 4; तस्मैभवति अशुशासनं देवी V. 2; विधिरपि न येभ्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94. -7 To be a match for (with dat.); प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 6. 59. -9 To be contained in (with loc.); युद्धः प्रवर्षः प्रबभूव नास्मिन् R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.). -13 To profit, avail. -Caus. 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

प्रभव *a.* 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, distinguishing. -3 Source, origin; अनंतरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिञ्चनः सत् प्रभवः स संपदा 5. 77; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a river; तस्या एव प्रभवमच्छलं साय गौरं तुषाराः Me. 52. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः प्रभवमन्नाच्छ S. 1. -5 The author, creator; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-place. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (अभावात् *q. v.*). -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2; Ku. 3. 15. प्रभवन् 1 Production. -2 Source, origin.

प्रभवितु *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्यु *a.* 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. -2 Pre-eminent, distinguished. -व्युः 1 A lord, master; परमप्रभविष्यते रोचते S. 2; Ku. 6. 62. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववानिष सङ्घते S. 1. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. -4 Regal power (one of the three Saktis *q. v.*). -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 61, 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. -Comp. -त्र *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभाववत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन *a.* Prominent, influential.

प्रभावना Diacloaing, revealing.

प्रभु *a.* (सु स्त्री *f.*) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्मपि नाकतोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहृष्टं किमताम्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; समाधिभेद-प्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match for; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. -युः 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्बुधुर्बुधु-वनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49. -2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -6 Of Siva. -7 Of Brahmā. -8 Of Indra. -Comp. -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, -त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 26; V. 4. 12; S. 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

प्रभूत् *p. p.* 1 1 Sprung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -Comp. -यव-संघन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -वयत् *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभूतता, -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभूतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूष्णु *a.* Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभृतिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compounds; इन्द्रप्रभृतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). -*ind.* From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैशवात्प्रभृति पोषितां मियां U. 1. 45; Ku. 3. 26, R. 2. 38; अद्य प्रभृति henceforward; ततः प्रभृति, अतः प्रभृति &c.

प्रभ्रंशु 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, slip; प्रभ्रश्यमानभरणप्रसूता R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसाः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free oneself from. -Caus. To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from; प्रभ्रंशयां यो नहुर्ब चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभ्रंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभ्रंशयुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast, down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभ्रंशित *a.* Falling off or down. प्रभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. -3 A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head. प्रभ्रष्टकं See प्रभ्रष्ट above.

प्रभ्रम्य *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dippod.

प्रमण (न)स्त्र *a.* 1 Happy, cheerful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ-मथ 1, 9 P. 1 To churn; प्रमथमानो (सद्यो) गीतिगेव धूयः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, orment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy; Mā. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. -Caus. To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horae. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) at tending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -Comp. -अधिपः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of Siva. -आलयः bell.

प्रमथन् 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed; Mā. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. -त्तं Butter-milk with out water.

प्रमथित *a.* Destroying; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमो-जायितं स्वपा U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. -याः *m. pl.* Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Siva.

प्रमाथित *p. p.* 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमाथित *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीय-मायुधं M. 3. 2; Mā. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31. -*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.). अतोऽर्थात् प्रमाद्यति प्रमदात् विप्राञ्जित Ms. 2. 13. -3 To omit to do,

swerve or deviate from (with abl.); स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while away (time).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, 'drunk'; कर्मा प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतानिच (न स्मरिष्यति) S. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent; inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.). -5 'Blundering. -6 Wanton, lascivious. -Comp. -गीत *a.* sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness. प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inrtentive, careless. प्रमद् *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. -वः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight, Si. 3. 54; 13. 2; Māl. 9. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -काननं, वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licentious, sensual. प्रमदनं Amorous desire. प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; B. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. -3 The *virgo* of the zodiac. -Comp. -काननं, वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). -जन. 1. a young woman. -2. woman-kind.

प्रमद् *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञानं प्रमादस्वत्ति न शक्यं S. 6. 25; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (*a*) Fainting, swoon. (*b*) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादित्व *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वेधेयः V. 2. -2 Inane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.

प्रमनसु *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; R. 3. 67.

प्रमन्सु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc); R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down. -नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure; श्रीणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितञ्च स्वता प्रथिमीतिः शुभभादुत्सर्पथीः Si. 16. 40; अशक्योऽयमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To conjecture. -Caus. To afford or give proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perceptions. -2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतानि ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); :R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard; ग्रन्थिषां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1. ' having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यभिक्ताः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः. -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mimāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थोपपत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also). -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule, sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. -नः -णी A rule, standard, authority. -Comp. -अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. -अंतरं another mode of proof. -अभावः absence of authority. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (-ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva. -दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. -पत्रं a written warrant. पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. -भूत ('गीभूत) *a.* autho-

ritative. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वचनं, -वाक्यं an authoritative statement. -शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. -सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणक *a.* (At the end of oomp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; देवमाविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a medal. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority.

प्रमाणीक 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तदभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out; देवेन प्रभुणा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; U. 7. 5.

प्रमातु *a.* 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrating.

प्रमापक *a.* Furnishing authority or proof. -कः An authority.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured. -2 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां ज्ञानिं विद्वन् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. -3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. -5 (At the end of oomp.) Of such and such extent or measure.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or means of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

प्रमेय *n.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. -व 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal grandfather. -ही A maternal grandmother.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमापयित् *m.* A murderer, killer.

प्रमिद् 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss

(ones's way.) -7 To perish, die. -*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate &.

परीत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). -*तः* An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

परीति: *f.* Death, destruction, de- cease.

परीह *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 Passed as urine.

परीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

परीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 (At the end of comp.) (*a*) Headed by, having as chief or at the head ; वासुकिप्रमुखा: Ku. 2. 38. (*b*) Accompanied with, प्रतिप्रमुखचर्चनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -*खः* 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude. -3 The tree called Punnāga. -*खं* 1 The mouth. -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखतश्च and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25 ; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुच 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.) -*Pass.* 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from -*Caus.* 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, re- lease.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Libe- rated, set free. -3 Resigned, renoun- ced. -4 Cast, hurled. -*Comp.* -*कं* *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमोक्ष: 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचने 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमुह 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted ; R. 6. 86 ; Māl. 5. 23. -*Caus.* To gladden, de- light, exhilarate ; प्रमोद्य चातकान् Māl. 9. 41.

प्रमुह *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleas- ed, happy. -*Comp.* -*हृद्य* *a.* de- lighted at heart.

प्रमोद: 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure ; प्रमोदयुवै: सह वारयोषितां R. 3. 19 ; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

प्रमोदने 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. -*नः* An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. -*तः* An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोदिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

प्रमुह 9 P. 1 To take away, ob- scure ; Bk. 17. 60 -2 To steal away, rob.

प्रमुहित *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away ; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, uncon- scious. -*तः* A kind of riddle

प्रमुह 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or in- fatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

प्रमुह्य *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

प्रमुह *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमोह: 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोह: Māl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilder- ment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bowild- ered.

प्रमुत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. -*मु* 1 Death. -2 Cultivation.

प्रमुञ्ज 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (*fig.* also) ; स्वभावलोलेख्यया: प्रमुञ्ज R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, or away or out, blow out, efface ; Mā. 1. 20. -3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate ; प्रणिपातलेवनं प्रमाहुकामा V. 3 ; सर्वथा प्रमाजितं स्वया प्रयादेशु: खं S. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To pre- pare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate. प्रमाजनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमुह *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off ; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमोह: A general name for a uri- nary disease (such as gleet, dia- betes &c.).

प्रमूले 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

प्रमूला *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

प्रयत् 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

प्रयत्ना 1 Evert, evertion, endea- vour ; R. 2. 56 ; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Per-

severing or continued effort ; per- severance. -3 Labour, difficulty ; प्र- यत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visi- ble', 'seen with difficulty' -4 Great care, caution ; कृतप्रयत्नेऽपि गृहे विन- श्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Ef- fort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds ; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds ; प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनका- रणम् । एवं प्रयत्नत्रैविध्यं तांत्रिकैः परिदर्शि- तम्. -7 Activity, action in general. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन-स्नात् &c. *ind.* 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assidu- ously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Parti- cularly, specially).

प्रयत्नवत् *a.* Assiduous, diligent, persevering.

प्रयत् 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with *dat.* of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, re- store. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

प्रयत् *p. p.* 1 R. strained, self sub- dued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observ- ances ; keeping the organs of sense under restraint ; R. 1. 95 ; 8. 11 ; 13. 70 ; Ku. 1. 58 ; 3. 16. -2 Zeal- ous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Care- ful, prudent. -*तः* A holy or pious person.

प्रयति: *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, obla- tion. -2 A gift, present -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

प्रयाम: 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness (of water, corn &c.) -3 Length. -4 Competi- tion of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रयत् 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

प्रयास: 1 Effort, exertion, endea- vour ; R. 12. 53 ; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयत्स् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

प्रयत्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go ; प्रस्ताहुतं नगरद्वारतद्वरमयासि Mk 1. 27. -2 To walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out -4 To advance, pro- gress.

प्रयाणं 1 Setting out, starting, de- parture. -2 A march, journey ; मयि तावच्छुभ्य कथयतस्त्वमयाणाजुलुभं Me. 13. -3 Progress, advance -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition ; कामं पुरा शुक्लमिव प्रयाणे Ku. 3. 43 ; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world) ; Bg. 7. 30. -7 The back of a horse. -8 the hinder

part of any animal. -Comp. -कालः, -समया time of departure. -भंगः a break in a journey, halt ; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकं 1 A journey, march ; K. 118 ; 305. -2 Going, motion.

प्रयात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. -2 Deceased, dead. -कः 1 An invasion. -2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं (नं) 1 Sending. -2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. -2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. -2 N. of Indra. -3 A horse. -4 N. of a celebrated place or pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad ; Ms. 2 21 ; (said to be n. also in this sense). -Comp. -भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, inquiring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, अयमपि च निरनस्तव्यबोधप्रयुक्तं R. 5. 74 ; सज्जावे साधुभावे च सद्विद्वेयप्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. -2 To appoint, employ, direct, order ; मा मां प्रयुञ्ज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54 ; प्रयुक्त राज्ये बत दुष्करे स्वां 3. 51 ; Ku. 7. 85. -3 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं प्रयुज्जे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6 ; 2. 70 ; 5. 35, 15. 8. -4 To move, set in motion ; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः (बाललाः) R. 2. 10. -5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on ; अधा-धमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21 ; Bg. 3. 36. -6 To perform, do ; Ku. 7. 86 ; 17. 12. -7 To represent on the stage, act, perform ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणतं प्रयुञ्जते U. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 35 ; परिवर्द्धं प्रयुज्जानस्य मम Mu. 1. -8 To lend for use, put to interest (as money &c.) ; Ms. 8. 146. -9 To harness, yoke. -10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office). -11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile) ; direct ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34. -12 To be fit, become. -13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). -Caus. 1 To use, employ ; Ms. 3. 112. -2 To exact (as interest). -3 to perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed -2 Used, employed (as a word &c.) ; Pt. 1. 202. -3 Applied. -4 Appointed, nominated. -5 Acted, represented. -6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on ; Pt. 1. 61. -7 Endowed with. -8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. -9 Lent or put to interest (as money). -10 Prompted, instigated, urged ; Ku. 1. 21 -11 Directed, hurled at -12

Shaken, set in motion. -13 Inflicted upon. -14 Connected with. -15 Thick, compact, closely united. -कः A cause. -Comp. -संस्कारः a. polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 52 Incitement, instigation -3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् f. Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. -2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्तृ a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). -2 One who performs or directs, an executor. -3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. -4 An author, an agent ; U. 3. 48. -5 One who acts or represents (a drama). -6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. -7 One who shoots (an arrow). -8 The agent of an action. -9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment ; as in शब्दप्रयोगः, अर्थ शब्दो मूर्ति-प्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः ' this word is generally or rarely used '. -2 A usual form, general usage. -3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. संहारः) ; प्रयोगसंहारादिभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57. -4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting ; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1. नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 ' not seen acted on the stage '. -5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject) ; (opp. ज्ञाने ' theory ') ; तद्वन्नभयानिमं मां च ज्ञाने प्रयोगे च विद्युशतु M. 1. -6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. -7 An act, action. -8 Recitation, delivery. -9 Beginning, commencement. -10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. -11 A means, instrument. -12 Consequence, result. -13 Combination connection. -14 Addition, -15 (In gram.) A usual form. -16 Offering, presenting. -17 (a) Principal, loan bearing interest. (b) Lending money on usury -18 Appointment. -19 A sacred text or authority. -20 A cause, motive. -21 An example. -22 Application of magic, magical rites. -23 A horse. -Comp. -अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage ; i. e. where the Sutrādharma goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing ; the S. D. thus defines it :— यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽयः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्रवैशेष्येत् प्रयोगाति-

शयस्त्वाम् 291. निपुण a. 1. skilled in practice ; M. 3. -2 practically experienced.

प्रयोगतः ind. 1 By the use of, through the employment of. -2 In consequence of. -3 According to. -4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् a. 1 Using, employing. -2 Having an object in view. -3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to ; inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. -2 An author. -3 A founder, an institutor. -4 A money-lender. -5 A law-giver, legislator. -6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user) ; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1 ; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144. -3 End, aim, object, purpose. प्रयोजनमसुदृश्यं न मदीऽपि प्रवर्तते ; पुत्रप्रयोजना द्वाराः पुत्रः विद्वप्रयोजनः । तितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh. ; गुणवत्सापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -4 A means of attaining ; Ms. 7. 100. -5 A cause, motive, occasion. -6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनवत् a. 1 Having or done with a particular object. -2 Selfish. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोज्य pot. p. 1 To be used or employed. -2 To be practised. -3 To be produced or caused -4 To be appointed. -5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). -6 To be set to work. ज्यः A servant, an employe. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुत a. 1 Joined, united. -2 Separated. -तः A million.

प्रयुस्तुः 1 A warrior. -2 A ram. -3 Wind, air. -4 An ascetic. -5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्ररूच 1 A. 1 To shine very much. -2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन a. Exciting or enticing. -नं 1 Exciting, or stimulating. -2 Illustration, explanation. -3 Seduction. -4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people) ; अज्ञोक्तसामान्यगुणस्वरूपाः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Mal. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रकृतियावत्पर्यं in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world '). -5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. -6 Representation of the end as all but accomplish-

ed ; see S. D. 388 ; (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररुदित *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्ररुह 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth ; न पर्वताग्रे नल्लिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up (as a wound).

प्ररुह *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

प्ररुह *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced ; यस्यायमंगत् कुतितः प्ररुहः S. 7. 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted ; as in प्ररुहमूलः. -5 Grown long ; as in प्ररुहकेश, प्ररुहदमशु.

प्ररुहिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination ; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also) ; प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतल विभेद R. 8. 93 ; प्लक्षान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मंत्रिवृद्धात् 13. 71 ; Kn. 5. 60 ; 7. 17 ; 5. 60 ; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offspring ; हा राधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4 ; Mv. 6. 25 ; नन्द-वशाप्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light ; कुर्वति सामंतशिखामणीनां पभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 5. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्ररोहिन् *a.* 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated ; Ms. 1. 46.

प्ररुप् 1 P. 1 To speak, talk ; वचे वै वेदाति (वैवेकीति) प्रतिपदमुदथु प्ररुपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter, talk wildly or nonsensically ; प्ररुपत्येव वैधेयः S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

प्ररुपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk ; इदं कस्यापि प्ररुपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; U. 3. 29.

प्ररुपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. —तं Talk ; see प्ररुपन above.

प्ररुपः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk ; Mr. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing ; उत्तरा-प्ररुपोरजनितकुरो भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175 ; Ve. 5. 20 -Comp. —ह्व *m.* a sort of collyrium

प्ररुपित् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking ; हा असंचद्रप्ररुपित् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

प्ररुप् 1 A. To chant, deceive ; cf. विरुप्.

प्ररुभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्ररुभनं Deceiving, cheating.

प्ररुभ्य *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्ररुंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down ; as in प्ररुंबकेश. -2 Prominent ; as in प्ररुंबनासिकः. -3 Slow, dilatory. —वः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5. A kind of necklace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N of a demon killed by Balarāma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. 10 A cucumber. -11 A verse (गथा). -Comp. —अह, a man with hanging testicles. प्रः, -मधनः, -ह्व *m.* epithets of Balarāma.

प्ररुंबनं Hanging down, depending. प्ररुंबित *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्ररुंबीकृ 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्ररुलाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्ररुलवः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

प्ररुलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रली 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into ; आत्मना कुतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयते Ku. 2. 10 ; राश्यायमे प्रलीयते तत्रैवाव्यक्तसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18 ; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear ; सह मेघेन तदित्यलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die ; Māl. 9. 21.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution ; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69 ; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. -2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction ; Ku. 2. 8 ; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction ; प्राश्याः प्रलायाय मांसवद्दो विकृतमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21 ; 1. 14 ; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope ; प्रलयार्तोन्मिविते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -6 (In Rhet.) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गाढनिद्रियमूच्छनं Pratāparudra. -7 The mystic syllable om. -Comp. —कालः, the time of universal destruction. —ब्रह्मरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. —ब्रह्मः the fire at the dissolution of the world. —प्रयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुद 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow ; प्रलुदितमवनी वि-

लोक्य कृतं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रलोठनं 1 Rolling (on the ground). -2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलुम् 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure ; seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). -Caus. To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement ; seduction.

प्रलोभनं 1 Attracting. -2 An allure-ment, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभिन् *a.* 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

प्रलोभ्य *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve ; आलिपन्नमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

प्रलेपक *a.* Anointing, smearing. —कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवच् 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address ; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

प्रवक्त *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declbror. -2 A teacher, expounder ; Ms. 8. 20 ; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवचनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement ; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation ; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing ; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. -Comp. —वदु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवगः, -प्रवगः, प्रवगमः A monkey, see वृगम, वृवगः, वृवगम.

प्रवट Wheat.

प्रवण *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4: Inclined, disposed to, tending to (off. at the end of comp.), वचनप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on ; prone to, full of ; दुग्निः प्राणत्राणप्रवणमतिभिः कैश्वदपुना Bh. 3. 29 ; Si. 8. 35 ; Mu. 5. 21 ; Ki. 2. 44. -6

Favourably inclined or disposed to-

wards ; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready ; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. —ण 1 A place where four roads meet. —ण 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणीकृ 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over ; तपसा तपवणीकृतो हरः ; Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् *f.* Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यत् *a.* (ती or स्त्री *f.*) About to go on a journey. -Comp. —पति-का the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address ; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. —Caus. 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

प्रवदन् Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवाद् 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief ; अत्रुरागप्रवाद्भन्तु वदनयोः सार्ध-लौकिकः MĀ 1. 13 ; व्याधो मातुषं खाद-तोति लोकप्रवाद् इति वारः H. 1 ; Rāt. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance ; इत्यं प्रवाद् युधि मंत्रहारं प्रवक्तु रामनिशाग्रिहारी Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.).

प्रवादक *a.* Playing on (a musical instrument).

प्रवादिन् *a.* Uttering a sound ; speaking, reporting ;

प्रवद् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer ; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप *a.* Very fat.

प्रवपणं Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवपणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad ; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयत् *a.* 1 Advanced in age, aged, old ; कल्पेने प्रवयसस्वर्वा विदुःश्रवाः U. 4 ; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, ex-

alted ; संकतके चिरवति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3 ; Ms. 10. 27 ; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. —ः 1 A call summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmana at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular *gotra* or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 *Gotras*. —र N of a river falling into the Godāvari. —र Aloe-wood. -Comp. —वाहनी (*du.*) an epithet of the two *Asvins*.

प्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with *Buddhi*s) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of *Viṣṇu*.

प्रवर्ग्यः A ceremony preliminary to the *Soma* sacrifice.

प्रवर्जनं The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलाकिन् *m.* 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवस 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel ; विधाय वृत्ते भायायाः प्रवसेत्कार्यवाकरः Ms. 9. 74 ; R. 11. 4. —Caus. To banish, send into exile. प्रवसन् Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवासः (*a.*) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence ; कुशा प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेदां (बभितामवश्यत्) R. 16. 4 ; S. 4. 3 ; U. 6. 38 ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 3. 94. (*b.*) A temporary sojourn ; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. -Comp. —गत, —स्थ, —स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित *a.* Banished, exiled.

प्रवासिन् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner ; Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवह 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along -2 To waft, carry or bear along ; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current ; प्रवहस्ते वारां श्रियमयमपारां विशदुत नः G. L. 2 ; R. 5. 46 ; 13. 10, 48 ; Ku. 1. 54 ; Me. 46. -3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (प्रवहिसूत्रितं means (lit.) making water in a stream ; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक *a.* Carrying off or forward. —कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनी 1 Driving forth. -2 Evisceration by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाहिन् *a.* 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवाहिः-ह्री Ses प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाकः A proclaimer.

प्रवाच् *a.* 1 Eloquent, or oratorical ; (कुर्वते) जवानप्यवल्लोमार्यान् प्रवाचः कृतिर्न गिरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous ; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचक *a.* 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation.

प्रवाच्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणोः-णी *f.* A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p.* P. Exposed to stormy wind. —त 1 A current of air, fresh or free air ; प्रवातज्ञयनस्या देवी M. 4.

-2 A strong or stormy wind ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंया गिरया S. 6. -3 An airy place ; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -4 A free-will offering (कायदान).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रविकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strowed about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात *p. p.* 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचर् 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

प्रविचरः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचल 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.

प्रविचलित *a.* Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. -2 Budding. -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविदुत *p. p.* Dispersed, sent to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.

प्रविध्वस्त *a.* 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविपलः-लं A small part of a *vipala q. v.*

प्रविभज् 1 P. 1 To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तदिनाः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः Division, Distribution.
प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरल *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव सुधुषधूक्याः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविविक्त *a.* 1 Very solitary. -2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश 6 P. 1 To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3

To appear. -*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; स्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

प्रविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; पश्चात्तं प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिसुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb. चंचुप्रवेशो सुसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge').

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last) S. D. thus defines it: -प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोऽप्य नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयांतर्विज्ञेयः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण्ण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविषा A birch tree.

प्रविस्त (स्ता) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमीदानय हरिवंतराणि नेतुं नैवाग्न्यो जगति समीरणसमीरण. Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 43.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14.

29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. -रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिपुरिव क्षोणीं क्षिप्ता वृक्षाः समेततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go forward, move on, proceed; स्वामित्थेयकयोरिव वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); इतं प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; प्रवृत्ततां प्रकृतिद्विहाय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न पुनरेषे प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजाह ते कश्चिद्वपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24; Ms. 3. 61. -*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. -2 Excitement, stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). -कः 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A prompter, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. -कं The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. -ना Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.
प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up,

established. -3 Prompted, incited, instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37. -5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Causing, effecting. -4 Using -5 Arising from, flowing; S. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, -commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्समयमधिकृत्य S. 1. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. -तः A round ornament. -त् An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टया Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये S. 4. 17. v. 1.; R. 11. 43, 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्ति Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; सतां हि संवेदपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमंतःकरणप्रवृत्तयः S. 1. -22. 6 Conduot; behaviour, R. 14. 73. -7 Employment; occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). -13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थी हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्ति Ms. 4. V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. -Comp. -ज्ञा a spy, secret emissary or agent. -निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. -पराङ्मुख *a.* averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. -मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृष्ट 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented. -Caus. To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धन् Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty,

arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष्ट 1 P. To begin to rain, rain. प्रवृष्टः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवृष्टं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain. प्रवृष्टिन् *a.* Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* best, chief; choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेष्टः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and undorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेत् *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making know, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेलः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रव्रज् 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, i. e. to become a *Sannyasin*; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. -Caus. To banish, send into exile.

प्रव्रजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रव्रजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. -तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a Brāhmana who has entered on the fourth (शिक्षु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant -त 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. -त् Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Mā. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or शिक्षु) order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; प्रव्रज्यां कल्पयुक्ता इव अभिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -Comp. -अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रव्राज् *m.*, प्रव्राजकः A religious mendicant, recluse. -जिका A female ascetic.

प्रव्राजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रव्रश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशं सू 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशंसते Gft. 1; यच्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्रशंसितं निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन् *a.* Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. -*m.* A panegyrist.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं 'a complimentary or laudatory remark.' -2 Description, reference to; as in अस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -Comp. -उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Dandin; ब्रह्मगोऽप्युद्धवः पद्मश्रद्धः शंभुशरीरुतः । तौ तुल्यौ स्वमुखेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमोच्यते । Kāv. 2. 31. -सुखर *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -Comp. -अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. g. a patron). -4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. -6 Guidance, instruction; rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्ति, 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस or ज्यायस, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशश्चन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रशश्चरी A river.

प्रशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशान्तं पावकाक्षं U. 6;

Pt. 3. 66. -5 To decay, wither away. —Caus. 1 To soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्मसात्प्रशमित-वनोद्भव Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to; तं (अपचरं) अन्विष्य प्रशमये: R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjuat, compose; प्रशमयति विवादं कल्पते रक्षणाय S. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशमयितपूर्वपार्थिव R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन a. (नी f.) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. —नं 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपत्कालिप्रशमनकलाः संपदा ह्युत्तमानं Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधि-प्रशमनं. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objecta; Ms. 7. 56; (सर्वान् प्रति-पदन् Kull.); but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लघ्वप्रशमनस्वस्थमयैर्न स-दुपास्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित p. p. 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated; U. 1. 40.

प्रशांत p. p. 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशांतरमणीयतोद्यान-स्य. -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशांतं Mā. 9. 36; प्रशांतमखं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased; (see श्मृ with प्र). -Comp. —आत्मन a. composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —ऊर्ज a. weakened, enervated, prostrated. —काम a. content. —वेष्ट a. resting ceased to work. —बाध a. having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशांतिः f. 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशामः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख a. 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the 5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet

are formed). —का A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशाख 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise; Bk. 19. 19. -2 To order, command; प्रशाधि यन्मया कार्यं Mā. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of; यां प्रशाधि गलितावधिकारं N. 5. 24; R. 6. 76; 9. 1. -4 To punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.); इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वयो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with अ-च्. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशास्तृ m. 1 A king, ruler, governor. -2 A director, adviser; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिक्षे p. p. Ruled over, governed. प्रशिक्षिः, प्रशिक्षि f. Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिक्षिल a. Very loose; S. 3. 9. प्रशिक्ष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिक्ष्यप्रशिक्ष्यैक-पणीयमानमवेदि तत्संहनमिश्रधाम Sānka-radigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः f. Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [प्रच्छ-भावे नञ्] 1 A question, query; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनामय-प्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. -3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. -4 A problem for solution or calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. -Comp. —उपनिषद् n. N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —इतिः -ती f. a riddle, an enigma —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्नयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्नान्धिः f. Trust, confidence.

प्रश्रयः-प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागतैः प्रश्रयनमूर्तिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; सपश्रवं

respectfully, modestly. -2: Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रयिन्, प्रश्रित a. Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुथ a. 1 Very loose or flaccid.

-2 Spiritless, unnervea.

प्रश्रुष्ट p. p. 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (शुक्तिवु). —ष्टः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेयः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander.

प्रष्ट a. 1 Standing or being in front; R. 15. 10. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; युक्तस्यप्रष्टः Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30. -Comp. —बाहु m. a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्टौही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रष्ट 1, 4 A. (प्रश्-स्यन्ते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —नं 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation, abstract contemplation; इतः प्रसंख्यान-परो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंगः A great multitude.

प्रसंज 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —Pass. 1 To cling to or adhere to. -2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense); इतरेतराभ्ययः प्रस-ज्यते, वैषम्यनेवैषम्ये नेष्वरस्य प्रसज्यते S. B. -3 To be attached to; तस्यामसौ प्रस-जत Dk.

प्रसक्त p. p. 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. -3 Adhoring or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so दृत्, निद्रा &c. -5 Contiguous, near. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Mā. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Expanded, opened.

—कं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously
Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. —2 Connection, union, association. —3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is अतिव्यक्ति q. v.). —4 Energy, perseverance; संलपे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. —5 Conclusion, deduction. —6 A topic or subject of discourse. —7 Occurrence of a possibility. —8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19; तस्याप्यापतकोमलस्य सततं द्यूतप्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. —2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्दृशिकाप्रसंगात् Mk. 4. Pt. 1. 251. —3 Illicit intercourse. —4 Occupation, intemperance, being engaged or occupied with; भुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. —5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). —6 An occasion, incident; द्विग्विजयप्रसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन Mā. 1. —7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Mā. 9. 5. —8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेम्बो जगतः कारणशुपपद्यते कुतः वैद्यम्यनेर्धुष्यप्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं चानवस्थाप्रसंगः *ibid*; तस्याश्रुतरसंगात् Tarka k.; Ku. 7. 16. —9 Connected reasoning or argument. —10 A conclusion, an inference. —11 Connected language. —12 Inseparable application or connection (= वृत्ति q. v.). —13 Mention of parents. —14 Introduction, insertion. —15 Gain. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. —2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. —3. occasionally, incidentally. —4. in course of; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). —Comp. —निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. —विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंगिन् *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. —2 Dependent on, contingent on. —3 Occasional, incidental. —4 Secondary, subordinate.

प्रसज्य *a.* 1 To be attached to. —2 Applicable, holding good. —3 Contingent, possible. —Comp. —प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingency. —2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

प्रसजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. —2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with *inf.*); तमालपत्रास्तरणसु रतं प्रसिद् शश्वन्मलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. —2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकृप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापयमे प्रसिदति Pt. 1. 283. —3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वजुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35; प्रसादोदयादंभः कुंभयोर्नेर्महोजसः 4. 21. —4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसिदति R. 3. 29. —Caus. 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कार्यं प्रसादयेत्त्वामहमीशमीदृच्छं Bg. 11. 44; R. 1. 88; R. 3. 283. —2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. —3 To purify, make clear or pure; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. —2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 21. —2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed गंगां शरन्नयति सिंधुपतिं प्रसक्तं Mā. 3. 9; गंधीरायाः पयसि सतिश्वेतसीच प्रसक्ते Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. —3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेदि मां कामदुषां प्रसक्तं R. 2. 63. —4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). —5 True, correct; प्रसक्तस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसक्तपायस्ते तर्कः Mā. 1. —6 Settled down, tranquil. —जा 1 Propitiation, pleasing. —2 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (—*m*) N. of Vishṇu. —ईरा spirituous liquor. —कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. —2. almost true. —सुख, —वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुर्वद्दि-प्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्याप्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापरो भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. —2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. —3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, eerenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. —4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गंगा राधः पानकलुषा युक्ततीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रासदादिप्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. —5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one

of the three Gopas according to Mammata, who thus defines it:— शुष्केष्वनाशिवत् स्वच्छजलवत्प्रसिद्धस्य यः । भ्यामोत्पि-
न्यत्प्रसादसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; यावद्-
वदकपत्यरूपमर्थैर्मल्यं प्रसादः or शुभमात्रा वाक्कार्यं
कृतलवद्रामिव निवेद्यती चटना प्रसादस्य R. G.;
see Kāv. 1. 44; S. D. 611 also. —6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. —7 A free gift, gratuity. —8 Any propitiatory offering. —9 Well-being, welfare. —Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. —दानं a propitiatory gift. —पट्टः a turban of honour. —पराङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. —2. not caring for any body's favour. —प्राज्ञं an object of favour. —सख *a.* 1. kind, propitious. —2. serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक, प्रसादिर *a.* (द्विका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Gladdening, cheering. —4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (जी *f.*) 1: Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; फले कतसद्धारण नद्यर्धेषुप्रसदिनं Mā. 6. 67. —2 Soothing, calming. —3 Cheering, gladdening. —नः A royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. —2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. —3 Pleasing, gratifying. —4 Propitiating, courting favour. —ना 1 Service, worship. —2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. —2 Appeased, propitiated. —3 Worshipped. —4 Calmed, soothed. प्रसादीक 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्भूतारिः P. 2. 30. —भं

ind. 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथेति हरति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Mā. 8. 332. —2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Rā. 6. 25. —3 Importunately; Bg. 11. 41. —Comp. —दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 33. —हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. —2 A net.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. —2 Emission, discharge.

प्रस(श)लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसव्य *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. —2 Turned towards the left. —3 Favourable.

प्रसह 1 A. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसहते U. 6. 14.

-2 To withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सायुगीनं तद्वर्धते प्रसहते कः Ku. 2. 57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy; see प्रसह.

प्रस (सा) ह् m. Ved. 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रसह a. Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. —ह्; 1 A beast or bird of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey, —नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2 Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह्य ind. 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह्य मणिसुद्धरेमकरवक्रवृष्टीं कुरात् Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. -2 Exceedingly, much. -Comp. —चोरः a plunderer highwayman. —हरणं violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating. प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains).

प्रसाह्य Caus. 1 To advance, promote. -2 To accomplish, effect; perfect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain; Pt. 1. 2. -4 To overcome, subdue. -5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

प्रसाधक a. (पिका f.) 1 Accomplishing or perfecting. -2 Purifying, cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornamenting. —कः A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master; R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. -2 Setting in order, arranging. -3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament; means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13, 30. —नः, —नी A comb. -Comp. —विशिः decoration, embellishment. —विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविशेषः V. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकां कञ्चित्प्रसाधमात्प्रसाधय R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. -2 Ornamented, decorated. -3 Proved.

प्रसित p. p. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. -3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्या लक्ष्यां वा प्रसिताः Sk. 8.; R. 23. -4 Very clear. —दं Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः f. 1 A net. -2 A ligament. -3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, assault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach, extent. -7 A series, succession. -8 Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved. A flame -10 A track, path.

प्रसिद्ध 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected. -2 To succeed. -3 To be made known. -4 To be got or obtained. -5 To be established. -6 To be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned; R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9. 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्तिः f. 1 Sleepiness. -2 Paralysis.

प्रसू-च्छ 1 P., 2, 4 A. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of; पुत्ररत्नं प्रसोह्य.

प्रसवः 1 Begetting generation, procreation, birth, production. -2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement; as in आसन्नप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny, young ones children; oft. at the end of comp; केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, birth place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविधितुषु सू-ह्वं विरेक्ता Si. 7. 42; नीता लोभप्रसवरजसा पांडुतामानने श्रीः Me. 65; कुट्टं प्रसवविधितं जीवितं 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Māl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product. -7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice. -8 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering. -12 Assistance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition. -Comp. —उत्सुख a. about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रीतः प्रसवो-न्तुर्लीं प्रियां वृत्तं R. 3. 12. —युद्धं a lying-in chamber. —यन्त्रेण a. productive, prolific. —त्र्यंशे the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. —वेदना, —स्वया pangs of child-birth, throes. —स्थली a mother. —स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. -2. a nest.

प्रसवका the Piyāla tree.

प्रसवने 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवतिः f. A woman in labour.

प्रसवितु m. A father, procreator; Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसविनी A mother.

प्रसू a. Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; क्षीप्रसूधाधिषेत्तथा Y. 1. 73 —f. 1 A mother; मातरपितरौ प्रसूजयितारौ Ak. 'parents'. -2 A mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -4 A young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Begotten, engendered. -2 Brought forth, born, produced. —ते 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. —ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. -2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A product, production -8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. -9 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63 -10 A mother. -Comp. —ज pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth, —जयुः wind produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून p. p. Produced, born. —नं 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रसूनस्वानमः कुतः U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -Comp. —इषुः, —वाणः, —वाणः epithets of the god of love. —वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसू 1 P. 1 To flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहिताद्या महानद्याः प्रसूस्तत्र चातकृत Mb. -2 To go forth, advance; वेलाभिलाषप्रसूता हृ-जंसाः R. 13 12; अन्वेषणप्रसूने च भिन्नगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread round; कृशाङ्गः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति विज्ञो नैव नियतं K. P. 10; प्रसरति तुणमध्ये लब्धवृद्धिः क्षणेन (द्वयाग्निः), Ra. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिभाषी कल्पयं देहवाहः Māl 1. 41.; भिरवा भिरवा प्रसरति पलास्कोपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. -5 To be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु कर्णेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्षीरं Pt. 3. 180. -7 T) prevail, begin, commence; प्रसारा चेतसः Ka 16. 85. -8 To be long, be lengthened; Y. 3. 22. -9 To grow strong or in tense; प्रसूततरं सखेदं Dk. -10 To pass away (as time). -11 To break

fortn or out (as fire). —*Caus.*
1 To spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44.
2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); क्राः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो गृह्णाति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20.
-3 To—*prend* out or expose for sale; क्रैः क्राणोयुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं क्रय्यं Sk.; Ma. 5 129. -4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). -5 To publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forwards, advancing; S. 1. 29. -2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope; access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. -3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion dilation; Si. 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 3. 35. -5 Prevalence, influence; S. 3. 10. -6 A stream, flow, torrent flood; पपत् स्वैदांशुप्रसर इव हर्षाशुनिकरः Gt. 11. -7 A group, multitude. -8 War, battle. -9 An iron arrow. -10 Speed. -11 Affectionate solicitation. -12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the hum urs of the body. -13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. -2 Escaping, running away. -3 Spreading forth or abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy. -5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः -णि f. Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. -2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. -3 Stretching out. -4 Spreading over the country to forage. -5 Opening (the mouth).

प्रसारणे 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. -2 Stretching out; as in वृत्तसारणे. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. -5 The change of a semi-vowel (य, र and व्) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.
प्रसारित p. p. 1. Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. -2 Stretched out (as hands). -3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसृत p. p. 1. Gone forward. -2 Stretched out, extended. -3 Spread, diffused. -4 Long, lengthened. -5 Engaged in, attached to. -6 Swift, or quick. -7 Manifested, displayed; U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. —तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —तः, तं A measure equal to two *palas*. —तः The leg. —Comp. —जः a particular class of sons an adulterine (कुङ्गोलकल्प),

प्रसृतिः f. 1 Advance, progress. -2 Flowing. -3 the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *palas*); परिक्रिणाः कश्चित्प्रसृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृत्वर a. Spreading about; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर a. Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. -2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter. -4 To injure, hurt. -5 To dismiss, set aside.

प्रसृष्ट p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismissed. -2 Hurt, injured. —टा A finger stretched forth or extended; (अयुष्यः प्रसृता यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः).

प्रसृप् 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. -2 To spread, circulate (fig.); रुधिरं प्रसृपता Mb.; आलोकं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृपतः U. 1. 40. -3 To creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसृपः Going to the part of the sacificial enclosure called सद्म q. v.

प्रसृपणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. -2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. -3 Entering the सद्म.

प्रसृपित् a. 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसृपकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Emission, discharge; Rs. 3. 6. -4 Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसृपिका A small garden.

प्रसृपः, -प्रसृपकाः 1 A sack, bag for grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसृपद् 1 P. 1 To leap forward. -2 To fall upon, attack. —*Caus.* To cross (a river &c.).

प्रसृपद्वनं 1 Springing across or leaping over. -2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. —नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रसृपिका Dysentery.

प्रसृपक p. p. 1 Sprung forth. -2 Fallen, dropped. -3 Defeated. —जः 1 An sutaoot. -2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रसृपकुन्दः An altar of a circular shape.

प्रसृपल्ल 1 P. 1 To jostle; रथाः प्रसृपल्लुभ्याश्वाः Pk. 14. 98. -2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter.

प्रसृपल्लनं 1 Staggering. -2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रसृपतरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. -2 A couch or bed in general. -3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. -4 A stone, rock. -5 A precious stone, gem. -6 A paragraph, section of a work. -7 A handful of *darbha* grass.

प्रसृपरण-णा 1 A bed, couch. -2 A seat.

प्रसृपतारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. -2 A bed of leaves and flowers. -3. A bed or couch in general. -4 A flat surface, level, plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. -7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रसृपतिरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रसृपति-म a. 1 Making a noise sounded. -2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रसृपु 2 U. 1 To praise. -2 To begin, commence; प्रसृपुतं विवादावस्तु M. 1. -3 To cause, produce; Māl. 5. 9. -4 To say, relate, propound. —*Caus.* 1 To relate, allude to, tell; Māl. 3. 3. -2 To begin, commence.

प्रसृपवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. -2 A fit time or opportunity; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावा 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction. -3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाम-मात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. -4 An occasion, opportunity, time; season; fit or proper time; स्वराप्रस्तावोर्यं न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Māl. 9. 44; शिव्या-य बृहतां प्रस्तुः प्रस्तावमदिशद् ब्रुवा Si. 2. 68. -5 The occasion of a discourse subject, topic. -6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The prelude or introductory words of a Sa'man. -8 An introductory praise. (प्रस्तावे *ind.* on a suitable occasion—seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1. incident, ally, occasionally. -2. suitably). -Comp. —यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. -2 Beginning, commencement; आद्ये बालचरितप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 54. -3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general) प्रस्तावना इयं कपट-वाटकस्य Māl. 2. -4 Sounding forth. -5 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his

qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; (for definition, see आमुल).
प्रस्तावित a. 1 Begun, commenced. -2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Begun, commenced. -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Happened. -5 Approached. -6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. -7 Expected, desired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Executed with effort or energy. -10 Made or consisting of. -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अयुना प्रस्तुतमद्भ्यति. -2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अपस्तुत-प्रसंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. -Comp. -अंकुर- a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतांकुर.

प्रस्तुतिः f. Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance, march towards. -3 To walk, move; R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5 To be established. -6 To approach, come near. -Caus 1 To cause to retire. -2 To send away, dismiss, despatch; तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70 -3 To drive away, banish, expel; Ku. 6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on.

प्रथ a. 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in, as in वाचप्रथ. -2 Going on a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding. -4 Firm, stable. -स्थ, -स्थे 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in ओषधिप्रस्थ, इंद्रप्रस्थ &c. -2 Tableland on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमा-द्रेश्युगनाभिर्गंधि किञ्चित् कण्ठाक्षरमदु-वास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58 -3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two palas. -5 Anything measuring a Prastha. -Comp. -पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रथयञ्च a. Cooking a Prastha

प्रथानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking; प्रथानवि-कृतान्तरवलेयनार्थे S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41; Amarn. 31. -2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatching. 4 Procession, march. -5 A march, the march of an army or assailant. -6 A method, system. -7 Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापने 1 Sending away, dismiss- ing, despatching. -2 Appointment to an embassy. -3 Proving, demon- strating. -4 Using, employing. -5 Carrying off cattle. -न Sending away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित p. p. 1 Sent away, de- patched. -2 Established, proved. -3 Urged, pushed on.

प्रस्थायिन् a. 1 Departing, going forth -2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थित p. p. Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः f. 1 Going forth, depart- ure. -2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध a. Very oily or greasy; S. 1. 14.

प्रस्तु 2 P. To distil, pour forth.

प्रस्रवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्रुत p. p. Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्रुता The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पंदनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्फुट 10 U. 1 To pierce through, cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

प्रस्फुट a. 1 Blown, opened, ex- panded (as a flower). -2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a re- port). -3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्फोटने 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or mani- fest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Split- ting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow. -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnow- ing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर 6 P. 1 To quiver, tremble. -2 To expand, be dilated; प्रस्फुरकय- नं Mb. -3 To spread far and wide; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुट Subhāsh.

प्रस्फुरित p. p. Quivering, trembl- ing, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्मृतिः f. Forgetfulness.

प्रस्यद् 1 A. 1 To flow forth, ex- ude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

प्रस्यदः, -दन् Flowing forth, exuda- tion; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्रसिन् a. Miscarrying.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out, gush forth, ooze out -2 To pour out; let flow.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for प्रस्रवेण) अभिवर्धती वस्त्रालोकप्रवर्तिना R. 1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing accumulation of boiling rice. -वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणे 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) घट. तन- प्रस्रवणेर्भवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4 A spring, fountain; समाविता प्रस्रवणे, समंततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. -5 A spout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine -णः N. of a mountain: जनस्थानमचयो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्राविन् a. 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 = प्रस्रव (5) q. v.

प्रस्रुत p. p. Oozed, trickled, drop- ped, issued.

प्रस्रव (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापक a. 1 Causing to fall a- sleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापने 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् a. Ved. Agreeable, plea- sant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable om (repeated at the beginning of a Pāṭha or lesson).

प्रस्विन्न p. p. Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित p. p. 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Cau- sing perspiration, hot.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay; प्राचा- निवत रक्षांसि येनात्मानि धने मम । न प्रह- णमः कथं पापं वद् पूर्वपकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit; गद्वा- प्रहततनुः -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.); see प्रहत.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत p. p. 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृती R. 19. 14; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, de-

feated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे(ने)मिः The moon.

प्रहस 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile ; लता प्रहसायभव्यः पुरंदर R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock ; हसंतं प्रहसंयेता इवतं प्रहवति च SubhAsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up. प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke ; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce a kind of low comedy ; S. D. thus defines it:—भाणवस्तपिसंध्यंगलास्यांगार्कैर्विनिर्मिता भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निंयानां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et seq.* ; e. g. कंदर्पकेलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of jasmine (पुष्पिका or वासंती म. v.). -2 A large firepan.

प्रहसित p. p. Laughing. —तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Appearance, display ; Vo. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage ; cf. प्रहास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासित्व a. 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with ; Mā. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent ; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. —m. A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Rāvaṇa.

प्रहर 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish ; प्रहर्हति यदा कामात् Bg. 2. 55, 39 ; मोक्षमेते प्रहर्हयेते Rām. -2 To let go, cast, discharge ; प्रहर्हः शूलपट्टिजात् Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. —Pass. -1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting ; Si. 4. 55.

प्रहाणि f. 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहीण p. p. Left, quitted, abandoned. —ण Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot ; विनाशात्प्रत्य ह्यस्य प्रहस्तस्मै महोपले प्रजिवात् R. 15. 21 ; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch ; हरिस्ते हरिर्भी सुरा-नर्वा प्रजिवात् R. 8. 79 ; 11. 49 ; 12. 84 ; Bk. 15. 104.

प्रहायः Ved. A messenger.

वहिः A well.

वहित p. p. 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3 Sent, despatched, directed ; विचारमार्गमहितेन वेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. —तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुतः—तं An offering of food to all created beings (पुत्रयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहुतिः f. Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रह 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat ; लक्ष्या प्रहति 'kioks' ; R. 5. 58 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; अर्तत्राणाय वः शब्दं न प्रहतेमनागसि S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62 ; 7. 59 ; 11. 84 ; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.).

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours) प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहो-च्चारितानि गामानवेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. -2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assailing, attacking. -4 Hurting. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile ; वा (उर्वशी) सुकुमार प्रहरणं महोदरस्य V. 1 ; R. 13. 73 ; Mk. 5. 12 ; Bg. 1. 9 ; Mā. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or oar. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहारन् m. 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तुं a. or s. 1 On who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting ; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump ; R. 7. 44 ; मुष्टिप्रहार, तलप्रहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in सङ्गप्रहार. -5 A kick ; as in पादप्रहार ; लताप्रहार. -6 Shooting.—Comp. —अर्तं a. wounded by a blow. (—तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहत p. p. 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. —तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृ 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice ; न प्रहृयेत् मित्रं मात्स्य Bg. 6. 20 ;

11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. —Caus. To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

प्रहृषः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture ; युवः प्रहृषः प्रहृष्य नारमनि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहृषणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृषं (चिं)णी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I.

प्रहृषुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). —Comp. —आश्मन्, -श्चिच. —मन्सु a. delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. —रूप a. 1. looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहृषणकं 1 A kind of pastry (पिष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहृलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat -2 A riddle ; see प्रहृलिका below.

प्रहृला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance ; Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहृलिः f. प्रहृलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विश्वसूत्रमंडनः—यत्कीदृश कमर्थं स्वस्वार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र ज्ञानांतरावर्षी कथ्यते सा प्रहृलिका. It is अर्थी or साधी ; तदुप्यालिगितः कंठे निर्नवस्यलमाश्रितः । गुल्फां सन्निवर्षीकं का कुजति सुहुमुहुः (where the answer is ईश्वरजलमूकमः) is an instance of the former kind ; सप्रति-मन्धापि न वैरियुक्ता नितोतरकाचसिनेव निवर्ष । यद्योक्तवदित्यपि वैव ह्ती का नाम कतिपि विवेद्यानु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका) ; of the latter. Daṇḍin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहृलिजा ; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रहृासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रहृा 1. A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. —Caus. To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रहृाप p. p. Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रहृापि f. Pleasure, delight.

प्रहृा(ह्ला)वः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hlrāya-Kasipu. [According to the Padma-Purāna, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hlrāya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal

enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omnipresent, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omnipresent how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall?" Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist (according to another account, Hiranya Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्लाद ह्ला खन a. Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —**न** Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाशब्दः R. 4. 12.

प्रह्ला a. 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si 12. 56. —2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly, down; एष प्रह्लोस्मि भयम् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47. 6. 37. —3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्लेवनिर्बंधवधो हि संता R. 16. 80. —4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. —**Comp** —अंजलि a. bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रह्लयति Dea. P. To make humble, subdue; तद्वीक्ष्यं कापि ब्रजति विनयः प्रह्लयति ना U. 6. 11.

प्रह्लिका See प्रह्लिका.

प्रहायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु a. [प्रकृताः अंशोऽत्र] 1 High, tall, lofty of lofty, or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुमहाशुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. —2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15. —**शु**: A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलम्बे कले मोहादुद्रादुरिव चामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् ind. 1 Before (usually with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक् प्रभतासतो मन Bk. 8. 106; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलत्वेन Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. —2 At first, already; प्रत्ययः प्रागपि कोशलं च R. 7. 34. —3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं; Ms. 1. 71. —4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामस्याक् पर्यन्तः —5 In front. —6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कंधारत् —7 At dawn or daybreak.

प्राकट्यं Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणिक a. (की f.) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उल्लेख in works on Rhetoric); अयाकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

प्राकषिक a. (की f.) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकषिकः 1 A catamite. —2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाम्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाम्यं ते विधुतिषु Ku. 2. 11. —2 Willfulness. —3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकारः 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. —2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीये हेममाकारं कुर्वन्निरिच चानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229.

प्राकारीय a. 1 Fit for a wall. —2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. —2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. —2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं स्वयुणोद्वेन शुगिनो गच्छति किं जन्मना Pt. 1. 94.

प्राकृत a. (ता-सी f.) [प्रकृतेरं प्रकृत्या निर्द्वैतो वा अण्] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्वाताममित्रो मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). —2 Usual, common, ordinary. —3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभ्रममानमात्मानं न वृणस्ति K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. —4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. —5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.; प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakriti'. —6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. —**तः** A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. —**तं** A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवेत् तत आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays); तद्भवत्संस्थमो देशस्थित्येकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33. also 34, 35; स्वमद्यस्माद्भुजजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽस्ति Vb. 1. —**Comp.** —**अरिः** a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. —**उदासीनः** a natural neutral, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. —**उच्चरः** a common or ordinary fever. —**प्रलयः** complete dissolution of the universe. —**मित्रं** a natural ally, i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural

enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक a. (की f.) [प्रकृत्या निर्द्वैतः टञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. —2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन a. (नी f.) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रवेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30. —2 Old, ancient, early. —3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Ku. 6. 10 —**न** (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) n. Fate, destiny.

प्राख्यं 1 Sharpness. —2 Pungency. —3 Wickedness. —4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाधवत्तरं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. —2 Pride, arrogance. —3 Proficiency, skill. —4 Development, greatness, maturity; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यं, तमप्रागल्भ्यं &c. —5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतवचः शैलतनये K. P. 10. 'which has appeared'. —6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहोमश्च नरस्य विद्या शक्यं यथा कापु वस्य हस्ते (where प्रा may mean 'boldness' also); Mā. 3. 11. —7 Pomp, rank. —8 Resoluteness, determination. —9 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house.

प्राग्रं The highest point. —**Comp.** —**तर a.** first, foremost; स्वमर्दता प्राग्रतरः स्मतोऽसि नः S. 5. 15. —**वर a.** chief, principal; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहरेः पञ्चैः Ku. 7. 40; R. 16. 23.

प्राघाटः Thin conglutated milk. **प्राग्रयः a.** Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राघारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुणः प्राघुणकः, प्राघुणिकाः, प्राघुणैकः, प्राघुणिकः A guest, visitor; चिरायराधस्थितिमासलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; अरुणप्राघुणिको कृता जनेः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रांगः A small kind of drum (पणव).

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard. —2 A floor (as of the house). —3 A kind of drum.

प्राञ्च, प्राञ्च a. (ची f.) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. —2 Eastern, easterly. —3 Prior, previous, former. —**m** (pl.) 1 The people of the east. —2 Eastern grammarians. —**Comp.** —**अग्र a.** (प्राग्र) having the point turned towards the east. —**अभावा (प्राग्रभावा)** 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its pro-

duction. -2 (in law) non possession of property (that may be possessed): -अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) a. mentioned before. -अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहोयसे MāI. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. -आगत (प्रागागत) a. extending towards the east. -उक्तिः f. (प्रागुक्तिः) previous utterance. -उत्तर (प्रागुत्तर) a. north eastern. -उदेंच a. (प्रागुदेंच) north-eastern. -उदीची (प्रागुदीची) f. the north-east. -कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) n. 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3. a preliminary action in general. -कालः (प्राक्कालः) a former age. -कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) a. belonging to the former times, old, ancient. -कूल (प्राक्कूल) a. having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75. (-ञं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. -कृतं (प्राक्कृतं) an act done in a former life. -केवल a. (प्राक्केवल) manifested from the first in a distinct form -गामिन् a. (प्रागगामिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3. going eastward. -वराण (प्राक्वराण) the female organ of generation. -चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) ind. in due or good time before too late. -जन्मन् (प्राग्जन्मन्) n. -जातिः (प्राग्जातिः) f. s. former birth. -ज्योतिषः (प्राग्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kāmarūpa. -2 The people of this country (pl.). (-ञं) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishnu. -दक्षिण a. (प्राग्दक्षिण) south eastern. -देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. -द्वार, द्वारिक a. (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. -न्यायः (प्राग्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचार्येणावसक्तोपि पुनर्लब्धते यदि । सोभिधेयो जितः पूर्वं प्राग्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ -पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. -प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. -फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. -फ(फा)ल्युनी (प्राक्फाल्युनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, पूर्वा) भवः 1 the planet Jupiter. -3 N. of Brihaspati. -फाल्युनः (प्राक्फाल्युनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. -भक्तं (प्राग्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. -भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. -भास् (प्राग्भास्) 1. the top or summit of a mountain; MāI. 9 15. -2. the front part, fore part or end (of anything); कंदर्पकरवचंढडात्कृतिभूत-प्राग्भास्भिःसैतदैः MāI. 5 19. -3. a large quantity. heap, multitude, flood; Bb 3. 129; MāI. 5. 29. -भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous ex-

istence. -2. excellence, superiority. -मुख (प्राग्मुख) a 1 turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. -वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीस्थूयो यज्ञशाला विज्ञेयः Malli.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. -वृत्तं = प्राग्द्वारः q. v. -वृत्तः (प्राग्द्वारः) a former event. -शिरस् -स, -शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) a. having the head turned towards the east. -संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. -सवनं (प्राक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. -स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) a. flowing eastward. (-f.) a river. प्राची The east; तनयमशिरात् प्राचीवार्कं प्रभूय च पावनं S. 4. 18. -Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Indra. -मूर्तेः the eastern horizon; प्राचीमूले तदुभिव कलामात्रहोषो हिमांशोः Mo. 89. प्राचीन a. [प्राच मवाचैश्च] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. -2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. -3 Old, ancient. -नः -नं A fence, wall. -नं ind 1 In front. -2 Eastward (abl.). -3 Before. -Comp. -अग्र a. = -प्राग्र q. v. -आवीतं the sacred thread (पञ्चोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Srāddha. -आवीतित्, -उपवीत a. wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63. -कल्पः a former kalpa q. v. -गाथः an ancient story. -तिलकः the moon. -पनसः the Bilva tree. -बहिस् an epithet of Indra. -सतं an ancient opinion. प्राच्य a. [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. -2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, preceding, previous. -4 Ancient, old. -च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Saraevati. -2 The people of this country. -Comp. -भाषा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India. प्राच्यक a. Eastern, easterly. प्राचंडर्चं 1 Vehemence, passion. -2 Fierceness, horrible look; प्राचंडर्चं वदति नखायुधस्य मार्गः MāI. 3. 17. प्राचिका 1. A mosquito. -2 A female falcon. प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall. प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः 1 A patronymic of Mann. -2 Of Daksha. -3 Of Valmiki. प्राष्ट a. (Nom. sing. प्राष्ट) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्राष्ट. -Comp. -विवाकः (प्राष्ट-विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234. प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; Ms. 8. 293. प्राजनः -न A whip, goad; त्यक्त-प्राजनरदिवरं कितवतुः पार्थाकितैर्मार्गिणो Ve. 5. 10. प्राजहितः The Gārhapatya fire, q. v. प्राजापत्य a. [प्राजापतिर्वतास्य यज्ञः] 1 Sacred to Prajāpati. -2. Born of Prajāpati (Brahmā); Ku. 6. 34. -3 Belonging to Prajāpati; R. 10. 52. -स्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faith fully together; सहोमी चरता धर्ममिति वाचाशुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो-त्थिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वा चरता धर्मं या दीयेतेऽर्थिने । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पावयेत्तज्जः षट् षड्विंशत्यास्तहाभना Y. 1. 60. -2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्रयाग); (also n.). -3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausa. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A kind of fast or penance; षडहं प्रातस्त्र्यहं सयं त्र्यहमयाद्राधितम् । षडहं परं च नाश्रीयात् प्राजापत्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ -6 The heaven of the Manes (पितृलोक). -स्यं Giving away the, whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic. प्राजिकः -प्राजिक m. A hawk. प्राजित् m. A charioteer, driver, coachman; Si. 18. 7. प्राजेशं The constellation Rohiṅg. प्राज्ञ a. (ज्ञा or ज्ञी f.) [यज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. -2 Wise, learned, clever; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः कुरु कुमारा U. 4. -ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा च विभ्यति Ve. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. -2 A kind of parrot -ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. -2 A clever or intelligent woman. -ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. -3 The wife of a learned man. -3 N of a wife of the sun (सूर्यस्त्री). -Comp. -कथा a story about a wise man. -मन्त्र, -मानिष् or प्राज्ञमानिष् a.

fancying oneself to be wise, conceited.

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; त्वं भवतु विद्विजः प्राज्यवृद्धिः प्रजासु S. 7. 34; R. 13. 62; Si. 14 25. -2 Great, large, important; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18; अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तुणानिव परित्यज्य सहसा G. L. 5. -3 Lofty.

प्रांजल *a.* 1 Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere. -2 Straight, erect.

प्रांजलि *a.* [प्रसूती अंजली येन] Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, **प्रांजलिन** See प्रांजलि.

प्राण 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire, inhale air. -2 To live, be alive; यवहं पुनरेव प्राणिनि K. 35; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थं Bk. 4. 38. -3 Ved. To blow (as the wind).

प्राण *m.* = प्राण below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. -2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prāṇas being five); प्राण, अपान, समान, ध्यान and उदान; प्राणैरुप-क्रोशमलीनसैर्षा R. 2. 53; 12. 54; (इति प्राणो युद्देशानः समानो नाभिर्द्विषतः। उदानः कन्देशस्थो ध्यानं सर्वशरीरगः)। -3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); Bg. 4. 29. -4 Wind, air inhaled. -5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्राणसार q. v. -6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). -7 The Supreme Spirit. -8 An organ of sense; Ms. 4. 143. -9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life, a beloved person or object; कोशः कोशधतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न सृ-पतेः H. 2. 92; अपरपतेर्विमर्दको बहिष्-रः प्राणाः Dk. -10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius; Inspiration. -11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अहवप्राण q. v. -12 Digestion. -13 A breath as a measure of time. -14 Gum-myrrh. -**Comp.** -अ-तिपातः killing a living being, taking away life. -अत्ययः loss of life. -अ-धिक *a.* 1. dearer than life. -2. superior in strength or vigour. -अधिनाथः a husband. -अधिपः the soul. -अन्तः death. -अंतिक *a.* 1. fatal, mortal. -2. lasting to the end of life, ending with life. -3. dangerous. -4. capital (as a sentence). (-कं) murder. -अपहारिन *a.* fatal, destructive to life. -अपानं-नी air inhaled and exhaled. -अपनः an organ of sense. -आघातः destruction of life, killing a living being; Bb. 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आत्मन् *m.*

the vital or animal soul. -आत् *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. -आवाधः injury to life. -आयतनः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation to the five Prāṇas. -ईशः -ई-श्वरः 1. a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. -2. wind. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणं, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कर *a.* refreshing or reviving the spirits. -कुकुट्टं-चापा peril of life, a danger to life. -ग्रहः the nose. -घातक *a.* destructive to life. -घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. -छिद् *a.* 1. murderous. -2. destructive. -उद्देहः murder. -स्वागः 1. suicide; वरं प्राणस्यागो न च पिबुनवाक्येव-भिरिति H. 1. -2. death. -वृ *a.* life-giving. (-वृं) 1. water. -2. blood. (-वृः) Vishnu. -वृक्षिण gift of life; प्राणवृक्षिणां दा to grant one his life'. -वृद्धः capital punishment. -वृथितः a husband. -वायु *a.* 'life-giver', saviour, deliverer. -दानं 1. resigning life. -2. the gift of life, saving one's life. -दुरोधरं, -यूतं fighting for life. -द्वेषः an attempt upon any body's life. -धर *a.* living, animate. (-रः) a living being. -धारणं 1. maintenance or support of life. -2. vitality. -3. a means of supporting life. -नाथः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama. **निग्रहः** restraint of breath, checking the breath. -पतिः 1. a lover, husband. -2. the soul. -रस्त्री the voice. -परिक्रयः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -पद्, -वायक, -वायिन *a.* restoring or saving life. -प्रयाणं departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life' a lover, husband. -भक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. -भास्वत् *m.* the ocean. -भृत् *a.* possessed of life, living, animate, sentient. (-मः) 1 a living being; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां द्वि वेद R. 2. 43. -2 N. of Viehṇu. -भोक्षणं autoide. -यमः = प्राणायाम q. v. -यात्रा 1. support of life; 'maintenance, livelihood; पिबिपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भग-वर्षी Māl. 1. -2. the act of breathing. -योनिः 1. the Supreme being. -2. wind. (-*f.*) the source of life. -रंधं -1. the mouth. -2. a nostril. -रोषः 1. suppressing the breath. -2. danger to life. -विनाशः, -विह्वलः loss of life, death. -वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वृत्तिः *f.* a vital function. -व्ययः cost or sacrifice of life. -शरीरः the Supreme being. -संयमः suspension of death. -संज्ञया, -संकेतं, -संवेदः risk or danger

to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -संहिता a manner of reciting the Vedic text. -सङ्गन् *m.* the body. -सम *a.* as dear as life. (-मः) a husband, lover. (-मा) a wife. -सार *a.* 'having life as the essence,' full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गार्त्रं) विभक्ति S. 2. 4. -हर -हारिन् *a.* 1. causing death, taking away life, fatal; पुरो मम प्राणहरो भविष्यति Git. 7. -2. capital. -हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

प्राणय *a.* Strong, powerful. -यः 1 Breathing. -2 Air, wind. -3 A sacred bathing place. -4 The lord of created beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. -2 Water. -नं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life, living. -3 Producing life.

प्राणंतः Air, wind. **प्राणंती** 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3 Hic-cough (हिक्का).

प्राणमय *a.* Living breathing. **Comp.** -कोशः the vesicle of the vital airs; see कोश.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having breath, living, animated; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः S. 1. 1. -2 Strong, powerful.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated. **प्राणिन्** *a.* Breathing, living, alive. -*m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः S. 1. 1; Ms. 5. -2 A man. -**Comp.** -अंगं a limb of an animal. -जातं a whole class of animals. -यूतं gambling with fighting-animals, (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा cruelty to animals. -हिसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय्य *a.* (टयी *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणित्यं Debt.

पातरिन्द 1 At day-break, at dawn, early, in the morning. -2 Early on the morrow, the next or tomorrow morning. -**Comp.** -अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. -आह्नः morning meal, breakfast; अप्यथा पातरिन्दाय कुर्याम स्वामलं वयं Bk. 8. 98. -आशिन *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *m.* -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (पातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony; a morning duty or rite (worship, prayer &c.) -कालः (पातःकालः) morning time. -नेयः a bard whose duty it is to wako the king or any great personage

in the morning with appropriate songs. —त्रिवर्ग (प्रातस्त्रिवर्ग) the river Ganges. —दिने for a day. —दोहः morning milk. —प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. —भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. —भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. —संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight. —2. the morning devotions or Sandhya adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. —समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. —सवः, —सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. —स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution. —होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरा *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरा पतत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रणमन् रविं Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्स्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. —2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकाः संवृत्तः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriend-liness.

प्रातिजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Suitable, against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञं The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदिवसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. —2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद् *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. —2 Produced in, or belonging to the day called प्रतिपद् q. v.

प्रातिपदिक *a.* Express, explicit. —कः विशेषः. —कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवद्वधादुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (भी *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius. —2 Intellectual, mental. —3 Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभार्य्यं Becoming bail or security, suretyship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; अणीप्रातिभाष्येनातिवृत्तं Dk.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. —2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोभिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोभ्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13. —2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवाशिकः, प्रातिवेशकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). —2 A next-door neighbour (निर्तरगृहवासी Kull.).

प्रातिशास्त्र्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prātiśākhya, one for the Sākala branch of the Rigveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own. —2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिहंत्रं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्यं 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. —2 Working miracles. —3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यंतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas q. v.

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. —2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिभू or surety).

प्रात्यहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकल्पिकः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैशव). —2 A Yōgin just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. —2 Former, previous. —3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुस् *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू. कृ and अस्).

प्रादुरक्ष 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्समोद्युतः Ms. 1. 6; R 11. 15; प्रादुःश्यात्क इव जितः पुरः परेज S. 8. 12.

प्रादुर्भू 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. —2 To arise, come to light. —3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising; वयुः प्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10. —2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. —3 Becoming audible. —4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, displayed.

प्रादुष्करणं Manifestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यं Manifestation.

प्रादेशः 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. —2 A spot, place, region.

प्रादेशनं A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having precedence, precedented. —2 Limited, local. —3 Significant. —कः The owner of a district.

प्रादेशिन *a.* A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादोष *a.* (की *f.*), प्रादोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकं A destructive weapon, any war-impliment.

प्राधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most eminent, or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. —2 Belating to or derived from Pradhāna, q. v.

प्राधान्यं 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. —2 Ascendancy, supremacy. —3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', 'principally'; Bg. 10. 19).

प्राधीत *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brāhmaṇa).

प्राध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राध्व *a.* [प्रकृष्टोऽस्मा अस् समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long. —2 Bent, inclined. —3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). —4 Favourable. —सवः A carriage. —सवं *ind.* 1 Favourable, agreeably or conformably, suitably; समाजने मे भुजमुष्वंसवाहुः सव्येतरं प्राध्वमिताः प्रयुक्ते R. 13. 43. —2 Crookedly.

प्रांतः [प्रकृष्टोऽस्मा] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतस्संतीर्णवर्माः S. 4. 7. —2 Corner (as of the lips, eye &c.); Māl. 4. 2; ओष्ठं, ज्वनं. —3 Boundary extremity. —4 Extreme

verge, end ; यौवनप्रातः Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip. -6 The back part. -Comp. -ग a. living close by. -दुर्ग a. a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort. -विरस a. tasteless in the end -सून्य a. see प्रातरसून्य. -श्व a. one who inhabits the borders.

प्रातः ind. Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रातरं [प्रकृष्टमंतरं यत्र] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. -सून्यः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.)

प्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire ; R. 17. 1. -2 To attain to, go to, reach ; यथा महाद्रव्यं प्राप्य क्षिप्त लोटं विनश्यति Ma. 11. 264 ; R. 1. 108 ; Bk. 15. 146 ; so आभ्रमे, नदीं, वनं &c ; प्राप्यावर्तेत् Me. 30 -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake ; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion) ; परिच्छिन्नस्तावज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोष, वृद्ध &c.). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.) -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey ; सपर्यायः प्रापर्यपदिधि सिंधवो नानिष्पन्नाः Si. 2. 104 ; वसतिं शिय कमिनां शिवास्त्वहते प्रापरितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32 ; Ve 3. 7, R. 14 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide ; अभिमन्युतनयमसूत्रप्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived.' -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप a. Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in दुष्प्राप.

प्रापक a. (पिका f.) [प्राप् + क्त] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

प्रापणं 1-Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित p. p. 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त p. p. 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9

Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. -Comp. -अनुज्ञ a. one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart. -अपराध a. guilty of an offence. -अर्थ a. successful. (-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर a. 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2 timely, seasonable. (-रः) a fit or suitable time. -उद्वृष a. one who has attained rise or exaltation. -कारिन् a. doing what is right. -काल a. 1. opportune, seasonable ; suitable, see अप्रातकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (-लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (-लं) ind. seasonably, opportunely, timely ; Pt. 1. 63. -जीवन a. revived, restored to life. -दोष a. guilty. -पंचत्व a. resolved into the five elements, i. e. dead ; of. पंचत्व . -प्रसव a. 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement ; U. 7. 2. -बुद्धि a. 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. -भारः a beast of burden. -मनोरथ a. one who has obtained his desired object. -यौवन a. being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. -रूप a. 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive. -4 fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार a. come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. ' minor '). -श्री a. one who owes his rise (to another) ; Ku. 2. 55 ; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः f. 1. Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit ; द्रव्यं, वस्तुं, सुखं, &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with. -5 Range, reach. -6 A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production. -10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Sidhis q.v.). 11 Union, collection (संगति). -12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny ; Pt. 2. 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखायन). -Comp. -आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play) ; उपायापायार्हाकार्या प्राप्याशा प्राप्तिर्भवति S. D. 6. -सप्त a particular Jāti in Nyāya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तय pot. p. 1 To be got or obtained -2 Attainable, procurable ; destined to be got ; प्राप्तयमर्थं लभते ननुष्वः Pt. 2. 105. -3 To be reached, attainable. -4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader ; आढ्यादि प्रापणिकावजसं Si. 4. 11.

प्रावृत्यं 1 Ascendance, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्रावा(वा)लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्रावोध (धि) कः 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभंजनं The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राभंजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanūmant. -2 Of Bhīma.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power ; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः ' A follower of Prābhākara, a follower of that school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक a. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राभृतं प्राभृत्क 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king ((Nazerāpā). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक a. (की f.) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -3 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. -कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramāṇas of the Naiyāyikas, a logician -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. -3 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. -वादिन् a. one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक a. (की f.) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect ; इति प्रामादिकः मयोपः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3 Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रामोद (दि) क a. (की f.) Charming, enchanting, delightful ; अहो प्रमोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. 1.

प्रायः [प्र-अय् घञ्. इ-अच वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. 2 Seeking death by fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like मास, उपवास &c.) ; see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, ma-

majority, plurality; majority of cases. —4 Excess, abundance, plenty. —5 A condition of life N. B.— At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (a) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्रायौ 'about to fall'; सुतप्रायः 'almost dead'; 'a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (b) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्रायं शरीरं U. 1. शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (c) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं बचनं &c. —Comp —उपगमनं, उपवेक्षणः, —उपवेशनं उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिपूर्वपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशनसदृशं व्रतमारिहतस्य Ve. 3. 10. —उपेत a. abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. —उपविष्ट, —उपवेशित् a. fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. —वृशंनं an ordinary phenomenon. —भव a. common, usually met with.

प्रायण 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. —2 The path of life. —3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. —4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय a. Introductory, initial, initiatory. —यं The first. —यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. —2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायणश्च ind. Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशावर्धः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायको हांगनानां तथापि प्रजाय इवयं विप्रयोगे रूपाद्धि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः f. 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19; (प्रायो नाम तपः पोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमिति हेमः Hemādri). —2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. 1 Expiating, expiatory. —2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्सीन् a. One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय a. Expiatory.

प्रायश्च ind. 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वयुगेभूत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्वर्जति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यंयत्पदः Bh. 2. 90. —2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तत्र राज्ञामसादाद्धि प्रायः मात्स्वामि जी-चित्तं Mb. —3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण ind. 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेश्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमस्तुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. —2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायाणिक a. (की f.) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक a. (की f.) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेयिन् m. A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness piety.

प्रायोगिक a. (की f.) 1 Applied. —2 Applicable.

प्रारम्भू 1. A. To begin, commence; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विद्मभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; see आरम्भ.

प्रारब्ध p. p. Begun, commenced. —ब्धं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. —2 Fate, destiny.

प्रारब्धिः f. 1 Beginning, commencement. —2 A post to which an elephant is fastened, or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रारम्भेयि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Māl. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. —2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; फलाकुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव. R. 1. 20

प्रारम्भणं Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्ररोह.

प्रार्णो A chief debt.

प्रार्थ 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. —2 To demand in marriage. 3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विद्मवश्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; रथार्थं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7; 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. —4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयच्च तथा सीतां Bk. 7. 48. —5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन पवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूलो विशूलः प्राथयतामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. —6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक a. (थिका f.) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं-ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्षंसे धनपति-पुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. —2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापयं खलु प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उरुत्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. —3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिद्दरमप्राथनामंतः पुरेभ्य कथेयत् S. 2; (the object is ex-

pressed by the loc., as in शकुंतलाय प्रार्थना). —Comp.—भंगः refusal of a request.—सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय pot. p. 1 To be prayed for or solicited —2 To be wished or desired.—यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रार्थयितु m. 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. —2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं S. 3. 14; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विद्व्यते S. 2.

प्रार्थित p. p. 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. —2 Wished, desired. —3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. —4 Killed, hurt.—5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थित् a. 1 Begging, requested.—2 Wishing, desiring; मंदः कवियज्ञःप्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. —2 Attack- ing, assailing.

प्रालंबं a. Pendent, hanging down; प्रालंबह्युणितचामरप्रहातः Ve. 28. —बः 1 A kind of pearl-orna- ment. —2 A female breast.—बं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालंबसुकुण्डय यथावकाशं निनाय साचिकृतचारवचनः R. 6. 14; सुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंबं.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden neck- lace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलं प्रालेयप्लवनेच्छया Git. 1; प्रालेयशीतमचलेष्वरनीश्वरोऽपि (अधिलेते) Śi. 4. 64; Me. 39. —Comp. —अहिः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himalāya; Me. 57.—अंशुः, —करः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor, —लेशः a hail-stone.

प्रालवटः Barley.

प्रालवणं a. A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास a. (सी f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक a. (की f.) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वरसेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. —2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. —2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra) —3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.
प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district.
—Comp. —कीटः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लंबद्वशाविशालं प्रावारकं दृच्छतेहि युक्तं Mk. 2. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽनुपेषितः Mk. 1
प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावृतः *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened.—तः,—तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रावृत्तिः *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. —2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Secondary. —2 Well-informed. —कः A messenger.

प्रावृष् *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and श्रावण); कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृर्यं R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रावृद् प्रावृद्धिति ऋषीति शठधीः क्षार ऋतेः प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —Comp. —अत्ययः (प्रावृढत्ययः) end of the rainy season. —कालः, (प्रावृद्कालः) the rainy season.

प्रावृष्यः —वा The rainy season; monsoon.

प्रावृषिक, प्रावृषीण *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock.

प्रावृषिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season. —जः A storm, stormy gale.

प्रावृष्येण्य *a.* 1 Produced in or relating to the rainy season; सा किं क्षया जनयितुमिह प्रावृष्येण्येन...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. —2 Abundant, copious, much (lit. coming in showers). —3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). —वृष्यः 1 The Kadamba tree. —2 The Kufaja tree. —वृष्यः Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. —2 The Kufuja tree. —वृष्यः Lapis lazuli.

प्रावृष्यं A fine woolen covering.

प्रावेशन *a.* (नी *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —नः A workshop, manufactory.

प्रावेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). —2 In the habit of entering.

प्राव्रज्यं, प्राव्रज्यं 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. —2 Vagranoy, wandering habit.

प्राश 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. —2 To taste; Ms. 2. 62. —3 To enjoy, sport with. —4 To drink.

प्राश *f.* Ved. Food.
प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c. —2 Food.

प्राशकः An eater.
प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting —2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. —3 Food.

प्राशनीयः *a.* Eatable, serving as food. —चं Food.

प्राशित *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —तं 1 An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं पितृतर्पणं Ma. 3. 74. —2 Eating.

प्राशित्रं 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. —2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. —3 Anything eatable.

प्राशस्त्यं Excellence, praise-worthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशाखं 1 The office of a Praesatri. —2 Government, rule.

प्राशु *a.* Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. —द्युः 1 Eating. —2 One who eats Soma. —3 An enemy of Vritra.

प्राशिनक *a.* Containing questions. —कः 1 An examiner. —2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्राशिनकः M. 2; तद्भगवत्प्राशिनकपदमध्यासितस्यं M. 1.

प्रासु 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. —2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. —2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. —3 Insertion.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. —2 A die.

प्रासनं 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. —2 Throwing down.

प्रासिक *a.* Armed with a dart. —कः A lancer, spearman.

प्रास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. —2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिकः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. —2 Connected with, innate. —3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. —4 Relevant. —5 Seasonable, opportune. —6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught ox.

प्रासादः [प्रसिद्धस्मिन् प्र+सद् आधाते च्च् दीर्घः] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुटीरपति प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. 2 A royal

mansion. —3 A temple, shrine. —4 A raised platform for spectators. —Comp. —अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. —आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace.

—कुक्कुटः a tame pigeon. —तलं the surface or flat roof of a palace.

—वृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. —प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. —मंडना a kind of orpiment.

—शापिन् *a.* sleeping in a palace. —शृंगं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासादीय *a.* Palatial, splendid.
प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुख्यां Sk.

प्रासादिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Given as a favour. —2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. —3 Beautiful, lovely

प्रास्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāminvilāsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं 'prefatory remarks.' —2 Seasonable; opportune, timely. —3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand), अप्रास्ताविकी महत्त्वेषा कथा Mā. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. —2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Weighing a *Prastha* q. v. —2 Bought for a *Prastha*. —3 Containing a *Prastha*. —4 Sown with a *Prastha*.

प्रास्त्रवण *a.* (नी *f.*) Derived from a spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राह्णेः The forenoon.

प्राह्णतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to, or happening in the forenoon.

प्राह्णतनां *ind.* Very early in the morning.

प्रिय [प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क] (comp. प्र. प्रेयम्, superl. प्रेह) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; चंपुप्रियां Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Rām.; R. 3. 29. —2 Pleasing, agreeable; ताम्बूचतुस्तै-प्रियमप्यमिष्टया R. 14. 6. —3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8; प्रियारामा वैश्वेयी U. 2. —4 Dear, expensive. —5 Ved

Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband; **स्त्रीणांमात्रं प्रणय-वचनं विभ्रमो हि, प्रियेषु**: Me. 28. —2 A kind of deer. —या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; **प्रिये चारु-ज्ञाले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये** Gt. 10. —2 A woman in general. —3 Small cardamome. —4 News, information. —5 Spirituous liquor. —6 A kind of jasmine. —चं 1 Love. 2 Kindness, service, favour; **प्रियमाचरितं लते स्वया मे** V. 1. 16; **मरिचयार्थं प्रियासोः** Me. 22; **प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'**; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. —3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; **प्रियनि-वेद्यितारं** S. 4. —4 Pleasing—चं *ind.* In a pleasing or agreeable manner. —Comp. —अतिथि *a.* hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अपयः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय *a.* pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (—चं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अंबुः the mango tree. —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. —2 amiable. (—ईः) N. of Vishnu. —अमु *a.* fond of life. —आरुप *a.* announcing good news. —आरुपानं agreeable news. —आरुमन् *a.* amiable, pleasant, agreeable. —उक्तिः *f.*, —उक्तिः a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उपपत्तिः *f.* a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. —उचिन् *a.* 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. —2. friendly, affectionate. —कर *a.* giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् *a.* acting in a kind or friendly manner. —कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम *a.* friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार *a.* 1 acting kindly, doing good to. —2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन् *a.* acting or treating kindly. (—*m.*) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् *m.* 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor; —2. N. of Vishnu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जनिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. —जीव *a.* living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —दर्शन *a.* pleasant to look at. —दर्शन *a.* pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; **अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः** U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 10; **एवमस्तु-करोषि प्रियदर्शिनो देवः** S. 6. (—*n.*) 1. a parrot. —2. a kind of the date tree. —3. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas;

R. 5. 53. (—*n.*) the sight of a beloved object; Pt. 1. 128. —दृशिन् *a.* looking kindly upon anything. (—*m.*) an epithet or king Asoka. —देवन *a.* fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसा-दन् propitiation of a husband. —प्राय *a.* exceedingly kind or courteous; **प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः** U. 2. 2. (—*y.*) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् *n.* a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेक्षु *a.* wishing to secure one's desired object. —भावंः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. भाषिन् *a.* speaking sweet words. —मंडन *a.* fond of ornaments; S. 4. 8. —मधु *a.* fond of liquor. (—*y.*) an epithet of Balarāma. —रण *a.* warlike, heroic. —वस्तु *a.* flattering, a flatterer. —वचन *a.* speaking kind or agreeable words. (—*n.*) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंगु. —वस्तु *n.* a beloved object. —वाच *a.* speaking kindly, affable in address. (—*f.*) kind or agreeable words. —वादिक् a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् *a.* speaking kind or pleasing words a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. (—*n.*) a kind of bird. —अवस् *m.* an epithet of Kriṣṇa. —संवासः the society of a beloved person. —सखः 1 a dear friend. —2 The tree Khadira. (—*स्त्री* *f.*) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सत्य *a.* 1 a lover of truth. —2 pleasant though true. —संवेद्यः 1 a friendly message, the message of a lover. —2 the tree called चंपक. —समागमः union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a beloved wife. —सुहृद् *m.* a dear or bosom friend. —स्वप्न *a.* fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद् *a.* Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —वः 1 A king of bird. —2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. —2 The tree called नीव. —3 The creeper प्रियंगु. —4 A bee. —5. A kind of bird. —6 Saffron. —कं A flower of the *asana* tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार, *a.* 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; **प्रियंकरो मे प्रिय इत्यनं वत्** R. 16. 48. —2 Agreeable. —3 Amiable.

प्रियंगुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); **प्रियंगुद्वयार्थमात्रं कुतिलरिपि** Mā. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of

posts about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक). —2 Long pepper. —मु. *n.* Saffron.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. —मः A lover, husband; **शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाच्छाडुकारः** Me. 31, 70. —मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c. प्रियता, —त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. —2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्यु, प्रियंभाबुक् *a.* Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāla; see प्रियाल. —ला A vine.

प्री 1 9. P. (प्रीणाति, प्रीणीति, प्रीति) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः Bh. 2. 68; सत्यः पितृन् प्रियियुरागमत् Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104. 7. 64. —2 To be pleased, take delight in; **कञ्चिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनवाते** Mb. —3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. —4 To be cheerful or gay. —Caus. (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c.—II. 4. A (प्रियते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; **प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनं प्रियः** Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30. Y. 1. 245. —2 To feel affection for, love. —3 To assent, be satisfied. —III. 1. P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. —2. Old. ancient. —3. Previous.

प्रीणनं *a.* Pleasing, gratifying.—नं 1. Pleasing, satisfying. —2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कृतेरि कृ] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; **प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्रं वरं वृणीष्व** R. 2. 63; 1 81, 12. 94. —2. Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. —3. Content. —4. Dear, beloved. —5 Kind, affectionate. Comp. —आरुमन्, —चित्त, —मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भवे क्तिच्] *f.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; **सुवना-लोकनप्रीतिः** Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 62. —2 Favour, kindness. —3. Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. —4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; **यूत्, सुगया°**. —5 Friendliness, amity. —6 Conciliation. —7. A symbolical expression for the letter य. —8 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (सपत्नी संजाता ख्याः प्रीति-रिति श्रुत). —Comp. —कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. —कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. —पुषा N. of the wife of

अभिचद्. —तुष N. of cupid. —वृ a. inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (—वृ:) a jester or buffoon in a play. —वृत्त a. given through affection. (—वृत्त) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage.—द्वान्, द्वापः a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वत्सरोऽयं प्रीतिद्वायस्य Mā. 4; R. 15. 68.—धनं money given through love or friendship.—पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object.—तुरोम a. affectionate, loving.—पूरे, —पूरकं ind. kindly, affectionately.—प्रसूख a. friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4.—भाक् a. enjoying friendship, loved.—मनसू a. 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy—2. kind, affectionate.—नय a. arising from love or joy.—युक् a. dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10.—वचसू n., वचनं a friendly or kind speech.—वर्धन a. increasing love or joy. (—नः) an epithet of Vishnu.—वादः a friendly discussion.—विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love).—आद् a sort of Srāddha in honour of the Manes of both parents.—स्निग्ध a. moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमत् a. 1 Fall of love or affection, loving, fond, affectionate. —2 Pleased, satisfied.—3. Content, glad.—4. Favourable.

पु 1 A. (प्रवते) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, spring.—Caus. To extend, reach as far as.

पुष् 1 P.; (श्रोषति पुष्ट) 1 To burn, consume.—2 To reduce to ashes—1. 9. P. (पुष्णति) 1. To become wet or moist—2. To pour out, sprinkle.—3. To fill.

पुषित a. 1 Sprinkled, wetted.—2 Burning.

पुष्ट p. p. Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

पुषः 1 The rainy season.—2 The sun. 3 A drop of water (Sk.)

प्रे (प्र-र) 2. P. 1 To go forward.—2 To arrive at, reach.—3 To go out of, depart from; धीरा प्रेरयास्मान्नाहोबाह्वता भवति Ken. 4 (Hence) to die, depart life; प्रेष 'after death'; प्रेष्य below.

प्रेत p. p. [प्र-र-क्त] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाद् किलान्तिर्गतं भवति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86.—नः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are per-

formed.—2 A ghost, evil spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71.—Comp.—अधिपः an epithet of Yama.—अन्नं food offered to the Manes—अस्थि n. the bone of a dead man. °धारित् an epithet of—Siva.—आवातः a burial-ground, cemetery.—ईशः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama.—उद्देशः an offering to the Manes.—कर्मन् n.—कुर्य, कुर्या obsequial or funeral rites.—गत a. dead.—गृह् a cemetery.—गोपः the keeper of the dead.—वारिन् m. an epithet of Siva.—दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation.—धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile.

—नदी the river वैतरिणी.—नरः a goblin, ghost.—निर्वातकः, —निर्हारकः a man employed to carry out dead bodies.—पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed; cf. विष्णु.—पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral.—पतिः Yama (the Indian 'Pluto').—पुरे the city of Yama.—भावः, death.—भूमिः f. a cemetery.—भेषः a funeral sacrifice.—राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी)

—राजः an epithet of Yama.—लोकः the world of the dead.—चनं a cemetery.—बाहित a. possessed by a ghost.—शरीरे the body of the departed spirit.—शुद्धिः f., —शौचं purification after the death of a relative.—भाद् an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death.—हारः 1 one who carries out a dead body.—2 a near relative.

प्रेतिः f. 1 Death, dying.—2 Departure, flight.—3 Food.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य ind. Having departed (from this world), after death, in the next world; न च तत्रैव नो ह्यह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9. 26.—Comp.—जातिः f. position in the world to come.—नात् a. enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world.—भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; तमापातं प्रेष्य Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147.—2 To look on, be a spectator; दुस्माकं प्रेक्षमाणां Ve. 3.—3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Viewing, seeing.—2 A view, look, appearance.—3 The eye; चकितहारिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82.—4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show.—5 A dramatic representation; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3.—6 A place where public exhibitions are held.—Comp—कूर्द the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectacle. प्रेक्षणिका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीयं pot p. 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at; visible apparent.—2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2; B. 14. 9.—3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. 10 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding.—2 A look, view, sight, appearance.—3. Being a looker-on.—4 Any public spectacle or show, sight.—5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play.—6 Intellect, understanding.—7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. 8 The branch of a tree.—Comp.—अ (आ) गारः—रं, —गृहं, स्थानं 1 a theatre or play-house.—2 a council-chamber.

—कारिन् a. wise, prudent, circumspect; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं हुक्तमपार्यैः Ki. 18. 28.—समाजः an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षाहू a. Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित p. p. Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at.—तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् a. (पी. f.) 1 Looking at, viewing.—2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully.—3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in सुगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय. q. v.

प्रेख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate.—Caus. To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेक्षः, —खं A swing.

प्रेक्षण a. Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106.—णं 1 Swinging. 2 A swing.—3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sātradhāra, hero &c; S. D. thus defines it:—गर्भात्पर्यारहितं वेल्लं हीननायकं । अल्पचारमेकात्मविक्रमप्रवेशकम् । निवृद्धसंकेतयुतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाभितं #574; a. g. बालिषय.

प्रेखा 1 A swing.—2 Dancing.—3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling.—4 A kind of building or house.—5 A particular pace of a house.

प्रेखित p. p. Swing, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेखोल 10 U. (प्रेखोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेखोलः, प्रेखोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating; Mā. 9. 17.—2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेष्य &c. See under प्रे.

प्रेतवन् *m.* 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेस्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire (in general). -3 Supposition, assumption.

प्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining wishing, seeking, longing for. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रेमन् *m. n.* [प्रियस्य भावः इमानिच् षोडशः एकाच्क्त्वात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Love; affection; तस्मैमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gt. 11; Me. 44. -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. -*m.* 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. -**Comp.** -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection, -आङ्गिः *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. -पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पातनं 1 tears (of joy). -2 the eye (that sheds them). -पात्रं 'an object of love, any beloved person or thing. -बंधः, बंधनं a bond or tie of affection. -भावः affection, love.

प्रेमवती A mistress or beloved.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (जी. f.) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* (सी. f.) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय q. v.). -*m.* 1 A lover, husband. -2 A dear friend; Mål. 10. 24. -*m. n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपत्यः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेर *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. -2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth; R. 4. 24. v. l. -3 To incite, instigate, set on. -4 To cast, direct (as eyes); नयने यस्मैरयात्त्वा S. 2. 2. -5; To throw, hurl. -6 To send forth, despatch. -7 To utter. -8 To ask.

प्रेरक *a.* (रि. का. f.) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणः -जा 1 Driving or urging on impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion. -3 Throwing, casting; ह्रीमृदानं भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टि Me. 68. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Order, direction. -6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form. 7 Activity, exertion.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted; Pt. 2. 144. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast; तत्स्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23. -6 Touched. -नः An envoy, a messenger.

प्रेर्वन् *m.* Ved. The ocean. -*f.* (प्रेर्वी) A river.

प्रेर्व I. 4 P. 1 To drive forward, drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. -*Caus.* 1 To send forth, cast, hurl; Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; किमर्थमुचयः प्रेषितः स्युः S. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ने) To go, move.

प्रेर्व 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेर्वक *a.* 1 Dispatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

प्रेर्वणं, -णा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

प्रेर्वित *p. p.* 1 Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

प्रेर्व्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, dispatched &c. -*व्यः* 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. -*व्या* A female servant, handmaid. -*व्यं* 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. -**Comp.** -जनः Servants taken collectively. -भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage M. 5. 12. -*वधुः* 1 the wife of a servant. -2 a female servant, handmaid. -*वर्गः* the body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेर्वु *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). -*वृ*: A lover, husband. -*वृ* 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रेर्वि (Second person sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र q. v.). -**Comp** -कदा a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कर्षमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gāpa to P. II. 1. 72).

प्रेर्व्यं Being kind kindness, love.

प्रेर्व्यः 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दनं).

प्रेर्वणिक *a.* Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रेर्व्यः A servant, menial, slave; Ku. 6. 58. -*व्या* A female servant. -*व्यं* Servitude, slavery. -**Comp.** -भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

प्रोक्ष 6. P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणत्स्ये तथा आजे मोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. *Caus.* To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. -जी, प्रोक्षणिः *f.* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रोक्षणीचं Water for consecrating.

प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोक्षंड *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोक्षारित *a.* sounding loudly.

प्रोक्षैस *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छ्रन् *a.* 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

प्रोच्छ्रित *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोक्षासनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रोक्ष्व 6 P. = उज्ज्व q. v.

प्रोक्ष्वन्नं Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रोक्ष्वित *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रोच्छ्रन्नं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants

प्रोक्षीन *a.* Flown up or away.

प्रोक्षि, प्रोक्षि See प्रोक्ष, प्रोक्षि.

प्रोक्षि: A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रोक्षित *p. p.* [प्र-वे-स्यन्-क्त्- संप्रसारणं] 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended, lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transfixed; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through; तद्विद्धमोक्षान् *i. e.* (चंद्रकिरणान्) विसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. -तं A garment, woven cloth. -**Comp.** -उत्सावनं 1 an umbrella. -2 a cloth-house, tent.

प्रोक्षयति Den. P. To insert, infix.

प्रोक्षकटः (*i. e.* धृत्यः) A favourite servant.

प्रोक्षंठ *a.* Lifting up or stretching, out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

प्रोक्तुं A loud noise or uproar.
प्रोक्तुर्ग a. Very high or lofty.
प्रोक्तुल a. 1. Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).
प्रोत्सारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.
प्रोत्सारित p. p. 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोत्साहः 1 Zeal ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.
प्रोत्साहकः 1 An intiter, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहनं Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोथ 1. U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); **प्रोथोथस्मि** न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 subdue, over. power. -5 To destroy, slay.

प्रोथ a. 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; **प्रोथान्त-सुदकांतं च प्रियं प्रोथयमसुदजेत्** Tv. -थः, -थं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. -थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोथिन् m. A horse.
प्रोद्गत a. Projecting, prominent.

प्रोद्गुष् 1. P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries -**Caus.** 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोद्गुह p. p. 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.
प्रोद्गोषण, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोद्दीप्त p. p. Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रोद्गोषः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोद्भिन्न p. p. 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोद्भूत p. p. Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोद्यत p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोद्वाहः Marriage.
प्रोद्भत p. p. 1. Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

प्रोद्भीत् 1 P. 1 To bloom, blos-

som. -2 To come to light, appear. -**Caus** 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोन्वीलनं Disclosing &c.

प्रोह्यधित a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Request.

प्रोह्येखनं Scratching; marking.

प्रोथः Burning, combustion.

प्रोथित p. p. Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -**Comp.** -**मर्तुका** a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry She is thus defined in S. D. नानाकाय. वशाद्यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोथितमर्तुका ॥ 119. -**मरणं** dying in a foreign country.

प्रो (प्रौ) घृ 1 A bull, an ox. 2- A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (ही also). -**Comp.** -**पदः** the month भाद्रपद. (-**पद**) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपदा and उत्तरभाद्रपदा. -**पाद** a. born under the above Nakshatra.

प्रोष्ण a Burning hot, scorching

प्रो (प्रौ) ह a. 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. -**हः** 1 Reasoning, logic. -1 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

प्रो (प्रौ) ह a. [प्र + वह क वा वृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); **प्रोद्गुष्णः कर्दुवैः** Me 25; **प्रोद्गालीविपांडु** &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up; **वर्षेते हि मन्मथप्रोद्गुहवो निशीथस्य योवनश्रीः** Māl. 9; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; **पौंडं तमा कुक्कुतज्ञतयैव भद्रं** Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong. -5 Violent impetuous. 6- Proud; Mv. 2. 3. -7 Luxuriant. -8 Married. -9 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.). -10 Raised or lifted up. -11 Controverted, discussed. -**ह्रा** A bold and grown up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; **आषोढ-शाद्भवेद्वाला विज्ञता तरुणी मता ॥ पंचपंचकला प्रोढा भवेद्भद्रा ततः परम् ॥** -**Comp.** -**अंगना** a bold woman; see above -**उक्तिः** f. a bold or pompous assertion. -**पाद** a. one whose feet are raised on a bench. -**पुष्प** a. having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. -**प्रताप** a. of great or mighty valour. -**योवन** a. advanced in youth. -**वाहः** an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

प्रोद्वलं Sublimity or felicity; Māl. 1. 7.

प्रौ (प्रो) ङिः f. 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15 -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprise -**Comp-वाहः** 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

प्रौढीष् 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. 2-To increase.

प्रौण a. Clever, learned.

प्रौष्ठपदः N. of the month Bhādra-pada. -**नी** The full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

पूकः Ved. Pudendum mulibre (अर्थागिदं).

पूक्ष 1 U. To eat, consume.

पूक्षः [पूक्षते कटैः पूक्ष-कर्मणि-घञ] 1 The Indian fig-tree; **पूक्षमरोह इव सौधतले विभेद** R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. -**Comp.** -**जाता**, **समुद्भवाक्षिका** an epithet of the river Sarasvati. -**सीधे**, -**प्रसवणं**, -**राज** m. The place where the Sarasvati rises.

पूक्षं The fruit of पूक्ष.

पूहि 1 A. (पूहते) To go, move.

पूी 9 P. (पूीनाति) To go, move.

पूीहन् m. The spleen or its enlargement (पूीहन् also); Mv. 5. 19. -**Comp** -**अरिः** N. of the fig tree. -**उत्तरं** enlargement of the spleen. -**उत्तरिन्** a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

पूीहा The spleen.

पू 1. A (पूवते, पूत) 1 To float, swim; किं नामैतत् मञ्जुत्पलाक्षि प्रापाणः सुवत इति Mv. 1; **क्रेमोत्तरं रागवशात् सुवते** R. 16. 60; **सुवते धर्मलघवो लोकेऽभ-सि यथा हवाः** Subhāsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13. 15. 46. -5 To plunge into bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip. -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -**Caus.** (पूयति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; **तेऽनुदातेः** **पूयतिः** संमंततोऽमी Si. 3. 74, 7. 74. -5 To

cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel) WITH अभि 1. to over-flow. -2 to overwhelm, overcome.

ह्रव a. [पु-अच्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. -वः 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाश-येश्च शनैः पश्चात्सहस्रं सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38; सर्वे ज्ञानसूत्रेणैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यासि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope -8 An enemy -9 A sleep. -10 A man of a low tribe; a Chândāla. -11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kârdava bird, a kind of duck, -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलकq.v.). -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17. Urging on, inciting. -Comp. -गः 1. monkey; R. 12. 70. -2. a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरीष. -5 N. of the sun's Charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -गतिः a frog.

पुवकः [पु वाहु० अक] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Chândāla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

ह्रनः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

ह्रनमः 1 A monkey; Si. 12: 55.

-2 A frog. -Comp. -ह्रुः an epithet of Hanumat.

ह्रवन a. [पु-स्युद्] Inclined, stooping down. -ने 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into; Mâl. 1. 119. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge -6 A declivity. 7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

ह्रवाका A float, raft.

ह्रविक a. [पुवेन तरति टन] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

ह्रावः [पु-वच्] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to over flowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 90; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

ह्रावर्ण [पु णिच् ल्युद्] 1 Bathing, ab-lution. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 flood, deluge.

ह्रावित p. p. [पु णिच् क] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow -2 De-luged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 26; Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with, sineared.

ह्राविन् a. [पु-णिनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. m. A bird.

पुतः p. p. [पुक्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or pro-lated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in (See पु). -त् 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the

paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. -गतिः a hare. (-f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

हुतिः f. [पु-भवे क्ति] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring; as in मंडूकहुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

पुव I. 1, 4, 9, P. (पुवति, पुव्यति, पुष्पाति, पुवृ) To burn, scorch, single; sear; Ka. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (पुष्पाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

पुसिः 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

पुवः Burning, combustion.

पुष्ट p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

पुषः Burning, combustion (also (पुष)).

पुषण a. (णीf.) [पुष क्यु] Burn-ing, scorching, reducing to ashes. तातीयीकं पुरारेस्तद्वत्तु मदनपुषणं लोचनं च; Mâl. 1. v. 1. -जं Burning, scorching (पुषणं also).

पुस्र 4. P. (पुस्यति) 1. To burn. -2 To share.

पुव् 1 A. (पुवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

पुोतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat devour.

प्सा 1 Food. 2 Hunger.

प्सात् p. p. 1 Eaten -2 Hungry.

प्सान् 1 Eating -2 Food.

पुचर a. 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

फ.

फ a. Obvious, evident. -फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. -फा 1 Useless or idle speech (न.) also). -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An

increaser. -फ 1 An angry, speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक् I P. (फकति, फकित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फकः A cripple.

फकिका 1 A position, an argu-ment to be proved, a thesis or asser-tion to be maintained; फणिभाषित-भाष्यफकिका विषया कुंडलनामभाषिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, precon-ceived opinion. -3 A sophistical ar-gument, sophism -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फद् ind. An onomatopoeic word

used mystically in uttering spells or incantations ; अस्त्राय कच्.

कटा 1 The expanded hood of a snake (कटा also in this sense) ; निर्विषेणापि सर्पेण कतंथा महती कटा (कथा v. 1) , विषं भवतु या भुद्धा कटाटोपो भवे-करः Pt. 1. 204. -2 A tooth. -3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

कडिगा A cricket, locust or grass-hopper.

कण् 1 P. (कणनि, कणित) 1 To move, move about ; रुद्रजुर्भेजिरे फेणु-बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. -2 To produce easily or without exertion ; (this sense according to some belongs to the *Caus.* of कण्). -*Caus.* (काणयति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid).

कण-गर [कण-अच्] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent ; विमकुतः पक्षतः कणं (कणां) कुरुते S. 6. 30 ; मणिभिः कणस्यैः R. 12. 12 ; Ku. 6. 68 ; वहिष्ठ धुवनश्रेणि शेषः कणाफलकस्थितां Bk. 2. 35. -2 The expanded side of the nostril, (also कणं in this sense) . -*णः* Ved. Scum. -*Comp.* -**आटोप** the expanded hood (v. l. for कटाटोप) ; Pt. 1. 204. -**करः** a serpent. -**धरः** 1. a serpent. -2. N. of Siva. -**धृत्** m. 1. a serpent. -2. the number ' nine ' (there being nine chief Nāgas). -**मणिः** a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent ; Si. 9. 25. -**मंडलं** the rounded body of a serpent ; करालकण-मंडलः R. 12. 98 ; तस्करणामंडलोद्विर्भूमि-घोषितानिग्रहं 10. 7.

कण(गा)वत् m. A snake in general. **कणिन** m. [कणा अस्यस्य इति] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general ; उद्विस्तरो यद्वरलं कणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्गारेः Bv. 1. 12, 58 ; कणी मयूरस्य तले निवीदति Ra. 1. 13 ; R. 16. 17 ; Ku. 2. 21. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 An epithet of 'Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras ; कणिभाषितभाष्य-कणिका N. 2. 95. -*Comp.* -**इन्द्रः**, **ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon Sēsha. -2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. -3. of Patanjali. -**केश(स)-रः** = नागकेशर. -**खेलः** a quail. -**तल्पगः** an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses Sēsha as his couch). -**पतिः** 1. an epithet of Sēsha or of Vāsuki. -2. of Patanjali. -**विपः** wind. -**केनः** opium. -**भाष्यं** Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -**युक्** m. 1. a peacock. -2. an epithet of Garuda. -**सुखं** a kind of spade used by house-breakers. -**लता**, -**वह्नी** betel-pepper.

कणिज्झकः Marjoram.

कडुः The belly.

कल्कारिन् m. A bird.

करं A shield ; of. कलक.

करुवर्कं A betel-box.

करकारयते Deu. A. To glance about, dart to and fro, sparkle ; गडूबजलमात्रेण जफरो करकारयते Udb.

करफरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -**कृ** 1 A young shoot or branch. -2: Softness. -**का** A shoe.

कल I. 1. P. (कलति, कला, अकालत्, कलिष्वाति, कलिन) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit ; - **नाताकले** : कलति कल्पतेव धूमिः Bk. 2. 46 ; परंप-काराय द्रुमाः कलोरे Subbhāṣ. त्रिधात्-र्यापारः कलत् च मनोज्ञश्च भवत् Māl. 1. 16 ; often used transitively in this sense ; मौर्यस्यैव कलति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मञ्जीतयः Mu. 2. 16 ' accomplish or bring about ' ; Si. 2. 89. -2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed ; कैकेयि कामाः कालितास्तेवति R. 13. 59 ; 15. 78 ; यदा न कलतः क्षणदाचरणं (मनोर-याः) Bk. 1. 113 ; 12. 66 ; नवाकृतिः कलति नैव कलं न शीलं Bk. 2. 96, 116. -3 To result, produce results or consequences ; कलितमन्त्राकं कपटप्रबंधेन H. 1 ; कलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपाद्यमादेन Māl. 6 ; Ki. 18. 25 ; खलः करोति दु-ईच्छं दूतं कलति साधुषु H. 3. 21 ' wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences '. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -5 To fall to the lot of, befall. -6 To be useful. -II. 1 P. (कलति, कल्ल or कल्ल in the first sense, and कलित in other senses) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave ; तस्य मूधानमासा-य एकालासिचरो हि सः Mb. -2 To shine back, be reflected ; Ki. 5. 38. -3 To go.

कलं [कल्-अच्] 1 Fruit (fig. also) as of a tree ; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः कलं S. 7. 30 ; R. 4. 33 ; 1. 49. -2 Crop, produce ; कृषिकलं Me. 16. -3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect ; अत्यु-रुद्वैतः पापपुण्यैरिद्वैव फलमभ्युतं H. 1. 83 ; फलेन ज्ञास्वति Pt. 1. न नरः प्रभुराफलो-द्व्यात् स्थिरकर्मा विराराम कमणः R. 8. 22 ; 1. 33. -4 (Hence) Reward, recom- pence, meed, contribution (good or bad) ; फलमयोपहासस्य सद्यः पादस्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. -5 A deed, an act (opp. words) ; भुवते हि फलेन साधवो न दु कठेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 48 ' good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words '. -6 Aim, object, purpose ; परंगितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43 ; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 ' with what object in view ' ; Me. 54. -7 Use, good, profit, advantage ; जगता धा विकलेन किं कलं Bv. 2. 61. -8 Profit or interest on capital. -9 Progeny,

offspring ; R. 14. 39. -10 A kernel (of a fruit). -11 A tablet or board (शारिकल). -12 A blade (of a sword). -13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c. ; barb ; Mu. 7. 10. -14 A shield. -15 A testicle. -16 A gift. -17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). -18 Product or quotient. -19 Menstrual discharge. -20 Nut-mog. -21 A ploughshare. -22 Loss, disadvantage. -23 The second term in a rule-of-three sum. -24 Correla- tive equation. -25 The area of a figure. -26 The three myrobalans (त्रिकला). -27 A point on a die. -*Comp.* -**अदनः** = कलाशन q. v. -**अनु- बंधः** succession or sequence of fruits or results -**अनुमेय** a. to be inferred from the results or conse- quences ; कलाशुमेयाः पारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -**अनुसरणं** 1. rate of profits. -2. following of reap- ing consequences. -**अंतः** a bamboo. -**अन्वेपिन्** a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). -**अपेक्षा** expectation of the fruits or conse- quences (of acts), regard to re- sults. -**अपेत** a. useless, unfertile, unproductive. -**अम्लः** a kind of cor- rel. (-म्लं) tamarind. -**अज्ञानः** a parrot. -**अस्थि** n. a cocoa-nut -**आ- कांक्षा** expectation of (good) results ; see कलापेक्षा. -**आगमः** 1. production of fruits, load of fruits ; भवति नम्रास्तरः फलागमः S. 5. 12. -2. the fruit season, autumn. -**आढ्य** a. full of or abounding in fruits. -**(-ढ्या)** a kind of plantain. -**आरामः** a fruit-garden, orchard. -**आसक्तं** a. 1. fond of fruits. -2. attached to fruits, fond of getting fruit (of actions done). -**आहारः** feeding or living on fruits, fruit-meal. -**उच्चयः** a collection of fruits. -**उत्तमा** 1. a kind of grapes (having no stones). -2. = त्रिकला. -**उत्पातेः** f. 1. produc- tion of fruit. -2 profit, gain. (-त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलोत्पति in this sense). -**उदयः** 1. appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object ; आफले- द्यकर्मणां R. 1. 5 ; 8. 22. -2. profit, gain. -3. retribution, punishment. -4. happiness, joy. -5. heaven -**उ- द्रुमः** appearance of fruits ; S. 5. 12. (v. l.) -**उद्देशः** regard to results ; see कलापेक्षा. **उपजीविन्** a. living by cultivating or selling fruits. -**उपेत** a. yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. -**कामना** desire of fruits or conse- quences. -**कालः** fruit-season. -**के- सरः** the cocoa-nut tree. -**कोशाश्वः**, -**कोशकः** the scrotum (covering of the testicles). -**खंडनं** frustration of fruits or results, disappointment.

—ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage.
 —ग्रहिः ग्रहदिग् *a.* (also फलग्रहि and फलेग्रहि) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्राव्यतां कलमुपेति वैकुंठं स्वाम्नोरथतरुः फलेग्रहिः Kir. K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. (—*m.*) a fruit tree.
 —ग्रहिल्यु *a.* fruitful. —ग्रहने a house built of wooden boards. —त्रयं, —त्रिकं the three myrobalans (त्रिकला). —वृ, —दात्रु, —पद *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 143. —2. bringing in gain or profit. —3. giving a reward, rewarding. (—वृः) a tree.
 —निवृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences. —निवृत्तिः *f.* production of fruit. —परिणतिः *f.* परिणामः, —पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. —2. the fulness of consequences —पाकान्तं, —पाकावसाना an annual plant. —पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पात्र्यः a fruit-tree.
 —पूरः, —पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1. the giving of fruits. —2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant. —बंध्यः a tree barren of fruit. —बंधिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. —भागः a share in any product of profit. —भागेत्-भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit. —धूमिः *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i.e. heaven or hell). —धृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. —2. nonfruct. —मरस्य the aloe plant. —योग 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object; Mu. 7. 10. —2. wages, remuneration. —राजम् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रयिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षका the bread-fruit tree. —शादवः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. —2. sharing in the consequences. —शैशिरः the Badara tree. —भेद्यः the mango tree. —संस्थ *a.* bearing fruit. —संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit —2. success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. —2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree —हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durḡā. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः कालया ध्रुवनफलके क्रोडति माणिसारः Bh. 3. 39; ध्रुत्, चित्रं &c. —2 Any flat surface; ध्रुव्यमानकपोल-फलकं K. 218; ध्रुतमुधुगंधफलकैर्विबभुः Śi. 9. 47, 37; cf. तट. —3 A shield.

—4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. —5 The buttocks, hips. —6 The palm of the hand. —7 Fruit, result, consequence. —8 Profit, gain. —9 Menstruation. —10 The head of an arrow. —11 The paricarp of a lotus. —12 A broad and flat boue (of the forehead). —Comp. —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —बंधं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskarācārya. —सख्य *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. —2 Armed with a shield. —*m.* 1 A wooden bench. —2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतद् *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [फलन्त्यु] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. —2 Producing results or consequences.

फलपत्त *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. —2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. —3 Containing the result or end of a plot. —*m.* A fruit-tree. —ती The plant called त्रियंबु.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहका A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. —2 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —ता A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शैल्य).

फलिन *a.* [फल अस्त्वेष इति] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); ध्रुविणः फलिनश्चैव वृक्षास्तुभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. —2 Advantageous, profitable. —*m.* A tree.

फलिन *a.* [फलदन्] Fruitful, bearing fruit; Māl. 6. 19. —वा The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, फली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्यु *a.* [फल्यु उ य्क् च] Up. 1. 18] 1 Pitiless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ब्राह्मणपार्ष्ण फल्यु Pt. 1 —2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Śi. 3. 76. —3 Small, minute. —4 Vain, unmeaning. —5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —6 Untrue. —7 Beautiful, lovely. —ल्युः *f.* 1 The spring season. —2 The opposite leaved fig-tree. —3 N. of a river at Gayā. —4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. सुलल) thrown by the Hindus

over one another at the Holi festival. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called Holi. —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्युता-स्व Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; Bh. 2. 9.

फल्युनी *a.* 1 Red. —2 Born under the constellation फल्युनी. —नः 1 The month of Phālguna. —2 N. of Indra. —3 Of Arjuna.

फल्युनी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6. —Comp. —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाद् *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. —2 Flour mixed with curds (करम).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फांट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). —दः —ई An infusion, decoction; फांटमनायातसाद्यः कषाय-विशेषः Śk; फांटचित्राजपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary). —ई The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फांटका A decoction, infusion.

फांई The belly.

फालः —लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. —2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सोमंतभाग); N. 1. 16. —3 A sort of spade. —4 A bundle. —5 The forehead (for माल). —लः 1 An epithet of Balarām. —2 Of Siva. —3 The citron tree. —लं 1 A garment of cotton. —2 A ploughed field. —Comp. —आहत *a.* ploughed, tilled. —कृत् *a.* 1. tilled. —2. produced by cultivation. (—ई) a ploughed field. —गुप्तः N. of Balarāms.

फालखेला A quail.

फाल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March). —2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:— उच्यते फाल्युनीत्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामर्द्धं दिवा । जानी हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्युनं विदुः ॥ —3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. —Comp. —अर्जुनः 1. the month Chaitra. —2. The vernal season (वसंतकाल). —3 An epithet of नड्ड and सहेदेव.

फाल्युनालः = फाल्युन.

फाल्युनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्युन; भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिः 1 A wicked man. —2 Useless or idla talk. —3 Anger.

फिंगकः The fork-tailed shrike.

फिरगः 1 The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

फिरगिन् *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European.).

फुः 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

फुकः A bird.

फुटः The expanded hood of snake.

फु(फू)त् *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with **फु**, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; **फु(फू)त्कृ** 1. to blow into (a liquid); **बालः पायसदग्धो दधयि फूट्कृत्य भक्षयति** H. 4. 103. -2 to scream aloud, cry, shriek. -**Comp.** -**करः** fire. -**कारः**, -**कृतं**, -**कृतिः** *f.* 1. blowing into. -2. hissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing. -5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. -**कृत** *a.* 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (-**क्तं**) 1. sound of the a wind-

instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

फुफ्फु *ind.* An onomatopoeic word. -**Comp.** -**कारक** *a.* panting, gasping.

फुफ्फुसः-सं The lungs.

फुफ्फु *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

फुल्ल 1 *P.* (फुल्लति, फुल्लित्) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; Māl. 5. 23.

फुल्ल *p. p.* (of फुल्ल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; **पुष्पं च फुल्लं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां** R. 6. 6; **फुल्लारविंदवदनां** Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. -3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. -**ल्ल** A full-blown, flower. -**Comp.** -**तुषरी** *alom.* -**नयन**, -**नेत्र**, -**लोचन** *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy); Pt. 1. 135. (-**नः**) a kind of deer. (-**नं**) a large, full eye. -**कालः** the wind raised in winnowing corn

फुल्लनं Inflating, filling with wind. **फुल्लिः** *f.* Blossoming, blooming.

फुल्लरीकः 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

फेदकारः A shriek, howl.

फेणः-नः 1 Foam, froth; **गौरि-वक्त्रधुकुदिरचनां या विदधेव फेनैः** Me. 50 : R. 13 11; **Ma** 2. 61. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White otter-fish bone. -**Comp.** -**अयं** a bubble. -**अग्निः** N. of Indra; cf. **रमुचिः-आहार** *a.* living on foam. -**गिरिः** N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. -**विंदः** 1. a mere bubble. -2. an empty idea, non-entity. -**वाहिन** *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेण(न)कः See फेन.

फेनि(न)ल *a.* Foamy, frothy; **फेनिलमंथुराशी** R. 13. 2.

फेरः-फेरंडः A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal; **कंदफेरवचंड-डात्कृति** &c. Māl. 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेल् 1 *P.* (फेलति) To go, move.

फेले, **फेला**, **फेलिका**, **फेली** Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orzo.

व.

वः 1 N. of Varnas. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse; **वः पुमान् वरुणे सिंघौ भये तोये गते तु वा । वषने तंतुस्तानं पुंशेव वषने स्मृतः ॥**

वह् 1 *A.* (वहते, वहित्) To increase, grow. -**Caus.** 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

वह्मिन् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

वह्मिष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (aspeil. of बहुल q. v.).

वह्मिचक्षु *a.* -More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding; (compar. of बहुल q. v.).

वक्रः 1 The Indian crane. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 N. of a demon killed by Bhīma. -4 N. of another demon killed by Krishna. -5 N. of Kobera. -**की** = पूतना q. v. -**Comp.** -**चरः**, -**वृत्तिः**, -**वतचरः**, -**व्रतिकाः**, -**व्रतिन्** *m.* 'soting like a crane',

a false devotee, religious hypocrite; **अथोद्योतितैकैकिकः स्वार्थसायनतस्वर । शठो मिट्या-विनीतश्च बकव्रतचरो द्विजः** Mā. 4. 196. -**जित्** *m.* -**निषूदनः** epithets of 1. Bhīma. -2. of Krishna. -**पंचक** the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kārttika. -**व्रजं** a kind of retort. -**व्रतं** 'crane like conduct', hypocrisy. **वक्रुर** *a.* Horrible. -**रः** Lightning; thunderbolt.

वकुलः 1 A kind of tree, *Mimusops Elengi*, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); **काक्षरान्यो (केसरः) वकुलः (वकुलः) वदुजमदिरां दोहदच्छसनाऽस्याः** Me. 78; **वकुलः सीधुगंधुषसेकात् (विकसति)**; (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). -2 A kind of drug. -**लं** The fragrant flower of this tree; **Bv.** 1. 54.

वकुलः The Bakul tree.

वक्रुका 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

वकोटः A crane.

वदुः 1 A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; **चाणक्यवदुः** &c.; see **वदुः**. -2 A young Brahmachārin. -**Comp.** -**मात्रः** a mere boy.

वदुकरणं Investiture with the sacred thread.

वाटे (लि)शं A fish-hook; **Bh.** 3. 21.

वत् *ind.* A particle expressing:— 1 Sorrow, regret (alas!); **वयं वत् विदूरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्दका** Māl. 3. 18; **अहो वत् महत्प्रायं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं** Bg. 1. 45. -2 Pity or compassion; **वत् वत् हरिणानां जीवितं चातिलोले** S. 1. 10. -3 Addressing, calling; **वत् वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तं** G. M., R. 9-47. -4 Joy or satisfaction; **अहो वनासि स्पृष्टणीयवीर्यः** Ku. 3. 20. -5 Wonder or surprise; **अहो वत् महच्छिबं** K. 154. -6 Censure. For the meanings of वत् with अहो see under अहो.

बद्ध 1 P. To be steady or firm.
बद्धरः [बद्ध (स्यै) अन्त्य] 1 The jujube tree. — 2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plaut. — 3 The cotton shrub. — 4 The fruit of jujube ; कर्बुद्वरमद्रुगमखिले सुवमतले यत्प्रसादनः कवयः । पश्यन्ति सूदममयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1 : Bv. 2. 8. — 2 The pod of the cotton shrub. — 3 The berry used as a weight. — Comp. — कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. — पाचने N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बद्धरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit : अन्ये बद्धरिकाकाराचलैव मनोहराः H. 1. 94. — 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nārāyana. — Comp. — आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

बद्धरिः f. The jujube tree.
बद्धरी 1 The jujube tree ; see बद्धराम्ण. — 2 बद्धरिका (2) above. — 3 The cotton shrub. — Comp. — छद्रः a kind of perfume. — तपोवनं the penance-grove at Badari Ki. 12. 33. — नामः N. of a temple at Badari. — नारायणः N. of a place. — यत्र a kind of perfume (नमस्). — फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. — वृक्षः a wood or thicket of jujube trees. — वासा an epithet of Durgā. — शैलः a rock eminence at Badari.

बद्ध 1 A. (बहिष्कृतः ; strictly the desiderative base of बद् in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.) ; येभ्यो बहिष्कृतानाः U. 1.

बद्धिर a. Deaf ; ध्वनिभिर्जनस्य बद्धिरीकृतश्रुतः Si. 13. 3 ; Ms. 7. 149.

बद्धिरयति Den. P., बद्धिरीकृ 8 U. To deafen (fig. also) ; बद्धिरिताज्ञोपदि- गन्तरालं K. ; Mv. 6. 30.

बद्धिरित a. made deaf, deafened.

बद्धिरिमन् m. Deafness.

बद्धिन् See बद्धिन्.

बद्धिः -दी f. 1 Bondage, confinement — 2 A prisoner, captive ; Ku. 2. 61.

बद्ध 9. P. (बध्नाति, बध्ने, अमोहीति, मंससति, बद्धं, बद्धः pass. बध्यते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten, बद्धं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धेति; च केशपादाः Ku. 7. 57 ; R. 7. 9 ; Ku. 7. 25 ; Bk. 9. 75. — 2 To catch, captive, imprison, ensnare, make, captive ; कमनिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14 ; बलिवर्धये Bk. 2. 39 ; 14. 56. — 3 To chain, fetter. — 4 To check, stop, suppress ; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोष्ठ &c. — 5 To put on, wear ; म ह बद्धामणिः पदि प्रभवामिति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72 ; बद्धुरंगुलित्राणि Bk.

14. 7. — 6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.) ; बध्ने चक्षुषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17 ; or बध्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. — 7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eyes or mind), cast upon (with loc.) ; दृष्टिं हृदयेषु बध्नेत् Mu. 1. 2 ; R. 3. 4 ; 6. 36 ; Bk. 20. 22. — 8 To bind or fasten together (as hair) ; Mu. 7. 17. — 9 To build, construct, form, arrange ; बद्धोमिनाकवनितापरिभुक्तमुक्तं Ki. 8. 57 ; उपायबद्धकद्रवकं मुगकुलं S. 2. 6 ; तस्यां जालं बध्यते बध्ने R. 16. 5 ; 4. 38 ; 11. 35, 78 ; Ku. 2. 47 ; 5. 30 ; Bk. 7. 77. — 10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.) ; तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदल्लु रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107 ; श्लोक एव स्वया बद्धः Rām. — 11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.) ; R. 12. 69 ; Ku. 5. 60. v. l. ; S. 6. 3. — 12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. — 13 To punish, chastise. — 14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). — 15 To shut, close, stop. — 16 To oppress, overpower. — 17 To join, unite. 18 To produce, cause, effect. — 19 To strike (as root). — 20 To display, exhibit, show. (The senses of बद्ध are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; e. g. भुक्तुं बद्धं to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown ; मुष्टिं बद्धं to clench the fist ; अंजलिं बद्धं to fold the hands together in supplication ; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बद्धं to set the heart on ; प्रीतिं, भावं, रागं बद्धं to fall in love with, be enamoured of ; सेतुं बद्धं to construct or build a bridge ; वैरं बद्धं to conceive hatred, contract enmity ; सख्यं, सौहार्दं बद्धं to form friendship ; गोलं बद्धं to form a globe ; मंडलं बद्धं to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle ; मौनं बद्धं to maintain silence ; परिकरं, कक्षां बद्धं to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything ; see the compounds under बद्ध also). — Caus. To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c. ; R. 12. 40.

बद्ध P. P. [बद्ध-कर्मणि कृ] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. — 2 Chained, fettered. — 3 Captured, caught. — 4 Confined, imprisoned. — 5 Put or girt on. — 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. — 7 Forced, built. — 8 Cherished, entertained. — 9 Combined, united. — 10 Firmly rooted, firm. — 11 Shut, stopped, closed. — 12 Inlaid, studded. — 13 Composed (as verses). — 14 Formed, contracted ; Ku. 1. 20. — 15 Manifested, displayed. — 16 Entangled, involved. — 17 Congealed, clotted, (as blood). — 18 Effected, caused, formed, produced ; बद्धं जालकं S. I.

30 ; 2. 6 ; U. 6. 17 ; Māl. 3. 7. — 7 Comp. — अंगुलित्र, — अंगुलित्राण a. having a finger-guard fastened. — अंजलि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. — अनुराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. — अनुशय a. 1. feeling repentant. — 2. of a fixed resolve. — आनन्द a. joyful. — आयुध a. accoutred with arms. — आशंसा a. one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicions. — उत्सव a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. — उद्यम a. making united efforts. — कक्ष, — कक्ष्य a. 800 बद्धपरिकर. — केशर a. 1. forming hair. — 2. having the filaments formed. — कोप, — मन्थु, — रोष a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. — 2. expressing or governing one's wrath. — गुदं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. — चित्त, — मनस् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. — जिह्व a. tongue-tied. — तूषिण a. equipped with a quiver. — दृष्टि, — नेत्र, — लोचन a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. — धार a. continuously or incessantly flowing. — निश्चय a. firmly resolved, resolute. — नेपथ्य a. attired in a theatrical dress. — परिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins ; i. e. ready, prepared. — पुरीष a. having the bowels constipated. — प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. — 2. firmly resolved. — प्रतिश्रुत a. resonant with echoes. — भाव a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.) ; हटं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. — भूः f. 1. the lowest floor. — 2. ground prepared for the site of a house. — मुष्टि a. 1. having a closed fist. — 2. close-listed, covetous. — मूल a. deep rooted, striking root firmly ; बद्धमूलस्य मूर्तं हि महेश्वरतोः श्रियाः Si. 2. 38. — मोन a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent ; अद्भुतत त्वच्चरणारविद्विभ्रलेषु दुःखादिषु बद्धमोनं R. 13. 23. — राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned ; Pt. 1. 123. — वसति a. fixing an abode. — जञ्ज a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. — वेपथु a. seized with tremour. — वैर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. — जिह्व a. 1. one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). — 2. one who is still in childhood, young. — वृत a. particular preparation of quicksilver. — ब्रह्म a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बंधः [बंधु-घञ्] 1 A tie, bond (in general); आश्राबंध &c. -2 A hair-band, fillet ; V. 4. 10 ; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of ; राजबंध R. 16. 2. -6 (a) Forming, constructing, arranging ; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6 (b) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing. हे राजानस्यजत सुकविमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107 ; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining ; R. 14. 13 ; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. -12 Manifestation, display, exhibition ; R. 18. 52. -13 Bondage, confinement to his world (opp. मुक्ति which is ' complete emancipation from the trammels of the world ') ; बंध मोक्षं च या वेति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30 ; बंधोऽस्त्ये स्वर्ग मखसुखान्कुर्वे कर्मपानान् Bv. 4. 21 ; R. 13. 58, 18. 7 -14 Result, consequence. -15 A position, posture in general ; आसनबंधधरः R. 2. 6 ; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimanjari to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). -17 A border, framework. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape ; e. g. सङ्घबंध, पद्यबंध, सुरजबंध (vide K. P. 9. ad. loc.). -19 A sinew, tendon. -20 The body. -21 A deposit, pledge. -22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. -करणं fettering, imprisoning. -तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, i. e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. -पादबंधं forced or unnatural construction of words. -स्तंभः a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. -2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds) ; ऋग् सद्गंधबंधकं Y. 2. 76. -कं Binding, confinement. -की 1 An unchaste woman ; न मे स्वया कौमारबंधक्या प्रयोजनं Mál. 7 ; Ve. 2. -2 A harlot, courtesan ; बलात् धृतोसि मयेति बंधकीघाटर्षी K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

बंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 (At the end of comp.) Dependent upon ; cf. निबंधन. -नं [बंध-भावे ह्यट्] The act of binding, fastening, tying ; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping ; विनम्रग्राखाभुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39 ; Pt. 5. 21 ; घटय सुजबंधनं Git. 10 ; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie (fig. also) ; R. 12. 76 ; आश्राबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity ; as in बंधनागार. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail ; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदबंधनस्थं S. 6 19 ; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction ; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower) ; S. 3. 6 ; 6. 17 ; U. 2. 9 ; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. -नं -नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread. -4 A change, fetter. -5 A bondage -Comp. -अ (अ गारः -र, -आलयः a prison, jail. -ग्रथिः 1. the knot of a bandage. -2. a noose. -3. a rope for tying cattle. -पालकः, -रक्षिन् m. a jailor. -वे-इमन् n. a prison. -स्थः a captive, prisoner. -स्तंभः a tying-post, a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied. -स्थानं a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित a. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बंधिवः [बंध्-इत्] 1 The god of love -2 A leathern fan (चर्मध्वजन). -3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [बंधु-इत् मन्ः स्नेहदिता बंधु-उ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general ; यत्र द्रुमा अपि युगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8 ; मातृबंधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12 ; S. 6. 22 ; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother ; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-traveler ; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother ; S. 4. 9. -3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally ; (three kinds are enumerated ; आत्मन् personal, पितृ paternal, and मातृ maternal ; see these three words). -4 A friend (in general) ; as in बंधुकृत्य below ; oft. at the end of comp. ; मकरद्वंद्वबंधो Mál. 1. 38 ' a friend of (i. e. changed with) fragrance ' &c. ; 9. 13. -5 A husband ; वैदेहिबंधोऽहं बंधुर्विद्वे R. 14. 33. -6 A father. -7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीव

q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally ; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt) ; स्वयमेव बन्धुबंधुनोद्धिर्को दुर्गमयोगः M. 4 ; cf. सत्रबंधु. -11 Connection, relationship association in general. -Comp. -काम a. affectionate towards kinsmen. -कृत्यं 1. the duty of a kinsman ; स्वयं तु परिसमाप्तं बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. -2. the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service ; कश्चिच्चरितौ बंधुव्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं स्वया मे Me. 114. -जनः 1. a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीवः, -जीवकः N. of a tree ; बंधुजीवमधुप्राधरपल्लवमुल्लसितस्मितशोभं Git. 2 ; R. 11. 24. -दुग्धः an abandoned wretch (दूतक). -दूत्ते a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage ; Y. 2. 141. -प्रीतिः f. 1. love of a relative ; बंधुप्रीत्यार Mo. 49. -2. love for a friend. -भावः 1. friendship. -2. relationship. -वर्गः kinsman, kindred. -हीन a. destitute of relatives or friends.

बंधुकः 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. -2 A bastard. -का, -की An unchaste woman (see बंधकी)
बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively) ; Mál. 6. 18 ; 9. 21 ; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधुवा An unchaste woman.

बंधुमत् a. Having relations or kinsmen.

बंधुर a. [बंध्-उ-ञ्] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven ; Si. 7. 34 ; Ku. 1. 42, U. 6. 25 ; Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed ; बंधुरगात्रि R. 13. 47 ; (= संतलापि). -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely ; कथं तु तं बंधुरकोमलांशुलि S. 6. 12 (where it may mean ' undulating ' also) ; समस्तज्ञानसृष्टिबंधुरे सुखे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. -रः 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बंधुजीव tree. -राः (m. pl.) Paroled corn or meal thereof. -रा An unchaste woman. -रं A diadem.

बंधुल a. [बंध्-उलच्] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. -ला 1 A bastard ; परसुहललितया पराक्षुष्टाः परसुहृषेर्जाताः परांगनासु । परधननिरता सुषोषवाचया गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललातः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the bandhulas themselves ;

to the Vidushaka's question भोः के यूरं बंधुला नाम) -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. -3 The tree called बंधुकः. v.

बंधुकः [बंधु-ऊक] N. of a tree ; तब करनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधुकसुनस्तबकरचितमेते शेषरं विप्रदीप Si. 11. 46 ; Ra. 3 5. -कं A flower of this tree ; बंधुक-श्रुतिबंधुवोऽयमधरः Git. 10 ; Ra. 3. 25.

बंधुर a [बंधु-ऊरच्] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely ; cf. बंधुर. -रं hole.

बंधुलिः [बंधु-जलि] The बंधुजीव tree. **बंधय** [बंधु-यत्] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned ; Y. 2. 243. -2 To be joined or bound together. -3 To be formed, built or constructed. -4 Detained, under arrest. -5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things) ; बंधयश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75 ; अबंधययस्नाश्च बंधुपुरत्र ते 3. 29 ; Ki. 1. 33. -6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. -7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. -Comp. -फल a. useless, vain, idle.

बंधया f A barren woman ; न हि बंधया विजानाति सुवीप्रसववेदनां Subhāsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume (बाल). -Comp. -सनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, or -बुद्धिदु, -सुता &c. the sun or daughter of a barren woman, i. o. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist ; एष बंधया-सुतो याति स्वप्यकृतशेखरः see स्वपुष्प. **बंधे** A bond, tie.

बन्धवी An epithet of Durgā.

बन्धु a. [बंधु-द्रिष्वं ; बन्धु-उ वा Un. 1. 21] 1 Deep-brown; tawny, reddish-brown ; ज्वालाबन्धुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16 ; 19. 25 ; बन्धु बालारुणबन्धु बलकले Ku. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease. -धुः 1 Fire. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair. -5 N. of a Yādava ; Si. 2. 40. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishnu. -8 The Chātaka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 N. of a country. -n. 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. -Comp. -धातुः 1 gold. -2. red chalk (गेरु), a kind of ochre. -वाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngadā. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishtira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhravahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king ; but when he read the writing on the plate on its

head, he knew that it belonged to the Paṇḍava, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhravahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which covered his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitraugada ; and having acknowledged Babhravahana as his true son, he resumed his journey].

बंधु 1 P. (बन्ति) To go, move. **बंधुर**: A bee. **बंधुरालो** A fly. **बंधुः** A kind of grain. **बंधु** 1 P. (बन्ति) To go, move. **बंधुः**: A kind of grain (राजमाष). **बंधुटी** 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष). -2 A harlot, prostitute.

बंधुणा A blue fly. **बंधुर**: 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, blockhead ; शृणु रे बंधुर H. 2.

बंधुर: N. of a tree (Mar. बामळ) ; उपसर्पेण भवंतं बंधुरं वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बन्धुः Ved. A tip, point, knot. **बन्धुः** Ved. A socket of a tooth (?) **बन्धु** I. 1 A. (बन्ति) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. (बन्धयति-ते) To hurt, injure. -WITH ऋि to kill, destroy ; Si. 1. 29.

बन्धुः -ई [बन्धु-अच्] 1 A peacock's tail ; द्रवोत्काहृतशेषबन्धुः R. 16. 14 ; (केलापाने) सति कुसुमसनाथे हरेदेव बन्धुः V. 4. 10 v. l. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock) ; Me. 44 ; Ku. 1. 15 ; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf ; आयाङ्गुरं केतक-बन्धुमयः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. -भारः 1. a peacock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बन्धुणः, **बन्धुश्च** a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

बन्धुण A leaf. **बन्धिः** Fire. -n. The Kusa grass. **बन्धिणः** A peacock ; आवासवृक्षोऽमुख-बन्धिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17 ; 16. 14,

19. 37. -Comp -वाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. ' j **बन्धिन्** m. [बन्धु अस्त्वर्थ इति] A peacock ; R. 16. 64 ; V. 3. 2 ; 4. 10 ; Ra. 2. 6. -Comp. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं a kind of perfume. -द्वजा an epithet of Durgā. -यानः, -वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya.

बन्धिष्ठ a. (superl. of बन्धुश्च) Largest, strongest. -इ A kind of fragrant grass.

बन्धिश्च m., n. [बन्धु कर्मणि इति] 1 Kusa grass ; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bod or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. -n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -Comp. -केशः, -ज्योतिष् m. an epithet of fire. -मुखः (बन्धिमुखः) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god, (whose mouth is fire). -मुहमन् m. an epithet of fire. -सद्व (बाह्वद्) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (-m.) 1. the 'Manea (pl.). -2. a Pitri or doled progenitor.

बन्धिष्क a. Formed of or covered with sacrificial grass.

बन्धिष्मत् m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. III. 10 U. (बलयति-ते) To live. -IV. 10 A. (बालयते) To describe. -Caus. (बालयति-ते) : To nourish, support.

बल [बल-अच्] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence ; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops ; भवद्भीष्मद्रोणे धृत, राष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 5. 24, 43 ; Bg. 1. 19 ; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). -5 Body, figure-shape. -6 Semen virile. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means ' on the strength of ', ' by means or virtue of ', बाहुयलेन जितः पीथेबलेन &c. ; बलात् ' perforce', ' forcibly', ' violently', ' against one's will ' ; बलाद्विद्वा समायात Pt. 1 ; बुद्धयमदये तस्मिन्वं पुनर्बलेन बलात् Git. 7). -लः 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna ; see बलराम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अयं excessive strength or force. (-ग्रः) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). -अञ्जित the lute of Balarāma. -अटः a kind of beam. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अधिकर-ण the affairs of an army. -अपश्य

-1. a general or commander of an army; *Ma.* 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. —अयुजा an epithet of Krishna. —अम्बित *a.* endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. —अबलं 1. comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; *R.* 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; *सम* एव करोति बलाबलं *Si.* 6. 44. —अभ्रः an army in the form of a cloud. —अरातिः an epithet of Indra. —अबडेयः pride of strength —अभ्रः, —अभ्रा 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). —आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हरित्युषी). —आहं water. —अरुह *a.* of mighty strength; *Pt.* 2 40; 3. 114. —उप-एक, —उपेत *a.* endowed with strength, strong, powerful. —ओषः a multitude of troops, numerous army; *Si.* 5. 2. —कर, कुत् *a.* strengthening. —क्षोभः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. —बकं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. —ज *a.* produced by power. (—जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap or grain; *Si.* 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. narrow, pita. -6. a pretty figure. (—जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, jao nino. (Arabian). —दुः an ox, a bullock. —दुर्षः pride of strength. —देवः 1. air, wind. -2. *N.* of the elder brother Krishna; see बराम below. —द्विष्ट *m.*, —निदुष्टनः epithets of Indra; बलानिदुष्टनमथपतिं च तं *R.* 9. 3 —नियद् *a.* weakening, enervating. —पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an epithet of Indra. —पद् *a.* giving strength, invigorating. —पद्मः *N.* of Rohini, mother of Balarâm. —पद्म *a.* strong, powerful. (—पद्) 1. a strong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. *N.* of Balarâm *q. v.* below. -4. the tree called लोभ. -5. *N.* of Ananta. (—प्रा) a maiden. —भिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra; *S.* 2. —भृत् *a.* strong, powerful. —रामः 'the strong Râma', *N.* of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kauser. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarâma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon

the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked him forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarâma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great, Bharati war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; see the quotation under हल]. —वर्धन *a.* invigorating, strengthening. —विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. —व्यसनं the defeat of an army. —शालिन *a.* strong. —युद्धनः an epithet of Indra. —स्य *a.* strong powerful. (—स्यः) a warrior, soldier. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. a camp; an encampment. -2. a royal camp. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Balarâma. -3. phlegm. —हीन *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble. बलम *a.* [बलं शक्त्यस्मान् क् क] White; हिरवृत्तबलममलहयत रुद्रितभृगुमृगच्छत्रिकेतकं *Si.* 6. 34. —सः The white colour. —Comp. —गुः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; यथानस्यर्जुनात्मजन्मसदृशको बलमगुः *Kâv.* 1. 45. (given as an instance of the वसात् quality of the Gaudiyas.) बलं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening. बलयति *Den. P.* To strengthen, invigorate. बलायते *Den. A.* To put forth strength. बललः An epithet of Indra. बलवत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; निधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः *Bh.* 2. 91. -2 Stout, robust. -3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.) -4 Getting the upper hand, pre-eminant, prevailing; बलवानिद्विद्ययामे विद्वान्तमदि कर्षति *Ms.* 2. 215. -5 More important, of greater weight; लोकानावां बलवान्मतो मे *R.* 14. 40. -6 Accompanied by an army. —*ind. t* Strongly, powerfully, forcibly; पुनर्वजिरेवदल-बलिगुह *Ku.* 3. 69. -2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्म्यपरस्यं चितः *S.* 1. 2 शीतानि बलवदुपेयुषेव नीरौ *Si.* 8. 62; *S.* 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. -2 Superiority, excellence. बला *N.* of a powerful love or intoxication (taught by Visvâmitra to Râma and Lakshmana); तो बलाति-बलयोः प्रभावतः *R.* 11. 9 (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला.) बलाकः -का [*Up.* 4. 14] A crane; सेविष्यते नयनसुभगं खे भवंतं बलाकाः *Me.* 9; *Mk.* 5. 18. 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman. बलाकिका A small kind of crane. बलाकिन् *a.* Abounding in cranes; कालिकेव विविधा बलाकिनी *R.* 11. 15; *Ku.* 7. 39. बलाकारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Ontrage, violence, force oppression, exaction; *R.* 10. 47; बलाकारेण निर्वश्यं &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt. बलाकृत *a.* Forced, overcome. बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease). बलामिन *a.* Consumptive. बलाहं Water. बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहक-च्छेदादिभक्तारामकात्मसंशयानि घातुमन्तं *Ku.* 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 *N.* of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Vishnu. बलिः [बृ-इत्] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering: (usually religious), नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः *S.* 4. 20; *U.* 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain &c.) to all creatures, (also called पूजयत्), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; see *Ms.* 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it: यातो बलिः सपदि मद्गृहवदलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तदुर्गः *Mk.* 1. 9. -3 Worship, adoration; *Ku.* 1. 60; *Me.* 55; अवाचितानि बलिकर्मयज्ञानि पुण्यानि *S.* 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव भूस्वयं स तास्यो वलिसमर्पितं *R.* 1. 18; *Ma.* 7. 80; 8. 307. -7 The handle of a *chowrie*. -8 *N.* of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a

son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali who was noted for his liberality unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simply request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. *ब्रह्मसिद्धिक्रमणे बालपद्मवामन Git. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 57.* Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven *Chirajivins*; cf. *चिरजीविन्*]. —*लिः f.* 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि q. v.). —2 The fold of skin in stout person or females. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —*Comp.* —*कर a.* 1. paying tribute. —2. offering sacrifices. —3 producing wrinkles. —*करम्भः* a sacrificial cake. —*कर्मन् n.* 1. offering oblations to all creatures. —2. the act of worshipping. —3. payment of tribute. —*दान* 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. —2. offering oblations to all creatures. —*दंशिनम् m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —*नन्दनः*, —*पुत्रः*, —*सुतः* epitheta of Bāna, the son of Bali. —*पुष्टः*, —*भोजनः* a crow. —*मियः* the *Lodhra* tree. —*बंधनः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*युज् m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow. —3. a crane. —*मंदिर्*, —*वेदमन्*, —*सद्यन् n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —*सुखः* a monkey. —*स्यकुञ्ज a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; *Me. 85.* —*इन् m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —*हृत्* an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् a. [बलमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; *R. 16. 37; Ma. 7. 174.* —2 Stout, robust. —*m.* 1 A buffalo, —2 A hog. —3 A camel. —4 A bull. —5 A soldier. —6 A kind of jasmine. —7 The phlegmatic humour. —8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बलिनः, **बलिभः** See बलिन-भ.
बलिदमः An epithet of Vishnu.
बलिमत् a. 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; *R. 14. 15.* —2 Receiving taxes. —3 Wrinkled.
बलिमन् m. Strength, might, power.
बलित्ठ a. Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलन् or बलिन् q. v.). —*डः* A camel.

बलिष्णु a. Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अयमानिन).

बलीयस् a. (सौ f.) 1 Stronger, more powerful. —2 More effective. —3 More important (compar. of बलन् or बलिन् q. v.). —*adv.* Powerfully, very much; बलीयः खलुः भीतीस्ति *S. 7.*

बलूल a. Strong, powerful.
बलय a. [बलाय हितं यत्] 1 Strong, powerful. —2 Giving strength. —*लयः* A Buddhist mendicant. —*लयं* Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See बलीवर्द.
बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिनः A scorpion,
बली(री)वर्दः A bull, an ox; गोरोपर्यं युमान् बलीवर्दः.

बलुन्ः 1 A cowherd; कुजेष्वाकांतरीयसिचयपरिचया बलुनाः संचरन्तु *Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8.* —2 A cook. —3 The name assumed by Bhīma when serving as a cook at the court of Virāta. —*त्री* A cowherdess; *Ki. 4. 17.* —*Comp.* —*युवतिः* -*ती f.* a young cowherdess (गोत्री); हरिविरहाकुलबलुवयुवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयं *Git. 4.*

बल्वजः -*जा* A kind of coarse grass; *Ma. 2. 43.*

बल्लिकाः, **बल्लीकाः** (*pl.*) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants.

बलः The first Karana or astrological division of the day.

बल्लक्य a. Full-grown (as a calf).

बल्लक्य(यि)णी(नी) f. 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; *M. 16. 92.* —2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्तः A goat. —*Comp.* —*कर्णः* the Sala tree. —*गंधः* a shrubby basil.

बहुल a. [बहु-कञ्ठ् नलोपश्च] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great; *Strong; U. 1. 38; 3. 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27.* —2 Thick, dense. —3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहुलोजुंगलांगूल *Māl. 3.* —4 Hard, firm, compact. —5 Harsh (as a sound). —*लः* A kind of sugarcane. —*ला* Large cardamoma. —*Comp.* —*गंधः* a kind of saandal. —*त्वचः* the white flowering *lodhra*.

बहिस् ind. 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्बहिः *R. 8. 14; 11. 29.* —2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. —3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानं *Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94.* —4 Apart, separately. —5 Beside, except. —*Comp.* —*अंग a.* outer, external. (—*गं*) 1. an external part. —2. an outer limb. —3.

property. —4. a stranger. —5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —*हृदयं* an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —*उपाधिः* an external condition or circumstance; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते *Māl. 1. 24.* —*कुटीचरः* a crab. —*नेहं ind.* out of doors, abroad. —*चर a.* outer, external, outward. बहिर्यत्राः प्राणाः *Dk. (-रः)* a crab. —*देशः* 1. a foreign country. —2. the outskirts of a village. —3. a place without a town or village. —*द्वारं* an outer door. —*निःप्राणं* expulsion. —*प्राणः* 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. —2. money. —*भव a.* external. —*भवने* emanation. —*युत a.* 1. expelled. —2. expired (time &c.). —3. inattentive, careless. —*मुख a.* 1. turning one's face away from. —2. averse from, indifferent to. —3. greatly devoted to external things. —4. coming out of the mouth. (—*खः*) a god or deity. —*यात्रा*, —*यानं* excursion, expedition abroad. —*योग a.* external. —*लंब्य a.* obtuse-angled. (—*बः*) an obtuse-angled triangle. —*लापिका* a kind of enigma. —*विकारः* syphilis. —*वृत्ति f.* an external aspect or appearance, *Pt. 4. 87.* —*व्यसनं* licentiousness; immorality, evil or lewd practices. —*व्यसनिन् a.* dissolute, lewd.

बहिर्यक a External, outer.

बहिर्युक् 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; *Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93.* —2 To excommunicate.

बहिर्यकरणं 1 An external organ. —2 Expulsion from. —3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिर्यकारः 1 Expulsion; exclusion, —2 Excommunication.

बहिष्ठात् ind. On the outside, abroad.
बहु a. हु or ह्री f.; compar. भूयम्; superl. भूयिष्ठ 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतन्वयि *S. 4* 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र *Mu. 3*; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् *R. 2. 47.* —2 Many, numerous; as in बहुश्रुत, बहुप्रकार. —3 Frequent, repeated. —4 Large, great. —5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंटको देशः &c. *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. —2 Some, what, nearly, almost; as in बहुतृण. (किं बहुना 'why say much,' 'in short'); बहु मन्युं to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं *Ku. G. 20*; यथातेरिव जामिंडा भवतुर्बहुमता भव *S. 4. 6; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35;*

Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 84, 8. 12). -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अक्ष, —अक्षक *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप, —अप *a.* watery. —अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. —2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (-र्यः) 1. a hog. —2. a mouse, rat. (-र्य) a cow that has often calved. —अपत्य *a.* exposed to many risks ; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. —2. having many objects. —3. important. —आशित्र *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उवकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door ; of. कुटीचक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —अक्ष *a.* having many verses. (-f) a term applied to the Rigveda. —अक्ष *a.* having many verses. (-चः) one conversant with the Rigveda. —एनसू *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. —2. useful in many ways. (-रः) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. —2. a camel. (-री) a broom. —काले *ind.* for a long time. —कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूचः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words ; of. क्रम. —सम *a.* patient ; Ku. 5. 40. (-सः) 1. a Buddha. —2. a Jaina deified saint. —गंध *a.* strong-scented. (-यं) cinnamon. —गंधदा musk. —गंधा 1. the Yūthikā creeper. —2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण *a.* having many threads or qualities. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —संज्ञीक *a.* many-atinged. —तुणं anything much like grass ; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible ; निर्दर्शनमसारणां लघुबहुवचनं नरा St. 2. 50. —स्वक्रः, स्वच *m.* a kind of birch tree. —द *a.* liberal, generous. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. —2. liberal, munificent. —दक्षक —दक्षिण *a.* prudent, circum-spect. —दक्षिण *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (-र्यः) wheat. (-र्यः) a cow yielding much milk. —दुग्धवन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दृष्ट *a.* very experienced. —दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. —2. full of crimes or dangers ; बहुदोषादि क्षत्रं Mk. 11. 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धर the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नाशः a conch-shell. —पत्नीकत polygamy. —पत्रः an onion. (-त्रं)

tal. (-त्री) the holy basil. —पद्-पाद्, —पाद् *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. —2. the Nimba tree —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (-रं) *ind.* in many ways manifoldly. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (-जः) 1. a hog. —2. the *munja* grass. —प्रज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. —2. (in law) involving many nouns, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones. —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (-ला) the Kadamba tree. (-ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree —बलः a lion. —अत्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाषिन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. —भुजा an epithet of Durgā. —मेजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. —2. having many different opinions. —मतिः *f.* great value or estimation ; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem ; पुण्यबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9 ; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिणयो बहुमानः M. 1 ; V. 1. 2 ; Ku. 5. 31. (-नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —माय *a.* respectable, esteemable. —माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous ; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet. —मानसा 1. N. of the river Ganges ; Ratn. 1. 3. —2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गः a place where several roads meet. —मुख *a.* much, excessive ; अस्या भर्तृबहुमुखमनुतामं S. 6. —मुत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (-तिः) *f.* the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य *a.* costly, high priced. (-र्यं) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —मृग *a.* abounding in deer —रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. —रम *a.* juicy, succulent. —राज्ञि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms. —रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. —2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (-रः) 1. a lizard, chameleon. —2. hair. —3. the sun. —4. N. of Siva. —5. of Visṇu. —6. of Brahmā. —7. of the god of love. —रूपक *a.* multiform manifold. —रेतसू *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-म) a sheep. —लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number (in gram.). —वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. —वारं *ind.* many times, often. —वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. —विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विग्र *a.* present-

ing many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —वी (वी) —जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —त्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice ; तस्युदय कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः U. 1b. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrīhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals), *i. e.* चक्रपाणि, शशिसेखर, पतिव्रत, चतुर्मुख, विनेत्र, दुग्धमयार &c. —शत्रुः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. —शिख *a.* having many points. —शुभः an epithet of Vishnu. —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned ; H. 1. 1 ; Pt. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 36. —2. well-versed in the Vedas ; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. —सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. —2. a sow. —सूतिः *f.* 1. a mother of many children. —2. a cow that often calves. —स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. —स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. —2 The sun-plant (अर्क). —3 A crab. —4 A kind of gallinule. —5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुमतः *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुता *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, स्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. —2 Majority or plurality. —3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथ *a.* Much, long, many ; काले गते बहुतिथे S. 5. 3 ; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथिस्तथयः Ki. 12. 2 —थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places.

बहुधा *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा ind. 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously; बहुधात्वायमैश्वर्या R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा कृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge.). -Comp. -आत्मक a' manifold in forms. -गत a. scattered.

बहुल a. (compar. बहीयस्; superl. बह्विह) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (a) Broad, wide, capacious; (b) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Māl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखमतःपरं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष); प्रातुरास बहुलक्षणादिः R. 11. 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने सधुश्यमाणेष शशाङ्करेण Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. -ल 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. -लं ind. Often, frequently; बहुलं उदाति-Comp. -आलाप a. talkative, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका (pl.) The Pleiades. **बहुलितारं** 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensive-ness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize; धृतेषु किं च कर्षणा बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed; threshed.

बहुलीय 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति Pt. 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide spread; बहुली भूतमेतत् किं न कथयते S. 6; पौरेषु सोई बहुलीभवन्त...सोई न तत्पूर्वमवर्णनीशे R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुलाय ind. 1 Much, abundantly plentifully; Me. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चत्वार्षात्

बुद्धिं सूत्राति बहुलो वेपथुमतीं S. 1. 24; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly. **बाकुले** The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाहू 1 A. (वाहते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाहवः See वाहव.

बाहवेय See वाहवेय.

बाहव्यः See वाहव्य.

बाहीरः A servant, hireling.

बाह a. (compar. साधियस्; superl. साधिय) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. -हं ind. 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to question); चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एष ते निश्चयः 1 चंदन-बाह एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाहमेषु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुश्यमोषं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलशिंदी f. also); विकचबाणदलावलायधिकं रुचिरे रुचिरक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Aryāsaptaśati v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जाता शिल्पिनी प्राग्यथा शिल्पी तयावगच्छामि 1 प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाधुं बाणी बाणोःबभूवति ॥; इदं द्यवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. -णः, -णा The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -0omp. -असनं a bow. -आवलिः-ली f. 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आभयः a quiver. -गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Rāvaṇa's arrow. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -तृणः, -धिः a quiver. -पथः the range of an arrow. -पाणि a. armed with arrows. -पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. -सुक्ति f., -सोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. चारबाणः. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. -संधानं the

fitting of an arrow to the bow-string' -सिद्धिः f. the hitting of a mark by an arrow. -सुता an epithet of Uśā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उषा. -ह्व m. an epithet of Viṣṇu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर a. (री f.) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton. -रा The cotton-shrub. -र 1 The jujube. -2 silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -रा The cotton shrub.

बादरायण [बर्दी मयः कृ] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sātraka Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -0omp. -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संघः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक a. (की f.) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A. (बाधते, बाधति) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सस्वेद्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति वावते Subhāsh. ; Me. 53; Ms. 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. -Caus. 1. To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. -WITH -अभि 1. to hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment. -अत् to vex, torment, injure. -परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे षच्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; एतथा सह जुंभते मदनवाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरवाधां निरूपयति S. 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्वभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. -धा Refutation. -0omp. -अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बाध् ष्वल्]
 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing.
 -2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annul-
 ling. -4 Suspending, contradicting,
 invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5
 Hindering. -कः A particular dis-
 ease of women (ऋतुकाले प्रजजननशक्ति-
 प्रतिरोधकः)

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2
 Refuting, controverting. -नं [बाध्-
 भावे ल्युट्] 1 Harassing, oppression,
 annoyance, disturbance, pain ; S. 1.
 -2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspen-
 sion. -4 Refutation, contradiction.
 -5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Preclud-
 ing. -नः Pain, trouble, anxiety,
 disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [बाध्-कर्मणि क्] 1 Ha-
 rassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pain-
 ed, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed,
 obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested.
 -5 Set aside, unperformed. -6 Refuted.
 -7 (In logic) Contradicted, contra-
 dictory ; inconsistent (and hence
 futile) ; साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः ;
c. g. बहिरुत्पन्नः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubl-
 ed. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected
 to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3
 To be annulled. -Comp. -रेत्स् *a.*
 impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness.
बांधकनियः A bastard.

बांधवः [बंधु स्वार्थे इधमर्थे वाञ्छ] 1
 A relation, kinsman (in general) ;
 चत्वार्यंशस्य बांधवाः H. 1 ; Ma. 5.
 74, 101 ; 4. 179. -2 A maternal re-
 lation. -3 A friend ; धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो
 वासि लोके Subbāsh. -4 A brother.
 -Comp. -जनः relatives, kinsmen
 (taken collectively) ; दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य
 बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संसिद्धते Mk. 1. 36 ;
 Pt. 4. 78.

बांधव्य Coasanguinity, relationship.
बाध्रवी An epithet of Durgā.
बाध्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Brownish.
बाध्रद्वारः 1 The kernel of the
 mango fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young
 shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.
बाध्रि *a.* (र्हा *f.*) [बाध्रि-अण्] Made
 of the feathers of a peacock's tail.
बाध्रिद्रव्यः, बाध्रिद्रव्यिः A patronymic
 of king Jarāśanda q. v.

बाध्रस्पत *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृहस्पति-अण्]
 Related to, descended from or
 sacred to Brihaspati.

बाध्रस्पत्य *a.* [बृहस्पति-यक्] Relating to
 Brihaspati. -स्यः 1 A pupil of
 Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Bri-
 haspati who taught the rankest
 form of materialism, a materialist.

-3 An epithet of Agni. -स्ये 1 The
 constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

बाधिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [बाधि-अण्]
 Derived from or relating to a pea-
 cock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not
 full-grown or developed (of persons
 or things) ; बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms.
 8. 70 ; बालाशोकसुषोढरगमुभयं भेदोऽमुखं
 तिष्ठति V. 2. 7 ; 80 बालमंदारवृक्षः Me.
 75 ; R. 2. 45 ; 13. 24. -2 Newly
 risen, young (as the sun or its
 rays) ; R. 12. 100. -3 New, waxing
 (as the moon) ; उपोषे वृद्धिं हरिद्वि-
 द्वाधितेरुत्प्रवेद्यादिषु बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22 ;
 Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant,
 unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit
 for sacrifice) -लः 1 A child, an
 infant ; बालादपि सुभाविने (माहं) ;
 Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth,
 young person. -3 A minor (under
 16 years of age) ; बाल आषोडशाह-
 वन्तं Nārada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A
 fool, simpleton ; Pt. 4. 91. -6 (*a*)
 A tail. (*b*) An elephant's or a horse's
 tail. -7 Hair ; Ku. 1. 48. -8 An
 elephant five years old. -9 A kind
 of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut.
 -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a hair.
 -अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or
 children. -अपत्ये youthful progeny.
 -अभ्यासः study during childhood,
 early application (to study). -अ-
 र्जुन *a.* red like early dawn. (-णः)
 early dawn ; morning sun. -अर्कः
 the newly-risen sun ; R. 12. 100.
 -अवबोधः, -बाधनं instruction of the
 young ; Pt. 1. -अवस्थ *a.* juvenile
 young ; V. 5. 18. -अवस्था child-
 hood. -आतपः morning sunshine.
 -बहुः the new or waxing moon ;
 Ku. 3. 29. -बृहः the jujube tree.
 -उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treat-
 ment of children. -उपवीतं 1. a
 piece of cloth used to cover the
 privities. -2. the sacrificial cord. -क-
 वली a young plantain tree. -कण्डि
 the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa.
 -कुंजः, -कुंजं a kind of young jasmine.
 (-दं) a young jasmine blossom ;
 अलं बालकुंजावुद्धिं Me. 65. -कुमिः
 a louse. -कुष्णः Krishna as a boy.
 -क्रीडने a child's play or toy. -क्री-
 डनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1. a ball.
 -2. an epithet of Siva. -क्रीडा a
 child's play, childish or juvenile
 sport. -खिल्यः a class of divine person
 ages of the alka of a thumb and pro-
 duced from the creator's body and
 said to precede the sun's chariot ;
 (their number is said to be sixty
 thousand) ; of. R. 15. 10. -गर्भिणी
 a cow with calf for the first time.
 -गोपालः ' the youthful cowherd, '

an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-
 cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or
 planetary influence) teasing or in-
 juring children. -हृत् 1 a child-slayer,
 infanticide. -चंद्रः, चंद्रमसु *m.* the
 young or waxing moon ; Māl. 2. 10.
 -चरितं 1. juvenile sports. -2. early
 life or actions ; U. 6. -चर्ये, N.
 of Kārttikeya. (-र्वा) the behavi-
 our of a child. -ज *a.* produced
 from hair. -तनयः the Khadira
 tree. -तंत्रं uidwifery. -तृणं young
 grass. -द्वलका the Khadira tree. -धिः
 a hairy tail ; Si. 12. 73 ; Ki. 12. 47.
 -पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree.
 -पाश्या 1. an ornament worn in the
 hair when parted. -2. a string of
 pearls binding or intertwining the
 braid of hair. -पुष्टिका, -पुष्टिः, -पुष्टी
 a kind of jasmine. -बोधः 1. in-
 structing the young. -2. any work
 adapted to the capacities of the
 young or inexperienced. -भद्रकः a
 kind of poison. -भारः a large
 bushy tail ; बाधेतोल्काभापितचमरी-
 बालभारो बुधाग्निः Me. 53. -भाचः child-
 hood, infancy. -भूत्यः a servant from
 childhood. -भेषज्यं a kind of col-
 lyrium. -भोज्यः pease. -भृगुः a
 fawn. -भृलं a young radish. -भृ-
 णालः a tender filament or fibre (of
 lotus). -भृगोपवीतकं the sacred
 thread worn across the breast. -राजं
 lapis lazuli -रोगः a child's disease,
 लता a young creeper, R. 2. 10.
 -लीला child's play, juvenile pas-
 time. -वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a
 pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वासस्त्रं
 a woollen garment. -वास्तः
 a wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow.
 -वैधम्यं child-widowhood. -व्यजनं
 a chowrie or fly flapper (usually
 made of the tail of the yak or *Bos*
Grunniens and used as one of the
 royal insignia) ; यस्यार्थदुकं गिरिराज-
 शब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13 ;
 R. 9. 66 ; 14. 11 ; 16. 33, 57. -सखि
m. a friend from childhood. -संस्पृष्ट
 early twilight. -सारस्यं milk. -सुहृद्
m. a friend of one's youth. -सूर्यः,
 -सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हृत्स्य in-
 fanticide. -हृस्तः hairy tail.

बालक *a.* (लिका *f.*) [बाल स्वार्थे क्]
 1 Childlike, young, not yet full-
 grown. -2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A
 child, boy. -2 A minor (in law).
 -3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or block-
 head. -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail
 of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair.
 -कं 1 A finger ring. -2 A bracelet.
 -Comp. -प्रिय *a.* fond of children.
 (-यः) colocynth or plantain. -हृत्स्य
 infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जानेतपसो वीर्ये सा बाला परवतीति मे विदिते S. 3. 1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिद्वीवलद्वरप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Dh. 3. 67; Ms. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant पुनकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp. -हृत्पर female infantoids.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karanas.

बालिः M. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालिः. -Comp. -हन्, -हृत् m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see बालिः.

बालिनी The constellation :Asvini. बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young. -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. -4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, block-head. -2 A child, boy. -ज्ञः A pillow.

बालियं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकः A kind of perfume. बालुका See बालुका.

बालुकी, बालुकी, बालुगी, A kind of okuber.

बालुकः A kind of poison.

बाल्य a. (यी f.) [बाल्ये हिने ङङ्] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Teader, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. -यः An uss.

बाल्यं [बालस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परानिचु दशां मन्नाद्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बालिकाः, बालिकाः, बालीकाः, (m. pl.) N. of a people. -काः 1 A king of the Balhikas. -2 A horse of the Balh breed. -कः 1 Saffora. -2 Asa Fœtida.

बालिः N. of a country (Balh). -Comp. -ज a. bred in the Balh country, of the Balh breed.

बाष्पः -वर्ष [बाष्प-पुषो० सर्वं पत्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कंठः स्तम्भितबाष्पाद्वाचि-

कलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अंशु n. tears. -आकुल, -आप्त a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. -उद्भवः the starting of tears. -कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. -कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. -बुद्धिर्न flood of tears. -घूरः a gush or flood of tears; घार्य-वारं तिरयति दृशोश्चक्षुः बाष्पघूरः Māl. 1. 35. -प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामपितवती S. 6. 8. -मोक्षः -मोचनं shedding tears. -विद्रुः a tear-drop. -संवेद्य a indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पापते Deu. A. 1 To shed tears, weep सत्किमिति बाष्पापितं भगवत्या Māl. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिंगेतोयताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 4. -Comp. -बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाह्वाहवि.

बाहीक a. (की f.) External, outer. -काः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. -काः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाष् कु वक्ष्य हः Tr.] 1 The arm; ज्ञातामिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; 80 महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore-foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सन्धि). -7 The bar of a chariot-pole. -8 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. -द्व (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. -Comp. -उत्क्षेपे ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुत्क्षेपे क्वचित् च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. -कुण्ड, -कुब्ज a. crippled in the arms. -कुञ्चः a wing (of a bird). -चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. -जः 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहुराजन्यः कुतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. -ज्या a sine (in math.). -त्रः, -त्रं, -त्राणं vant-bras (armour for the arms). -वंडः 1. staff-like arm. -2. pnniabment with the arm or fist. -पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. -2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रतिबाहो the opposite sides of a figure. -प्रसारः-प्रसारणं stretching the arms (for embracing &c.). -प्रहरणः a boxer. (-णं) boxing. -कलं (in geom.)

the result for the base sine -बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. -वर्ण, -वृत्त an ornament worn on the arm, an armet. -भेदिवि m. an epithet of Vishnu. -मूलं 1. The armpit. -2. the shoulder-blade. -युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. -योधः, -योधिवि m. a pugilist, boxer. -लतान an arm like a creeper. अंतरं the breast, bosom. -विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming -वीर्यं strength of arm. -व्यायामः athletic exercise. -ज्ञालिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Bhtma. -शिरः th. upper part of the arm, the shoulder. -संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. -सहस्र-भूत् m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्राजुं).

बाहुक a. 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. -काः 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka.

बाहुमत् m. An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदन्तिन् m. बाहुदन्तेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifoldness, variety.

बाहुल a. Manifold. -लाः 1 Fire. -2 The month Kārttika. -लं 1 Manifoldness. -2 An armour for the arms, vant-bras. -ली The day of full-moon in the month of Kārttika. -Comp. -श्रीवः a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifoldness. -2. The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a terms frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छब्दादि.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kārttikeya.

बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात्-ह्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुशूर्यं Erudition, great learning.

बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter (बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रक्षेप्यं-युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [बहिर्भवः षष्ठ्यः टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विरहः किमिवाहुनाप-यद्द् बाह्यैषैवैविविश्रितं R. 8. 83; बाह्योयान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यना-मन् 'the outer name', i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अदत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेख-दित्वा Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange; Ft. 1. -3 Excluded from or out of the pale of; जातास्तद् वैरुपमा न बाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, out- cast. -ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -ह्यं, -बाह्येन, -बाह्यतः *inl.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

वा *रुद्र* Traditional teaching of the *Rigveda*.

विद्र 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To swear, to curse. -2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To address harshly.

विटकः -कं, विटका A boil.

विटं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

विटं A kind of salt.

विडालः 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. -ली A female oat. -*Comp.* -पद्मः, -पद्मकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen *Māshas*.

विडालकः 1 A oat. -2 Application of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -कं Yellow orpiment.

विडोऽजसु *m.* An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

विद्र, **विद्र** 1 P. (विद्रति) 1 To split. -2 To divide. -3 To form a part.

विद्रलं See **विद्रल**.

विद्रविः A drop.

विद्रुः [विद्र उ] 1 A drop, small particle; जलविद्रुनिपातेन क्लमशः पुर्यते पद, 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविद्रुरिवाभासे Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके पतविद्रुरिवा-भासे 7. 34; अपुना (ऋतुहलस्य) विद्रुरापि नावशोभितः S. 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपौषमिषा-ज्जातकृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यविद्रुः N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point hav- ing no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure. -7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in osterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the

eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot; it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Bija' is that of the principal one; अज्ञातराश्याविच्छेदे विद्रुहच्छेद-कारणं S. D. 319. -*Comp.* -खिन्नकः the spotted antelope. -जालं, -जालकं 1. a number of drops. -2. marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. -तत्रः 1. a die. -2. a chess-board. -देवः an epithet of Siva. -पद्मः a kind of birch tree. -फलं a pearl. -रेवकः 1. an anusvāra. -2. a kind of bird. -रेखा a line of dots. -वातरः the day of conception.

विद्रोहकः 1 Affectation of indif- ference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाकूयिकयालाये वि-द्रोकोऽनादरक्रिया Pratāparudra or वि-द्रोकोऽस्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनिष्टेऽप्यनादरः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य भगामिति निश्चिन्नाय काश्चिद्विद्रोकेष्वकसद्वासिनो परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29. (बिल्विते Malli.). (Also writtlen विद्रोक and विद्रोक)

विभ्रित्सा A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or pene- trate.

विभ्रित्सु *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

विभीषका Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frighten- ing, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). -ण, -णा 1 Terri- fying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. -णः N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a do- mon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sītā by Ravana and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sītā to Rama if he oared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see चिरजीविन्.]

विभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away; यदि ते संति संत्वेच केयमन्या वि-भीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभ्रसु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. -सुः Fire.

विभ्रसिञ्जु *a.* Wishing to fry. -पुः fire.

बिंबः -बं 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन विजितं तव निलीयते चं-द्रविचमंजुधरे Subhāsh. ; so सूर्यं, रविं &c. -2 Any round or disc-like sur- face; as in निद्रं चिचिचः &c. -3 An image, a shadow, reflection; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An ob- ject compared (opp. प्रतिबिंब) to which it is compared). -चः A li- zard. -चं The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकहृत्वा विशेषित-गुणो विंवाथरालकतः M. 3. 5; पक्ववि-वाथरादि Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. -*Comp.* -ओष्ठ *a.* (विचो चोष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-ष्ठः) a lip like the Bimba fruit. -फलं the Bimba fruit; उमासुखे विचफला-धरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

बिंबकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

बिंबटः The mustard plant.

बिचिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

बिचित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

बिल्व 6 P., 10 U. (बिल्वि-वेलयति ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

बिल्व 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खननाखुबिलं सिंहः... प्राप्नोति नक्षत्रं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vaginas. -लः 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवसु, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -*Comp.* -ओकसु *m.* any animal that lives in holes. -कारिन् *m.* a mouse. -योनि *a.* of the breed of Bila; यत्राश्वा बिलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. -वासः a pole-cat. -वासिन् (also बिलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. -जायिन् *m.* any animal living in burrows.

बिल्वगमः A serpent, snake.

बिल्वशयः 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in bur- rows. -4 A hare.

बिल्वमं Ved. A (broken) helmet.

बिल्व 1 A pit -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (अलवाल). -3 The plant *Asa Fœtida*. -*Comp.* -सुः a mother of ten children.

बिल्वः A species of tree, *Aegle Marmelos* or wood-apple. -ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particu- lar weight (= one pala). -*Comp.* -द्वंद्वः an epithet of Siva. -वेशिका -पेशी the shell of the Bilva fruit.

—वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

विल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

विस् 4 P. (विस्ति) 1 To go, move. —2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. —3 To throw, cast. —4 To split. —5 To grow:

विसं 1 The fibre of a lotus. —2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पापेय-मुत्सृज विसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; विसमलमज्ञानाय स्वादु पानाय तोर्यं Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11; Ku. 3. 37; 4. 29. —Comp. —कंठिका, —कंठिन् m. a small crane. —कुसुमं. —पुष्पं, —प्रसूनं a lotus; जद्युर्विसं धृतविकाशिसप्रसूनाः Si. 5. 28. —स्वादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. —शंथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —शेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —जं a lotus flower, lotus. —संतुः the lotus-fibre. —नासिः f. the lotus-plant (व-प्रिनी). —नासिका a sort of crane. —वल्मेन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

विसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विसवती A place abounding in lotus-fibres.

विसिनी 1 The lotus plant; Bh. 3. 36. —2 Lotus-fibrea. —3 An assemblage of lotuses.

विसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Bīsa q. v.

विस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktika's or gunja's).

वि षुः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramānkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजाजलिदानल-ल्लिनाः Ku. 5. 15; बीजाजलिः पतति कलिसुखावलीदः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. —2 A germ, element. —3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. —4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. —5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. —6 Marrow. —7 Algebra. —8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. —9 Truth, divine truth. —10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जाः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means —1. to sow with seed; श्यामानि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. —2. to plough over after sowing). —Comp. —अक्षरं the first syllable of a Mantra. —अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot; Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 1. 223. (—रं) seed and sprout. —न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout; see under श्याय. —अप्यक्षः an epithet of Siva. —अपहारिणी a witch. —अश्वः a stallion. —आदन्धः

—पूरः, —पूरकः the citron tree. (—रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. —उत्कृष्टं good seed. —उत्कं hail. —उत्तिः f. sowing seed. —कर्तुं m. an epithet of Siva. —कृत् a. producing semen. (—न.) an aphrodisiac. —कोशः, —कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. —2. the seed-vessel of lotus. (—शी) a pod, legume. —क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. —2. the science of Algebra. —गुप्तिः f. a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्यं coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पः, —पूरणः the citron tree. —पेशिका the scrotum. —प्रदुः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. —रुहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. —2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापः 1. a sower of seed. —2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —सुः the earth. —सेक्त्वा m. a procreator, progenitor —हरा, —हारिणी a witch

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. —2 A lemon or citron. —3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds. बीजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. —2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. —m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51. et seq. —2 A father in general. —3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. —2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [बभू स्वर्थे स्र्] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; इह बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Mā. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. —2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. —3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. —4 Estranged in mind. —5 Loathing, detesting. —6 Sinful, wicked. —रसः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. —2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry; उरुत्सास्याधिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथयते रसाः S. D. 236. (e. g. Mā. 5. 16.). —3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्स a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. —2 Disgusted. —रुहः An epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्वी कर्म बीभत्सं दुःखमानः कथंचन । तेन देवमनुष्येड् बीभत्सरि ति विश्रुतः ॥)

बीरिः Ved. 1 The air. —2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् ind. An-imitative word. —Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. —2. the cry of an animal.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुकति, बुकयति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. —2 To speak, talk. —3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः कं 1 The heart. —2 The bosom, chest; बुक्कापातेर्युवतिनिकटे प्रौढ-वाक्येन राधा Udb. —3 Blood. —कः 1 A goat. —2 Time (समय) —क्ता Blood.

बुक्कन् m. The heart.

बुक्कन् 1 Barking, yelping. —2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कतः A chāṇḍāla.

बुक्का-क्की The heart.

बुद् 1 P., 10 U. (बोदति, बोदयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुद् 6 P. (बुदति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. —2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. —2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुद् 1 A bubble; सतनं जातविन-दाः पयसामिह बुद्बुदा पयसि .Pt. 5. 7. —2 A type of anything very transitory. —3 Embryo five days old; पञ्चरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुद् 1 U., 4 A (बोयति-ते, यते, बुद) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्रमादुं नारद इत्यबोधि सिः Si. 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद कल्पदुमतां वि-हाय जातं समात्मन्यपि त्रभुं R. 14. 48; यदि बुधयते हरिशिष्यः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. —2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यमर्थं हंसमबोधे नैबुधा N. 1. 117; अपि लंघितमन्वानं बुधये न बुधो-पमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. —3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. —4 To heed, attend to. —5 To think, reflect. —6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; बुद्वापे गिरनंतर्बुधयते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्रापुर्बुधयंतं बुधये चा-दिबुद्धा R. 10. 5. —7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; ज्ञानैरबोधे सुमीवः सोऽनुं-चीरकणनासिकं Bk. 15. 57. —8 To advise, admonish. —Caus. (बोयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. —2 To teach, communicate, impart. —3 To advise, admonish; बोधयंतं हितार्हितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. —4 To revive, restore to life, bring

to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वं न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1. -6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cause to expand, open; मधुर-वा मधुबोधितामधुरी Si. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येव S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. --Desid. (बुध्-बो-धिपति-ते, बुधुस्वते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध p. p. [बुध्-क] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुध्). --बुद्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 ' The enlightened ', N. of Sākyaśiṃha, the celebrated founder of the Buddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C. ; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu ; thus Jayadeva says 1--निर्वसि यज्ञविषेरह ह्युतिजातं सद्य-हृदय दक्षितपञ्चाशतं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1). --बुद्धः Knowledge. --Comp. --आगतः the doctrines and tenets of the Buddha religion. --उ-पासकः a worshipper of Buddha. --गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. --गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. --मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः f. [बुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुतुवा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुटिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्पुंस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 ' knowledge is power'; P. 1. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind; नृदः परमव्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपणं, पापं &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरान्तमचलोक्यं व्याप्तबुद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 ' in this belief ', अनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या ' intentionally, ' ' purposely, ' ' deliberately '). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mā. 4. 10. -10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. --Comp. --अतीत a. beyond the range or reach

of the intellect. --अबुद्धानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अमासकालं बच्चनं बृहस्पतिरपि जघन । प्रामोति बुद्धचक्षुजानमयमानं च पुष्करं ॥ Pt. 1. 63. --इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five :--the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose ; श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी ; to these sometimes मनस् is added). --गम्ब, --गम्ब a. within the reach of or attainable to intellect. --जीविन् a. employing the reason, rational. --तत्त्व the second element of the Sāṅkhya philosophy. --पूर्व a. purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. --पूर्व, --पूर्वकं, --पुरःसरं ind. intentionally, purposely, wilfully. --भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. --योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. --लक्षण a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारभ्यस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. --वैभवं strength of intellect. --शस्त्र a. armed with understanding. --शालिन्, --संपन्न a. intelligent, wise. --शुद्ध a. honest in purpose, frank-minded. --सखः, --सहायः a counsellor. --हीन a devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमतः a. 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता, --त्वं Wisdom, sagacity. **बुध** a. [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. --धा 1 A wise or learned man; निषीय यस्य क्षितिरिक्षिणः कथां तद्यद्विद्यते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -3 The planet Mercury; रक्षयेते तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6. (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. --धा Spikenard. --Comp. --जनः a wise or learned man. --सातः the moon. --दिनं, --वार, --वासरा Wednesday. --रत्नं an emerald. --सुत an epithet of Purūrasa.

बुधान a. [बुध्-आनच् क्तिञ्] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, leaked, prudent. -4 Waking. (Ved.) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित a. Known, understood.

बुधिल a. Learned, wise.

बुध्य a. 1 Observable, noteworthy.

-2 To be awaked or roused. **बुध्नः** 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्न्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुध्, **बुध्** 1 U (बुध्ति-ते, बुध्ति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, desory. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

बुधुरं Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुभुक्षित a. Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्वि करेण युक्ते Udb.

बुभुक्षु a. Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. सुसु.)

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुस्तु a. Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभुषा Wish to be or become.

बुभुषु a. Wishing to be or become, प्रसुभुषुर्बुभुषवन्नयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

बुल 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति ह्यः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः f. Fear (भय).

बुल्व a. Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

बुसं (वं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्त 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect, -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्तं 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बुक्तं = बुक्क q. v.

बुक्ती, **बुक्ती** (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृंह I. 1, 6 P. (बृंहति, बृंहति) 1 To grow, increase; बृंहितमस्युषेण Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. --Caus. To cause to grow, nourish. --II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृंहति, बृंहयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृंहण a. Fostering, nourishing. --णः A kind of sweetmeat. --णं 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बृंहित p. p. 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. --ं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह 1, 6 P. (बृंहति, बृंहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. WITH उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. --नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् a. (ती f.) [बृह्-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mā. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; विलीयमानोः स बृहज्जातरं R. 3. 54.

-3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; वे-
षदारुबृहद्भुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-
grown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eldest,
or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud
(as sound). -m. N. of Vishnu. -f.
Speech; Si. 2. 68. -नी 1 A large
lute. -2 The lute of Nārada. -3 A
symbolical expression for the number
'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the
body between the breast and back-
bone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A
reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N.
of a metre. -n. 1 The Veda. -2 N.
of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brah-
man. (बृहत्, बृहता ind. 1 Greatly,
highly. -2 Clearly, brightly). -Comp.
-अंग, -काय a. large-bodied, gigantic.
(-गः) a large elephant. -आरण्यं, -आ-
रण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad,
forming the last six chapters of the
Satapatha Brahmana. -एला large car-
damom. -कथा N. of a work ascribed
to Guṇāḍhya. -काय a. big-bodied,
bulky, gigantic. -कुक्षि a. large-
bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni.
-ग्रहः N. of a country. -गोल a
water-melon. -चित्तः the citron tree.
-जनः an illustrious person. -जघन
a. broad-hipped. -जीवंतिका, -जीवंती
a kind of plant. -द्रुका a large drum.
-तुण्ण 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo
cane. -नटः, -नलः, -ला the name
assumed by Arjuna when residing at
the court of Virāṭa. -नला the arm.
-निवेश a. large, protuberant. -नेत्र
a. far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the
thorn-apple. -पाटुः the fig-tree. -पालः
the Indian fig-tree. -पालिन् m. wild
cumin. फल a. 1. having or bearing
large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit
or reward. -भट्टारिका an epithet of
Durgā. -भासुः fire. -भास a. very
bright, brightly shining. -रथः 1. An
epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king,
father of Jarāsandha. -वादिन् a.
talking much, a boaster, swaggerer.
-राविन् m. a kind of small owl.
-श्रवस् a. highly praised, far-famed.
-रिफच् a. broad-hipped, having
large buttocks.

बृहत्तिका An upper garment, a
mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहत् वाचः पतिः पारस्करादि] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods;
(for the abduction of his wife Tārā
by the moon, see under तारा and
शोभ). -2 The planet Jupiter; बृहस्प-
त्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the
author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 3. -Comp.
-पुरोहितः, an epithet of Indra. -वारः,
-वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुषीदिन्).
बेडा A boat.
बेह् 1 A. (बेहेते) To endeavour,
strive, attempt.

बैजिक a. (की. f.) [बोजेन निवृत्तं उक्त्] 1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating
to coception. -4 Relating to sexual
union. -कः A sprout, young shoot.
-कं 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The
spiritual cause of existence, soul,
spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैदाल a. (ली. f.) [बिदालस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to cat. -2 Peculiar to
cats. -Comp. -व्रतं 'a cat-like ob-
servance,' concealing one's malice
or evil designs under the garb of
piety or virtue. -व्रतिः one who leads
a chaste life simply from want of
female company (and not because
he has controlled his senses). -व्रतिकः,
-व्रतिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an
impostor.

बैदल See वैदल.
बैविकः A man who is assiduous in
his attentions to ladies, a gallant,
lover; द्वाक्षिण्यं नाम बिबोधि वैविकानां
कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व a. (ली. f.) [बिल्वस्येदं अण्] 1
Relating to or made of the Bilva tree
or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva
trees. -ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध a. Knowing, understanding.
-धः [बु-भावे घञ्] 1 Perception,
knowledge, apprehension, observa-
tion, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T.
S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understand-
ing, intellect, intelligence, wisdom.
-4 Waking up, becoming awake, a
waking state, consciousness. -5
Opening, blooming, expanding. -6
Instruction, advice, admonition. -7
Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet,
designation. -9 N. of a district.
-Comp. -अतीत a. unknowable,
incomprehensible. -कर a. one who
teaches or informs. (-रः) 1. a bard
or minstrel who wakes up his master,
by singing appropriate songs in the
morning. -2. an instructor, a teacher.
-गम्य a. intelligible. -पूर्व a.
intentional, conscious; of. अबोधपूर्व
S. 5. 2. -वासरः the eleventh day in
the bright half of Kārttika when
Vishnu is supposed to rise from his
four months' sleep; see Me. 110,
and वदं विनी.

बोधक a. (धिका. f.) [बुध-णिच् ष्वच्] 1 Informing, apprising. -2 Instruct-
ing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4
Awakening, rousing. -का 1 A spy.
-2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A
minstrel, bard.

बोधन a. [बुध-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 In-
forming, acquainting. -2 Explain-
ing, indicating. -3 Arousing, wak-
ing. -4 Kindling, inflaming. -नः
The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5.
21. -ने 1 Informing, teaching, in-
struction, giving a knowledge of;
भयबोधश्च तद्विनिबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2
Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing,
awakening; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभ-
बोधनं सममबोधितं Si. 9. 24. -4 Ob-
serving, perceiving. -5 Waking,
being awake. -6 Making attentive.
-7 Burning incense. -नी 1 The
eleventh day in the bright half of
Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his
four months' sleep. -2 Long pepper.
-3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधयितु m. 1 A teacher, preceptor.
-2 A waker.
बोधान a. [बुध-आन्च्] Wise, pro-
dent. -नः; 1 A wise man. -2 An
epithet of Brihaspati.

बोधिः [बुध-र्च्] 1 1 Perfect wisdom
or enlightenment. -2 The enlighten-
ed intellect of a Buddha. -3 The
sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An
epithet of Buddha. -Comp. -तक्षः,
-तुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -दुः
an arhat (of the Jinas). -सत्त्वः a
Buddhist saint, one who is on the
way to the attainment of perfect
knowledge and has only a certain
number of births to undergo before
attaining to the state of a Supreme
Buddha and complete annihilation;
(this position could be attained by a
long series of pious and virtuous
deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः
Mā. 10. 21.

बोधित p. p. [बुध-णिच्-क्] 1 Made
known, informed, apprised. -2 Re-
minded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधित्वा a. [बुध-णिच्] 1 Knowing;
familiar with. -2 Acquainting, in-
forming, making known. -3 Teaching,
explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य a. 1 To be known
or understood. -2 Intelligible, per-
ceivable. -3 To be informed, in-
structed &c.

बोद्ध a. (जी. f.) [बुध-ङि-अण्] 1 Relating to *Buddhi* or under-
standing. -2 Relating to Buddha.
-द्वः A follower of the religion
taught by Buddha.

बोधः [बुध-अण्] 'Budha's son,' an
epithet of Puruṅgas.

बोधायनः N. of an ancient writer.
ब्रह्मः 1 The sun. -2 The root of
a tree. -3 A day. -4 The arka plant.
-5 Lead (m.?). -6 A horse. -7
An epithet of Siva or Brahmā. -8
The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्मन् *n.* [वृह-मन्त्रि नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्नं ; cf. Up. 4. 145] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action ; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति तावन्नित्यमुद्रदुद्रसुकस्वभावं सर्वंशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.) ; समीभूता बुद्धिःसुखमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. ; 3. 84 ; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas ; Ku. 6. 16 ; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable om ; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brāhmanical class (collectively) ; Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brāhmana ; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity ; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brāhmana portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brāhmana. -16 Truth. -*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects ; but according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahma sprang from ether ; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kaśyapa. From Kaśyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu ; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *st seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Viṣṇu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarsvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of

them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. -2 A Brāhmana ; S. 4. 3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four *Ritvijas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajapatis:—मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, इत्यस्, पुलह, ऋतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Brihaspati. -10 Of Siva. -*Comp.* -अक्षरं the sacred syllable om. -अंगुः 1. A horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). -अञ्जलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). -अंडं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe ; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः Dk. 1. पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purānas. -अदि(दि)-जात an epithet of the river Godāvarī. -अधिगमः, -अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. -अभसू *n.* the urine of a cow. -अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. -अयणः -नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -अरण्यं 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. -अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the Srāddha in which no Pinda or rice-balls are offered. -अर्घ्यं a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मसूः a horse. -आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman ; ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. -आरंभः beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvati and Drishadvati (north-west of Hastināpura) ; सरस्वतीदृषद्वयोर्द्वन्द्वोर्द्वन्द्वरं । नं देवनिर्मितं देवं ब्रह्मावर्तं पचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19 ; Ms. 48. -आसनं a particular position for profound meditation. -आहुतिः *f.* 1. the offering of prayers ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. -उपज्ञता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas ; Ms. 11. 57 (अधीतयेवृथानग्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.) -उत्तर *a.* 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brāhmanas. -उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. -उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. -नेत्रु *m.* the Palāsa tree. -ऋषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः, a Brā-

hmanical sage. °देशः N. a district ; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याञ्च पंचालाः सुरसेनकाः । एव ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तादनंतरः Ms. 2. 19). -ओदनः—नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. -कल्पका an epithet of Sarasvati. -ऋः a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the religious duties of a Brāhmana. -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कला an epithet of Dākshāyaṇi (who dwells in the heart of men). -कल्पः an age of Brahman. -काण्डं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठः the mulberry tree. -कुर्वं a kind of penance ; अहोरात्रो-विता भूत्वा पौर्णिमास्यं विशेषतः । पंचमस्यं विवेतं प्रातर्ब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥ —कृत *a.* one who prays. (-*m.*) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas ; शाश्वो धर्मः अत्र इव तदुः, ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुह्ये U. 6. 9. -गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. -गोलः the universe. -गौरव respect for the missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 76 (मा भूत्तोषो ब्राह्मः पासा इति) -गंधिः N. of a particular joint of the body. -ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुरषः, -रक्षस् *n.*, -राक्षसः a kind of ghost the ghoul of a Brāhmana, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others, and the property of Brāhmanas ; (परस्य गोपितं इत्या ब्रह्मसमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212 ; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* the murderer of a Brāhmana. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोषः 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively ; U. 6. 9. v. 1. -घ्नः the murderer of a Brāhmana. -चर्यं 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmana boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life ; अविहृत-ब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाभ्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2 ; 2. 249 ; Mv. 1. 24. -2. religious study, self-restraint. -3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-र्यः) a religious student ; see ब्रह्मचरिन् (-र्यो) chastity, celibacy. °व्रतं a vow of chastity. °स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिकं the life of a religious student. -चारिन् *a.* 1. studying the Vedas. -2. practising continence or chastity. (-*m.*) 1. a religious student, a Brāhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life ; Ms. 2. 41, 176 ; 6. 87. -2.

one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. —3. an epithet of Siva. —4. of Skanda. —**चारिणी** 1. an epithet of Durgā. —2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —**ज**: an epithet of Kārttikeya. —**जग्मन्** *n.* 1. spiritual birth. —2. investiture with the sacred thread. —**जार**: the paramour of a Brāhmana's wife. —**जीविन्** *a.* living by sacred knowledge. (—*m.*) a mercenary Brāhmana (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brāhmana who lives by sacred knowledge. —**ज्ञ**, **ज्ञानिन्** *a.* one who knows Brahman. (—**ज्ञ**.) 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. of Vishṇu. —**ज्ञानं** true or divina knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. —**जेष्ठ**: the elder brother of Brahman. —**ज्योतिस्** *n.* 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. —2. an epithet of Siva. —**ज्ञत्वं** the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —**जेजस्** *n.* 1. the glory of Brahman. —2. Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmana. —**द**: a spiritual preceptor. —**दंष्टा** 1. the curse of a Brāhmana. —2. a tribute paid to a Brāhmana. —3. an epithet of Siva. —**दानं** 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. —2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —**दाय**: 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. —2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. —3. the earthly possession of a Brāhmana. —**दायाद**: 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmana. —2. the son of a Brāhmana. —**दारु**: the mulberry tree. —**दिनं** a day of Brahman. —**देय** *a.* married according to the Brāhmana form of marriage. —**दैत्य**: a Brāhmana changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मघ्न. —**द्विष**, **द्वेषिन्** *a.* 1. hating Brāhmanas. —2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —**द्वेष**: hatred of Brāhmanas. —**धर** *a.* possessing sacred knowledge. —**नदी** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**नमः**: an epithet of Vishṇu. —**निर्वाण**: absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**मिद्ध** *a.* absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (—**द्र**;) the mulberry tree. —**नीडं** the resting-place of Brahman. —**पदं** 1. the rank or position of a Brāhmana. —2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. —**पवित्र**: the Kusā grass. —**परिवट्** *f.* an assembly of Brāhmanas. —**पारक्ष्य**: —**पत्र**: the Palāsa tree. —**पारायणं** a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. **पराज**: *N.* of a missile presided over

by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. —**पितृ** *m.* an epithet; of Vishṇu. —**पुत्र**: 1. a son of Brahman. —2. *N.* of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (—**त्री**) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**पुरं** the heart. —**पुरं**, —**पुरी** 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). —2. *N.* of Benares. —**पुराणं** *N.* of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —**पुरुष**: a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). —**प्रलय**: the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —**प्राप्ति**: *f.* absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**प्रभु**: 1. contemptuous term for a Brāhmana, an unworthy Brāhmana (cf. Mar. भट्ठा); M. 4; V. 2. —2. one who is a Brāhmana only by caste, a nominal Brāhmana. —**बीजं** 1. the mystic syllable *om*. —2. the mulberry tree. —**भ्रू**: —**भ्रवाण**: one who pretends to be a Brāhmana. —**भवनं** the abode of Brahman. —**भाग**: 1. the mulberry tree. —2. the share of the chief priest. —**भाव**: absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**भावनं** imparting religious knowledge. —**भुवनं** the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. —**भूत** *a.* become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. —**भूति**: *f.* twilight. —**भूर्व** 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूर्व गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. —2. Brahmanhood, the state or rank of a Brāhmana. —**भूयस्** *n.* absorption into Brahman. —**मंगल**: देवता an epithet of Lakshmi. —**मह**: a festival in honour of Brāhmanas. —**मित्र** *a.* having Brāhmanas for friends. —**मीमांसा** the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. —**मूर्ति** *a.* having the form of Brahman. —**सूर्यभृत्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**मेखल**: the Munja plant. —**यज्ञ**: one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3.70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्यापनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). —**योग**: cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —**योनि** *a.* 1. sprung from Brahman; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोनिमा R. 1. 64. (—**नि**;) 1. original source in Brahman. —2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. **यथ** *a.* intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ma. 10. 74. —**रत्नं** a valuable present made to a

Brāhmana. —**रुद्र** an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. —**राक्षस**: see ब्रह्मघ्न. —**रात**: an epithet of Suka. —**राशि**: 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma. —**रिति**: *f.* a kind of braes. —**रे** (ले)खा **लिखितं** **लेख**: lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. —**लोक**: the world of Brahman. —**वक्त्र** *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. —**वशं** knowledge of Brahman. —**वध**: वध्या, **हत्या** the murder of a Brāhmana. —**वर्चस्** *n.* **वर्चसं** 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ma. 2. 37, 4. 94. —2. the inherent sanctity or power of Brāhmana; S. 6. —**वर्चस्विन्**, **वर्चस्विन्** *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (—*m.*) an eminent or holy Brāhmana. —**वर्त**: see ब्रह्मवर्त. —**वर्धनं** copper. —**वादिन्** *m.* 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Māl. 1. —2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. (—**नी**) an epithet of Gāyatrī. —**वास**: the abode of Brāhmanas. —**विद्**, **विद्** *a.* knowing the Supreme Spirit. (—*m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. —**विद्या**, **विद्वं** knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —**विं(विं)दुः** a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas. —**विषर्पन**: an epithet of Vishṇu. —**वृक्ष**: 1. the Palāsa tree. —2. the Udumbara tree. —**वृत्ति**: *f.* livelihood of Brāhmana. —**वृद्धं** an assemblage of Brāhmanas. —**वेद**: 1. knowledge of the Vedas. —2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. —3. the Veda of the Brāhmanas (opp. सृष्टवेद). —4. *N.* of the Atharvaveda. —**वेदिन्** *a.* knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. —**वैवर्त** *N.* of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —**व्रतं** a vow of chastity. —**शाला** 1. the hall of Brahman. —2. a place for reciting the Vedas. —**शासनं** 1. a decree addressed to Brāhmanas. —2. a command of Brahman. —3. the command of a Brāhmana. —4. instruction about sacred duty. —**शिरस**, **शीर्षेन्** *n.* *N.* of a particular missile. —**संसत्** *f.* an assembly of Brāhmanas. —**सती** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —**सत्रं** 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.) —2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**सत्रिन्** *a.* offering the sacrifice of prayer. —**सदस्** *n.* the residence of Brahman. —**सभा** the hall or court of Brahman. —**संभव** *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (—**व**;) *N.* of Narada. —**सर्प**:

a kind of snake.—सवः distillation of Soma.—सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf ब्रह्मयज. —साष्टिका identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232.—सत्वाणी, N. of the tenth Manu.—सुतः 1. N. of Narada, Marichi &c.—2 a kind of Ketu.—सुः 1. N. of Aniruddha.—2. N. of the god of love.—सूत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder.—2. the aphorisma of the Vedanta philosophy by Badarayana.—सुत्रिन् a. invested with the sacred thread.—सूत्र m. an epithet of Siva.—स्तंभः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48.—स्तेषु acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means.—स्थानः the mulberry tree.—स्वन् the property or possessions of a Brahmana. Y. 3. 212. °हरिन् a. stealing a Brahmana's property.—स्वरूप a. of the nature of the Supreme Spirit.—हत्या, -वधः Brahmanicide, killing a Brahmana.—हन् a. murdering a Brahmana.—हुत one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74.—हृदयः -रं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य a. [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahman.—2 Relating to Brahmā or the creator.—3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious.—4 Fit for a Brahmana.—5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brahmana.—पयः 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26.—2 The mulberry tree.—3 The palm tree.—4 Munja grass.—5 The planet Saturn.—6 An epithet of Vishnu.—7 Of Karttikeya.—पया An epithet of Durga.—Comp.—देवः an epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मण्वत् m. An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता-त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit.—2 Divine nature.—3 Godhead.—4 The state of a Brahmana, Brahmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय a. 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; उबल-सिन्व ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30.—2 Fit for a Brahmana.—रं A missile: presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् a. Possessed of Spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् ind. 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.—2 To the care of Brahmanas.

ब्रह्मणी 1 The wife of Brahman.—2 An epithet of Durga.—3 A kind of perfume (ब्रह्मका).—4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् a. Relating to Brahman.—m. An epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ a. Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमायाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्व-तुषुपसूतं R. 18. 28.—डा An epithet of Durga.

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मिण्यः 1 An epithet of Karttikeya.—2 Of Vishnu.

ब्राह्म a. (ह्री f.) [ब्रह्मण इवं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः] 1 Relating to Brahmā or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72.—2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmanas.—3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study.—4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic.—5 Holy, sacred, divine.—6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत् (see ब्राह्मसुहृत्), or a missile.—7 Fit for a divine state or godhead.—ह्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मी विवाह आहूय दीयते सकल्पलंकृत Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27.—2 N. of Narada.—3 Quicksilver.—4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आहुतानो पुरुकुलात् विनागो पूजको भवेत् । वृषणामस्यो ह्येव ब्राह्मी धर्मो विधीयते ॥ —ह्यं 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.—2 Holy or sacred study.—3 N. of a Purana.—4 N. of the constellation Rohini.—Comp.—अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman.—देया a girl to be married according to the Brahma form.—सुहृत्तः a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे सुहृत्ता ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्म सुहृत्तं किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुपे कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण a. (णी f.) [ब्राह्म वेदं शुद्धं चैत-न्यं वा वेत्स्यतीति वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brahmana.—2 Befitting a Brahmana.—3 Given by a Brahmana.—4 Relating to religious worship.—5 One who knows Brahman.—णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahmana (born from the mouth of the Purusha); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य सुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संसृष्टोऽर्द्रिन् उच्यते । विद्याया याति विप्रस्यं त्रिभिः श्रोतिय उच्यते ॥ or जाया कुलनाशुतेन स्वाभ्यायेन शुतेन च । एमिर्द्युको हि गस्तिःशक्तिर्ये स द्विज उच्यते)—2 A priest, theologian.—3 An epithet of Agni.—4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra.—णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brahmanas.—2 That portion of the

Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda.—3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves) Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas 1—हेतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशितकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the Rigveda; शतपथ to the Yajurveda; पंचविंश and षड्विंश and six more, to the Sāmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda).—4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest.—Comp.—अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmaṇas, insult to Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मण-तिक्रमस्यानो भवतामिव भूतेषु Mv. 2. 10.—अपारभ्यः seeking shelter with Brāhmaṇas.—अस्युपपत्तिः f. protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brāhmaṇa.—आत्मक a. belonging to Brāhmaṇas.—ग्रः the slayer of a Brāhmaṇa.—चांडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87.—2. the son of a Sūdra father by a Brāhmaṇi woman.—जातं, -जातिः f. the Brāhmaṇa caste.—जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmaṇa; अस्यापन-मव्ययं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्च षट् कर्माण्ययजन्मना ॥ षण्णां तु कर्मणां मस्य बीणि कर्माणि जीविका । याजनाभ्यापने चैव विशुद्धीश्च प्रतिग्रहः ॥ —वृष्यं, -स्वं a Brāhmaṇa's property.—निद्वकः a blasphemer or raviler of Brāhmaṇas.—प्रिया, N. of Vishnu.—ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa, one who is a Brāhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणमवा निवसन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20.—धृष्टिष्ठ a. consisting for the most part of Brāhmaṇas.—वधः the murder of a Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmanicide.—संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmaṇa ((only in name).—2 A family of such a Brāhmaṇa.—3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा ind. Among Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् ind. In the possession of Brāhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धने.

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् m. N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called Brahman q.v.

ब्राह्मणायनः A Brāhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -3 Intellect; (बुद्धि according to बलिहर्ष). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. —गामिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Refuting a Brāhmaṇa —व्यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. —व्यं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmaṇa, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्य इति ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of ape ch. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohini. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 A woman married according to the Bra'hma

form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. Comp. —कंदः a species of bulbous plant. —पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmi, see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मण्य a. (स्त्री f.) [ब्रह्मण इदं व्यञ्ज]
1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brāhmaṇas. —ह्यञ्ज 1 Wonder, astonishment (विश्चयं). -2 Worship of the Brāhmaṇas. -Comp. —सुहृते=ब्राह्मणसुहृते q. v. —हृते hospitality to gueata; see ब्रह्मण्य; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugal tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तत्.....ब्रूया एवं Ms. 101; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विश्वलः Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk. किं त्वां मतिं ब्रूमे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say

or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate; ब्रूवते हि कलेन साधवो न तु कठेन निजोपयैमिता N. 2. 48; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंहलास्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate; -छंदसि वक्ष्या ये कथयस्तस्मिन्मिच्छते ते ब्रूवते Śrut. 15. -5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. -6 To call or profess one-self to be. -WITH अनु to say, speak, declare. —निश्च to explain, derive. —य to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. —यति to speak in reply, answer or reply; परयब्रवीच्छ्वेन R. 2. 42. —चि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

ब्रुवकं A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भृ 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural; cf. अण and एद्. —भं 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. —इन्मः, -इन्मः the sun. —कक्षा the path of the asterisms. —गणः, -वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. —गोलः the starry sphere. —चक्रं, -पर्यन्तः, -मंडलं the Zodiac. —नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. —रातिः the moon. —सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्तिका A cricket.

भक्त p. p. [भृ-क्त] 1 Distributed, allotted assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to.

-8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). —क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. —क्तं 1 A share, portion. -2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. —अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. —उपसाधकः a cook. —कंसः a dish of food. —करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. —कारः a cook. —छंदः appetite. —जा neotar. —तूर्यं a musical instrument played during meals. —वृ, -दातृ, -दायक a. supporter, maintainer. —दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. —मंडलः the acum of boiled rice. —रुचिः f. appetite. —रोचन a. stimulating appetite. —वस्तल a. kind to worshippers or devotees. (—ला) N. of Vishnu. —शाला 1. an audi-

ence chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall. —सिक्थं = भक्तमंड q. v.

भक्ति f. [भृ-क्ति] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 (a) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mu. 1. 15. (b) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति विरलभक्तिमलीनपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74 -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; आचक्षुस्तुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10. 94; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विराचतां भूमिमंगे मजस्य Ms. 19; R. 13. 55, 75; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -Comp. —छेदः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration; Ms. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishnu. a. —नम्र making a humble obeisance. —पूर्व, -पूर्वकं ind. devoutly, reverentially. —भाष्य a. 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —मार्गः the way of devotion. i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attain-

ment of final emancipation an eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रामः affection, deep devotion. —वाद्ः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक a. Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिम् a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. —2 Loyal devoted or attached, faithful. loyal. —3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तु a. 1 An adorer, a worshipper. —2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष् 10. U. (मक्षयतिने, मक्षित) 1 To eat, devour; यथाभिवं जले मक्ष्ये भक्ष्यते स्वापदेयुषि Pt. 1. —2 To use up, consume. —3 To waste, destroy. —4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. —2 Food. —3 Drink, drinking (Ved.) —Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्रा betel pepper.

भक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) [मक्ष्ण्वत्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. —2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण a. (णी f.) Eating, one who eats or devours. —ण [भक्ष्भावे-स्यु] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. —2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय a. Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. —2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. —2 Slurred over. —त् Food. —Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य a. [मक्ष्-कर्मणि प्यत्] Eatable, fit for food. —क्ष्ये 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः शीतिर्विपक्षेत्रे कर्णं H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. —2 Water. —Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु n. eatables, victuals.

भगः [मक्ष्-व] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. —2 The moon. —3 A form of Siva. —4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीत्स्य Ait. Br.; भगवित्-श्च वासुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो वृद्धः Y. 1. 282. —5 Affluence, prosperity. —6 Dignity, distinction. —7 Fame, glory. —8 Loveliness, beauty. —9 Excellence, distinction. —10 Love, affection. —11 Amorous dalliance or sport. pleasure. —12 The pudendum muliebri; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. —13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (वर्ग). —14 Effort, exertion. —15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. —16 Final beatitude.

—17 Strength. —18 Omnipotence; (said to be n. also in the last 15 senses). —19 N. of an Aditya presiding over love and marriage. —20 Knowledge. —21 Desire, wish. —22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight Siddhis or powers of Siva; see अभिमन्. —गं 1 The asterism called उत्तराफल्गुनी. —2 The perineum of males. —Comp. —अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. —आद्यानं granting matrimonial happiness. —द्यः an epithet of Siva. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage. —देवता a. conferring conjugal felicity (—ते) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —नन्दनः an epithet of Vishnu. —नेत्रपः an epithet of Siva. —भक्षकः a pander, procurer. —वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. —वन् m. N. of Vishnu.

भग्वद्ः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. —2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; भगवत्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. —3 Fortunate (Ved.). —m. 1 God, a deity. —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 Of Siva. —4 Of Jina. —5 Of Buddha. —Comp. —गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work, (it is an episode of the great Bhārata and purports to be a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi. —3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu.

भगालं A skull.

भगालिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

भगिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. —2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा पिताश्रीनां दृष्य दानेऽस्त्यस्याः इति स्त्री] 1 A sister. —2 A fortunate woman. —3 A woman in general. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्तु m. a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. —Comp. —यया, —पथरथः the path or effort of Bhagiratha,

used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भग्न p. p. [भङ्-क] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. —2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. —3 Checked, arrested, suspended. —4 Marred, impaired. —5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. —6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भङ्). —रन् Fracture of the leg. —Comp. —आरमन् m. an epithet of the moon. —आपन् a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश a. disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्वे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धानादपि भद्रोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभंग. —वेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated. —वर्ष a. humbled, crest-fallen. —निद्रा a. whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. —पुष्ट a. 1. having a broken back. —2. coming in front. —प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. —2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभंग. —पतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promises. —मनस्क a. discouraged, disappointed. —मनोरथ a. disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. —नाश a. disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत a. faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated. —साधिकं butter-milk.

भग्री A sister.

भंका (गा) री A gad-fly.

भंकिः f. Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भङ्-भावेः षत्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down. splitting, dividing; वार्ष्णेयलाभश्च द्वय प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. —2 A break, fracture, breach. —3 Plucking off, lopping; आम्बकलिकाभंग S. 6. —4 Separation, analysis. —5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोच्छ्वयः पल्लवभंगमिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; B. 16. 16. —6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्यं सख्यं &c. —7 Breaking up, dispersion; याज्ञानिकं Māl. 1. —8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. —9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, अज्ञाभंग &c. —10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. —11 A chasm, fissure. —12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा, गति &c. —13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. —14 Taking to flight, fight. —15 (a) A bend, fold. (b) A wave. —16 Contaction, bending

knitting; मीढाभेगाभिरामे S. 1. 7; so मूमेण U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory of round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. -नयः removal of obstaclee. -वासस turmeric. -साथं a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भंग 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. -कण्डं the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-नी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दृग्भंगिभिः प्रथममधुरसंगमे चुञ्चितेऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यारेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथयते &c; बहुभंगिभिश्चारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पाञ्चजन्यमति-विषभंग्या धाराभसः केनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step, R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. -भक्तिः f. division into a series of waves or wavelike steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगित् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तद्वपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Coat in a suit.

भंगिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमत् m. 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिल A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर a. [भङ्गुर्] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तरक्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 183; Si. 16. 72. -3 Changeful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरधुः Git. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river. -Comp. -निश्चय a. vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यं A field of hemp.

भङ्गु I. 1 U. (भङ्गिते-ते but usually Atin. only; वनाज, भङ्गे, अभाक्षित्, अभक्त, भङ्गयित्ते, भक्त) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भजेरन् वैतुकं रिक्थं Ma. 9. 104; न तद्व्युत्प्रेक्षितस्यधि 209. 119. (b) To assign, allot, apperption; गायत्रीमग्नयेऽभजत् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; विद्यं वा भजते झीलं Ms. 10,

59. -3 To accept, receive; Mā. 5. 25. -4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलालतलं भजे Ku. 179; मातल्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कञ्चिद्वरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्दुर्गानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भजे धर्मेनानुतः R. 1. 21; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विधुरपि भजतेतरां कलकं Bv. 1. 74; न भजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्तं भजंत्वापगाः S. 7. 8; अभिततमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; Mā. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). -8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, engage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected :-- e. g. निद्रां भञ्ज् to go to sleep; मूर्च्छां भञ्ज् to swoon; भावं भञ्ज् to show love for &c. &c.) -Caus. 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pursue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the caus. of भञ्ज् I) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भजकः [भङ्गुर्] 1 A divider, distributor. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं [भङ्गुर्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adoration, worship. -4 Waiting or attending upon.

भजमान a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoying. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भङ्गु I. 7 P. (भङ्गि, भङ्गे, अभाक्षित्, भङ्गयति, भङ्गुः, भक्त desid. विभङ्गिते) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनञ्जि सर्वमयादाः Bk. 6. 38; भङ्गवा मुञ्जी 4. 3; वभेत्तुर्वलयानि च 3. 22; भङ्गुभाजि यच्चया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; पिनाकिना भङ्गमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, sus-

pend; as in भङ्गनिद्रा. -6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिश्रय रामात्क्षत्राद्यथाऽभज्यत स द्विजैः N. 22. 133. WITH अव to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. -प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10. N. (भङ्गयति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भञ्जक a. (जिका f.) [भञ्ज्-ञ्जुल्] Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जन a. (नी f.) [भञ्ज्-ञ्जुल्] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arroasting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Causing violent pain. -न 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तदुदितभयभञ्जनाय यूनां Git. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrating. -5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. -6 Afflicting, paining. -न 1 Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जकः A tree growing near a temple.

भञ्जा N. of Durgā.

भट् I. 1 P. (भटति, भटि) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. (भटयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भट्चातुरीरुत्तरी N. 1. 12; नादित्रसुधिर्घटते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 01. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. -रः Coloquintida (इन्द्रवर्णी)

भट्टि a. Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-त्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.) -2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mā. 1; so कुमारिल-भट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyriats; शत्रिपदिपक-न्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1. a title given to learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. -प्रयागः प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टारः a. [भट्ट् स्वामिश्वमुच्चति, क-भञ्] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचन्द्रस्य पञ्च-वधो दृषायते Hch. -रः A noble lord,

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above.—**का** 1 A sage, saint.—**2** The sun.—**3** A god, deity.—**4** (In dramas) A king.—**5** An epithet applied to great and learned, men.—**Comp** : -वारः, -वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady.—**2** A goddess, tutelary deity

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen).—**2** A lady of high rank.—**3** The wife of a Brāhmana.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भट्टिलः 1 A hero, warrior.—**2** An attendant, servant.

भष 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak; पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितस्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16.—**2** To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभाममाणीत् N. 10. 59.—**3** To name, call.—**4** To sound.

भषणं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येषामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं GIt. 7; इव रसभणने *ibid.*

भट्ट 1. 1 A (भट्टे) 1 To chide, upbraid.—**2** To mock, deride.—**3** To speak.—**4** To jest, joke.—**II.** 10 U. (भट्टयतिने) 1 make fortunate.—**2** To cheat (properly भट्ट).—**3** To be fortunate.—**4** To do an auspicious act.

भट्टः [भट्ट अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mimic; त्रया वेदस्य कर्तारो भट्ट-धृतिशाचकाः Sarva S.—**2** N. of a mixed caste; of. भट्ट.—**Comp.** —तप, शिन्द *m.* a pseudo-sacetic.—हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भट्टकः A species of wag-tail.

भट्टनं [भट्ट-स्तुट] 1 Mail, armour.—**2** War, battle.—**3** Mischievous, wickedness.

भट्टिः ङी *f.* [भट्ट-इ] A wave.

भट्टिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate—**लः** 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare.—**2** A messenger.—**3** A workman, artisan.—**4** The Sirisha tree.

भट्टतः [Uṇ. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भट्टतं तिथिरेव न सुषयति Mu. 4.—**2** A Buddhist mendicant.

भट्टाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भट्ट *a.* [भट्ट-रह् नि नलोपः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Good happy, prosperous.—**2** Auspicious, blessed; as in भट्टल्ल.—**3** Foremost, best, chief; एषच्छ भट्टं शिजितारिभट्टः R. 14. 31.—**4** Favourable, propitious.—**5** Kind, gracious,

excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'.—**6** Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181.—**7** Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy.—**8** Beloved, dear.—**9** Specious, plausible, hypocritical.—**इ** 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भट्टं भट्टं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; स्वयि वितरतु भट्टं भूयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भट्टाणि पश्यतु; भट्टं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'.—**2** Gold.—**3** A fragrant grass.—**4** Iron, steel.—**5** The seventh Karana.—**वृ**: 1 A bullock.—**2** A species of wag-tail.—**3** A term applied to a particular kind of elephants.—**4** An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258.—**5** N. of Siva.—**6** An epithet of mount Meru.—**7** The Devadāru tree.—**8** A kind of Kadamba. (भट्टाकृ means 'to shave'; भट्टाकरणं: shaving).—**Comp.** —अंगः an epithet of Balarām.—अश्वः N. of a Dvīpa.—आकार, -आकृति *a.* of auspicious features.—आत्मजः a sword.—आश्रयः the sandal tree.—आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne.—**2.** a particular posture in meditation.—इंशः an epithet of Siva.—इंश large cardamoms.—कपिलः an epithet of Siva.—कारक *a.* propitious.—काली N. of Durgā.—काष्ठे the tree called Devadāru.—कुंभः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges.—गणितं the construction of magical diagrams.—घटः-घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn—दाह *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine.—नामन् *m.* 1. a wag-tail.—**2.** the wood-pecker.—पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10.—**2.** a kind of winged insect.—वलनः an epithet of Balarāma.—सुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good-sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. (-स्त्री) good lady; V. 2.—सुगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant.—रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant.—वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine.—शाखः an epithet of Kārttikeya.—अयं, -अयं sandal-wood.—श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree.—सोम an epithet of the Ganges.

भट्टक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious.—**2** Handsome, beautiful.—**कः** 1 The Devadāru tree.—**2** A kind of bean.

भट्टकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भट्टवत् *a.* Auspicious.—**२.** The Devadāru tree.

भट्टा 1 A cow.—**2** N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight.—**3** The celestial Ganges.—**4** N. of various plants.—**5** N. of Subhadrā, sister of Kṛiṣṇa and Balarām.—**Comp.** —अयं sandal-wood.

भट्टिका 1 An amulet.—**2** = भट्टा (2) above.

भट्ट 1 P. (भवति) 1 To worship.—**2** To cry, about, resound.

भट्ट 1. 1 A. (भट्टे) 1 To tell a good news.—**2** To be glad.—**3** To be fortunate.—**4** To be excellent.—**5** To honour, worship.—**6** To shine.—**II.** 10 U. (भट्टयतिने) 1 To do an auspicious act.—**2** To cause to thrive.

भट्टिलं 1 Prosperity, good fortune.—**2** Tremulous motion.—**3** A messenger (*m.*?)

भंभः 1 A fly.—**2** Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gadfly.—**2** gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं [विभेयस्मात्. भी-अपादान अच्] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (oft. with abl.). भोगे रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते च्चुवालाद्भयं Bk. 3. 35. यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4.—**2** Fright, terror; जगद्भयं &c.—**3** A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्भयस्य भेत्तव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुययिचिंतितं H. 1. 57.—**4** The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्य-जं भयं S. D. 6.—यः Sickness, disease.—**Comp.** —अन्वित, -आक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear.—अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear.—(हः) 1. N. of Vishnu.—**2.** a king.—अत्तर, -आतं *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened.—आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable.—**2.** risky; स्वधर्मं निघनं भयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35.—उत्तर *a.* attended with or: succeeded by fear.—एकपदग *a.* wholly overpowered by fear.—कंपः tremour of fear.—कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful.—**2.** dangerous, perilous; so भयकारक, भयकृतः—कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu.—हिडिमः a drum used in battle.—त्रातृ *a.* a deliverer from fear.—दृशित् *a.* 1. fearful.—**2.** intimidating.—दृत् *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight.—नाशन *a.* removing fear.—(नः) N. of Vishnu.—प्रतीकार warding off or removal of fears.—पद *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible.—पस्तावः an occasion of fear.—त्राहणः a timid Brāhmana, a Brāhmana who, to save himself from danger, declares his

oaste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmaṇa.—**भ्रष्ट** a. put to flight.—**विह्वल** a. panic-struck.—**स्यूहः** a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger.—**शील** a. timid.—**स्वान्त**,—**हेतुः** a cause of fear.—**हर्षु**,—**हरिश्च** a. removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर a. = भयंकर q. v. (-रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक a. [विभेत्यस्मात्, भी-आनक् ; Up. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमन्तः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2 ; Si. 17. १० ; Bg. 11. 27.—**कः** 1 A tiger.—2 N. of Rāhu.—3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry ; see under रत्.—**कं** Terror, fear.

भर a. [भृ-अर्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.).—**रः** 1 A burden, load, weight ; **सुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा** Pt. 1. ' supporting himself on his three hoofs ' ; **फलभरपरिणामद्रव्यामञ्जु** &c. U. 2. 20 ; **भरष्यथा** Mu. 2. 18.—2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude ; **घन्ते भरं कुसुमयत्रफलावलीना** Bv. 1. 94, 54 ; Si. 9. 47.—3 **भ्रू**, mass.—4 **Excess** ; **सिन्धुदत्तौद्धवभेरित** युगोञ्जलेति Mā. 6. 17 ; **शोभभारोः संभृतः** Bv. 1. 103 ; **कोपभरणे** Git. 3.—5 A particular measure of weight.—6 Theft, taking away.—7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.).—8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरतः [भृ-भट्] 1 A potter.—2 A servant.

भरण a. (जी. f.) [भृ-ल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing.—**णं** 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting ; R. 1. 24 ; S. 7. 33.—2 (a) The act of bearing or carrying. (b) Wearing, putting on.—3 Bringing or procuring.—4 Nutriment.—5 Hire, wages.—**णः** The constellation Bharanī.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars.—**Comp.**—**णः** an epithet of Rāhu.

भरुहः [भृ-अंडत्] 1 A master, lord.—2 A prince, king.—3 An ox, a bull.—4 A worm.

भरुष्व 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining.—2 Wages, hire.—3 The lunar mansion Bharanī.—**ण्य** 1 Wages, hire.—2 A woman.—**Comp.**—**सुख** m. a hired servant, hiring.

भरुषु 1 A master.—2 A protector.—3 A friend.—4 Fire.—5 The moon.—6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तनोति तद्-व] 1 N. of the son of Dashyanta and Sakunta-

lā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas ; cf. S. 7. 33.—2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyī, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyī, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the ' regents ' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile.—3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy.—4 An actor, a stage player ; **सत्किमिद्व्युदासते भरतः** Mā. 1.—5 A hired soldier, mercenary.—6 A barbarian, mountaineer.—7 An epithet of Agni.—8 A weaver.—9 N. of the sage Jaḍabharata.—**Comp.**—**भयजः** ' the elder brother of Bharata ', an epithet of Rāma ; R. 14. 73.—**अपभः** ;—**ऋद्गुलः**,—**अष्ट**: the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata.—**अंड** N. of a part of India.—**ज्ञ** a. knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science.—**पुत्रकः** an actor.—**पर्वः** ' the country of Bharata ', i. e. India.—**वाक्यं** the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science) ; **तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं** (occurring in every play).

भरथा 1 A sovereign, king.—2 Fire.—3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरुहाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages.—2 A sky-lark.

भरि a. Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उर्वरभरि &c.

भरित a. 1 Nourished, maintained.—2 Filled with, full of ; **जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितं** Bv. 1. 54 ; 33.—3 Green.—**तः** The green colour.

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् m. 1 Supporting, nourishing.—2 A family.—3 N. of Vishṇu.

भरुः 1 A husband.—2 A lord.—3 N. of Siva.—4 Of Vishṇu.—5 Gold.—6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी. f.) A jackal.
भरुटकं Fried meat.

भगः 1 N. of Siva.—2 Of Brahman.—3 Radiance, lustre.—4 Roasting.

भगव्यः An epithet of Siva.
भर्जन a. [भस्ज ल्य-ल्युट् वा] 1 Roasting, frying, baking.—2 Annihilating.—**नं** 1 The act of roasting or frying.—2 A frying-pan.

भर्तु m. [भृ-ल्युट्] 1 A husband ; **यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कालत्रं** Bh. 2. 8 ; **स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां** Mā. 6. 18.—2 A lord, master, superior ; **भर्तुः शापेन** Me. 1 ; **गणं**, **भूतं** &c.—3 A leader, commander, chief ; R. 7. 41.—4 A supporter, bearer, protector.—5 The creator.—6 N. of Vishṇu.—**Comp.**—**भ्रू** a woman who murders her husband.—**द्वारकः** a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas).—**द्वारिका** a young princess (a term of address in dramas).—**द्वरतं** fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife ; cf. पतिव्रता.—**शोकः** grief for the death of the husband.—**हरिः** N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृंगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also राक्ष-पर्वण and अट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तुमती A married woman whose husband is living ; **जनोद्भयथा भर्तुमतीं विशंकोते** S. 5. 17.

भर्तुसात् ind. In the possession of a husband ; * **कृता** married.

भर्त्री 1 A mother.—2 A female supporter.

भरुस् 10 A. (भरुस्यते ; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten.—2 To revile, reproach, abuse.—3 To deride.

भरुसकः [भरुस्-ल्युट्] A threatener, reviler.

भरुसनं, **भरुसना** [भरुस्-ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, reviling.—2 A threat, menace.—3 Reproach, abuse.—4 A course.

भरुसित p. p. Reviled, reproached, abused.—**सं** Reviling &c. See भरुसनं.

भरुमे 1 Wages, hire.—3 Gold.—3 The navel.

भरुषय्या Wages, hire.
भरुमन् n. [भृ-मान्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment.—2 Wages, hire.—3 Gold.—4 Gold coin.—5 The navel.—6 A burden, load.—7 A house.

भरु I. 10 A. (मालयते, भाळित) To see, behold.—II. 1 A. 1 See मह्.—2 To expound, explain.

भरु 1 A. (मरुते, महित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell.—2 To wound, hurt, kill.—3 To give.

मल्लः - ली - लं [मल्ल-अच्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; कश्चिदाकर्णविकृष्टमल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58. — लः 1 A bear. — 2 An epithet of Siva. — 3 The marking-nut-plant (मल्ली also).

मल्लकः A bear.

मल्लतः, मल्लतकः The marking-nut-plant ; (also n.)

मल्लकः A bear.

मल्लका 1 A bear ; दधति कुहरमाजमत्र मल्लकयुता U. 2. 21. — 2 A dog.

म्व a. [भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अच्] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. — वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). — 2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशा R. 3. 14 ; S. 7. 27. — 3 Source, origin. — 4 Worldly existence ; mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c. ; Ku. 2. 51. — 5 The world. — 6 Well-being, health, prosperity. — 7 Excellence, superiority. — 8 N. of Siva ; दुक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 ; 3. 72. — 9 A god, deity. — 10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). — नौ (dual.) Siva and Bhavāni. — Comp. — अतिग a. overcoming worldly existence. — अंतकृत m. 1. N. of Buddha. — 2. an epithet of Brahman. — अंतरं another existence (previous or future) ; Pt. 1. 121. — अविधा, — अर्णवः, — सुसुद्धः, — सागरः, — सिंधुः the ocean of worldly life. — अ-भवो (m. dual) 1. existence. — 2. prosperity and adversity. — अर्णवो bdellium. — अयना — नी the Ganges. — अरण्यं ' a forest of worldly life, ' a dreary world. — आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. — आर्तं a. sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. — ईशः N. of Siva. — उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence ; R. 14. 74. — क्तिता f. the place of birth. — वस्तरः a forest-conflagration. — छिद्र a. cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भवच्छिद्रं बंधकपादपोषा K. 1. — छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; Si. 1. 35. — दारु n. the devadaru tree. — न-क्षिणी N. of the river Sarayu. — प्रतिसं-धिः coming into being. — बंधेज्ञः N. of Siva. — भाजू a. living in the world of mortals. — भूतं the source of all beings, i. e. the Supreme being. — भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.) ; भवभूतः संबंधाच्छुद्धभूतं भारतीयं प्रायः एतच्छुद्धकारण्ये किमन्यथा रोहिति यावा A. 8. 36. — मीचनः N. of Krishna. — रुद्र m. a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. — कीर्तिः f. 1 liberation from worldly exist-

ence ; Ki. 6. 41. — 2. end of the world.

भवक a. 1 Living, existing. — 2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Being, becoming, happening. — 2 Present ; समतीतं च भवच्च भावे च R. 8. 78. — pron. a. (स्त्री f.) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by ' your honour, ' ' your lordship, worship or highness ' ; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb) ; अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 ; भवंत एव जानंति रघूणां च कुलरिधितं U. 5. 23 ; R. 2. 40, 3. 48 ; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also ; द-न्मां विधेयविषये सभवाभियुक्ते Mā. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. — 2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [भू-आधारे ल्युट्] Being, existence. — 2 Production, birth. — 3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion ; अथवा भवनमत्ययात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. — 4 A site, abode, receptacle ; as in अभिनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. — 5 A building. — 6 A field. — 7 Nature. — Comp. — उदरं the interior of a house. — पतिः, — स्वामिन् m. the lord of the house, a pater familias.

भवनीय a. 1 To be about to take place. — 2 Impeding.

भवतः -तिः The time being, present time.

भवती 1 A virtuous wife. — 2 Time being, present time. — 3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvati, wife of Siva ; आलंबतामकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Me. 36, 44. — Comp. — गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. — पतिः an epithet of Siva ; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितिभिवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवाद्भुक्त a. (स्त्री f.), भवाद्भुक्त्वा a. भवाद्भुक्ता a. (स्त्री f.) Like your honour, like you.

भाविक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. — 2 Happy, prosperous. — कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य pol. p. About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like मन्थ impersonally, i. e. in the nouter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; स्वया मम महायेन भवितव्यं S. 2 ; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. — व्यं What is destined to happen ; भवितव्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्नासि स्थितं Subhāsh.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny ; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6 सचैकया भगवती भवितव्यतेव Mā. 1. 23.

भविष्यत् a. (स्त्री f.) [भू-वृत्] 1 About to become, future ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 1. 50. — 2 Imminent, impending. — 3 Being or faring well.

भविन् a. Living, being. — m. A living being.

भविनः A pce ; also भविनिन् m.

भविल a. [भू भविष्मति इलच्] 1 Being, living. — 2 Future. — उः 1 A paramour — 2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यु a. [भू-इष्णुच्] 1 To be about to become or take place. — 2 Future.

भविष्य a. 1 Future. — 2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. — व्यं The future, futurity. — Comp. — कालः the future tense. — ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. — पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purānas.

भविष्यत् a. (स्त्री or स्त्री f.) About to be, become or come to pass, future. — n. The future time. — Comp. — आक्षेपः 1, denying the occurrence of a possible future event. — 2. a kind of Alankāra or figure of speech ; see Kāv. 2. 126. — कालः futurity. — वक्तु, — वादिन् a. predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य a. [भू-कर्तरे नि ० यत्] 1 Existing, being, being present. — 2 Future, about to be. — 3 Likely to become. — 4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. — 5 Good, nice, excellent. — 6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; 10. 51. — 7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. — 8 Calm, tranquil, placid. — 9 True. — न्या N. of Pārvati. — व्यं 1 Existence. — 2 Future time. — 3 Result, fruit. — 4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. — 5 A bono.

भवदीय a. Your honour's, your, thine.

भ्रू 1 P. (भवति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. — 2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवाः, — भवकाः A dog.

भवणः A dog. — णं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भ्रू I. 3. P. (भवति) 1 To shino. — 2 To revile, blame, abuse. — II. 1 P. (भवति) To eat.

भस्त्र m. [उ०. 1. 127] 1 The sun. — 2 Flesh. — 3 A kind of duck. — 4 Time. — 5 A float (वृत्). — 6 The binder parts (said to be f. and n. also). — 7 Pudendum muliebre. — 8 A month.

भस्मन A bee
भस्मतः Time.
भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —**तं** Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रिका, -**भस्त्रा**, -**भस्त्रि** *f.* [भस्-ष्ट्र]
1 A bellows. —2 A leathern vessel for holding water. —3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. —2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. —3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n.* [भस्-मनिन्] 1 Ashes; (कल्पने) धुनं चित्ताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79 —2 Sacred ashes (smearcd on the body); (भस्मनि ह्यु to sacrifice in ashes', *i. e.* to do a useless work). —3 **Comp.** —**अग्निः** morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —**अवशेष** *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं नन्दनं चकार Ku. 3. 72; S. 3. 2. —**आह्वयः** camphor. —**उज्ज्वलन**, **मुंठनं** smearing the body with ashes:—**भस्माज्ज्वलन** भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —**कारः** a washerman. —**कूटः** a heap of ashes. —**गंधा**, -**गंधिका**, -**गंधिनी** a kind of perfume. —**तूळं** 1. frost, snow. —2. a shower of dust. —3. a number of villages. —**द्वियः** an epithet of Siva. —**धृत** *a.* dead. —**नेहः** a sort of gravel. —**रोगः** a kind of disease; cf. भस्मग्नि. —**लेपनं** smearing the body with ashes —**विधिः** any rite performed with ashes. —**वेषकः** camphor. —**सायिन्** *m.* N. of Siva. —**स्नानं** purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashoe.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes: 'कृ' to reduce to ashes. 'धू' to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कृ. 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. —2 Completely consuming or burning. —3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes. —2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्माभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes: भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; *caus.* भापयति-ते; *desid.* भिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकुर्विना सरं भाति सद्यः खलजनैर्विना । कद्वर्णैर्विना काशं मानसं विषयेर्विना Bv. 1. 116; समतीक्ष्य भाति जगती जयाती Ki. 5. 20; R. 3. 18. —2 To seem, appear; बुधश्चितं च प्रति भाति किञ्चित् Mhb. —3 To be, exist. —4 To show oneself.

भा [भा अह् टिष्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवेभति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —2 A shadow, reflection. —3 Likeness, resemblance. —4 The shadow of a guoman. —**Comp.** —**कोशः** वा the sun. —**मणः** the whole group of constellations. —**निकरः** a mass of light, collection of rays. —**नेमि** the sun. —**मङ्गलं** a halo of light. —**रूपः** the soul. (—**र्ष**) Brahman. —**चनं** a mass of rays or light.

भाकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a.* 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. —2 Fit for food. —3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. —4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भक्ष शीलमस्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [भृज् भावे षञ्] 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भाग-हृत्, भागजः &c. —2 Allotment, distribution, partition. —3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. —4 A part of any whole, a fraction. —5 The numerator of a fraction. —6 A quarter, one-fourth part. —7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. —8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. —9 The quotient. —10 Room, space, shot, region, place; R. 18. 47. —**Comp.** —**अनुबंधजातिः** *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. —**अपहारजातिः** *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —**अर्धिन** *a.* desirous of a share. —**अर्ह** *a.* entitled to a share or inheritance. —**कल्पना** allotment of shares. —**जातिः** *f.* reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). —**धेयं** 1. a share, part, portion; नीवारभागधेयोचित्तुंगैः R. 1. 50. (*h*). —2. fortune, destiny, luck. —3. good fortune or luck; तज्जागधेय परं पञ्चनं Bb. 2. 12. —4. property. —5. happiness. (—**यः**) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेते तपस्विनो निर्वायति S. 2. —2. an heir. —**भास्त्र** *a.* interested, a sharer or partner. —**भुज्** *m.* a king, sovereign. —**लक्षणा** a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहद्वजहलक्षणा; *e. g.* सोयं देवदत्तः. —**हृत्** 1. a coheir. —2. division (in math.). —**हारिन्** *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. (—*m.*). 1. an heir. —2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the

zodiac. —2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशब्द *ind.* 1 In parts or portions, part by part. —2 According to the share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part. —2 Forming a part. —3 Fractional. —4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one part in a hundred', *i. e.* one per cent; so भागिका विशतिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. —2 Sharing, having a share. —3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. —4 Concerned in, affected by. —5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53; Y. 5. 125. —6 Entitled to a share; Me. 9. 165; Y. 5. 125. —7 Lucky, fortunate. —8 Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir. —**नी** A coheirress.

भागवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [भगवतः भगवत्या वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. —2 Pertaining to a god. —3 Holy, divine, sacred. —**तः** A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. —**तं** N. of one of the 18 Purānas.

भागिनेयः [भगिन्श अपत्यं षक्] A sister's son. —**णी** A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [भगीरथेन सतीता तेन भगीरथी स्मृता] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरशीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. —2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं *a.* [भृज्-प्यत् कुर्ष] 1 To be divided, divisible. —2 Entitled to a share. —3 Forming a part. —4 Subject to fractional deduction. —5 Lucky, fortunate. —**यः** 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; श्लियश्चरितं पुढषस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. ; oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. —2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. —3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येश्वरनुसेकिनी S. 4. 17. —4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily). —**Comp.** —**आयत्त** *a.* dependant on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 17. —**उदयः** dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —**क्रमः** course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यति Mk. 1. 13. —**योगः** a lucky or fortunate juncture. —**विप्लवः** ill-luck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. —**वशात्** *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. —2 Prosperous.

भाग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भेगाया इदं अण्] Made of hemp, hempen.

भागीन [भेगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं षञ्] A field of hemp.

भांगकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भाञ्ज 10 U. To divide, distribute; see मञ्ज caus.

भाञ्ज *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पाप^० Ku. 5. 83; दोष^० guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुख^०, रिक्त^०. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as is कुहराज, दरिभाञ्ज &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाञ्जकः [भाञ्ज्-णञ्] 1 Dividing. -2 (In arith) A divider.

भाञ्जनं [भाञ्जतेऽनेन भाञ्जन्त्युत्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.) -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्य-भाञ्जनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. -4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स अत्रियो भाञ्जनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमासि महसां भाञ्जनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाञ्जनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवाद्दृशा एव भवन्ति भाञ्जान्मुप-देशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas*.

भाञ्जित *a.* Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाञ्जित् *m.* [भाञ्ज-णिञि] A servant.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य *a.* [भाञ्ज-णञ्] Divisible. —ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटि *f.* 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of barlote.

भाट्टः [मट्टस्याट्टयायी, अण्] A follower of Bhatta, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्याद्दूर्तचरितो नानावस्थान्तरामकः । एकांक एक एवात्र निपुणः पंडितो विदः ॥ S. : D. 513; see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत-विलोक, मुकंदानंद, लीलामय्यकर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांडं [भाङ्-अच् भण्-उच् स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभांडं ' an indigo-vat'; 80 क्षीरभांडं ' a milk-pail'; हुरा^०, मय^०

&c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; हुरभांडं Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मयुरागामीनि भांडानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of goods. -7 (Fig.) Any valued possession treasure; सांतं वा रज्जुन्दने तदु-भयं तद्युन्नभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trapping or harness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड). -11 An ornament in general. —टाः (*m.* pl.) Wares, merchandise. —ठोम्प. —अ (अं) -गारः, -रं 1. a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागाराण्य-कृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाञ्जि Vikr. 18. 45. -2. treasury; ज्ञान^०. -3. a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer. —पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्यः a sort of snake. —प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —अकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भांडकः -कं A small vessel, cup —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडारं A store-house, store.

भांडारिक = भांडागारिक q. v.

भांडारिन् *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

भांडिः *f.* A razor-case. —ठोम्प. —वाहा a barber. —शाला a barber's shop.

भांडिकः -लः A barber.

भांडिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भांडिनी A chest, basket.

भांडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p.* [भा-क] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भाति *f.* [भा-क्तिच् 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [भद्राभिर्मुक्ता पौर्णमासी भाद्रि सा यस्मिन् मासि अण्] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). —द्राः (*f.* pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्रि The day of full moon in the month of Bhadrpadā.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरस्य).

भावं [भा-भवे ल्यट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः [भा-तु Un. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light; मंदिताखिलदिक्पाताश्रद्धांशोः पातु भातवः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. -3 The sun; भातुः सकृद्यक्तुरंगः त्व S. 5. 4; भीमभानौ निदाधे Bv. 1. 30. -4 Beauty. -5 A day. -6 A king, prince, sovereign. -7 An epithet of Siva. —*f.* A handsome woman. —Comp. —शेश (स) रः the sun. —जा the planet Saturn. —दिनं, -वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m.* The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Ra. 5. 2. —नी N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

भामः [भा-भञ्ज्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सुखभाम. —Comp. —नी *m.* the Supreme being.

भामिन् *a.* 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman, (often need like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते सुखस्य निरयं Bv. 2. 1. —Comp. —विलासाः N. of a poem by Jagannatha Panḍit.

भारः [भू-वञ्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. -3. 27; so श्राणिभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुच^०, जा^०. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —आकांत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. —उद्ग्रहः a porter, burden-carrier. —उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. —धृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —यष्टिः a pole for carrying burden. —वाह *a.* (भारौही *f.*) bearer of burdens. —वाहः a burden carrier, porter. (-ही) indigo. —वाहनः a boat of burden. (-नं) a cart, waggon. —वाहिकः a porter. —सह *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful.

—साधन *a.* effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —हारः, —हारः a burden-bearer, porter.

—हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna.

भारक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. —कं A load, burden, weight.

भारयते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् a 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy -m. A burden-carrier, porter.

भारिणी A female supporter.

भारिण्डः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारिण्ड), Pt. 5. 102.

भारत a. (ती f.) [भरतस्त्वेदे- भारतान् भरतवंश्यान्पितृकृत्य कृतो घ्नः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Baratavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. -तः 1 India, the country of Bharata : Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अर्चनाजलिपुटयेयं विरचितवान् भारतख्यमसुतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4 ; व्यासगिरां निर्गमं सारं विम्वस्य भारतं वंदे । श्रुण्वन्तयैव संज्ञां यद्व- क्तिता भारती ब्रह्मि ॥ Arya S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. - ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence ; भारतीनि- शोः U. 3 ; तमर्धमेव भारतम् सुतया योक्तु- मर्हसि Ku. 6. 79 ; नवरसकाचिरां भिरिर्गति- मादृशती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -3 N. of a particular kind of style ; भारती संस्कृतभाषायां चाग्न्यापारो नटाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भारद्वाजस्यास्य अण्] 1 N. Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven Rishis. -5 A sky-lark. -जं A bone. -जी The wild cotton shrub

भारयः A sky-lark.

भारवं A bow-string. --वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the *Kratarjuniya* ; तावद्वा भारवेभति याव- स्माद्यस्य नोदया । उदिते च पुनर्मावे भार- वेभो र्वेति ॥ ; भारवेरथगौरवं Udb. See App II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurama ; see परशुराम. -3 An epi-

thet of Siva. -4 An archor. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jambu dagni. -7 Of Markandeya. -8 N. of an eastern country. -Comp. -प्रियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Durva grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi. -3 Of Parvati. -4 Of Devayani.

भार्यं a. [भृ. यत्] To be supported or cherished. -यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [भृत् योग्या] 1 A lawful wife ; सा भार्या या युहं दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजा- वर्ती । सा भार्या या पतिगणया सा भार्या या प्रतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आट a. living by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊट a. married (as a man) ; भार्याहं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. -जितः -आटिकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2. a kind of deer.

भार्यकः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्ये 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity.

भार्लं [भारल्] 1 The forehead, brow ; यद्वात्रा निजभार्लपट्टलिखितं स्तोत्रं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49 ; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभसितजास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light -3 Darkneess. -Comp. -अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. (-न्ना) N. of Durga. -दर्शनः N. of Siva. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन a. ' looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृशू m., -लोच- नः an epithet of Siva. -पट्टः -ट्टे the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु (ल) कः, भालु (लू) कः A bear.

भावः [भृ-भावे वृ] 1 Being exist- ing, existence ; भासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, tak- ing place. -3 State, condition, state of being ; ह्यतभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; U. 6. 23 ; so कातरभावः विचर्ण- भावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity ; देवीभावं यमिता K. P. 10 ; so प्रेष्यभावं ; किकर- भावं &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality ; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion ; स्वयि मे भावनि- र्चयना रतिः R. 8. 52 ; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, tempera- ment ; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or dis- position of mind, idea, thought, opin- ion, apposition ; Pt. 3. 43 ; Me. 8. 26 ; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, senti- ment ; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66 ; Ku. 6. 95.

(In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhavas* are either स्वायिन् primary, or अयिन्भारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्वायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment ; for defini- tion and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. *prat'ana*, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attach- ment ; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवदः Ku. 3. 35 ; कुसुद्री भावमतीव भावं (वचंश्च) R. 6. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance ; इतिभावः (often used by commentators) -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import ; Mā. 1. 25. -13 Resolu- tion, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind ; तयोर्विद्वत्भावत्वात् Mā. 1. 12 ; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any exist- ing thing, an object, a thing, sub- stance ; जगति जयिन्स्ते ते भावा ननुः- कलादुःखः Mā. 1. 17. 36 ; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, oontemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love ; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superh- man power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address) ; भाव अयमस्मि V. 1 ; तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्याः पाठि- ताः Mā. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word ; भावे का. -28 A term for an impersonal pas- sive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अनुय a. not forced, natural. (-ग) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अद्वैत 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of concep- tion, oneness of view. -अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2. the subject- matter. -अकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind ; Amaru. 4. -आ- त्यक्त a. real, actual. -आभासः simu- lation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीला a shadow. -एक- रस a. influenced solely by the senti- ment of (sincere) love ; Ku. 5. 82. -गंभीरं ind. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. -गम्य a. conceived by the mind ; Mo. 85. -ग्राहिन् a. 1. un- derstanding the sense. -2. appreciat-

ing the sentiment. —जः 1. love. —2. the god of love. —ज, -विद् a. knowing the heart. —दृशित् a. see भालदृशित्. —बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. —बोधक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. —मिश्रा a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas); प्रसीदंतु भाव-मिश्रा; S. 6. —रूप a. real, actual. —बन्धन denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. —वाचक an abstract noun. —वृत्त; an epithet of Brahman. —श-बलद्वय an mixture of various emotions (भावानां वाच्यवाचकभावमात्रानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रणं R. G., vide examples given ad. loc.). —शुद्धिः f. purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. —शून्य a. devoid, of real love; M. 3. 3 —संधिः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंधिन्योऽन्यतन्मिथु-रन्योऽन्याभावयोगयोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). —समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. —सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. मौक्तिकसर्गं or material creation). —स्थ a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. —स्थिर a. firmly rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. —स्निग्ध a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक a. [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. —2 Promoting any one's welfare. —3 Fancying, imagining. —4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. —2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (specially of love).

भावन a. (नी f.) [भू-णिच् ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. —ना 1 An efficient cause. —2 A creator; Mh. 9. 4. —3 An epithet of Siva; —4 Of Vishnu. —नं, नर 1 Creating, manifesting. —2 Promoting any one's interests. —3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मयु-दिपुरहामिति भावनशीला Gt. 6; or भाव-नया स्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. —4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. —5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. —6 A supposition, hypothesis. —7 Observing, investigating. —8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. —9 Remembering, recollection. —10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. —11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in loglo); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. —12 Proof,

demonstration, argument. —13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. —14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfume s. —15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition. —16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.). —न 1. A crow. —2. Water. —नं Apprehension, perception. —Comp. —आश्रयः N. of Siva. —मय a. imaginary. —युक्त a. 1. thoughtful. —2 anxious.

भावदा [भावं भाविन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच् वा] 1 E-motion, passion, sentiment. —2 The external indication of the feeling of love —3 A pious or holy man. —4 An amorous man. —5 An actor —6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक (की f.) [भाविन निर्वचं टक्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. —2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. —3 Future. —कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —कं 1 Language full of love or passion. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; प्रयक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः । तद्भाविर्कं K. P. 10.

भावित p. p. [भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. —2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषयेण, विक्रियः Dk.—3 Cherished, fostered. —4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known, recognized, acknowledged. —5 Thought of, meditated upon. —6 Made to become, transformed into. —7 Sanctified by meditation; see भावितानन्द. —8 Proved, established. —9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. —10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. —11 Perfumed, scented. —12 Mixed with. —13 (In math.) Involving the products of unknown quantities —तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —शुद्धि a. 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. —2. pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. —3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. —4. engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38. (—m.) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावत्र [भू-णिच् वृत्] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. —2 Futurity. —3 Predestination.

भाविस्त्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविन् a. [भू-भविष्यति णिनि] 1 Being, becoming; भूत्यभावि R. 11. 49. —2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. —3 Future; समतीतं च भवञ्च भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. —4 Capable of taking place. —5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भाविन तद्भावि भावि चेत् तद्व्यथा H. 1. —6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious —7 Attached or devoted to. —8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.). —m. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. —नी 1 A handsome woman. —2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. —3 A wanton woman.

भावुक a. [भू उक्त्] 1 About to be or happen. —2 Becoming. —3 Prosperous, happy. —4 Auspicious, blessed. —5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; स रातु वो दुःस्वयन्वो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अवयुक्त्य). —2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य a. [भू-ष्यत्] 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v; किं तेषाम्ब्यं मम सुदिवसैः Bh. 3. 41. —2 Future. —3 To be performed or accomplished. —4 To be conceived or imagined. —5 To be proved or demonstrated. —6 To be determined or investigated. —स्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. —2 Futurity.

भावत a. (ती f.), भावत्क a. (की f.) Your honor's, your (respectfully). भावाव a. Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयेकमीडं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीतां मियामेत्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आलङ्कृतः काममिदं वभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. —2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्दिदृश्याथपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. —3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. —5 To name, call. —6 To describe. —WITH अनु 1. to speak, say. —2. to communicate, announce; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक a. [भाष्-ण्वल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [भाष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. —2 Speech, words; talk. —3 Kind words.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चाचभाषः —2 Language, tongue

Ma. 8. 164. -३ A common or vernacular dialect; (a) the spoken Sanskrit language (opp. उद्देश्य or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prākṛita dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ma. 9. 332. -4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatī the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a lawsuit; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. another dialect or language -2. translation (?). -पादः a charge, plaint; see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prākṛita (one or more of its varieties); e. g. मंडुलमणिमंजरी कल्पमंजरी विशारदसीतरी । विसासि केलिकरि किमालि धीरं गंधसारसमीरे ॥ S. D. 642. (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतद्वौरेसेनीप्राच्यवर्तीनागराप्रदेशेष्वेकविध एव); किं त्वां भगामि विच्छेददारुणायासकारिणी । कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिभयं Mā 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so 6. 10. भाषिक a. Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. [भाष-कर्मणि -क] Spoken, said, uttered. -नं Speech, utterance, words, language; Ms. 8. 26 -Comp. -पुस्तक = उक्तपुस्तक q. v.

भाषित्व a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking; as in अल्प° &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्यं [भाष-ण्यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains Sūtra or aphorism word by word with comments of its own; (सूत्रार्थविषये यत्र यदैः सूत्रानुसारेण स्वयमेव च वर्ण्यते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 2. 24; फणिभाषितभाष्यफणिका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtrae. -6 A sort of house. -Comp. -करा, -कार, -कृत m. 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास 1 A. (भासने, भासिते) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright; तावत्काम-नृपायत्रसुखमं चिंचं चभासे विधाः Bv. 2. 74; 4. 18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind; त्वदगमार्दवे दृष्टे करय चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशङ्खभृङ्गखाकदलीनां कठोरता Chandr 5. 42. -3 To appear. -Caus. (भासयतिने) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate; आषिचसंस्तवम-

धरदीक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21; Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest; Bk. 15. 42.

भास f. [भास-भावे क्तिप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; दुःखा निशंदीवर-चारभासा N. 22. 43; R. 9. 21; Ku. 7. 3 -2 A ray of light; Ki. 5. 38, 46; 9. 6; Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 16 -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1. the sun; Si. 11. 49; R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of Siva. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold °युतिः N. of Vishnu. °पियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha. -करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [भास-भावे घञ्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet; भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; M. 1.

भासक a. (सिका f.) [भास-ण्वल्] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity. भासन् [भास-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासत a. (ती f.) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. -ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासत् n. Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर a. [भास-दुरच्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid; Ki. 5. 5; R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् a Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6. 60. -m. 1 The sun; भास्वाद्देव्यति हस्ति-व्यति चक्रवालं Subhāsh; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. -ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. [भास-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भासमन a. (नी f.) [भसनो विकारोऽण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65.

भिक्ष 1 A. (भिक्षिते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.) भिक्षमाणो वनं मियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To

beg (as alms); न यज्ञार्थं धनं युदा-द्विभं भिक्षितं कश्चित् Ma 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed. -5 To obtain. भिक्षणं [भिक्ष-ल्युट्] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष-अ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting; Ms. 6. 56. -2 Anything, given as alms, alms; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -Comp. -अरणं wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant -अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. -अयनं (णं) = भिक्षादन q. v. -अयित् a. begging for alms or charity. (-म.) a beggar. -अहं a. worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -आशिन a. 1. living on alms. -2. dishonest. -आहारः begged food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a beggar. -करणं asking alms, begging. -चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षामात्रं, भिक्षाभाजनं. -माणवः a young beggar. (used as a term of contempt) -वासस् n. a beggar's dress. -वृत्तिः f. living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाका (की f.) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष-उत्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general; भिक्षां च भिक्षुश्चेदद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a Sannyāsin. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brahmana (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. -संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants -संघाती old or tattered clothes (चीवर). -सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुकः [भिक्ष-उक्] A beggar, mendicant; Ms. 6. 51. की A female mendicant.

भिद् 1. 1 P. (भिद्विते) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिनत्ति, भिन्ते, बिभेद, बिभेदि, अभिरेसति, अभिवत्, अभिच, मेत्यति-ने, भेजु, भिज) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अनिशितलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभुतः H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं तु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34; Si. 8. 39; Ms. 3. 33; R. 8. 93; 12. 77 -2 To dig or tear up, excavate; U. 1. 23.

-3 To pass through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (a) To divide, separate; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. (b) To displace; R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe; समर्थं लक्ष्मणोऽभिन्त R. 15. 94; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt as in समाधि-भिदन्. -8 To change, alter; (न) भिदंति भदो गतिमश्चमुहयः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते घृगाः S. 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सूर्याशुभाभिन्न-निवारयिदं Ku. 1. 32; नवोषसा भिन्नमिवै-कपर्कजं R. 7. 16; Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्न-सारंगयूयः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यकबंधं निविदं त्विषदं Ku. 3. 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. —Pass. (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22; Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or separated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रधानभिन्नां न बंधं नीर्विं R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; पदकुर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed; Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —Caus. (भिद्यति ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To destroy, dissolve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. —Desid. (भिदिस्सति ते) To wish to break &c.

भिस् [भिद्-क् णि तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भिस्ति f. [भिद्-क् णि] 1 Breaking, splitting; dividing. -2 A wall, partition; समया सौध भिस्ति Dk., Si. 4. 67. -3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना भिस्ति विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A mat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity —Comp. —खातनः a rat. —चौरः a house-breaker. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2 a rat.

भिस्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting; destroying &c.

-f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद्-क् ण] A sword. —कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा [भिद्-भवे अद्] 1 Breaking; bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर a. [भिद्-कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled; नीलाशमयुतिभिदुरांभ-सोऽपरच Si. 4. 26; 19. 58, 20. 1. —r: The *Pluksha* tree. —r A thunderbolt

भिदेलिम a. Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. -2 N. of a particular river; नोयदागम द्बोद्धच-भिद्ययानामधेयमदुःखं विचेष्टितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.); Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्दं A thunderbolt.

भिद्दं (दि)पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिद्दु a. Destroying. —दुः A drop; cf. बिद्दु. —दुः f. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न p. p. [भिद्-क् ण] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, separated. -3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. -4 Expanded, blown, opened. -5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्माद्दं भिन्नः. -6 Different, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviating from. -10 Changed. -11 Entious, in rut. -12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्). —क् ण A defect or flaw in a gem. —क् ण 1 A bit, fragment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed calyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयाति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतो घमाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Ra. 3. 5. —अर्थ a. clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नार्थसुदा-हरद्वचः Si. 16. 1. (—र्थं) ind. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्व-वगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयता S. 2. —उद्दः horn of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. —कट a furious, in rut; R. 4. 83. —कटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट a deprived of a leader (as an army) —क्रम a. out of order, disordered. —गति a. 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. —गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multiplication of fraction. —घनः the cube

of a fraction. —दर्शिन a. making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश a. belonging to different places; S. 2. 17. —देह a. wounded. —नौ a. shipwrecked. —परिकर्मन् a. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort —भाजनं a potsherd. —सर्मन् a. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded —सर्वाद a. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आस्तातपवाद्भिन्नमयावद् U. 5. -2. unrestrained, uncontrolled —रुचि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिंगं, —वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. —वर्ण a. 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त a. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault. —वृत्ति a. 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions, -3. having different occupations. —व्य-वकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति a. disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, —संकलितं addition of fractions. —स्वर a. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. —हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरंटका N. of a plant (श्वेतशंजा).

भिद्रुः N. of a wild tribe. —ह्री The *lodhra* tree. —Comp. —गवी the female of the *Bos gavaus*. —तकः the *lodhra* tree. —ध्रुवणं the *gunja'* plant.

भिद्रोटः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् m. विभेयस्मात् रोगः, भी-भुक् ह-स्वश्च Up. 1. 134] 1 A physician, doctor; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. —m. dual. The two Asvins (physicians of gods). —Comp. —जितं a drug or medicine. —पात्रः a quack doctor. —वतः an excellent physician. (—री) the two Asvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of *Krishna*.

भिषज्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A remedy, cure.

भिष्म, भिषिमका -टा, भिस्सटा, भि-स्सिटा Parched or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (बिभेति, बिभाय-विभयांकार, अभिधीत्, भेष्यति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्बिभेति किं बाल न स भीतं विदुं वति; रावणाद्विभ्यतीं भृशं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). —Caus.

(भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुञ्चिकवेन भाययति Sk. ; (भाययते, भाययन्) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुञ्जे भाययते Sk.; स्तमितेन भीययित्वा धाराहस्तेः परामुशमि Mk. 5. 28.

भियम् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension.

भी *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभी: 'fearless' R. 15. 8; षण्णमान् वीतभीवाग्भी दूतो राज्ञः पशयते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी क्] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. -2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. -त Fear, dread. -त *ind.* Timidly -3omp -भीत *a* exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतंकार *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी क्तिम्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीम-विषेण भीति Bh. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk. -3omp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम *a.* [त्रिमिश्रमात्, भी आपादाने मक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीति Bh. 2. 80; 1. 16; 3. 54. -मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (=मयानक q. v.). -4 N. of the second Pāndava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfalling mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhśāna for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhśāna's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virāta, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -न Horror, terror. -3omp. -उद्री an epithet of Umā. -एकादशी the clo-

venth day in the light half of Māgha. -कर्मन् *a* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -तयिः *f.* = भीमिकाद्री. -दर्शन, -मुख *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. -2. a lion. -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Vishnu. -पुरं N. of Kundinapura q. v. -रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तसप्ततितमं वर्षं सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिभीमरथी नामन राजामासिस्तत्।) -रूप *a.* of terrific form. -विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -विक्रान्त *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion. -विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. -वेग *a.* terribly swift. -शासनः an epithet of Yama. -सेनः 1. N. of the second Pāndava prince. -2. a kind of oomphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved. Fearful.

भीमरं War, battle.

भीमर 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (र or रू *f.*) [भी क्; cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; शरत्पा भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पाप°, अधर्म°, प्रतिज्ञार्थम् &c. -रुः 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugar-cane. -रु *n.* Silver. -*f.* 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -3omp. -चेतरु *m.* a deer. -ध्रः an oven, a furnace. -रु-रु *a.* timid, fearful. -हृद्यः a deer.

भीरु (लु) क *a.* [भी-क-लुक्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. -कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. -कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-रुं Timidity, cowardice.

भीरु (लु) कः A bear.

भीरु (लु) *f.* A timid woman; र्वं रक्षसा भीरु पतोपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-णिच्-ङ्क् लु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; त्रिभुवर्षाद्दालेक्षणभीषणार्यः Si. 3. 45. -णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see मयानक. -2 N. of Siva. -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. -ण 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* [भी-णिच्-सुक्-अपादाने मक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see मयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called Bhīshma. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kaśiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pāndavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhanḍin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. -मं Horror, horribleness. -3omp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the light half of Māgha (when Bhīshma died). -जननी an epithet of the Ganges. -पंचकं N of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārttika (said to be sacred to Bhīshma). -सु *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मक 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇi was carried off by Krishna.

मुञ्ज 1. 6 P. (युजति, युज्) 1 To bend. -2 To curve, make crooked. -11. 7 U.

(सुक-सुक, सुक) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न सुजंति Ma. 4. 74; Bk. 1. 146; Bk. 1. 92; Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सव्यं सुभजे महासुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुक्यं वा सुक्यं वा पुमानित्येव सुजते Ms. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्यं स्यासमिवासुनक् R. 12. 18; एकः सुक्यं (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिच-मांशुबाहुसुकित् S. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि सुके Sk. -6 To pass, live through (as time) -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. -Pass. 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. -Caus. (सुजयति) To cause to eat, feed with. -Desid. (सुसुकिते) To wish to eat &c.

सुक p. p. [सुक-कर्मणि क] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -क 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -Comp. -उक्तिः, -शेषः, -समुक्तिर्तं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, ors. -भोग a. 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. -वृद्धिः f. the swelling of food (in the stomach). -सुप्त a. sleeping after a meal.

सुकिः f. [सुक-क्ति] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -Comp. -मदः a kind of plant. (सुद्र.) -वजित a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

सुग p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in बायुसुग, रुजासुग &c. -2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for म्).

सुग a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधासुग, हुतसुग, पाप, किति, मही, &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. -f. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

सुज [सुज्यतेऽनेन, सुज-वचर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यासि कियसुजो मे रक्षति मोर्षीकिणां, इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7; 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree) -8 (In astr.) The base

of a shadow. -Comp. -अग्रं 1. the hand. -2. the shoulder. -अंतरं-अंतरात् the boom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. 5. 10. -आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. -कोटरः the arm-pit. -ज्या the base sine. -वृहः a staff-like arm. -वलः-लं the hand. -प्रतिभुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. -बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); घटय सुजबंधनं Git. 10; Ku. 3. 39. -बलं, -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. -मद्यं the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूलं the shoulder. -ज्ञालिन् a. possessing strong arms. -शिखरं, -शिरस् n. the shoulder. -सूयं the base-sine.

सुजगः [सुज-भक्षणे क, सुजः कुटिलीमवन् सन् गच्छति, गष ड] 1 A snake, serpent; सुजगश्चुषसंवीतजानः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -यो The Aśleśhā Nakshatra. -Comp. -अंतकः, -अज्ञान, -आभोजिन m., -दारणः, -भोजित् m., epithets of 1. Garuda. -2. a peacock. -3. an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Śeṣha.

सुजगा [सुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-सच् म्पु द्विङ्] 1 A serpent, snake; सुजंगमपि कोपितं सिरसि सुस्पन्दारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant; अभुमिरेषा सुजंगमनिभाषिताम् K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śeṣha, the lord of snakes. -ईश्वरः an epithet of 1. Vāsuki. -2. of Śeṣha. -3. of Patanjali. -4. of the sage Pingala. -कन्या a young female snake. -मं the asterism आश्लेषा. -सुक m. an epithet of 1. Garuda. -2. a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांबूली). -हृत् m. an epithet of Garuda; see युजगातक &c.

सुजंगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. -मी A female snake. -मं Lead.

सुजा 1 The arm; निहितसुजालतयैक-रोपकंठं Si. 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (मोग). -4 Winding. -Comp. -कंठः a finger-nail. -वलः the hand. -मद्यः 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. -मूलं the shoulder.

सुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

सुजिष [सुज-क्तिन्] Independent. -स्वः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (रोग). -हया 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथांगदाश्रितसुजं सुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

सुसुः [सुज्-सुच् न अनदेशः] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire. -4 A sacrifice.

सुंइ 1 A. (सुंइते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

सुरपुः (In dual) An epithet of the Asvins

सुरिक् f. Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself.

सुसुरिका, सुसुरी A kind of sweetmeat or eatable.

सुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (सुवालोक).

सुवद्वत् m. pl. An epithet of the Adityas.

सुवनं [भवत्यत्र, सू-आधारादौ -क्युत्] 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिसुवन, or fourteen; इह हि सुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश सुंजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक alao); सुवनालोकनप्रतिः Ku. 2. 45; सुवन-विदितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. -ईश्वरः a lord of the earth, king. -हृश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Siva. -ओक्त m. a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -त्रयं the three words (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -वापनी an epithet of the Ganges. -भर्तु m. the supporter of the earth. -शासिक् m. a king, ruler.

सुवन्दुः [सू-कन्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

सुवर, सुवच् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सूर्यवःश्वः).

सुविस्त्र m. The ocean.

सुशुद्धिः -डी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

सू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, वृत्, अश्रुत, भविष्यति, भवितु, वृत्) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेत्साम; आस्याः किम-भवत् Mā. 9. 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यज्ञावि तद्भवत् V. 3. 'come what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, इष्टो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; पदपत्यं भवेत्स्यां Mā. 9. 127; भाग्य-क्रमेण हि घनानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To spring or proceed from, arise. क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17;

-4 To happen, take place, occur ; नाततापिचये दोषो हतुर्भवति कश्चन Ma. 8. 381 ; यदि संज्ञायो भवेत् &c. -5 To live, exist ; अभ्युद्भूतपूर्वः... राजा चिन्तामणिनाम Vās. ; अभ्युद्भूतो विद्युत्सखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe ; स्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6 ; आः चावदुश्चहतक अयं न भवति Mk. 4 ; इरात्मन् प्रहर नम्ययं न भवति Māl. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer) ; Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare ; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide ; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do ; इदं पादो-
**दुक्तं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense) ; भवति भवान् राजयि-
 वति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.) ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत्.....पीता भवति सरवाय दुग्धिकाय सिता भवेत् Mbh ; दुग्धाय तज्जम्बदिनं बभूव Ku. i. 23 ; तस्त्वृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27 ; न तस्या दक्षये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist ; देवा अजुनतोऽभवन्. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have') ; तस्य इ हाते जाया बभूव. Ait. Br. ; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.) ; चरणशालने कृष्णो बाह्यजानां स्वयं ह्यभूत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, *h* serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general ; स्वे-
 तीभू to become white ; कृष्णीभू to become black ; पयोधरीभूत् 'becom-
 ing or serving the purpose of teats' ; so क्षणीभू to be or become a mendicant ; मणिधीभू to act the spy ; अग्नीभू to melt ; अस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes ; विषयीभू to form the subject of ; so एकमतीभू ; तरुणीभू &c. &c. **Notes**—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the ad-
 verbs with which it is connected ; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again ; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear ; see आविर्भू ; तिरोभू to disappear ; प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear ; अग्र्येभू to be in front, take the lead ; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included ; ओजस्वतर्भवे-
 रश्च K. P. 8 ; दोषाभू to grow even-
 ing or dusk-time ; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed ; न मे दक्षन्-
 मरुथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; पुरोभू to come forward, stand forth ; मिथ्या भू to turn out false ; दूषा भू to become senseless &c. &c. —**Caus.** (भावयति-ने)
 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To**

foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven ; पुनः युजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भा-
 वयन्मजाः Mb ; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा
 भावयंतु चः 1 परस्परं भावयतः श्रेयः परमवा-
 चस्पथ Pg. 3. 11 ; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To
 think or reflect, consider, fancy,
 imagine. -6 To look upon, consider
 or regard as ; अर्धमनर्थं भावय नित्यं
 Mōha M. 2. -7 To prove, substan-
 tiate, establish ; Y. 2. 11. -8 To
 purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To
 mingle or mix. -11 To change or
 transform into. -12 To soak, steep.
 -13 To devote or addict oneself to.
 -14 To convince. -15 To perfume,
 scent. —**Desid.** (बुध्यति) To wish to
 be or become &c. —III. 1 U. (भूयति-ने)
 To get, obtain. —II. 10 A. (भावयते) To
 obtain, gain. —IV. 10 U. (भावयति-ने) 1
 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle.
 -3 To be purified (connected with
 caus. of सू q. v. above).
 भू a. (At the end of comp.) Belong,
 existing, becoming, springing from ;
 arising or produced from, &c. ; चित्रभू,
 आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनीषू &c. —m. 1 An
 epithet of Vishnu. -2 The sacrificial
 fire.
 भूः f. [भू-क्तिर्] 1 The earth (opp.
 अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग) ; दिवं महत्त्वानि च भोदयते
 भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4 ; Me. 18 ; मत्सेभकुंभ-
 द्दलेने भूभि संति श्रुताः -2 Earth as one of
 the nine substances. -3 The universe,
 globe. -4 Ground, floor ; प्राग्वादेपरि-
 भूमयः Mu. 3 ; मणिमयभुवः (प्राग्वादाः)
 Ms. 64. -5 Land, landed property.
 -6 A place, site, region, plot of
 ground ; कामनभुभि, उपवनभुभि &c. -7
 Mattar, subject-matter. -8 A symboli-
 cal expression for the number 'one.'
 -9 The base of a geometrical figure.
 -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of
 becoming, arising. -12 The first of
 the three Vyāhritis or mystic syllab-
 les (representing the earth) repeat-
 ed by every Brāhmana at the com-
 mencement of his daily Sandhyā.
 —**Comp.** —उत्सर्ग gold. —कदंबः a kind
 of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earth-
 quake. —कर्णः the diameter of Vasu-
 deva, Krishna's father —काकः 1. a
 kind of heron. -2. the curlew. -3. a kind
 of pigeon. —केडाः the fig-tree. —केडा
 a female demon, a demoness. —सित्
 m. a hog. —गर्भः a particular poison.
 —गर्भः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. an epithet
 of Bhavabbūti. —गृहं, —गेहं a cellar,
 a room underground. —गोलः the
 terrestrial globe ; भूगोलसुद्धिर्भते Git. 1.
 *विद्या geography. —घनः the body.
 —चक्रं the equator. —चर a. moving
 or living on land. (-रः) 1. any land-
 animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet
 of Siva. —चर्या, —छाया, —छायां 1 earth's

shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). -2.
 darkness. —जंतुः 1. a kind of earth-
 worm. -2. an elephant. —जंतुः-दुः ; f.
 wheat. —तले the surface of the earth.
 —गुणः, —भूस्तुणः a kind of fragrant
 grass. —द्वारः a bog. —देवः —सुरः a
 Brāhmana. —धनः a king. —धर a.
 1. holding or supporting the earth ;
 Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth.
 (-रः) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet
 of Siva. -3. of Krishna. -4. the
 number 'seven'. —ईश्वरः, °राजा an
 epithet of the mountain Hīmalāya.
 °जः a tree. —धः a mountain. —नाकः
 a kind of earth-worm. —नेपु m. a
 sovereign, ruler, king. —पा a sove-
 reign, ruler, king. —पतिः 1. a
 king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of
 Indra. —पद्मः a tree. —पद्मी a partlo-
 lar kind of jasmine. —परिधिः the cir-
 cumference of the earth. —पवित्रं
 cow-dung. —पालः 1. a king sove-
 reign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja.
 —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुत्रः,
 —सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N.
 of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री,
 —सुता 'daughter of the earth', an
 epithet of Sītā. —प्रक्षयः an earth-
 quake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. —फलः
 a kind of rat. —र्षवः —र्ष the terrestri-
 al globe. —भर्तुं m. a king, sovereign.
 —भागः a region, place, spot. —भुक्
 m. a king. —भूत् m. 1. a mountain ;
 दाता मे भूभृतां नाथः पपाणीकृष्यतामिति
 Ku. 6. 1 ; R. 17. 78. -2. a king,
 sovereign ; निष्पन्नश्च रिपुरास. भूभृताश्च R.
 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishnu.
 —संवलं 1. the earth, (terrestri-
 al globe). -2. the circumference of the
 earth. —सुधी a kind of sun-flower.
 —वह m., —वहूः a tree. —लता a worm.
 —लोकः (भूलोकः) 1. the terrestri-
 al globe. -2. the country on the south-
 ern part of the equator. —वलरं
 =भूमदलं q. v. —वलभः a king, sove-
 reign. —वृत्तं the equator. —शकः ' In-
 dra on earth,' a king, sovereign.
 —शयः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2.
 any animal lying on the earth. —शय्य
 lying on the ground. —शुद्धिः f. purifi-
 cation of the ground by sweeping
 &c. —अवस्तु m. an ant-hill. —सुरः a
 Brāhmana. —सृष्टु m. 1. a man. -2.
 mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वगः an
 epithet of the mountain Meru. —स्वा-
 मित् m. a landlord.
 भूकः—कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm.
 -2 The spring. -3 Time. —कः Dark-
 ness.
 भूकलः A restive horse.
 भूत् p. p. [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being,
 existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3
 Actually being, really happened,
 true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past,
 gone. -6 Obtained. -7 Mixed or join-

ed with. -8 Being like, similar; (see धृ). —ता 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also मृत). -4 A great devotee. -5 N. of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कुम्भपक्ष). —त 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (m. also in these senses). -4 An element; (they are five i. e. पृथ्वी, अग्, तेजस, वायु and आकाश); तं वेधा विद्ध्ये नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, pastime. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety. -Comp. —ऋकृपा compassion for all beings; भूताङ्कपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. —अंतकः the god of death, Yama. —अरिः Asa Foetida. —अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; अन्यं कथयामि ते भूतार्थे S. 1. भूतार्थज्ञोभा द्विपमान्नेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; काः श्रद्धास्थयति भूतार्थे सर्वो मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2. an element of life. °कथने, °व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थेऽव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements —आत्मन् a. 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (-m.) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishnu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of *Ahankāra* (in Sāṅkhya phil.). —आर्त a. possessed by a devil. —आवासः 1. the body. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. —आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit —आवेशः demoniac possession. —इच्छं इच्छया making oblations to the Bhūtas. —इन्द्रियजपित् m. a kind of ascetic. —इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva; भूतेऽस्य मुञ्जवद्विचलय-बह्वन् इष्टा जटाः Mā. 1. 2. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. —उन्मादः demoniac possession. —उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, उपसृत a. possessed by a devil. —ओद्यः a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, कृत् m. an epithet of

Brahman. —कालः 1. past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time —केशी the holy basil. —कान्तिः f. possession by a devil. —गणः 1. the collection of created beings. -2. the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. —ग्रस्त possessed by a devil. —ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3. the body. —ग्वः 1. a kind of birch tree. -2. a camel. -3. garlic. (-ञ्जी) the holy basil. —चतुर्वेदि the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārttika. —चारित् m. an epithet of Siva. —चित् an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जयः victory over the elements. —व्ययः compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. —दुह, धृक् a. injurious, malicious. —धरा, धारी, धारिणी the earth. —नाथः an epithet of Siva —नयिकः an epithet of Durgā. —नाशनः 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (-नं) 1. *Asa Foetida*. -2. a bead used for rosaries (इन्द्राक्ष). —निचयः the body. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3. the sacred basil. —पत्नी the holy basil. —पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āsvinā. —पूर्वं a. existed before, former; भूतपूर्वस्य लये U. 2. 17. पूर्वं ind. formerly. —प्रकृतिः f. the origin of all beings; S. 1. 1. —बलिः = धयज्ञ q. v. —ब्रह्मन् m.'s low Brahmana who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देव. —भर्तृ m. an epithet of Siva. —भावनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —भाषा, —भाषितं the language of devils. —भौतिक a. consisting of the elements. —महेश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —मानु f. an epithet of Gauri. —मार्गं, —त्रा the rudiment of an element. —मात्राः f. pl. the coarse and subtle elements. —यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. —योनिः the origin of all created beings. —राज् m. an epithet of Siva. —वर्ग the whole class of spirits. —वसत. the Bibhitaka tree. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil. —विज्ञानं, विद्या demonology. —वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. —शुद्धिः f. purification of the elements (of the body). —संसारः the world of mortals. —संचारः demoniac possession. —संचारित् m. a forest conflagration. —संहवः universal deluge or destruction. —सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the

class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. —साक्षिन् m. 'all-seeing,' an eye witness of created beings. —साधनी the earth. —सूक्ष्म a subtle element. —सृष्टिः f. 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhūtas. -2. the whole class of Bhūtas taken collectively. —स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. —हत्या destruction of living beings —हरा bdelium.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः f. [भू-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजानमिष भूत्पथं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; नरपतिकुलभूत्ये 2. 75; स बोद्धुस्तु भूत्ये भगवान् सुकुंदा Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपत्पतीकारपरणे मंगले निषेष्यते भूतिससुत्सुकेन वा Ku. 5. 76 -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also) ; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शी-भुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्ति-बद्धेदेरिव विरचितं भूतिभोगे गजस्य Mō. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. —ति; 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. —कर्मन् n. any auspicious or festive rite. —काम a. desirous of prosperity. (-मः) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati. —कालः a happy or auspicious hour. —कीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. —कृत् m. an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. —दः an epithet of Siva. —निधानं the lunar mansion called पतिहा. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva. —बाहनः an epithet of Siva.

भुतिके 1 Camphor. -2 Sandalwood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायफळ).

भूमत् a. Possessed of land or earth. —m. A king, sovereign. भूमन् m. [बहुभोवः बहु इमन्निष्ठे इहोरे स्वादेशः Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूमना रसानां गहनाः पयोगाः Mā. 1. 4; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातप्यते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. —n. 1 The earth -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number); भापः क्षी-भक्ति Ak.; cf. धृक्पद्;

भूमय *a.* (सी. *f.*) Earthy, earthly made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति *Den. P.* To augment, increase.

भूमि *f.* [भवत्यस्मिन् भूतानि, भूमि किञ्च वा कीदृ] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल); धूमिभिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt; 1. 182; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground; उख्वातेभि भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विदुर्भूमिः -4 A place, spot, grounds, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अधिव्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play); of. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -*Comp.* -अंतराः a king of an adjacent district. -आमलकी, -आली *N.* of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for lying on the ground. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरा a king, sovereign -कदंबः a kind of Kadamba. -कंपः an earthquake. -गर्तः, गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. -जलः, -चलनं an earthquake. -ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-जः) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant धूर्निव. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -जीवि *a.* living on (the produce of) land; an agriculturist. (-*m.*) a Vaisya. -सतलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः, a Brāhmana. -धरा 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. -नया, -यः, -पतिः, पालः, -सुख *m.* 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -पक्षाः a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाचं the wine-palm. -पुत्राः the planet Mars. -पुरंदरः 1. a king. -2. *N.* of Dilipa. -भागः a spot or portion of ground. -भुत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -संहरा a kind of jasmine. -रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -वहः a tree. -लाभाः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वर्षना, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-या) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शयनं, -सत्त्वा sleeping on the ground. -सत्रं an offering of land. -संभवा, -भुत् 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Narak. (-वा, -वा)

an epithet of Sitā. -सन्निवेशः the general appearance of a country. -सुहृः an earth-worm. -सुहृ *a.* 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. (-*m.*) 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4. a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot (of ground). -3 A story, floor (of a house). -4 Step, degree; मधुमतीसंज्ञा भूमिकां साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. -S.; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकावामवतारिताः Sāṅkhyapravachanabhāṣya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. -6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य पुज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः; कामद्वयकाः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाष एवाधीते Māl. 1; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी चारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया वृष्टा V. 3; Si. 1. 69; अमृतस्यैर्यदयस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata. -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. -*Comp.* -कदंबः = भूमिकदंबः. -पतिः, -सुख *m.* a king. -वहू *m.*, -वहः a tree.

भूयं The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूयं; वासराधिभूयं Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (सी. *f.*) [अतिशयेन बहु रूपेण] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger; Kn. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्भेदाः फलं प्रति तद्यथाः U. 2. 4; भद्रं भद्रं बितर भगवन्भूयसे मेगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or abounding in; एवंप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृति Māl. 1. -6 Vehement, severe. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover; पायेयसुखेन तिस्रं ब्रह्मणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; R. 2. 46; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्व भूयः first, in the first place -next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure for the greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा मुहुः R. 8. 9; कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा दुःखयति Ma. 6. 9; पश्चाद्येन प्रविष्टा शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्यं S. 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जीविधर्म एवः U. 5). -*Comp.* -कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. -दशनं 1.

frequent observation; भूयोभूयोदर्शनं यत्र यत्र भूमस्तत्र तत्रातिशयि रिति ध्याति सूरीका T. S. -2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीरुच्यया पर्यटन्तम् Māl. i. 15. -विद्य *a.* 1. more learned. -2. very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 A bundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन बहु इहम् स्वार्थे उक्त्वा] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of comp.); अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् S. 1; सूर्यमत्स्यभूयिष्ठ अहारोऽश्वते S. 2; राक्षेण कतमसुपुरुषभूयिष्ठे Dk.; शिल्पकारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5; R. 4; 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अये उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Māl. 1; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8. -इ *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly; S. 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजेने Si. 4. 17; R. 6. 4; 13. 14.

भूर् *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyāhritie -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरी *a.* [सूक्तिरूपेण Uq. 4. 65.] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवांशुभिर्वि बिलंबिनो घनाः S. 5. 12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -*Comp.* -वमा an ass. -तेजस (र्) *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-*m.*) fire -व *a.* liberal. -वक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with rich presents & rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. -दानं liberality. -धन *a.* wealthy. -धामन् *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. -प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -येमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. -भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -मायः a jackal or fox. -रसः the sugar-cane. -लाभः a great gain. -विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. -व्यय *a.* availing much; lavish in expenditure; Pt. 1. 425. -अवसू *m.* Nā. of a warrior on the Kaurava slain by Sātyaki.

भूर्नि *f.* The earth.

भूर्जः The birch-tree ; भूर्जगतेऽक्षरवि-
न्यासः V. 2 ; Ku. 1. 7. —**कंटकः**
a man of one of the mixed tribes, the
offspring of an outcast Brāhmana by
a woman of the same class ; जात्यात्
जायते विप्रत्यापात्मा भूर्जकंटकः Ms. 10.
21. —**पत्रः** the birch tree.

भूर्णिः f. 1 The earth. —2 A desert.

भूष 1 P., 10 U. (भूषात्, सूषयति-ने,
सूषित्) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate ;
सूचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः Bk. 20 15. —2
To decorate oneself (Atm.) ; सूषयते
कन्या स्वयमेव. —3 To spread or strew
with, overaspread ; R. 2. 31. —**WITH**
अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to ;
Si. 7. 38.

भूषण [भूषयतेनेन भूष-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Orna-
menting, decoration. —2 An orna-
ment, decoration, an article of decora-
tion ; क्षीयते खलु भूषणानि सततं चाभू-
षणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19 ; R. 3. 2 ; 13. 57.
—**नः** N. of Vishnu.

भूषा [भूष-भावे अ] 1 Decorating,
adorning. —2 An ornament ; decora-
tion ; as in कर्णभूषा q. v. —3 A jewel.

भूषित p. p. [भूष-क्] Decorated, orna-
mented ; मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न
भयंकरः.

भूषण्ण a. [भू-गुण्] 1 Being, becom-
ing ; as in अलंभूषण्ण q. v. —2 Wishing
for wealth or prosperity ; Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1, 3 U. (भरतिने; विभर्ति, विभृते,
वभार, वभ्रे, विभराचकार-चक्रे, अभाषीति-अभृत,
भरिष्यति त, भर्तु, भृन ; pass. भ्रियते ; desid.
विभरिष्यति-ने or बुभृष्यति-ने) 1 To fill ; जडर
को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 To fill,
pervade, fill with ; अभाषीद् ध्वनिना
लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. —3 To bear, sup-
port, uphold, bear up ; पुरं धरिष्यत्
विभराचभव R. 18. 45 ; कुर्वो विभर्ति ध-
रणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50 ; Bk. 17.
16. —4 To maintain, foster, cherish,
protect, take care of, nourish ; दुरिदान्
भर कैतिय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15.
—5 To bear, have, possess ; सिधोर्बभार
सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57 ; पिपुन-
जनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितीदाः Bv. 1. 74.
वलित्रयं चारु वभार बाला Ku. 1. 39 ; इं-
कोर्देव्यं त्वदनुसरणक्रिष्टकतिर्बिभर्ति Me.
84 ; S. 2. 4. —6 To wear ; विभ्रज्जटा-
मंडलं S. 7. 11 ; 6. 5 ; विवाहकौतुकं
ललितं विभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10.
10 ; जटाश्च विभृयाञ्छित्यं Ms. 6. 6. —7
To feel, experience, suffer, endure
(joy, sorrow &c.) ; भावद्वाद्दिसहितै-
र्देवं जनो नाटकैरिव वभार भोजनैः Si. 14.
50 ; संत्रासमाविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108 ;
S. 7. 21. —8 To confer, bestow, give,
produce ; यौवने सदलकाराः क्षोभा विभ्र-
ति सुभुवः Subhāsh. —9 To keep, hold,
retain (as in memory). —10 To hire ;

Ms. 11. 62 ; Y. 3. 235. —11 To bring
or carry. —12 To take away, trans-
port. —13 Ved. To acquire, gain,
(गभे भृ to become pregnant, conceive ;
क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth ; जटं भृ to
wear matted hair &c.).

भृत् a. (At the end of comp.) 1
Bearing, carrying. —2 Supporting,
nourishing. —3 Possessing, having ;
प्रथमे मानभृतां न दृग्णयः Ki. 2. 44. —4
Bringing, procuring &c.

भृत् p. p. [भृ-क्] 1 Borne. —2 Sup-
ported, maintained, cherished, fostered.
—3 Possessed, endowed or
furnished with. —4 Full of, filled
with. —5 Hired. —तः A hired ser-
vant ; hireling ; mercenary ; उत्तम-
स्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषिबलः । अध-
मो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृत्ः Mit.

भृतक a. [भृतं भरणे वेतनमुपजिवति कृत्]
Hired, paid. —कः A hired servant.
—**Comp.** —अध्यापकः a hired teacher.
—अध्यापित a. taught by a paid
teacher. (—तः) a student who pays,
his teacher for his labour (= ' a pay-
ing student ' of the modern days) ;
Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः f. [भृ-क्तिर्] 1 Bearing, up-
holding, supporting. —2 Cherish-
ing, maintaining. —3 Bringing, lead-
ing to. —4 Nourishment, support,
maintenance. —5 Food. —6 Wages,
hire. —7 Service for hire. —8 Capital,
principal —9 Wages, hire. —**Comp.**
—अध्यापनं teaching (especially the
Vedas) for hire. —भृत् m. a hired
servant, a hireling. —रूपं a reward
in place of the wages due, but not
to be paid.

भृत्य a. [भृ-क्यत् कृत्] To be nourish-
ed or maintained &c. —स्यः 1 Any
one requiring to be supported. —2 A
servant, dependent, slave. —3 A king's
servant, minister of state ; H. 2.
142. —4 A subject. —स्य 1 Rearing,
fostering, nourishing, taking care of ;
as in कुमारभृत्य q. v. —2 Maintenance,
support. —3 A means of sustenance,
food. —4 Wages. —5 Service. —**Comp.**
—अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire.
—जनः 1. a servant, dependent. —2.
servants taken collectively. —भर्तु
m. the master of a family. —वर्गः the
body of servants. —चासल्यं kindness
to servants ; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता-रत्नं, भृत्याभावः Service, depen-
dence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a
servant.

भृत्यायि 1 P. To become a servant,
accept service.

भृत्त्रिम a. Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः (सः) A male actor in
female attire.

भृकुटिः—टी See भृ (भू) कुटि.

भृग ind. An onomatopoetic word
expressive of the crackling sound of
fire. —f. A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as
the ancestor of the family of the
Bhrigu, and described in Ms. 1. 35.
as one of the ten patrisroha created
by the first Manu ; (said to be so
called because he was produced along
with flames ; सह ज्वालामिरुत्पन्नो भृगुस्तस्माद्-
भृगुः सृष्टः) [On one occasion when the
sages could not agree as to which of
the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and
Siva, was best entitled to the worship
of Brahmanas, the sage Bhrigu was
sent to test the character of the three
gods. He first went to the abode of
Brahman, and, on approaching him,
purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon
this the god reprehended him severely,
but was pacified by apologies. Next
he entered the abode of Siva in
Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all
tokens of adoration. The vindic-
tive deity was enraged and would
have destroyed him, had he
not conciliated him by mild words.
(According to another account,
Bhrigu was coldly received by Bra-
hman, and he, therefore, cursed him
that he would receive no worship or
adoration ; and condemned Siva to
take the form of a Linga, as he got
no access to the deity who was
engaged in private with his wife).
Lastly he went to Vishnu, and
finding him asleep, he boldly gave
the god a kick on his breast which
at once awoke him. Instead of
showing anger, however, the god
arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired
tenderly whether his foot was hurt,
and then began to rub it gently.
' This ', said Bhrigu, ' is the might-
est god. He overtops all by the
most potent of all weapons—kindness
and generosity '. Vishnu was, there-
fore, declared to be the god who
was best entitled to the worship of
all]. —2 N. of the sage Jamadagni.
—3 An epithet of Sukra. —4 The
planet Venus. —5 A cliff, precipice ;
भृगुपतनकरणमपृच्छं Dk. —6 Table-land,
the level summit of a mountain. —7
N. of Krishna. —8 An epithet of
Siva. —9 Friday. —**Comp.** —उद्ग्रहः an
epithet of Parasurāma. —जः, —जनयः 1.
an epithet of Sukra. —2. the planet
Venus. —नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Pa-
rasurāma ; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगु-
नन्दनोपि U. 5. 34. —2. of Sukra. —पतिः

an epithet of Parasurāma ; भृगुपति-
ब्रह्मोपनिषत्सु Me. 57 ; so भृगुणा-
पतिः. -ब्रह्म N. of a family descended
from Parasurām. -वारः. -वासरः
Friday. -सार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सत्तमा epith-
ets of Parasurāma. -सुता, -सुतः 1. an
epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Venus
or Sukra.

भृगः [भृगु क्ति उट् च Un. 1. 122]
1 A large black bee ; Bv. 1. 5 ; R.
8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A
kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dis-
solite or lecherous man ; cf. ब्रमर.
-5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-
tailed shrike. -न Talo. -गी 1 The
female of the large black bee ; भृगीव
वृषं वृषं की वांछति नवं नवम्. -2 A
poisonous plant (अतिविष). -Comp.
-अधिपः the queen of bees. -अभीष्टः
the mango tree. -आनंदा the Yūdhikā
oreeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -जं
1. aloe-wood. -2. tulo. (-जा) the
plant मर्गी. -पर्णिका small cardamoms.
-मिया the Mādhavi creeper. -राजू m.
1. a kind of large bee. -2. N.
of a shrub. -रिडि, -रीडिः N. of
one of the attendants of Siva
(said to be very deformed). -रोलः
a kind of wasp. -सहस्रः a species
of Kadamba.

भृगुकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A
bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृगुवारः -१ 1 A golden vase or pit-
oher. -2 A pitcher of a particular
shape (Mar. झारी) ; शिशिरहरभिसलिल-
भृगुवर्षे भृगुवारः Vc. 6. -3 A vase used at
the coronation of a king. -१ 1 Gold
-2 Cloves.

भृगुगालिका, भृगुगारी A cricket.
भृगुमित्र m. 1 The fig tree. -2 N. of an
attendant of Siva. -Comp. -ईशः N.
of Siva.

भृगुरि (रो) टिः See भृगुरिटि.
भृगुरिटिः N. of an attendant of Siva.
भृजू 1 A. (मज्जते) To roast, fry ;
of. प्रस्त्र्.

भृज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.
भृज्जिका A species of plant.
भृज्जिः f. A wave.
भृमः Ved. A mistake, an error.
भृमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2
Whirlwind. -f. Ved. Quickness.

भृश 4 P. (भृश्यति) To fall down ;
see भृश.
भृशा a. (compar. भृशीयम् superl.
भृशितम्) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty,
intense, excessive, very much. -2
Frequent. -इं ind. 1 Much, very
much, exceedingly, intensely, vio-
lently, excessively in a high degree,

greatly ; तमवेक्ष्य करोद् सा भृशं Kn. 4.
26 ; रघुर्भृशं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 ;
बुकोप तरमे स भृशं 3. 56 ; Ms. 7. 170 ;
Rs. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3
In a better or superior manner.
-Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or
irascible. -दुःखित, -पीडित a. exceed-
ingly afflicted. -सहृष्ट a. very much
delighted.

भृशायते Den. A. To become pow-
erful or strong.

भृष्ट p. p. [प्रस्त्र्-क] Fried, roasted,
parched. -Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled
and fried. -वचाः (pl.) parched rice.
भृष्टिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roast-
ing. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. (भृणति) 1 To bear, nour-
ish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3
To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be
crooked.

भेकः [भी क्व कस्य भेक् ; Un. 3. 43]
1 A frog ; पंके निमग्रे करिणि भेको भवति
सूर्येण. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud.
-की 1 A small frog. -2 A female
frog. -Comp. -शुक्ल m. a serpent. -रवः
-शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेदः [भी ड तस्य भेदम्] 1 A ram,
sheep. -2 A raft, float. -ही A ewe.

भेदूः A ram.

भेदु a. [भिद्-वृत्] 1 Breaking, split-
ting. -2 One who interrupts, an in-
terrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer
(of secrets). -4 A factious or sedi-
tious man.

भेदुः [भिद्-वृत्] 1 Breaking, split-
ting, cleaving ; hitting (as a mark).
-2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, se-
parating. -4 Piercing through, perfora-
tion. -5 (a) Breach, rupture. (b)
Breaking open, bursting ; V. 2. 7.
-6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Divi-
sion, separation. -8 A chasm, gap,
fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury,
wound. -10 Difference, distinction ;
तयोर्भेदप्रतिपत्तिरिति मे Bh. 3. 99 ;
अगौरवभेदेन Kn. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19,
29 ; रस°, काल° &c. -11 A change,
modification ; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12
Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure,
betrayal ; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treach-
ery, treason. -15 A kind, variety ;
भेदाः पञ्चशब्दादयो निधेः Ak. ; क्षितीषुष्य-
भेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 (In
politics) Sowing dissensions in an
enemy's party and thus winning him
over to one's side, one of the four
Upāyas or means of success against
an enemy ; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय.
-18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacu-
ation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदौ
(dual) 1. disunion and union, dis-

agreement and agreement. -2. differ-
ence and sameness ; भेदाभेदज्ञानं. -उ-
न्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth
or opening ; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत् sow-
ing dissensions. -दृशित, -दृष्टि, बुद्धि a.
considering the universe as distinct
from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः
belief in dualism. -चरित् m. one who
maintains the doctrine of dualism.
-विधिः the faculty of discriminat-
ing. -सह a. 1 capable of being divid-
ed or separated. -2. corruptible,
seducible.

भेदक a. (द्विका f.) (भिद्-वृत्) 1
Breaking, splitting, dividing, sepa-
rating. -2 Breaking through, pierc-
ing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4
Distinguishing, discriminating. -5
Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels,
purgative. -कः An adjective or
differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [भिद्-विच् ल्य ल्युट्वा] 1 Break-
ing, dividing &c. -2 Loosening (as
the feces), purgative. -नं 1 Splitting,
breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, se-
parating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sow-
ing dissensions, creating discord. -5
Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing,
betraying. -7 Disunion, disunion. -8
Asa Foetida. -9 (In astr.) Passing
through a constellation. -नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदिव a. (भिद्-गिति) Breaking, divid-
ing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्य A substantive. -Comp. -रोचः
a disease treated by incision. -लिङ्ग
a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरि-री f. A kettle-drum ; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुह a. Terrible, frightful, awful,
fearful. -हः A species of bird. -ह
Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुहकः A jakal.

भेल a. [भी-र तस्य लः] 1 Timid,
cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3
Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5
Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.
भेलकः -कं A boat, raft.

भेह 1 U. (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread,
be afraid.

भेषज a. [भेषं रोमभयं जयति जि-ड Tv.]
Making well or healthy, curative.
-जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or
drug ; नरोनेव चातुं स्वमिह परमं भेषजमस्ति
G. L. 15 ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुराली-
यसि हृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy
or cure in general. -3 A kind of
fennel. -4 Any spell against disease.
-5 Water (Ved.). -Comp. -अ (अं)

गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. —अं anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भेक्ष *a.* (का *f.*) [भिक्षि वत्सुहो व, अण्] Living on alms. —क्ष 1 Begging, mendicancy; *Ma.* 6. 55; *Y.* 3. 42. —2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भिक्षेण वतयेन्नियं *Ma.* 2. 188; 4. 5. —*Comp.* —अक्ष alms, food obtained by begging. —आक्षिन् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः a beggar. —कालः the time for begging. —चरणं, चर्यं, चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. —युक् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भेक्षकं, भेक्षकं [भिक्षुणां समूहः अण्] A number of beggars.

भेक्षं [भिक्षा-अण्] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेक्ष.

भेष्म *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य नृपस्वेदं अण्] Relating to Bhtma. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhtma,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. —2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgla or a festival performed on that day.

भेष्मसनिः-न्यः A son of Bhtmasena.

भैरव *a.* (बी *f.*) [भीरिदिं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; *U.* 5. 6. —2 Miserable. —3 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). —2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). —3 Fear, terror. —4 *N.* of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. —2 *N.* of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. —3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. —वं Terror, horror. —*Comp.* —ईशः an epithet of Vieṣṇu (or Siva?); so भैरवतर्जकः. —यातनो a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorp-tion into the Supreme Spirit.

भेषजं [भेषजमेव स्वार्थं अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भेषज्यं [भेषजः कर्म, भेषजस्वार्थं वा यण्] 1 Administering medicine, medical treatment. —2 A medicine, medicine, drug. —3 Healing power, curativeness.

भेष्यकी A patronymic of Rukmipi, daughter of Bhtelmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज्-भृ] 1 One who enjoys or eats. —2 Possessing. —3 Enjoying or making use of. —4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. —5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. —2 A husband. —3 A king, ruler. —4 A lover. —5 An epithet of Vishṇu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. —2 Enjoyment, possession. —3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-वृ] 1 Eating, consuming. —2 Enjoyment, fruition. —3 Possession. —4 Utility, advantage. —5 Ruling, governing, government. —6 Use, application (as of a deposit). —7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. —8 Feeling, perception. —9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. —10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयं *Bh.* 3. 35; *Bg.* 1. 32. —11 A repast, feast, banquet. —12 Food. —13 Food offered to an idol. —14 Profit, gain. —15 Income, revenue. —16 Wealth. —17 The wages of prostitutes. —18 A cover, coil, winding. —19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; स्वसद्वसित-भुज्जभोगागदमथि &c. *Māl.* 5. 23; *R.* 10. 7, 11. 59. —20 A snake. —21 The body. —22 An army in column. —23 The passing (of an asterism). —24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. —*Comp.* —अई *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—ई) property, wealth. —अणी corn, grain. —आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नग्नः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य इंधो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —युक्तं wages paid to prostitutes. —युई the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तृष्णा desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितमग्रहो-वृजः वितुराज्ञेति न भोगतृष्णया *R.* 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; *Māl.* 2. —वेहः 'the body of suffering,' the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —वृः a serpent. —वृतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —वालः a groom. —विज्ञा-चिका hunger. —वृमि/ 'the land of enjoyment,' heaven, paradise (whose persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —वृतकः a servant

who works only for livelihood. —हामः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. —2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —ससत्र *n.* = भोगवास *q. v.* —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. —2. women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. —2 Happy, prosperous. —3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. —2 A mountain. —3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (नी) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पातालनगा). —2 A female snake-demon. —3 *N.* of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. —4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग-उक्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-णि] 1 Eating. —2 Enjoying. —3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. —4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses). —5 Having curves. —6 Having hoods. —7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; *Pt.* 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). —8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake; यजाजिनारंभि विनद्धभोगि वा *Ku.* 5. 78; *R.* 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. —2 A king. —3 A voluptuary. —4 A barber. —5 The headman of a village. —6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. —*Comp.* —इन्द्रः, इंसः Sesa or Vānski. —कालः wind, air. —युक् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. —2. a peacock. —वृत्तं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज्-यत् क्तं] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; *R.* 8. 14, *Pt.* 1. 117. —2 To be suffered or endured; *Me.* 1. —3 Profitable —व्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. —2 Wealth, property, possessions. —3 Corn, grain. —न्या A harlot, courtesan.

भोज [भुज्-अण्] 1 *N.* of a celebrated king of Mālvā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकण्ठमण्य &c.). —2 *N.* of a country. —3 *N.* of a king of the Vidarbha; भोजिन इतो र-भवं विवृष्टः *R.* 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35. —जाः (*m. pl.*) *N.* of a people. —*Comp.* —आधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamsa. —2. Karna. —इन्द्रः a king of the Bhojas. —कटं *N.* of a town founded by

kukmin.—देवः, —राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above.—पतिः I. king Bhoja.—2. an epithet of Kamea.

भोजक a. [भुज्णिच् ष्वल्] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; देवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235.—2 An eater.

भोजन a. [भुज्-न्त्य ल्यट् वा] Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat.—नः 1 N. of Vishnu.—2 Of Siva.—नं 1 Eating, eating food; taking one's meals; अजीर्णे भोजनं विनं.—2 Food.—3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding.—4 Using, enjoying.—5 Any object of enjoyment.—6 That which is enjoyed.—7 Property, wealth, possessions.—Comp.—अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship.—आच्छादनं food and raiment.—कालः, चेला, समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time.—स्वायः abstaining from food, fasting.—भाहं a dish of meat.—भूतिः f. a dining-hall.—विशेषः a dainty, delicacy.—भूतिः f. a meal, food.—स्य a. 1. engaged in eating.—2. straitened for want of food.—स्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. [भुज् अनीयर्] Eatable edible.—यं Food.

भोजवित्रु a. [भुज् णिच्-वृच्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिन् a. [भुज् णिन्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying; nating, possessing &c.—2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य pot. p. [भुज्-ष्यन्] 1 To be eaten.—2 To be enjoyed or possessed.—3 To be suffered or experienced.—4 To be enjoyed carnally.—उचं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्ययुतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ma. 3. 240.—2 A store of provisions, eatables.—3 A dainty.—4 Enjoyment.—5 Advantage, profit.—6 Food given to the Manca.—Comp.—कालः meal-time.—संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhoja; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet).—Comp.—अंगः the country called Bhootāna.

भोटीय a. Tibetan.

भोसीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah'; (it drops its final visaraga before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽत्र भोः 1. 5. 2; अवि भो महर्षिषु S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरपृष्ठाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3. भोस् is said to have,

in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भौजंग a. (नी f.) [भुजंग-अण्] Serpentine.—नं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भौट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत a. (ती f.) [भूतानि प्राणिनो-ऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings.—2 Elemental, material.—3 Demoniacal.—4 Mad, crazy.—तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits.—2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल).—3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder (also called सूतचक्र, q. v.).—तं A collection of evil spirits.—ती Night.

भौतिक a. Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (की f.) [भूत्-उक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ma. 3. 74.—2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57.—3 Relating to evil spirits.—4 Possessed by evil spirits.—का N. of Siva.—कं 1 A pearl.—2 Anything elemental.—Comp.—मठः a monastery.—विद्या sorcery, witchcraft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम a. (नी f.) [भूमेरपत्यं तस्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth.—2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial भौमी भुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोयं R. 13. 36; 15. 59.—3 Earthy, made of earth.—4 Relating to Mars.—सः 1 The planet Mara.—2 an epithet of the demon Naraka.—3 Water.—4 Light.—5 Sky, atmosphere.—6 N. of Atri.—Comp.—दिनं, वारः, वासरः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17.—रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. भूमि-उक् यद्-वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [धुरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति उक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury officer, a treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A., (भ्यसते) To fear.—Caus. To frighten.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रंशति. भ्रंश ; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्ताद्भ्रंशमिदं

विनाभरणं S. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 130; Si. 18. 21.—2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; युधाद् भ्रंश H. 4; R. 14. 16.—3 To be deprived of, lose; बन्धेऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37.—4 To escape flee from; संग्रामात् ब्रह्मणः केचित् Bk. 14. 105; 15. 59.—5 To decline, decay, decrease.—6 To disappear, vanish, depart; Mā. 8. 12.—Caus. (भ्रंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down.—2 To deprive of.—3 To ruin, overturn.—4 To cause to disappear or vanish.—5 To expel.

भ्रंशः-सः [भ्रंश-भवि घञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेधेऽस्य न भ्रंशमती न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकबलयभ्रंश-रिक्तमकोष्ठः Me. 2.—2 Decline, decrease, decay.—3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow.—4 Running away.—5 Disappearance.—6 Losing, loss, deprivation;—स्थितिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः Bg. 2. 63; 80 जातिभ्रंशः, स्वार्थभ्रंशः.—7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from.—8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशघुः See भ्रंशयुः.

भ्रंश(स)न a. (नी f.) [भ्रंश ल्यु ल्यट् वा] Throwing down.—न 1 The act of dropping down.—2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित a Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशित्व a. [भ्रंश णिन्] 1 Falling off or down, falling from.—2 Decaying.—3 Straying away from.—4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंश् = भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रकुशः An actor in female dress,

भ्रकुटिः = भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. (भ्रक्षति-ने) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [भ्रश् ल्यट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रञ् 1 P. (भ्रणति) To sound.

भ्रंशगः = भ्रंशगः q. v.

भ्रम् 1, 4 P. (भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, ब्राम, अभ्रामत्, अभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमिष्युः) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञ Mā. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालि-खति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भुवं ब्रामाम Dk.; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; 80 भ्रिशां भ्रम् 'to go about begging.'—2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्यां भ्राम्यति निरत्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता भ्रमरेण Gft. 3.—3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate.—4 To spread prevail, be current or afloat; अभ्रमच्च परित्जानपद्भिर्यं वार्ता Dk.

-5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारस्तु तालव्य इति व-
 भ्राम-7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति Pt. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —*Caus.* (भ्रमयति-न्ते or भ्रमयति-ते) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; भ्रमय जलदानंभोगर्भान् Māl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारशैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, bransh, vibrate; लीलारविद्धं भ्रमयाचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [भ्रम्-वच्] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion; द्युक्तौ रजत-
 निति ज्ञानं भ्रमः. -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. -7 A neddly, a whirlpool -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water-course. —*Comp.* —आकुल *a.* confused. —आमकः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमणं [भ्रम्-ल्युट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion -8 The orbit of a planet. —णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. —*Comp.* —कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमराः [भ्रम्-करत्] 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनैऽपि रागपूर्णा विकसित-
 वदनामनल्पजल्पेपि। स्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरतां भ्रमर कथं वा सरतेजिनीं स्वजातिं Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —रि 1 A bee. -2 Lac. -रं Giddiness, vertigo. —*Comp.* —अ-
 तिथिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलीन *a.* with bees clang or attached to; R. 3. 8. —अलका a curl on the forehead. —आनेकः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Atimukta creeper. —इहः the tree called इवोनाक —उत्सवा the Mādhavi creeper. —कदंबका a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape) —कीटः a species of wasp. —वियाः a kind of Kadamba tree. —वाया molestation by a bee; S. 1. —मंडलं a swarm of bees. —विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [भ्रमर स्वार्थेक] 1 A bee. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः -कं 1 A look of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions. भ्रमरायते D. n. A. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, i. e. to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः *f.* [भ्रम्-इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement; moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Māl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् *a* [भ्रम्-गिति] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling, &c.

भ्रम् See भ्रमः.

भ्रशिमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रञ्ज 6 U. [भ्रञ्जति, मृष्ट; *caus.* भ्रञ्जयति-ते, भ्रञ्जयति-ते; *assid.* भ्रिमर्षति-विभ्रसति, विभ्राजति, विभ्रिञ्जति] To fry, roast, parch, broil : (fig. also); चभ्रञ्ज नि-
 हत तस्मिन् शोको रावणमग्निवत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A (भ्राजे) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; बहवुर्भ्राजेरे फे-
 लुर्बहुवा हरिदक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. —*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate. —*With* वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजते मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven ends. —जं N. of a Sāman.

भ्राजक *a.* (जिजा *f.*) [भ्राज्-ण्वल्] Illuminating, irradiating. —कं Bile, gall.

भ्राजयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजन् [भ्राज्-ल्युट्] Illuminating. भ्राजिन् *a.* Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्य *a.* [भ्राज्-ण्वल्] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. —ण्युः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

भ्रातृ *m.* [भ्राज्-तृत् पूर्वो; cf. Up. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); भ्रातः कदम्बो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं क्षितय तदिवं भ्राता Moha M. 3. —*Dual.* A brother and sister. [cf. *L. frater; Z ndhratar Eng. brother.*]. —*Comp.* —भ्रात्रि, —भ्रात्रिक *a.* Having only the name of brother, a brother in mere name. —भ्राजः a brother's son. —भ्राज्या (also भ्रातृज्या) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law;

Me. 10. —वृत् property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yama having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यम-
 द्वितीया). —पुत्रः (also भ्रातृपुत्रः) a brother's son. (—त्री) a niece. —पत्नीः a brother's wife. —भगिन्या a brother and sister. —इष्युः elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक *a.* Relating to a brother. भ्रातृव्यः [भ्रातुः पुत्रः भ्यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew. -2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity. भ्रातृवल *v.* Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रातृव्य *a.* Fraternal. —वः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रातृव्य Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रातं *p. p.* [भ्रम्-क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn apple. —तं 1 Roaming, moving about; वरं परवदुर्गुणु भ्रातं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रांतिः [भ्रम्-क्तिन्] *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रभ्रांतिरस-
 तरेषु वितनोत्थम्यामिवासावर्त्ती V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; भ्रांतासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषयुग्मे U. 1. 47. -5 Confusion, perplexity. -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. —*Comp.* —भ्रा *a.* confounding, causing delusion. —नाशना an epithet of Siva. —हर *a.* removing doubt or error. (—रा) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रांतिमद् *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रांतिवद्भ्रारिचं M 2. 18. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —*m.* A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रांतिमान्मन्त्रवित्तुल्यवर्त्तने K. P. 10; *s g.* कपालं मानाः पय इति करान् लेखि शशिशु &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.

श्रीमः [भ्रम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

श्रीमक a. (मिका f.) [श्रीमयति-भ्रम् विच् ण्वल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl. -2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. -3 Deceptive, false. -कः 1 A son-flower. -2 A kind of loadstone. -3 A deceiver, rogne, cheat. -4 A jackal.

श्रीमण [भ्रम् णिच् ल्यट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

श्रीमर a. (री f.) [श्रीमरेण संसृत श्रीमरस्येद् वा अण्] Relating to a bee. -रः -रं A kind of loadstone. -रं 1 Whirling round. -2 Giddiness. -3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey. -5 A kind of coins or mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Going round, walking round from left to right (= प्रदक्षिण q. v.); as in वीर्यता श्रीमरीः Karpūr. 4, Vb. 2.

श्रीमरिन् a. 1 Revolving. -2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. -3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

श्रीमिन् a. Confused, perplexed.

श्री (भ्ला) श् 1, 4 A. (श्रीते, श्रीयते, श्रीशते, श्रीशयते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

श्रीपः -ः A frying-pan. -ः 1 Light. -2 Ether.

श्रीपक-कः A frying-pan ; Pt. 1. 132.

श्रीपिन्ध a. One who fries or roasts.

श्री (भ्ला) श् See श्री (भ्ला) श्.

श्री (भ्र) कुंशः (सः) A male actor female attire.

श्रीकुटिः -डी See श्रीकुटिः.

श्री 9 P. (श्रीगति) To fear.

श्री 6 P. (श्रीति) 1 To collect, gather. -2 To cover.

श्री f. [भ्रम्-इ Up. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow ; कतिश्रुवोरायतलव्योर्षा Ku. 1. 47 ; विवतितश्रुरियमद्य शिखते S. 1. 23. -Comp. -कुटिः -डी f contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. 'बंधः, रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows ; कुटिः a frowning face ; मुकुटिं बन्ध् or रन्ध् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' -श्रेयः contraction of the eyebrows ; श्रेयमात्राहुततमवेशां Ku. 3. 60. -जाह् the root of the eyebrow. -भंगः -श्रेयः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown ; तरंगभ्रमंग श्रुणितविहगभेणिरशना V. 4. 28 ; सभ्रमंगं हुसमिह Me. 24 ; सभ्रमंगं 'with a frown'. -श्रेदिन् a. frowning. -मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. -मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. -लता a creeper-like eye-

brow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -विकारा, -विक्रिया, -विकेषः contraction of the eyebrows. -विचेष्टिनं, -विश्रमा, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eye-brows, smooous play of the brows ; सभ्रविलासमद्य सोऽयमितीरपरिवा Māl. 1. 25 ; Me. 16.

श्री 10 A. (श्रुयते) 1 To hope. -2 To trust, confide. -3 To wish, desire. -4 To fear.

श्रीणः [श्रुय-वश्] 1 An embryo, foetus. -2 A child, boy. -3Comp. -श्र, -हन् a. one who procures of causes aborticu. -हतिः, -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion ; श्रुणहर्षणं वा एते श्रिति ; Y. 1. 64.

श्रीण 1 A (श्रीजेते) To shine.

श्री (भ्ले) श् 1 U. (श्रीयति, श्रेयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

श्रीयः 1 Moving, motion. -2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. -3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation.

श्रीपहृत्यं The killing of an embryo.

श्रीपश् See श्री-

श्रीपश् See श्री-

म.

मः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishnu. -7 Of Siva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. -मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare.

मंहु 1 A. (महेते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To giving, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

मंहुनीच a. Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Great, valuable.

मंहुडि a. Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मं विधे किरति कृ-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark ; मकराणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31 ; मकरश्चक्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is re-

garded as an emblem of Cupid ; cf. comp. below). -2 The sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. -अंकः an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2 the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuṇa. -आकरा, -आवासः the ocean. -आलयः 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' -कुंडलं an ear-ring in the shape of Makara. -केतनः -केतुः, -केतुमत् m. epithets of the god of love. -रवजः 1. an epithet of the god of love ; संभ्रातं मकरश्चजेन मद्यनं स्वस्तो मद्यधे पुरा Ratn. 1 3 ;

तत्प्रेमवारी मकरश्चक्रतापद्दारी Ch. P. 41. -2. a particular array of troops. -राज्ञिः f. the sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. -संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capri-cornus. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरिन् m. [मकरा सत्यत्र इति] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -3Comp. -पञ्च, -लेखा the mark of a Makari on the face of Lakebmi. -मद्यः N. of a town.

मकरंदः [मकरमपि इति कामजनकत्वात् दो अवलंबने क पृषो० मुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower juice ; मकरंदतृदि-लानामरादिवा नामयं महामाम्यः Bv. 1. 6, 8. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant maugo tree. -6 A flammont,

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. -ती The *Pa'tala'* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown; cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः A government order addressed to the Sudra (ज्ञप्रसासन).

मकरः [मक-उत्तर प्रणे] 1 A mirror. -2 The *Bakula* tree. -3 A bud. -4 The Arabian jasmine. -5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. -2 A bud.

मकुटः, मकुटकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुट *a.* Slow. -उः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुलकः 1 A bud. -2 The tree called देवी.

मक 1 *A.* (मकते) To go, move.

मकलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying in women).

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मकुलः Chalk.

मकु 1 *P.* (मकुति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. -2 To be angry.

मकु 1 Wrath. -2 Hypocrisy. -3 A multitude, collection. -*Comp.* -वीर्यः the tree विगाल.

मक्षिकाः, -मक्षि (क्षी) का A fly, bee; जो उपस्थिते नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च *M. 2.* -*Comp.* -मल wax.

मख् or मख् 1 *P.* (मखति, मखति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख संज्ञायां व] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. -2 Lively, active, cheerful.

-का A sacrificial rite; अकिंचनस्य मखनं व्यनक्ति *R. 5. 16; Ma. 4. 24; R. 3. 39.* -*Comp.* -अज्ञाभाक् *m.* a god.

-अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire.

-असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

-किवा a sacrificial rite. -त्रातु *m.* an epithet of Rāma. -द्विभू *m.* a demon, a Rākhasa; *R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U. 5. 4.* -द्वेषिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

-हन् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. -2. of Siva.

मखस्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. -2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. -2 A priest of the auu.

मगधः 1 *N.* of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुत्रपुत्री नाम नगरी *Dk. 1;* अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रसिद्धः *R. 6. 21.* -2 A bard, minstrel. -घाः (*pl.*) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. -ग्र 1 The town of the Magadhas. -2 Long

pepper. -*Comp.* -ईश्वर 1. a king of the Magadhas. -2. *N.* of Parantapa; *R. 6. 20.* -3. *N.* of Jarāsandha. -उज्जवा long pepper. -पुरी the city of Magadhas. -लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगध्यति *Den. P.* 1 To surround. -2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c.).

मग्य See मख्.

मगः 1 *N.* of one of the *Dvipaa* or divisions of the universe. -2 *N.* of a country. -3 A kind of drug or medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -घ 1 A kind of flower. -2 A gift, present. -3 Wealth, riches (*Ved.*).

मगवः, मगवत् *m.* *N.* of Indra.

मगधत् *a.* [मग्-प्रायां कतिन् नि- हस्य वः] इगमस्य *Up. 1. 156*] Liberal, munificent. -*m.* (*Nom. sing.* मगधा; *co. pl.* मगधानः) 1 *N.* of Indra; दुवोद्दगः स पञ्चाष सस्याय मगधा त्रिं *R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1.* -2 An owl (पेचक). -3 *N.* of Vyāea.

मघा *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -*Comp.* -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of *Bhādrapada.* -भवः, -घुः the planet Venus.

मंक् 1 *A.* (मंक्ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn.

मंफिलः A forest conflagration.

मंफुरः A mirror.

मंफुणं An armour for the legs, greave.

मंफु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly; soon; मंफुत्पाति परितः पदलेखनीनां *Si. 5. 37.* -2 Exceedingly, very much. -3 Truly, really.

मंफः 1 A royal bard. -2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंफ 1 *U.* (मंफतिने) To go, move.

मंफः 1 The head of a boat. -2 The side of a ship.

मंफल *a.* [मंफ-अलच्; *Up. 5. 70*] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as in मंफलविषयः; मंफलदूषयः &c. -2 Prosperous, doing or failing well. -3 Brave. -ल 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; जनकानां रघुणां च यत्कृत्स्नं मोक्षमंफलं *U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9; 10. 67.* (*b*) Happiness, good luck, or fortune, bliss, felicity; मंफं मंफं चित्तर भगवत् भूषसे मंफलाय *Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48.* (*c*) Well-being welfare, good; संगः मतां किंफु न मंफलमतर्नाति *Bv. 1. 122;* (*also m.* in these senses).

-2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. -3 A bless-

ing, benediction. -4 An auspicious or lucky object. -5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. -6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). -7 Any ancient custom. -8 Turmeric. -लः 1 The planet Mars. -2 *N.* of Agni. -ला -ली 1 A faithful wife. -2 *Dūr-vā* grass. -3 *N.* of Durgā. -*Comp.* -अक्षतः (*m. pl.*) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmanas when pronouncing blessings. -अयुक् *n.* a variety of sandal. -अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. -अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments; *Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14* -अहं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -अहिकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -2. pronouncing a blessing. -आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. -2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. -आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. -आरंभः an epithet of Ganesa. -आलभनं touching anything auspicious. -आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारकः, -कारिन् *a.* auspicious. -कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious occasion; *S. 4.* -कोमं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; *R. 12. 8* -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -घटः, -घटा a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -छायः the *plaksha* tree. -चूर्णः, -चाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; *R. 3. 19.* -वेचता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरासन् पुषामंफलपाठकं शैलुवापसद् *Ve. 1.* -पुष्पं an auspicious flower. -पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. -प्रतिसरा, -घुञ्जं 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अञ्जैः कल्पितमंफलप्रतिसराः (अंगनाः) *Māl. 5. 18.* -2. the cord of an amulet. -प्रद *a.* auspicious. (-दा) turmeric. -प्रस्थः *N.* of a mountain. -सात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious

ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c.; सि-
ताक्षुका मंगलमात्रधुषणा V. 3. 12. -बच्च
नः; -बाहः a benedictory or congratu-
latory expression, benediction, bless-
ing. -बादिन् a. expressing blessing-
or congratulation, wishing joy. बाधे
see मंगलद्वयं. -बासः, -बासरः Tues-
day -बिधिः 1. a festive or auspicio-
us rite -2 preparations for a fes-
tival. -ज्ञातः greeting, a benedictory
expression. -सूत्रे see मंगलप्रतिहार स्नानं
a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलावतः An epithet of Siva (de-
voted to Umā).

मंगलीय A auspicious; fortunate.

मंगलय a. [मंगलाय हिते च] 1 Aus-
picious, fortunate, happy, lucky,
prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing,
agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure,
pious. त्रिलोकीमंगल्यं U. 4. 10. -लयं
1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The coco-
nut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The
Bilva tree. -लया 1 A species of fra-
grant sandal. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A
kind of aloes-wood -4 A particular
perfume. -5 A particular yellow
pigment. -लयं 1 Auspicious water
for the coronation of a king (brought
from various holy places). -2
Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Bed
lead. -5 Sour oards.

मंगल्यका A kind of pulse (मयूर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मंजु 1. P. (मंजति) To adorn,
decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To
cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To
blame, censure. -4 To go, move,
move quickly. -5 To start, set cut.

मञ्जु 1 A. (मञ्जते) 1 To be wick-
ed. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To
be vain or proud. -4 To pound,
ground.

मञ्जुविका A word used at the
end of a noun to denote 'excellence'
or 'the best of its kind'; as गोम-
ञ्जुविका 'an excellent cow or bull';
of. उर्वर.

मञ्जुः A fish (corrupted from
मत्स्य).

मञ्जुम् m. [मञ्जु-कनिष्ठा Un. 1. 156]
1 The marrow of the bones and
flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp.
-कृत् n. a bone. -समुद्भवः semen
virile.

मञ्जुन् [मञ्जु-मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sinking,
plunging, sinking under water, im-
mersion. -2 Inundating, deluging.
-3 Bathing, ablution; मत्स्यमञ्जुन-
विशेषविधिककान्तिः. Rata. 1. 21; R.
16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow
of the bones and flesh (= मञ्जुम्).

मञ्जुना [मञ्जु-नाम्] 1 The mar-
row of the bones and flesh. -3 The

pith of plants. -Comp. -जं 1.
semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium
(श्रुमिजगुग्गुल). -रज्जु n. 1. a parti-
cular hell. -2. bdellium. -रसः se-
men virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मञ्जिका The female of the
Indian crane.

मञ्जुषा See मञ्जुषा.

मञ्जु 1 A. (मञ्जते) 1 To hold. -2
To grow high or tall. -3 To go,
move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6
= मञ्जु. q. v.

मञ्जुः [मञ्जु-पत्र] 1 A couch, bed-
stead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat,
dais, a platform resting on columns,
a seat of honour or state, throne;
स तत्र मञ्जुषु मनोज्ञेष्वारं R. 6. 1, 3. 10.
-3 An elevated shed in a field (for
a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A
stage, platform. -Comp. -मञ्जुपः 1. a
temporary shed resting upon bam-
boo posts. -2. a platform erected on
festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मञ्जुकं [मञ्जु-स्वार्थक] 1 A couch, bed,
sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform.
-3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp.
-आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in
general.

मञ्जुका 1 A chair. -2 A trough,
tray.

मञ्जु 10 U. (मञ्जयतिने) 1 To clean,
purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मञ्जुरं 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2
A pearl. -3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मञ्जुरिः-री f. 1 A shoot, sprout,
spring; निषेधः सहकारमञ्जुरीः Ku. 4.
38; सङ्कुशकान्तिरलक्ष्यत मञ्जुरी R. 9. 44,
16. 51; १० स्फुरत् कुचकुम्भदोरपरि मणि-
मञ्जुरी Git. 10; सुखं सुकाकचो धत्ते धर्मा
भक्षणमञ्जुरीः Kāv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster
of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A
(parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl.
-6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8
The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. -चामरं a
chourie in the form of a sprout, fan-
like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नामः the plant
called वेतस.

मञ्जुरित a. [मञ्जुर्यः संजाता अस्य इत्त्] 1
Furnished with or possessing clus-
ters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a
stalk (as a bud).

मञ्जु 1 A she-gest. -2 A cluster
of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मञ्जुः-जी f. 1 A cluster of blos-
soms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -फल
the plantain tree.

मञ्जुका A harlot, prostitute,
courtesan.

मञ्जुमन् m. Beauty, loveliness.

मञ्जुद a. Bright red.

मञ्जुष्टा [अतिशयन मञ्जुमती इत्त् मनुषो
लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder.

-Comp. -मेहुः a kind of urinary
disease. -रागः 1. the colour of the
Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attach-
ment as charming and durable as the
colour of the madder, i. e. durable
or permanent attachment.

मञ्जुरी-रं [मञ्जु-भनौ ईत्त्] An ank-
let or ornament for the foot (द्युर) ;
सिंजानमञ्जुमञ्जुरं प्रविशेत् नितिकेतं Git.
11; or सुखरमधीरं त्यज मञ्जुरीं विष्णुमिच
केलियु लोलं 5; Māl. 1 -रं A post
round which the stting of the burn-
ing stick passes

मञ्जुलः A village mostly inhabit-
ed by washermen.

मञ्जु a. [मञ्जु-उत्] Lovely, beau-
tiful, charming, sweet, pleasing,
agreeable, attractive; स्वलक्ष्मणसंजस-
मञ्जुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अवि-
दुःखविदुःख्यमानं मरुदं तत्र किमपि लि-
हितं मञ्जु युञ्जतु भुंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तत्रमञ्जु
मद्वहसितं आसितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp.

-केशिन् m. an epithet of Krishna.

-गतिः, -गमन a. having a lovely gait.

(-ना) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo.

-गतः N. of the country called Nep-
al. -गिरि a. sweet-voiced; एते मञ्जु-
गिरिः सुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -युञ्जः s charming
hum. -घोष a. uttering a sweet

sound. -नास्ती 1. a handsome wo-
man. (?) -2. an epithet of Durgā.

-3. of Sacht, wife of Indra. -पात-
कः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of
Brahmā -भाषिन्, -बाह्, -बादिन् a.

sweet-speaking; (गिरि) अनुबद्धि सुक-
स्ते मञ्जुवाक् एवमथा R. 5. 74, 12.

39 -बक्त्र a. having a beautiful
face, handsome. -स्वन, -स्वर a. sweet-
sounding.

मञ्जुल a. [मञ्जु-सिम्हात् इत्त्, मञ्जु-उत्त्
वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable,
charming, sweet, melodious ' voice
&c.); संप्रति मञ्जुलचञ्जु-उत्तमिनि केलि-
शयनमञ्जुयातं Git. 11; कूर्जितं राजहंसानां
वर्धते मद्मञ्जुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -ला A
kind of gallianle. -लं 1 An arbour,
a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The
state of being variegated.

मञ्जुषा [मञ्जु-ऊश्व] 1 A box, cas-
ket; chest, receptacle; मदीयचरन्तना-
नं मञ्जुषेया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A
large basket, hamper. -3 Madder
(= मञ्जुष्टा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्फटिः ' Beginning of pride, '
incipient pride.

मट्टकं The ridge of a roof.

मट्ट 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, in-
habit. -2 To go. -3 To grind.

मठः. -रं [मठयन् मट् धञर्थे क] 1 The
hut of an ascetic, a small cell or
room. -2 A monastery, convent -3

A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ठी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आयतन a monastery, collego. -चिता charge of a convent; Pr. 2. 63.

मठर *a* Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or cottage.

मड्डु; मडुक: A kind of drum.

मडूमडायित *a*. Gulped down the throat, swallowed up; वरतवरी मडूमडायिता U. 4.

मण्ण 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणि: [मण्-न्त् व्रीत्पक्षे वा कर्त्] (Said to be *f*, also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिलुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यद्येवास्ते तथेवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलक्ष्यशार्ङ्गोक्तवशा दृष्टार्णान् जातु मौली मणयो वसंति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं द्रव्यस्वैवास्ति मे मणिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; of. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy exorecence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -इंद्रः, -राजः a diamond. -कंठः the blue jay. -कंठकः a cock. -कर्णिका, -कर्णो N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sārasa bird. -वृंह *a* having a handle adorned with jewels. -वर्षणः a jewelled mirror. -दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. -दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. -द्वीपः 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः *m*, -धनुस् *n*. a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sabadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-र) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also मणिपूरक). °पतिः an epithet of Babhrūvāhan. -मरेकः a most excellent jewel. -मथः 1. the wrist; S. 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -मथनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set; oollet; S. 6. -3. the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजा, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -गितिः *f*.

N. of the place of Sessa. -भूः *f*. a floor set with jewels. -भूमिः *f*. 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. -भंडपः N. of the residence of Sessa. -मथं rock-salt. -माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bit (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmi. -5. N. of a metro. -नेखल *a*. girdled with gems. -यष्टिः *m*. *f*. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रागः the colour of jewels. (-गं) vermilion. -शिखेयः an excellent jewel. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तंभः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -दृश्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अजागलस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. -कः 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् *a*. jewelled. -*m*. 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimago.

मणीचक्रः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणीवकं A flower

मंद् 1 A. (मंद्ते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंद् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मंढति, मंढयति, ते, मंढिन) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंढयितुं वधूरनवः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -11. 1 A (मंढते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंठः -ठं [मण्-ड तस्य नेत्रं, मंद्-अच् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice; नीवारोवनमंठमुष्णमधुरं U. 4. 1. -3 Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. -ठः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor oil tree. -हा 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblio myrobala tree. -Comp. -उक्कं 1. barn. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. -य

a. drinking acum cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मंडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन *a*. [मंढयति मंद् ल्यु ल्युर् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fend. of ornaments. -नं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; माम् अमं मंडनकालहानिः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5 -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वयुक्तं Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंडनमिश्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarāchārya.

मंडपः [मंढं भूयां पति पा-क, मण्-कण् वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; निवाहमंडपः -2 A tent, pavillion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठः the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मंढित *p. p*. Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a*. [मंद्-कल्] Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. -लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; कालकण-मंडल R. 12. 98; आवर्धमंडलनिभानि सद्युल्लसंति Ki. 5. 41; ह्यस्यभामंडलपाचकाक्षं Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छाया-मंडल, चापमंडल, मुखमंडल, रत्नमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्ध-नि ग्रहकणुषैर्मंडला (निभार्वी) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भवसंभन ए Gt. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सत्स-सुक्री भूयाज्जुः प्रसादितमंडलः V. 6. 44; उद्यतोऽपि च मंडलनिभित्ता &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandakā quoted by Malli. the circle of a

king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings:—द्विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; of. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only — the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतीदायीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). —13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. —14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. —15 A division of the Rigveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Mandālas or eight Ashṭakas). —16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. —17 A kind of perfume. —18 A circular bandage (in surgery). —19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. —की 1 A circle, orb &c. —2 A group, assemblage. —3 Walking round, circular motion. —4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). —Comp. —अग्र *a.* round pointed. (—ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. —अधिपः, —अधीशः —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. —2. a king, sovereign. —आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement; U. 3. 19. —उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. —कारुणिक *a.* having a circular bow. —वृत्तं *a.* circular dance, dance in a ring. —व्यासः describing a circle. —पुच्छकः a kind of insect —वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. —वर्तित् *m.* a ruler of a small province. —वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. —2 A disc. —3 A district, province. —4 A group, collection. —5 A circular array of troops. —6 Whiteleprosy with round spots. —7 A mirror —कः A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. —2 To turn or whirl round; मानागतिसिर्दलयत् जपेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. —क A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित् *a.* [मंडल-इति] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. —2 Ruling a country. —*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. —2 A snake in general. —3 A cat. —4 The pole-cat. —5 A dog. —6 The sun. —7 The fig-tree. —8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king; तेजो निजं सुकुलयति च मंडलीकाः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीक 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. —2 Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीषू 1 P. 1 To become round. —2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [मंडयति वर्षासमये, मंडू ऊकृण् Uq. 4. 42] A frog; निपानमित्र मंडूकाः सोद्योमं नरमार्याति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāb. —क A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —की 1 A female frog. —2 A wanton or unchaste woman. —3 N. of several plants. —Comp. —अनुवृत्तिः, —कृतिः *f.* 'the leap of a frog, skipping over or omitting at intervals, (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra) : क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूककृत्यानुवर्तते Sk. —कुलं a collection of frogs. —योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. —सरत् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मत्-क] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. —2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. —3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. —4 Commended, valued. —5 Conjectured, guessed. —6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. —7 Thought out. —8 Intended, aimed at. —9 Approved, sanctioned. —10 Wished or hoped for. —11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मत्) —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6; केवाचिन्मतेन &c. —2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यममुक्तिंति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. —3 Advice, instruction, counsel. —4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. —5 Approbation,

sanction, commendation. —6 Knowledge. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. —अंतरं 1. a different view. —2. a different creed. —अवलंबनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [मायति अनेन, मद्-अंगत् इत्य तः Tv.] 1 An elephant. —2 A cloud. —3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant; न हि कमलिनीं वृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3; Ki. 5. 47; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्ग.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मत् भावे क्ति] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलादुदीयसी H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. —2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनागपेतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26; 80 दुर्मति, सुमति. —3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विधित्वेो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91; Pt. 2. 19; Bg. 18. 78. —4 Intention, design, purpose; see मत्वा. —5 Resolution, determination. —6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. —7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्द्वैपातेर्बुध R. 8. 94. —8 Counsel, advice. —9 Remembrance, recollection. —10 Ved. Devotion, prayer. —11 An adviser. (मतं कृ-धा, -आधा 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्वा is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; मत्वा युक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छं Ms. 4. 222; 5. 19. —12 under the impression that; व्याव्रतमत्वा पलायते). —Comp. —ईश्वरः an epithet of ईश्वर Visvakarman. —गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. —द्वैपं difference of opinion. —निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. —पूर्व, —पूर्वकं *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. —प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. —श्रेयः change of views. —भ्रमः, —विपर्ययोः 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. —2. an error, a mistake, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः —विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालित् *a.* intelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine; संशुषुष्व कये मत्कैः संगच्छस्व इतैः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16 —रकः A bag.

-3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust ; इति मद्मदनास्यां रागिणः सहरागात् Si. 10. 91. -4 Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; मदेन भाति कलभः पतापिन यहीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45 ; so मद्कलः. मद्गन्मस, Me. 29, R. 2. 7 ; 12. 102. -5 Love, desire, ardour. -6 Pride, arrogance, conceit ; Pt. 1. 240. -7 Rapture, excessive delight -8 Spirituous liquor. -9 Honey. -10 Musk -11 Semen virile. -12 Soma -13 Any beautiful object. -14 Ariver (नद्). -द्वी 1 A drinking cup. -2 Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.) -Comp. -अस्वयः, -आतेका any distemper (such as a head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अंध a. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion ; अथरमिव मदांधा पातुमेव प्रवृत्त V. 4. 13. -2. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. -अपनयने removal of intoxication. -अंत्रः 1. an elephant in rut. -2. N. of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. -2. wantonness, lustfulness. -3. rut, being in rut ; R. 2. 7. -आकुल a. 1. furious with rut. -2 full of lust, overpowered by passion. -आदृच a. drunk, intoxicated. (-दृचः) the palm tree. -आजनातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापित् m. a cuckoo. -आहः msk. -उत्कट a. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink. -2. furious with passion, lustful, -3. arrogant, proud, haughty. -4. ruttish, under the influence of rut ; R. 6. 7. (-ः) 1. an elephant in rut. -2. a dove. (-दा) spirituous liquor. -उद्वेग, उन्मस a. 1. drunk, intoxicated. -2. furious, drunk with passion ; मद्दोष्याः कुकुसंतः सरिता कुलमुद्भजा B. 4. 22. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty ; Pt. 1. 161. -उज्वल a. 1. drunk with passion ; Ku. 3. 31 -2. inflated with pride. -उज्वापित् m. the cuckoo. -ऊर्जित a. swollen with pride. -कटः a eunuch. -कर a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करित् m. an elephant in rut. -कल a. 1. speaking softly or in articulate, speaking indistinctly ; R. 9. 37. -2. uttering low sounds of love. -3. drunk with passion ; U. 1. 31 ; Mā. 9. 14. -4. indistinct yet sweet ; मद्कलं कुजितं सारसानां Me. 31. -5. ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. -6. furious, mad (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कौहला a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -केल a. stately or sportive through passion ; V. 4. 16. -कंधा 1. an intoxi-

cating drink. -2. hemp. -गमनः a buffalo. --च्युत a. 1. distilling rut (as an elephant). -2. lustful, wanton, drunk. -3. gladdening, exhilarating (-न्.) an epithet of Indra. (- m. dual) an epithet of the Asvina. -जलं, -चरित् n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -ज्वरः fever of pride or passion ; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रसवर्णं, -सावः, -सुतिः f. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. -सुच a. ' dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated ; U. 3. 15. -रक्त a. affected with passion. -रागः 1. Cupid. -2. a cock -3. a drunkard. -रेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. -विक्षिप्त a. 1. in rut, furious. -2. agitated by lust or passion. -बिह्वल a. 1. maddened by lust or pride. -2. stupefied with intoxication. -वीर्य 1. strength produced by passion. -2. the heroism of love. -हुद्दः an elephant. -हौडकं nutmeg. -सरः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, -स्थानं an Alc-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन a. (नी f.) [मायति अनेन मद्करणे ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating maddening. -2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The god of love, Cupid ; व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निवेदितवर्ष S. 1. 27 ; हतमपि निर्हृत्वेव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 Love, passion, asexual love, lust ; विनयचारितवृत्तिरस्तथा न विद्यते मदनो न च संवृता S. 2. 11 ; सन्निधिगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Re. 1. 3. R. 5. 63 ; so मदनातर, मदनपीडित &c -3 The spring season. -4 A bee. -5 Bees' wax. -6 A kind of embrace. -7 The Dhattūra plant. -8 The Khadira tree. -9 The Bakula tree. -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 Musk. -3 The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses). --नं 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अमकः a species of grain (कोश्य). -अंकुशः 1. the penis. -2. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by tit in cohabitation. --अंतकः, -अरिः, -दुमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रियुः epitheta of Siva. -अवस्थ a. in love, enamoured. -आहत, -आर्त, -क्लिष्ट, -पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick ; R. 12. 32. S. 3. 10. -आयुधं 1. pudendum muliebri. -2. 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलयः-यं 1. pudendum muliebri. -2. a lotus. -3. a king. -हृच्छाकलं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक a. pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure-garden,' N. of a garden.

-कंदकः 1. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. -2. N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', -sexual union ; छेदुलभा Mā. 2. 12. -काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गृह pudendum muliebri. -गोपालः an epithet of Kriahna. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयेदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. --नालिका a faithless wife. -पक्षि म. the Khanjana bird. -पाटका the cuckoo. -पीडा, -बाधा paṅga or torments of love. -महोत्सवा a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. -मोहनः an epithet of Kṛishṇa -ललितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेख a love-letter. -वज्ञ a. influenced by love, enamoured. -शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक). मद्यलिका, मद्यली A kind of jamine (Arabian).

मद्यिल्ल a. [मद्यिष्ण रल्लच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. -सुदा 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (n. also in this sense). मद्मद a. Being always drunk or excited.

मदारा [मद्-आर्त्, Uṇ. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A chest or rug (?).

मदिः f. A kind of roller or harrow. मदिर a. [मायति अनेन, मद् करणे किरच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) ; as in सद्यः दाम्पसिकानां मम मदिरादृशा इत्थं चोदयन्तीः Vb. 1. 17 ; see Comps. below. --रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, ईक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना A woman with fascinating, or bewitching eyes ; मधुकर मदिरास्याः ईक्षतस्याः मद्रुति V. 4. 22 ; R. 8. 68 ; S. 3. 19. --आयतनयन a. having long and fascinating eyes ; S. 3. 4. --आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor ; काक्ष्यवन्दो मदनमदिरां दोहवृच्छानायाः Me. 78 ; Si. 11, 49. -2 A kind of wagtail. -3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्कट, -उन्मस a intoxicated with spirituous, liquor. -गृहं, जाला an alehouse, dram-house, a tavern. -सखः the mango tree.

मदिका Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मदुः [मद्-उ न्यकां; cf. Up. 1. 7.]
 1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; क्रीपि मदुरभ्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मदुरा [मद् युक् उरञ् न्यकां; cf. Up. 1. 41.]
 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of eel-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्र (5).

मद्य *a.* [माद्यत्वेन कर्णे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -य Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः श्लो गितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (माडवृक्ष). -पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -यकः mash. -यनं 1. drinking, intoxicating liquor. -2. any intoxicating drink. -गीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पः the plant called Dhātaki. -बी (बी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यभांडं. -संडः barm, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called घातकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्-रुक् Up. 2. 13.] 1 N. of a country. -2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -द्रे Joy, happiness. (मद्राकृ = मद्राकृ 'to shave or shear'). -3 Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight. -सुता N. of Mādrī, second wife of Pāṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. -क्रः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्वृत् *a.* [cf. Up. 4. 112.] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. -*m.* An epithet of Siva.

मध्वयः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or धी *f.*) [मयत् इति मधु, मन्-उ नय यः Up. 1. 18.] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -*n.* (धु) 1 Honey; पतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्च्येतेति सविषास्वाये U. 3. 34; मधु निक्षिपेति निद्राम्ये हृदये तु दलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36; देहि सुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. -3 A sweet innoxious drink,

wine, spirituous liquor; निययंते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विज्वयश्चन R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or any thing produced from (Ved.) -*m.* (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season मधुरया मधुवोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; कञ्चुते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुकी मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30 -2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधु माधवादि R. 11. 7; मासे मध्ये मधुर-कोकिलधुमनादे रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Ravana and killed by Satrugna. -5 The Asoka tree. -6 N. of king Kartaviryā. -Comp. -अञ्जला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ma. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आलु *n.*, -आलुकं sweet potato. -आवासः the mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उद्दकं honey-water, water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यान a spring-garden. -उपहनं 'the abode of Madhu,' an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -कंठः the cuckoo. -मरः 1. a large black bee; कुडजे खलु नेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरणे कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Ms. 35. 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-री) a female bee. °गणः, °अग्निः *f.* a swarm of bees. -कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. -काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारा, -कारिन् *m.* a bee. -कुम्भिका, -कुम्भुटी a sort of citron tree. -कुर्या a stream of honey. -कृत् *m.* a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशा, -वः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey comb. -क्रमः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, -क्षीरका a Kharjūra tree. -गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधेषु U. 2. 18. -गायतः the cuckoo. -ग्रहाः a libation of honey. -योधः the cuckoo. -च्युत्, -च्युत्, श्र्युत् *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. -जं bees' wax. -जा 1. sugar-candy. -2. the earth. -जंबीरा a kind of citron. -जित्, -द्रिप्, -निष्पदनः, -निष्पट् *m.*, मयः, -मयनः, -रिपुः, -सङ्गा, -सदनः epithets of Vishnu इति मधुरिपुणा सखी निष्पत्ता Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -सृणा -णं sugar-

cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -वीरः the god of love. -वृत्तः the mango tree. -दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्वः 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. -द्वः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः *f.* a molasses. -नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. -नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoanut. -नेत्रु *m.* a bee. -पः a bee or drunkard; राजपियाः कैराविण्यो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). -पटल a bee-hive. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna. -पर्कः 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five: -दधि सर्पिर्जलं क्षीदं सिता चैतश्च पंचभिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः); सभासो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वद्व्यन्मधुपर्कमपितं स तद् व्य-जासकसुदुर्केशिनाम् । यदेष पारयन्मधु भीम जाधरं मित्रेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कृते N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. -यक्ष्य *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. -पणि-का, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पायिन् *m.* a bee. -पुरं -री an epithet of Mathurā; संपद्युञ्जितवासनं मधुपुरीमध्वे हरिः सेवते Bv. 4. 44. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the *Bakula* tree. -3. the Danti tree. -4. the *Sirisha* tree. -प्र-णयः addiction to wine. -प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -प्राशनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāra (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new born male child). -प्रियः an epithet of Balatāna. -फलः a kind of cocoanut. -फलिका a kind of date. -बहु-ला the Mādhava creeper. -बी (बी) जः a pomegranate tree. -बी (बी) ज-पूरः a kind of citron. -भूमिकः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. -मक्षः, -मा, -मक्षिका a bee. -मञ्जना the tree called आलौक. -मस *a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2. excited by the spring. -मदा the intoxication of liquor. -मद्यः a kind of drink mixed with honey. -मद्धिः, -ल्ली *f.* the Mālati creeper. -मस्तकं a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil and ghee. -माधवं -वीं the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). -माधवी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower. -माधवीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -मेहः = मधुप्रमेह q. v. -पट्टिः -ही *f.* sugar-cane. -पट्टिका, -बल्ली liquor-ice. -रस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (-सः) 1. the wine palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (-सा) 1. a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. -लयः

N. of a tree. —लेह, —लेह, —लेहिन m., —लोहपुः a bee; so मधुनालेहः. —वने 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. —2. N. of the forest of Sugrīva. (—नः) the cuckoo. —बाराः (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रदानामोद्ययावकसुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं तु ज्ञामितं तु वधुनां द्रावितं तु हृदयं मधुवारेः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 9. 57.—व्रतः a bee; मामिकः को मरदानामतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मधुव्रते विधि-वशात्प्रधुवीकामांक्षति 46.—शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्टं, —शेषं wax.—सखः, —पहायः, —सारायिः, —सुहृद् m. the god of love. —सिन्धुकः a kind of poison. —सूदनः 1. a bee. —2. an epithet of Vishnu.—स्थानं a bee-hive. —व्रव a. dropping honey or sweetness. (—त्रा) 1. liquorice. —2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrāvāṇa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् m. 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. —2. kind of bird of prey. —3. a seeth-sayer. —4. an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक a. 1 Sweet. —2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. —3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (= मधुक q. v.). —2 The Asoka tree. —3 A kind of bird. —4 The liquorice root. —कं 1 Tin. —2 Liquorice.

मधुतम a. Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुमत् a. 1 Sweet. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Mixed with honey, honeyed. —4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर a. [मधु मधुर्यं राति राक, मधु-अदभ्य र्थे र वा] 1 Sweet. —2 Honeyed, mellifluous. —3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासं वृश्चिन् S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Māl. 2. 11; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20.—4 Melodious (as a sound).—रः 1 The red sugar-cane. —2 Rice. —3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गूड). —4 A kind of mango —5 Cumin-seed. —र 1 Liquorice. —2 Sour rice-water. —3 N. of the city Mathurā. —रि A kind of musical instrument. —र 1 Sweetness. —2 A sweet drink, syrup. —3 Poison. —4 A Tin. —र ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. —Comp. —अभर a. scunding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. —अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप a. uttering sweet sounds. (—पः) a sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिर्गम्यदितं Ku. 4. 16. (—पा) a kind of thrush. —कंदकः a kind of fish. —जंबीर a species of lime. —त्रयं = मधुत्रयं q. v. —फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवदर). —भाषिद्,

—वाच् a. sweet-speaking. —सवा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, —स्वन a. warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced. मधुरक a. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता स्व Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness. मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित a. Sweetened, made sweet. मधुरिमत् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिस्त्रयेण वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल a. Sweet &c.; see मधुर. —लं 1 An intoxicating drink, apirituous liquor.

मधुलिका Black mustard. मधुरयति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधुकः 1 A bee. —2 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A flower of the Madhūka tree; दूर्वावता पांडुमधुकदाग्रा Ku. 7. 14; स्निग्धो मधुकच्छाविर्गदः Git. 10; R. 6. 25.—2 Liquorice.

मधूलः [मधु लाति लाक पृषो] A kind of tree. —ली 1 The mango tree. —2 Liquorice. —3 A kind of citron.

मधुलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य a. [मन्-म्यत् नस्य चः Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Me. 2. 21.—2 Intervening, intermediate. —3 Middling; moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; पारम्यविभ्रविहता विरमेति मध्या Bh. 2. 27.—4 Neutral, impartial. —5 Just, right. —6 Mean (in astr.). —स्थः, —स्थं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदधितरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head'; सरति सहस्रा बाहोर्मध्ये गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11; श्योममध्ये V. 2. 1.—2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; जिज्ञासुश्चास्तद्वृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32.—3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलि-त्रयं चाह चभार बाला Ku. 1. 39.—4 The inside or interior of anything. —5 A middle state or condition. —6 The flank of a horse. —7 Meantime in music. —8 The middle term of a progression.—9 Cessation, pause, interval. —र्या 1 The middle finger. —2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty.—स्थं Ten thousand billions. [The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulare of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्ये into the midst of, into. (b) मध्येन through or between. (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काका प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the

midst; R. 12. 29.—2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्ये-गं into the Ganges; मध्येजदरं in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपृष्ठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्यरणं in the battle; Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसमं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येससुद्धं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33].—Comp. —अंगुलिः, —ली f. the middle finger. —अह्नः (for अह्न) midday, noon. °कृत्यं, °क्रिय a midday rite or observance. °कालः, °वेला, °समयः noontime, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution.—कर्णः a radius. —ग a. being or going in the middle or among.—गत a. central, middle, being in the middle. —गंधः the mango tree. —ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse.—छाया mean or middle shadow. —दिनं (also मध्य-दिनं) 1. midday, noon.—2. a midday offering. —द्विपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24.—देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. —2. the waist.—3. the belly.—4. the meridian. —5 the central region, the country lying between the Himalāya and Vindhya mountains, हिमवद्विधयोर्मध्ये यस्मात्त्रिनशानादपि प्रत्येयैव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः Ms. 2. 21.—देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. —पदं the middle word. °लोपिच see मध्यपदलोपिच. —पातः 1. communion, intercourse.—2. (in astr) the mean occurrence of the aspect.—भागः 1. the middle part.—2. the waist.—भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity.—2. a middling or moderate distance.—ववः a weight of six white mustard-seeds.—योनिच् a. being in the midst of a conjunction, completely obscured. —रात्रिः, —रात्रि f. midnight.—रेखा the central or first meridian.—लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian.—लोकः the 'middle of the three worlds, i. e. the earth or world of mortals. °इशा, °इश्वरः a king.—वयस् a. middle-aged.—वर्तिच् a. 1. middle, central.—2. being among or in the middle. (—m.) an arbitrator, a mediator.—वृत्तं the navel.—सूत्रं = मध्येखा q. v.—स्थ a. 1. being or standing in the middle, central.—2. intermediate, intervening.—3. middling.—4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties.—5. impartial, neutral.—6. indifferrent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थोः देशबंधु Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः S.

5. (—स्यः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. —2. an epithet of Siva. —स्यता 1. intermediate position. —2. middle state or character. —3. mediocrity. —4. arbitration, mediatorship. —5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्व भग M. 3. 'say impartially' —6. indifference. —स्यलं 1. the middle or centre. —2. the middle space or region. —3. the waist. —4. the hip. —स्थानं 1. the middle station. —2. the middle space, i. e. air. —3. a neutral region. —स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतश्च ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. —2 Among, between.

मध्यदिन a. 1 Middle, central. —2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यदिनीय).

मध्यस्थ a. 1 Occupying a middle station. —2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम [मध्ये भवः म] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पत्तेः V. 1. 19; मध्यमोपल Ki. 9. 2; eo मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमवद्, मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. —2 Intermediate, intervening. —3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाद्यममध्यम. —4 Mid ling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. —5 Middle-sized. —6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वा मध्यमः पांडवोऽयं Ve. 5. 26. —7 Impartial, neutral. —8 Mean (in astr.). —9 Belonging to the meridian. —मः 1 The fifth note in music. —2 A particular musical mode. —3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. —4 The second person (in grammar). —5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. —6 The governor of a province. —मा 1 The middle finger. —2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. —3 The pericarp of a lotus. —4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. —5 A central blossom. —मं 1 The middle. —2 The waist. —Comp. —अंगुलिः the middle finger. —आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. —कक्षा the middle courtyard. —खंडं the middle term of an equation. —जात a. middle-born. —पदं the middle member (of a compound). —लौपिन m. a subdivision of the Tatpurnashe compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is शाकपायिवः which is

dissolved as शाकपायिवः; here the middle word पिय is omitted; so छायातरुः, गृध्रधानाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. —दुसुवः the second person (in grammar). —भूतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). —रात्रः midnight. —रेखा the central meridian of the earth. —लोकः the middle world, the earth. °पालः a king; R. 2. 16. —वयस् n. middle-age. —वयस्क a. middle-aged. —संयहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa:—त्रेषणं गेयमात्यानां धूपशुषणवाससां । प्रलोभनं चान्नपनिर्मध्यमः संयहः स्मृतः ॥ —साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. —(सः—सं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. —स्य a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (निका f.) 1 Middle, middle-most. —2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty. मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्यः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiśhṇavas, and author of a Bhāṣhya of the Vedānta Sūtras.

मध्यकः A bee.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मनु I. 1 P. (मनाति) 1 To be proud. —2 To worship. —II. 10 A. (मानयेन) To be proud. —III. 4, 8 A. (मन्यते, मनुते, भेने, अमस्त, मस्यते, मते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं केऽपि ज्ञाशकिरे जलनिधेः पंकं परे मेनिरे Subhāsh. ; वस्त मन्ये कुमारणानेन ज्ञेभकास्त्रमामंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion.' —2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रियुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमस्त चानेन पराशर्यजनमना रिधतेरेभेता स्थितिर्भेतमन्वयं R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84; Bg. 2. 26, 35; Bk. 9. 177; स्तनचिन्तितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कृशातसुरिव भारं Git. 4. —3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; यस्यात्सुभणिङ्ग इमं सुवनाधिपत्यभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवति Bh. 3. 76. —4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देष धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्भवेत् Me. 73. —5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य मम वचने Mk. 8. —6 To think or reflect upon. —7 To intend, wish or hope for. —8 To set the heart or mind on. —9 To mention, declare. —10 To think out, devise, invent. —11

To be considered or regarded as seem, appear like. (The senses of मनस् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e. g. बहु मनस् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुस्ते ननु ते तदुसंगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Git. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मनस् to think lightly of, despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अन्यथा मनस् to think otherwise; doubt; साधु मनस् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मनस् to disapprove; तुणाय मनस् or तुणवत् मनस् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हरिमन्यमस्त तुणाय Si. 15. 61; न मनस् to disregard, not to mind). —Caus. (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value; मानयान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Atm.) to esteem oneself highly, prize highly. —Desid. (मिमंसते) (मीमंसते from मान् q. v.) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. —2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन a. [मन्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Thoughtful, careful. —नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननान्मुनिरेवास्ति Hariv. —2 Intelligence, understanding. —3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. —4 A guess, conjecture.

मंतव्य a. 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. —2 Imaginable, conceivable. —3 To be maintained. —4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मंतुः 1 A fault, an offence; सुधैवमंतुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. —2 Man, mankind. —3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). —4 Ved. An adviser. —5 A manager, director. —6 Advice, counsel. —तुः) Understanding, intellect.

मंतूयति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. —2 To be angry. —3 To be jealous.

मंतु m. A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् n. [मन्सतेऽनेन, मन् कल्पे अहन्] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in सुमनसः, दुमनसः &c. —2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेष सुसुदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. —3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. —4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्नुद्वारान्मनसाप्यधुष्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाच

मनसापि शब्द 5. 5 : मनसापि न विमिष्यं मया (कृतपूर्व) 8. 52. -5 Design, purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनश्च is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final न dropped, and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रदुमना-स्तपोयने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. -7 Reflection. -8 Disposition, temper, mood. -9 Spirit, energy, mettle. -10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. -11 Breath or living soul. -12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गच्छ &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct, the thoughts towards, (with dat. or loc.); मनो बन्ध् to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलाषे मनो बन्ध्या-म्यरसात् विलक्ष्य सा R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उच्छ् to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to hear in mind; to resolve, to determine, think of). [N. B. In comp. मनश्च is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as मनोऽनुग, मनोऽह, मनोऽह &c.]. -Comp. -अभिनाथः a lover, husband. -अनवस्थानं inattention. -अनुग a. suiting the mind agreeable -अपहृत्त a. captivating, the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम a. pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. -आय a. gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत a. (मनस्कांत or मनःकांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain.) -क्षेपः (मनाक्षेपः) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -गत a. 1. existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; नैयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-ते) 1. a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशां क शंसितुं Ku. 5. 51. -2. an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -गतिः f. desire of the heart. -गवी wish, desire. -गुप्त a. hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (-त्त) red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्रहणं a. captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, -जन्म a. mind-born. (-m.) the god of love. -जव a. 1. quick or swift as thought. -2. quick in thought or conception. -3. fatherly, paternal. -जवस a. resembling a father, fatherly. -जात a. mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जिप्र a. acenting out i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ a. pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा बलकलेनापि तन्वी S. 1.

20; R. 3. 7; 6. 1. (-ज्ञा) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic. -2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a princess. -नाथः, -पीडा mental pain or agony, anguish. -तृष्टिः f. satisfaction of the mind. -तोका an epithet of Durgā. -दुःखः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 12. 10; cf. विद्विन्. -दुःख a. devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दुःखः, -दुःखे mental distress or torment. -माराः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness. -नीत a. approved, chosen. -पतिः (मनःपतिः) an epithet of Vishnu. -पूत a. (मनःपूत) 1. considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2. of a pure mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत a. (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः (मनःप्रसादः) composure of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः f. (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भव a. mind-born, created by fancy. -भवः -भूः 1. the god of love, Cupid; ररे मनो मम मनोभव-शासनस्य पादाङ्गुजघ्नयमनास्तमामनंतं Bv. 4. 32; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22. -2. love, passion, lust; अत्याकूटो हि मारीणाम-कालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love. -मथ see separately. -यायिन् a. 1. going at will or pleasure. -2. swift, quick as thought. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योनिः the god of love -रंजनं 1. pleasing the mind -2. pleasantness. -रथः 1. 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; अवतरता सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्यैव M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिर्नि विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object; मनोरथाय नाज्ञंसे S. 7. 13. -3. (in drama) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -तृतीया N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. -द्वापक a. fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpataru. -दुःखः the god of love. -बंधः cherishing or entertaining of desire. -बंधुः the friend of (who satisfies) desires; Māl. 1. 34. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः f. a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम a. attractive, pleasing-agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुण-नखमनोरमासु तस्याः (अंशुलीय) S. 6. 10. (-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्य-विर्जुभणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air'. -लयः 1. ss of consciousness. -लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वांछा, -वाञ्छितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, -विकृतिः f. emotion of the mind. -विनयन mental discipline. -विरुद्ध a. 1. incomprehensible -2.

against the dictates of mind or conscience. -वृत्तिः f. 1. working of the mind, volition. -2. disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -झल्य a. rankling in the mind; (बाहुः) कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं झंस्तवीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22. -शिलः -ला red arsenic; मनःशिला-विच्छुरिता निवेदुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. -शीघ्र a. quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतापः anguish of the mind. -सुख a. agreeable to the mind. -स्थ a. being in the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यं firmness of mind. -हत a. disappointed. -हर a. pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अ-व्याजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1. 18; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of jaamine. (-रं) gold. -हृत्, -हृत्तिन् a. heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हारी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -ह्वर red arsenic

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta and wife of the sage जरत्कारु; so मनसादेवी.

मनसिज a. [मनसि जायते जन्म अलुकं] Mind-born, mental. -जः 1 The god of love; R. 18. 52. -2 Love, passion; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या ममालमपोहितुं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 6. -3 The moon.

मनसिज्ञयः 1 The god of love; Si. 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः ind. From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् a. [प्रशस्तं मनः अस्वस्य विनि] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -m. The fabulous animal called Sarabha. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनस्विनीमानविघातदक्षं Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 N. of the mother of the moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magnanimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope, expectation.

मनोमय a. Mental, apiritual. -Comp. -कोशः -वः the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् ind. 1 A little, slightly in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at all'; न मनागपि राहुरापशंका Bv. 2. 1; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः 1. 37. 111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only,

merely. -Comp. -कर a. doing little. (-रं) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

मनाका A female elephant.

मनायि (वी) The wife of Manu.

मनीकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा [ईष-अङ् ईषा; मनस ईषा शकं.]
 1 Desire, wish; यां दुर्जनं वञ्चयितं तनुते
 मनीषां Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence,
 understanding; प्रतिभय्य वृषङ्क मनीषया
 स्वमुने यत्किल तत्कारिष्यमि Si. 16. 42.
 -3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn,
 praise.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित a. 1 Wished for, desired,
 liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति गृ-
 हेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable.
 -तं I wish, desire, desired object;
 मनीषितं यौरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् a. [मनीषा-इनि] 1 Wise,
 learned, intelligent, clever, thought-
 ful prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved.
 Praying, praising. -m. 1 A wise
 or learned person, a sage, a pan-
 dit; मनीषीयं मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; सं-
 स्कारवश्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5.
 39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer,
 praiser.

मनुः [मन्-उ Un. 1. 10] 1 N. of
 a celebrated personage regarded
 as the representative man and
 father of the human race (some-
 times regarded as one of the divine
 beings). -2 Particularly, the
 fourteen successive progenitors or
 sovereigns of the earth mentioned
 in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu
 called स्वायम्भुवन् is supposed to be
 a sort of secondary creator, who
 produced the ten *Prajapatis* or *Ma-
 harshis* and to whom the code of
 laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascrib-
 ed. The seventh Manu called वे-
 स्वतमन्, being supposed to be born
 from the sun, is regarded as the
 progenitor of the present race of
 living beings and was saved from a
 great flood by Vishnu in the form
 of a fish, cf. मत्स्यवतार; he is also
 regarded as the founder of the solar
 race of kings who ruled at Ayu-
 dhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The
 names of the fourteen Manus in
 order are:— 1 स्वायम्भुव, 2 रविराषिष, 3
 औत्तमि, 4 तामस, 5 देवत, 6 चाक्षुष, 7 वैवस्वत,
 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11
 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 ऐच्य-देवसावर्णि
 and 14 इन्द्रसावर्णि. -3 A symboli-
 cal expression for the number
 fourteen'. -4 A man, mankind
 (opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought,
 thinking or mental faculty (Ved).
 -6 A prayer, sacred text or spell

(मंत्र). -नुः f. The wife of Manu.
 -Comp. -अंतरं the period or age of a
 Manu; (this period, according to
 Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000
 human years or 1/14th day of Bra-
 hma, the fourteen *Manvantaras*
 making up one whole day; each of
 these fourteen periods is supposed
 to be presided over by its own Ma-
 nu; six such periods have already
 passed away; we are at present liv-
 ing in the seventh, and seven more
 are yet to come). -जः a man man-
 kind. °अधियः, °अधिपतिः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः,
 °राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the
 world of men, i. e. the earth. -जः
 a woman. -जातः a man. -उपेष्टः
 a sword. -प्रणीत a. taught or
 expounded by Manu. -भूः a man,
 mankind. -राज m. an epithet of
 Kubera. -श्रेष्ठः an epithet of Vish-
 nu. -संहिता the code of laws as-
 cribed to the first Manu, the in-
 stitutes of Manu.

मनुष्य a. [मनो(षयं यत् इह च)]
 Friendly or useful to man. -व्यः
 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2
 A male. -3 Ved. A class of Manes.
 -Comp. -इन्द्रः ईश्वरः a king, sove-
 reign; R. 2. 2. -कारः human ex-
 ertion or effort; cf. पुरुषकार. -जातिः
 f. mankind, human race. -देवः 1. a
 king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among
 men, a Brāhmana. -धर्मः 1. the
 duty of man. -2. the character of
 man, human character. -धर्मन् m. an
 epithet of Kubera. -मारणं homicide.
 -यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable recep-
 tion of guests, one of the five daily
 acts of a house-holder; see नृपयज्ञ.
 -लोकः the world of mortals, the
 earth. -विश्व, -विशा f., -विश human
 race, mankind. -शोणितं hu-
 man blood; (पयो) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्य-
 शोणितं R. 3. 54. -सभा 1. assem-
 bly of men. -2. a crowd, multitude.
 -3. a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता-रथं 1 Manhood. -2 Human-
 ity.

मनोन् m. Ved. 1 An inventor. -2
 A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र 10 A. (मन्त्रे, but sometimes
 मन्त्रति also, मन्त्रित) 1 To consult, be-
 liberate, ponder over, hold consulta-
 tion, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह
 मंत्रितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2
 To advise, counsel, give advice; अ-
 तीतलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं... यन्मन्त्रयेत्सो पर-
 मो हि मंत्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To con-
 secrate with sacred texts, enchant
 with spells or charms. -4 To say,
 speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा
 मन्त्रयेथे S. 1; किमेकाकिनी मन्त्रयसि S. 6;

हला संगतिशालायसिरेऽवलोकितवाहिरीया
 त्वं किं मन्त्रयंर्यासीः Mā. 2.

मंत्रः [मन्त्र-अच्] 1 A Vedic hymn or
 sacred prayer (addressed to any
 deity), a sacred text; (it is of three
 kinds:—it is called *वक्त्र* if metrical
 and intended to be loudly recited;
यजुस् if in prose and muttered in a
 low tone; and *सामन्* if, being metri-
 cal, it is intended for chanting). -2
 The portion of the Veda including
 the *Saṁhitā* and distinguished from
 the *Brāhmaṇa* q. v. -3 A charm-
 apell, an incantation; सोहमस्मि मंत्र-
 सिद्धः Dk. 54; नहि जीवति जना मनाग-
 मन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111; अचिरंयो हि मणिमंत्रो-
 षधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57.
 -4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to
 any deity; see अं नमः शिवाय &c. -5
 Consultation, deliberation, counsel,
 advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमंत्र-
 स्य R. 1. 20; मंत्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य च भुव सह
 मन्त्रिभिः 17. 50; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58.
 -6 Secret plan or consultation, a se-
 cret. -7 Policy, statemanship. -Comp.
 -आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by
 spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्प-
 रेण मनसा नीताः इमजाने निजराः Bb. 3. 4.
 -उक्कं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि n. water
 consecrated by means of spells,
 charmed water. -उपश्रंभः backing up
 by advice. -करणं 1. Vedic texts. -2.
 composing or reciting sacred texts.
 -कारः the author of Vedic hymns.
 -कालः time of consultation or delibera-
 tion. -कुशल a. skilled in giving ad-
 vice. -कृत m. 1. an author or compo-
 ser of Vedic hymns; अयमग्रणीमंत्रकृता-
 युषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कश्रीणि सुहस्ते R. 5.
 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites
 a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an
 adviser. -4. an ambassador. -गर्भकः
 knowledge, science. -गुप्तिः f. secret
 counsel. -गूढः a spy, a secret emis-
 sary or agent. -गृह a. council-cham-
 ber. -जिह्वः fire; Si. 2. 107. -ज्ञ a.
 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled
 in counsel. -3. skilled in spells.
 (-ज्ञः) 1. a counsellor, adviser. -2. a
 learned Brāhmana. -3. a spy. -त्र
 see अमंत्र. -दः, -दारु m. a spiritual
 preceptor or teacher. -दर्शिन m. 1. a
 seer of Vedic hymns. -2. a Brāh-
 mana versed in the Vedas. -द्वीपितिः
 fire. -दृष्ट a. 1. knowing sacred
 texts. -2. skilled in counsel or spells.
 (-m.) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns.
 -2. an adviser, a counsellor. -देवता
 the deity invoked in a sacred text or
mantra. -धरः, -धारिन् m. a counsellor.
 -निर्णयः final decision after
 deliberation. -पदं the word of a
 sacred text. -पूत a. purified by
mantras. °आत्मन् m. an epithet of
 Garuda. -प्रचारः the course of coun-
 sel or procedure; Pt. 2. -प्रयोगः,

—**युक्तिः** *f.* application of spells. —**बी-**
(**बी**) *ज* the first syllable of a spell.
—**भेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel.
—**मूर्तिः** an epithet of Siva. —**मूलं**
magic. —**चंद्रं** a mystical diagram
with a magical formula. —**योगः** 1.
employment or application of spells.
—**2. magic.** —**वज्रं** *ind.* without the
use of spells. —**वादिन्** *m.* 1. a reciter
of sacred texts. —**2. an enchanter, a**
conjuror. —**विद्** see मन्त्र above. —**विद्या**
the science of spells, magic. —**संस्कारः**
any Samskāra or rite performed
with sacred texts. —**संस्क्रिया** any
magical rite —**संहिता** the whole
body of Vedic hymns. —**साधकः** a
magician, conjurer. —**साधनं** 1. effecting
or subduing by magic. —**2. a**
spell, an incantation. —**3. attain-**
ment of supernatural or magical
powers (by muttering spells) ; Māl.
5. 25, K. 37, 40, 44. —**साध्य** *a.* 1. to
be effected or subdued by magic or
spells ; Pt. 1. 65. —**2. attainable by**
consultation. —**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1. the work-
ing or accomplishment of a spell.
—**2. the power which the possession**
or knowledge of a spell gives to a
person. —**सृष्ट्वा** *a.* obtaining (any-
thing) by means of spells. —**हीन** *a.*
destitute of or contrary to sacred
hymns.
संज्ञा-पा [मंत्र-ल्युट] 1 Deliberation,
consultation. —**2. Advising, counsel-**
ling.

संज्ञतः *ind.* 1 With respect or ac-
cording to the sacred texts. —**2**
Deliberately, advisedly.

संज्ञत्वा *a.* 1 Attended with spells or
incantations ; R. 3. 31. —**2. Initiated.**
—*ind.* 1 According to sacred texts.
—**2. According to the rules of consult-**
a tion.

संज्ञिः = संज्ञिन् १. १.

संज्ञित *p. p.* [मंत्र-क] 1 Consulted,
—**2. Consoled, advised.** —**3. Said,**
spoken. —**4. Charmed, consecrated by**
mantras. —**5. Settled, determined.** —**सं**
Advice, counsel.

संज्ञिन् *a.* [संज्ञयते संज्ञ जिनि] 1 Wise,
clever in counsel. —**2. Familiar with**
sacred texts or spells. —**3. Ved.** Elo-
quent. —*m.* 1 A minister, counsellor,
a king's minister ; R. 8. 17, Ma. 8.
1. —**2. A conjurer, an enchanter.**
—**Comp.** —**युर** *a.* able to bear the
burden of a minister's office. —**पतिः,**
प्रधानः, प्रमुखः, मुख्यः, वरः, अग्रः the
prime minister, premier. —**प्रकांडः** an
excellent or eminent minister. —**अज्ञे-**
यिः a minister conversant with the
Vedas.

संज्ञिता-सं Ministership, office of a
minister.

संज्ञ, मन्त्र 1, 9 P. (मन्थति, मयति, मथना-
ति, मथित ; *pass.* मथयेते) 1 To churn, pro-
duce by churning ; (oft. with two
acc.) ; सुधां सागरं मन्थयुः, or देवासुरैरमृत-
मन्थुनिधिर्नमथे Ki. 5. 30. —**2. To agi-**
tate, shake, stir round or up, turn up
and down (fig. also) ; तस्मात् ससुद्धा-
द्विष मथयमानात् R. 16. 79. —3 (a) To
crush, grind. (b) To grind down,
oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sore-
ly ; मन्मथो मां मथनसिजनाम सान्भवं
करोति Dk ; जातां मन्थे शिशिरमथितां
पाक्षीनां वान्यरूपां Me. 83. —4 To hurt,
injure. —5 To destroy, kill, annihilate,
crush down ; मथनामि कौरवज्ञातं
समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15 ; अमथीचच
परानीकं Bk. 15. 46 ; 14. 36. —6 To
tear off, dislocate.

संज्ञः [मन्थ-करणे षच्] 1 Churning,
shaking about, stirring, agitating ;
संज्ञादिव धुमयति गगनमथः U. 7. 16 ; R.
10. 3. —**2. Killing, destroying. —3. A**
mixed beverage. —4. A churning-
stick (संज्ञा also). —5. The sun. —6. A
ray of the sun. —7. Excretion of
rheum from the eyes, mucus (from
the eyes), cataract. —8. An instru-
ment for kindling fire by attrition.
—**9. A spoon for stirring. —10. A**
kind of antelope. —Comp. —अचलः,
अग्निः-गिरिः, पर्वतः, शैलः the Man-
dara mountain (used as a churning-
stick) ; Bv. 1. 55. —**उदकः, उदधिः** the
sea of milk. —**युगा, चurning-cord.**
—**ज** butter. —**दंडः, दंडकः** a churning-
stick.

संज्ञनः [मन्थतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् भावे ल्युट् वा]
A churning-stick. —**न** 1 Churning,
agitating, stirring or shaking about.
—**2. Kindling fire by attrition. —नी**
A churning-vessel. —Comp. —चटी a
churning-vessel.

संज्ञरा *a.* [मन्थ-अर्च्] 1 Slow, dull,
tardy, lazy, inactive ; गर्भसंज्ञरा S. 4 ;
प्रत्यभिज्ञानमथरोभवत् *ibid.* ; स्थानि ब्रह्मवं
प्रसमथरोऽध्वत् M. 5 ; इरमथरचरणवि-
हारे Gt. 11 ; Si. 6. 40 ; 7. 18 ; 5. 62 ;
R. 19. 21. —**2. Stupid, foolish, silly ;**
संज्ञरकौलिकः. —3. Low, deep, hollow,
having a low tone. —4. Large, broad,
wide, big. —5. Bent, crooked, curved.
—**6. Indicating, showing (दूषक). —रः**
1. A store, treasure. —2. The hair of
the head. —3. Wrath, anger. —4. Fresh
butter. —5. A churning-stick. —6
Hinderance, an obstacle. —7. A strong-
hold. —8. Fruit —9. A spy, an inform-
er. —10. The month Vaisākha. —11
The mountain Mandara. —12. An ante-
lope. —रा N. of a hump-backed
nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who in-
stigated her mistress, on the eve
of Rāma's coronation as heir-ap-
parent, to beg of her husband, by
the two boons formerly promised

to her by him, the banishment of
Rāma for fourteen years and the
installation of Bharata on the
throne. —**र** Safflower. —**Comp. —वि-**
चेक *a.* slow in judgment, void of
discrimination ; Māl. 1. 18.

संज्ञरः The wind produced by the
waving or a *chowrie*.

संज्ञानः [मन्थ-अनच्] 1 A churning-
stick. —**2. An epithet of Siva.**

संज्ञानकः A kind of grass.

संज्ञिय *a.* [मन्थ-गिनि] 1 Churning,
stirring. —**2. Afflicting, annoying.**
—*m.* 1 Semen virile. —**2. Ved.** Soma
juice. —**नी** A churning-vessel.

संज्ञ 1 A. (मन्थते) (mostly Vedic)
1 To be drunk. —**2. To be glad, to**
rejoice. —3. To languish, be languid.
—**4. To shine. —5. To move slowly,**
loiter, tarry. —6. To be praised or
celebrated. —7. To praise —8. To
sleep.

संज्ञ *a.* [मन्थ-अर्च्] 1 Slow, tardy,
inactive, lazy, dull, loitering ; (न)
मिदंते संज्ञां गतिमन्थसुखया Ku. 1. 11 ;
तच्छरितं गोविदे प्रनसिजमन्थे सखी प्राह
Gt. 6. —**2. Cold, indifferent, apath-**
etic. —3. Stupid, dull-witted,
foolish, ignorant, weak-brained ; प्र-
योजनमनुद्विष्टं न मन्थेऽपि प्रवर्तते Subhāsh.
संज्ञोऽप्यमन्थनामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चिता M. 2.,
8 ; संज्ञः कविपक्षाःप्राचीं गतिष्याम्युपहार-
तां R. 1. 3 ; द्विषन्ति संज्ञाश्चित्तं महात्मना
Ku 5. 75. —4. Low, deep, hollow
(as sound). —5. Soft, faint, gentle ;
as in संज्ञस्मितं —6. Small, little, slight ;
संज्ञोदरा ; see also. —7. Weak, de-
fective, feeble ; as संज्ञान्नि. —8. Un-
lucky, unhappy. —9. Faded. —10
Wicked, vile. —11. Addicted to drink-
ing. —12. Weak, slack (as a bow).
—**13. Sick, afflicted with disease. —14**
Independent (स्वतंत्र). —द्वः 1 The
planet Saturn. —**2. An epithet of**
Yama. —3. The dissolution of the
world. —4. A kind of elephant ; संज्ञो-
पि नाम न महानवद्युष्ट साधयः Si. 4. 49
(where मन्थ means ' a fool ' also). —5
The apex of a planet's course. —द्व
A pot, vessel. —द्व *ind.* 1 Slowly,
gradually, by degrees ; यत्तं यच्छ नितंब-
योर्द्वयतया संज्ञं विलासाद्विष S. 2. 2. —**2**
Gently, softly, not violently ; संज्ञं
संज्ञं सुद्वति पवनश्चासुद्धो यथा त्वां Me. 9.
—**3. Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly.**
—**4. In a low tone, deeply. —Comp.**
—**अक्ष** *a.* weak-eyed. (अं) sense of
shame, modesty, bashfulness. —**अग्निः**
a. having a weak digestion. (अग्निः)
alowness of digestion. —**अन्तिलः** a
gentle breeze. —**असु** *a.* having weak
or faint breath. —**आक्रांत** N. of a
metre ; see App. I. —**आत्मन्** *a.* dull-
witted, silly, ignorant ; मन्दात्माद्व-

जिघृक्षया Malli. —आदर a. 1. having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. —2. neglectful. —उज्जः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. —उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि युगयापवादिना माठयेन S. 2. —उद्री N. of the wife of Ravana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women; cf. अद्व्या. She advised her husband to deliver Sitâ to Râma and thus, save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. —उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm. (—ष्ण) gentle heat. —औत्सुक्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंदोत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1. —कर्ण a. slightly deaf; (Proverb :— बधिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'). —कान्तिः the moon. —कारिन् a. acting slowly or foolishly. —गः Saturn. —गति, —गमिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. —चेतस् a. 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —2. absent-minded. —3. fainting away, scarcely conscious. —उाय a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. —जननी the mother of Saturn. —धी, —प्रज्ञ, —बुद्धि, —मति, —मेधस् a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —फलं equation of the apsis. —भागिन्, —भाग्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. —भास् a. dim, of fading lustre; R. 7. 2. —मंदं ind. slowly, leisurely. —रश्मि a. dim. —निभत् a. poor, impoverished; Pt. 5. 5. —विसर्पिन् a. creeping along slowly (as a louse); Pt. 1. 252. —वीर्यं a. weak. —वृष्टिः f. slight rain. —स्मितं, —हासः, —हारः a gentle laugh, a smile.

मदक a. Simple, silly, foolish.

मंदता स्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity. —2 Dulness. —3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. —4 Weakness. —5 Littleness, smallness; मंदत्वमापसः Pt. 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मंदायते Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. —2 To retard.

मंदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंदायते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; R. 3. 15. —2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; दिशि मंदायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि R. 4. 49.

मंदीकृ 8 U. To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken; रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धि Ku. 4. 45; Ve. 1. 24.

मंदीन् 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. —2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate; अपि कालविपकारो मंदीभूतः पितृमरणकोकः Mv. 6; मंदीभूतकोकः K. 63.

मंदः The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgâ.

मंदर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. —2 Thick, dense; firm. —3 Large, bulky.

—रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demona as a burning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृथतैर्मंदरोद्भूतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27; अभिनवजलसुंदर धृतमंदर ए Git. 1; सोमैव मंदरसुखभूमिभोधिबर्णन Si. 2. 107; Ki. 5. 30. —2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). —3 Heaven. —4 A mirror. —5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार.—रं ind. Slowly, sluggishly. —Comp. —आवासा, —वासिनी Durgâ.

मंदसानः 1 N. of fire. —2 Life. —3 Sleep; (also written मंदसातु).

मंदाकः 1 A current, stream. —2 Praise.

मंदाकिनी [मंदमकति अक्-णिनि] 1 The river Gangea; मंदाकिनी भाति नगोपकंठे सुकावली कंठगतैव ध्रुमेः R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. —2 The river of heaven, celestial Gangea (मंदाकिनी विप-रंगा); मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिखरैः सेष्यमाना मंदाकिः Me. 67.

मंदारः [मंद-आरक्] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise; इत्समाप्यस्तवकनमिती बालमंदारवृक्षाः Me. 75, 67; V. 4. 35. —2 The plant called Arka. —3 The Dhattura plant. —4 Heaven. —5 An elephant. —रं A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. —Oomp. —माला a garland of Mandâra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिचद्वा S. 7. 2. —वृष्टी the sixth day in the bright half of Mâgâta.

मंदारकः, —मंदारवः, —मंदाकः The coral tree; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् m. [मंद-इमनिच्] 1 Slowness, tardiness. —2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं [मंयतेऽय मंदं किरच्] 1 A dwelling house, habitation, place, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. —2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिमंदिरः. —3 A town. —4 A camp. —5 A temple. —रा 1 The sea. —2 The hollow of the knee, hân. —Comp. —पशुः a cat. —मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा [मंद-उरच् Up. 1. 38] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general प्रश्नोऽयं द्वयः प्रविक्षाति सुपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. —2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र [a. मंद-रक् Un. 2. 13] 1 Low; deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as

sound); पयोदमंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. —2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. —3 A Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 A deep sound, low tone. —2 A kind of drum. —3 A kind of elephant.

मंघातु m. Ved. 1 An intelligent man. —2 A devout or pious man.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मथनक्षिजनाम सान्त्वय करोति Dk. 1; Me. 73. —2 Love, passion; प्रकोप्यते सुत इवाय मन्मथाः Ka. 1. 8 80 परीक्षमन्मथः जनः S. 2. 18. —3 The wood apple. —था N. of Dakshâyani. —Oomp. —आनन्दः a kind of mango tree. —आलयः 1. the mango tree. —2. pudendum muliebre. —कर a. exciting love. —युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेखः a love letter; S. 3. 26.

मन्मथिन् a. Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् n. Ved. 1 Wish, desire. —2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering (द्वेषवर्जितं मंदं); करोति सहकारस्य कीलकात्कीलकोत्तरं मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येष मसकोक्तिनिस्वनः Kâv. 2. 11. —2 The god of love.

मन्य a. (At the end of oomp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितमन्य. —2 Appearing as.

मन्या [मन्यतेऽन्या मन्या गलाभ्रंक्षिरा P. III. 3. 59. Sk.] 1 The nape or back, of the neck. —2 Knowledge.

मन्युः [मन्-युच् Up. 3. 20] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. —2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. —3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. —4 A sacrifice. —5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). —6 Ardour, zeal. —7 Pride. —8 An epithet of Siva. —9 Of Agni.

मन्युमन् a. 1 Angry, wrathful. —2 Sorrowful, distressed. —3 Spirited, energetic. —4 Vehement, passionate. —m. An epithet of Agni.

मय (पु)ष्टः —कः A kind of bean.

मह 1 P. (मञ्जति) To go, move.

मम (Gen. sing. of असम् the first personal pronoun) My, mine.—Oomp. —कारः, —कुर्ये interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता [मम भावः तल्] 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. —2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. —3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. —2

Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; दुःखेऽपि नूनं झरणं प्रपक्वे मम-
त्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3
Arrogance, pride.

भमापतालः An object of sense.

मञ् 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the
Kāvya-prakāśa.

मञ् 1 A. (मयते) To go, move.

मय a. (यी f.) An affix used to
indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or
composed of,' 'full of'; कनकमय,
काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —यः 1 N.
of a demon, the architect of the
demons. (He built the 'three cities'
for the demona; cf. त्रियु. He is also
said to have built a splendid hall for
the Pāṇḍavas) -2 A horse. -3 A
camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (यु)ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मयस् n. Ved. Pleasure, delight,
satisfaction; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयस्क-
रत् Rv. 1. 89. 3.

मयुः 1 A Kinnara, a celestial
musician. -2 A deer, an antelope.
-Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मयस्रः [मा ऊञ् मयादेशः Up. 5. 25]
1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre,
brightness; विद्यजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिदुर्म-
यस्रैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si 4. 56;
Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3 A flame.
-4 The pin of a sun dial.

मयस्विन a. Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [मी ऊञ् Up. 1. 67] 1
A peacock; समरति गिरिमयूर एष दे-
व्याः U. 3. 20; कणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-
दति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower.
-3 N. of a poet (author of the
सूर्यशतक); यस्याश्चौरश्चिकुरनिकरः कण-
पुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. -4 A kind
of instrument for measuring time.
—री A pea-hen; (Proverb: —वं
तकालोपनता तिलिरी न पुनर्दिवसोतिता मयूरी Vb.
1. or वरमय कपोलो न शो मयूरः 'a bird in
the hand is worth two in the bush').
-Comp. —अरिः a lizard. —केतुः an
epithet of Kārttikeya. —शिवकं blue
vitriol. —चटकः the domestic cock.
—चूडा a peacock's crest. —तुरधं blue
vitriol. —पत्रिन् a. feathered with
peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R.
3. 56. —पदकं a scratch in the form
of a peacock's foot (made with the
finger-nails). —रथः an epithet of
Kārttikeya. —रसकः a canning peacock.
—शिखा 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a
cock's comb.

मयूरकः 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's
comb. —कः —कं Blue vitriol.

मरः Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [मृ-डञ्] A plague, murrain,
pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं [मरकं तरस्यनेन मृ-ड] An
emerald; चापी चास्मिन्मरकताशिलावद्-
सोपानमार्गा Me. 76; Si. 4. 56; R.
3. 21; (sometimes written मरकत).
-Comp —मणिः m., f. an emerald.
—शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं [मृ-मथे ल्युट्] 1 Dying, death;
मरणं प्रकृतितः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87; or
संभावितस्य चाकीर्तितमरणादतिरिच्यते Bg.
2. 34. -2 A kind of poison. -Comp.
—अंत. —अंतक a. ending in death
—अभिसुख, —उन्मुख a. on the point of
death, near death, moribund. —आत्मक
a. causing death, fatal. —धर्मन् a
mortal. —निश्चय a. determined to
die; Pt. 1. —शूल a. mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, मरिण्यु a. Mortal.

मरिमन् m. Death, dying.

मरंदः —दकः The juice of flowers;
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp —ओकश्च n.
a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. [मृ-आलञ्] 1 Soft,
gruesy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender.
—लः (ली f.) 1 A swan, flamingo,
goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं
वर्तते Bv. 1. 3; विधिं मरालविकारं
Git. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of
duck (कारंढव). -3 A horse. -4 A
cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove of
pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue,
cheat.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि (री)ञ्चः The pepper-shrub.
—ञ्च Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. [मृ-ईचि Up. 4
70] 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरी-
चयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः R.
1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A partic-
le of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage.
—चिः 1 N. of a Prajāpati, one of
the ten patriarchs created by the
first Manu, or one of the ten mind-
born sons of Brahman; he was
father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-
giver. -3 N. of Krishna. -4 A
miscr. -Comp. —गर्भ a. containing
particles of light. —तोयं a. mirage.
—मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radi-
ant, shining. (-m.) the sun.
मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमत् a. Radiant, lustr-
ous. —m. The sun.

मरीमृज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः [श्रियतेऽस्मिन्मृतामीति मरुः निजल-
देशः, मृ-उ Up. 1. 7] 1 A desert,
sandy desert, a wilderness, any re-
gion destitute of water. -2 A moun-
tain or rock. -3 A kind of plant

(कुरवक). -4 Abstinence from drink-
ing. —m. pl N. of a coun-
try or its inhabitants. -Comp.
—उद्भव 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a
cucumber. —कच्छः N. of a district.
—जः a kind of perfume. —देशः 1.
N. of a district. -2. any region de-
stitute of water. —द्विपः, —भियः a
camel. —धन्वः, —धन्वन् m. wilderness,
desert. —पथः, —पृष्ठं a sandy desert,
wilderness; R. 4. 31. —भू (pl.)
the country called Mārwar. —भूमिः
f. a desert, sandy desert. —संभवः a
kind of horse-radish. —स्थलं, —स्थली
a wilderness, desert, waste; तस्यामो-
लि मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरी ततो नाधिकं
Bh 2. 49; मरुस्थलं यथा वृष्टिः शुधार्तेः
भोजनं तथ H. 1. 11.

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुंडा A woman with a high fore-
head.

मरुत् m. [मृ-उति Up. 1. 94] 1
Wind, air, breeze; दिशः प्रसेदुमरुतो
वदुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or
breath, life wind; (अजयत्) अपरः
प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुता पंच शरीरगोचरात्
R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity;
वैमानिकानां मरुतामयद्वाहृष्टलीलाकर-
लोकापालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5
A kind of plant (मरुवक). —n. A
kind of plant (मृथिपणं). -Comp.
—आंदोलः a kind of a fan (of a deer's
or buffalo's skin). —हृष्टं bellium.
—करः a kind of bean. —कर्मन् n. —कि-
या flatulency. —कोणः the north-
west quarter. —गणः the host of the
gods. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —सुतः 1.
epithet of Hanūmat. -2. of Bhīma.
—ध्वजं the down of cotton floating
in the air. —पटः a sail. —पतिः, —पा-
लः an epithet of Indra. —पथः sky,
atmosphere. —पुत्रः a lion. —फलं hail.
—चन्द्रः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2.
a kind of sacrificial vessel. —रथः 1.
a car in which idols of gods are
moved about. -2. a horse. —लोकः
the world of the Maruta. —वर्षन् n.
sky, atmosphere. —वाहः 1. an epithet
of fire. -2. of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुतः N. of a king of the solar
race, who is said to have performed
a sacrifice in which the gods took the
part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्वेष श्लोकोऽ-
भिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टरो मरुतस्यावसन् गृहे ।
आविशितस्व कामरेविधिदेवाः समासद् इति ॥

मरुतकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुवत् m 1 A cloud. -2. N. of
Indra. -3 N. of Hanūmat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An
epithet of Rāhu.

मरुवक (व) क a. Terrible formidable. —का 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). —2 A variety of lime. —3 A tiger. —4 Rahu. —5 A crane.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. —2 A kind of stag.

मरोलिः—**लिकः** The sea-monster Makara.

मर्क a. Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. —2 Perishing, dying away. —कः 1 The vital breath, life-wind. —2 An ape, a monkey.

मर्ककः A spider.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं चक्षसि केनापि दृष्टमज्ञेन मर्कटः । लेडिं जि-
वति संक्षिप्य करोत्युन्नतमासने Bv. 1.
99. —2 A spider. —3 A kind of crane.
—4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —5 A kind of poison. —Comp. —आस्य a. monkey-faced. (—स्य) copper. —हुंडुः ebony. —**तिडुकः** a kind of ebony. —**पिप्ली** the Apāmārga tree. —**पोतः** a young monkey. —**वासः** a cobweb. —**शीर्षं** vermilion.

मर्कटकः 1 An ape. —2 A spider. —3 A kind of fish. —4 A kind of grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. —2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. —3 A barren woman.

मर्क 10 A. (मर्चयति-ते) 1 To take. —2 To cleanse. —3 To sound. —4 To go, move. —5 Ved. To threaten, menace. —6 To injure, hurt. —7 To endanger, imperil.

मर्जुः 1 A washerman. —2 A oamita. —f. Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः [मृतत्] 1 A man, human being, mortal. —2 The earth, the world of mortals.

मर्त्य a. [मर्ते-भवः क्त] Mortal. —स्यः 1 A mortal, a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. —2 The world of mortals, the earth. —स्ये The body. —Comp. —धर्मः mortality. —धर्मन् a. mortal; न कश्चिद्वासदाते मर्त्यधर्मां K. —**निवाति-त्** m. a mortal, human being. —भावः human nature. —सुवनं the earth. —**महितः** a god. —**मुखा** a kinnara, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. —**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth; शरीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विज्ञंति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द a. [मृ-चञ्] Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). —कः 1 Grinding, pounding. —2 A violent stroke.

मर्दक a. = मर्द.
मर्दन a. (नी f.) [मृ-ल्युट् ल्युट् वा] Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting, rubbing &c. —न् 1 Crushing grinding. —2 Rubbing, shampooing. —3 Anointing (with unguents &c.). —4 Pressing, kneading. —5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. —6 Destroying. —7 Devastating, laying waste. —8 Opposition of planets. —9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).
मर्दित a. 1 Crushed, pounded. —2 Rubbed. —3 Strung or tied together.
मर्दलः A kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Ba. 2. 1.

मर्द 1 P. (मर्चति) To go, move.
मर्मन् n. [मृ-मनिन्] 1 (a) A vital part of the body, the vitals, weak or tender point (of the body); नथैव नीतो हृदि शोकशर्ममर्माणि कृतवापि किं न सोढा U. 3. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16; स्वहृदयमर्मणि धर्म करोति Glt. 4. (b) Any vital member or organ. —2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. —3 The core, quick. —4 Any joint (of a limb). —5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्मकाशिका टीका; नत्वा मगाधरे मर्मपकाशं तदुभे सुहं —नामेश-भट्ट-6 A secret, a mystery. —7 Truth. —Comp. —अतिग a. piercing deeply, into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77. —अन्वेषणं 1. probing the vital parts. —2. seeking weak or vulnerable points. —आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. —आविध्, उपधातिन् a. piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. —कीला a husband. —ग a. piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. —घ्र a. piercing the vitals, excessively painful. —चरं the heart. —छिद्, —भिद् (co-उद्विन्-भेद्विन्) a. 1. piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12. —2. wounding mortally, mortal. —ज्ञ a., —भिद् a. 1. knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another; Pt. 1. 248. —2. knowing the most secret portions of a subject. —3. knowing secrets or mysteries. —4. having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (—ज्ञा) any acute or learned man. —त्रं a coat of mail. —पारग a. having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. —भेद्, 1. piercing the vitals. —2. disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. —भेद्वन्, —भेद्विन् m. an arrow. —भिद् see मर्मज्ञ. —स्थलं, —स्थानं 1. a sensitive or vital part. —2. a weak or vulnerable point. —स्युद् a. 1. piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. —2. very cutting,

poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).
मर्मिक a. 1 Knowing secrets or weak points. —2 Very acute, intelligent; see मर्मज्ञ.
मर्मर a. [मृ-अल् सुद् च] 1 Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); ती-
रेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; नदीद्वताः प्रत्यनिलं चिच्छेचवर्नस्थली-
मर्मरपत्रमोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. —2 Murr-
muring. —रः 1 A rustling sound. —2 A murmur.
मर्मरायते Den. A. To rustle, murmur.
मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree. —2 Turmeric.
मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. —2 A wicked man.
मर्त्य a. Ved. Mortal. —यः 1 A man —2 A young man. —3 A male. —4 A lover, suitor. —5 A stallion, horse. —6 A camel.
मर्त्यकः Ved. 1. A little man. —2 A male in general.
मर्त्या A limit, boundary.
मर्त्याद् [मर्त्या सीमायां दयिते दा-घञर्थे क] 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्त्या-
दास्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. —2 End, termina-
tion, terminus. —3 A shore, bank. —4 A mark, land-mark. —5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. —6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातापवाद्भिन्नमर्त्याद् U. 5. Pt. 1. 142. —7 A contract, covenant, an agreement. —Comp. —अच्छलः, —गिरिः, —पर्वता a frontier-mountain. —भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.
मर्त्यादिन् a. Keeping within bounds. —m. A neighbour, borderer.
मर्त्यादीक 8 U. To make anything a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far as; as in मर्त्यं मर्त्यादीक्य आमरणं.
मर्द 1 P. (मर्चति) 1 To go, move. —2 To fill. —Caus. To sound.
मर्शा [मृ-चञ्] 1 Deliberation. —2 Advice, counsel. —3 A sternutatory.
मर्शन 1 Rubbing. —2 Examination, inquiry. —3 Consideration, deliberation. —4 Advising, counselling. —5 Removing, rubbing off. —6 Explaining.
मर्षः, **मर्षणं** [मृ-चञ् ल्युट् वा] Endurance, forbearance, patience.
मर्षित p. v. 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. —2 Exonated, forgiven. —तं Endurance, patience.
मर्षिन् a. Enduring, forbearing.

मल 1 A., 10 U. (मलते, मलयति-ने)
To hold, possess.

मल a. [मृज्यते शोधते भृञ्-कल टिलोपः
Tv.] 1 Dirty, foul.—2 Mean, covetous.
—3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless.—4
Wicked.—लः, -लं 1 Dirt, filth,
impurity, dust, any impure matter ;
मलदायका ललाः K. 2 ; छाया न मूळंति
मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावा-
काशा Ms. 5. 135.)—2 Dregs, refuse,
sediment, excrement, feces, dung.
—3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy.
—4 Moral taint or impurity, sin.—5
Any impure secretion of the body ;
(according to Manu these excretions
are twelve:—वसा शुक्रमसङ्ग मज्जा मूत्रविद्
प्राणकर्णविद् । श्लेष्माशुक्रपिका स्निग्धा द्वादशैतन् पूर्णा
गलाः Ms. 5. 135.)—6 Comphor.—7
Cuttle-fish bone.—8 Tanned leather ;
a leather-garment.—9 The three
humours of the body (वात, पित्त and
कफ)—लं A kind of base metal.—Comp.
—अपकर्षण 1. removing the dirt,
purification.—2. removal of sin.—अरिः
A kind of natron.—अवरोधः constipation
of the bowels.—आकषिन् m. a.
sweeper, a scavenger.—आवह a. 1.
causing dirt, dirtying, soiling.—2.
defiling, polluting.—आशयः the
stomach.—उत्सर्गः evacuation of the
feces, voiding the excrement.—उद्गासा
a woman who has put off her soiled
clothes.—उपहत a. soiled, tarnished
with dirt ; S. 7. 32.—कषण a.
cleansing.—प्र a. cleansing, deter-
gent.—(मू) the bulbous root of
शामली .—(मू) N. or a plant (नाग-
वृक्षनी)—जं pur, matter.—इषित a.
dirty, foul, soiled.—द्वषः purging,
diarrhoea.—द्राषिन् a. purging. (-m)
the Jayapala tree.—घात्री a nurse
who attends to a child's necessities.
—धारिन् m. a religious mendicant
of the Jain sect.—पुष्टे the first (or
outer) page of a book.—धुञ् m. a
crow.—मल्लकाः a strip of cloth cover-
ing the privities (कौपीन)—मासः an
intercalary month (so called be-
cause during that month religious
ceremonies are not performed).
—मासस्त्री a woman in her courses.
—विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, -शुद्धिः f. evacua-
tion of the bowels.—हंतु m. = मलप्र-
—हारक a. removing dirt or sin.

मलव्द्र a. Dirty, foul, filthy.
—Comp. —वामस्य f. a menstruous
woman.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. —नः
A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range
in the south of India, abounding in
sandal tree ; (poets usually repre-
sent the breeze from the Malaya
mountain as wafting the odour of

sandal tree and other plants growing
thereon, which peculiarly affecte
persons who are smit with love) ;
स्तनाविच विशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R.
4. 51 ; 9. 25 ; 13. 2 ; विना मलयमन्त्र चंदनं
न परोहति Pt. 1. 41 ; मलये भिल्लपुरंधी
चंदनतश्काठानिधनं कुरुते Subhāsh.—2 N.
of the country lying to the east
of the Malaya range, Malabar—3 A
garden.—4 The garden of Indra.—5
The side of a mountain.—Comp.
—अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरि, -पर्वतः &c. the
Malaya mountain.—अनेलः, -वातः,
-समीरः The wind blowing from the
Malaya mountain, south-wind ;
ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे
Git. 1 ; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानि-
हतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं बहे-
दानीं यथेष्टं K.—उद्भवं sandal-wood.
—जः a sandal tree ; अयि मलयज
महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विश्वस्ते
Bv. 1. 11. (-जः, -जं) sandal-
wood. (-जं) an epithet of Rāhu.
रजस्व n. the dust of sandal.—दुमः
a sandal tree.—वार्तिनी an epithet
of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lust-
ful woman.—2 A female messenger,
confidante.—3 A female elephant.

मलिः f. Possession, enjoyment.

मालकः A king.

मलिन a. [मल असर्थे इन्] 1
Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean,
soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also) ;
धन्यास्तद्वंगरत्नसा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17 ;
किमिति युवा मलिनं यशः कुक्कुष्वे Ve. 3.
4.—2 Black, dark (fig. also) ; मलिन-
मयि हिमांशोरुक्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20 ;
अतिमलिनो, कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव
निपुणा धीः Vās. ; Si. 9. 18.—3 Sinful,
wicked, depraved ; धियो हि ईसां मलि-
ना भवन्ति H. 1. 23 ; मलिनाचरितं कर्म
सुरोर्नेत्रवसंतं Kāv. 2. 178.—4 Low,
vile, base ; लघवः प्रकटीभवन्ति मलिनाभ्य-
तः Si. 9. 23.—5 Clouded, obscured.
—नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt.—2 Butter-
milk.—3 Borax.—ना, -नी A woman
during menstruation.—Comp.—अंबु
n. ' black water', ink.—आस्य a. 1.
having a dirty or black face.—2.
low, vulgar.—3. savage, cruel.—यम
a. obscured, soiled, clouded,—सुख
a. = मलिनास्य q. v. (-सः) 1. fire.—2.
a ghost, an evil spirit.—3. a kind of
monkey (मोलायूल).

मलिनता-स्व 1 Dirtiness, filthiness.
—2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity,
corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty,
soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil (fig.
also), चक्रवोभ्रमणा मलिनयति पुरोगतानि
R. 5. 73. यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं न
लिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो नष्ट M. 1

' stains or brings discredit on ' &c.
—2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित a. 1 Dirty, soiled.—2 Cor-
rupt.—3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनितम् m. [मलिन-इतिच्] 1 Dirti-
ness, foulness, impurity.—2 Black-
ness, Darkness ; मलिनिमालिनि नाधव-
योषितां Si. 6. 4.—3 Moral impurity,
sin.

मलिनीक 8 U. 1 To soil, stain.—2
To darken, obscure.

मलिनीष् 1 P. To become dirty or
impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief ; न
परेषु महौजसम्लुचाद्वर्कवर्ति मलिम्लुचा
इव Si. 16. 52.—2 A demon.—3 A
gnat, mosquito.—4 An intercalary
month.—5 Air, wind.—6 Fire.—7 A
Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily
Yajnas or sacrifices.—8 The Chitraka
tree.—9 Frost, snow.

मलिष्ठा A woman in her courses.

मलीसम् a. [मल-इंसम्] 1 Dirty,
foul, impure, unclean, stained, soil-
ed ; मा ते मलीससविकारधना मतिर्भूत्
Māl. 1. 32 ; R. 2. 53.—2 Dark,
black, of a black colour ; पणिता न
जनारवैरवैदधि कूजतमलिं मलीससं N. 2.
92 ; महामनोमोहमलीससाधया K. 5 ; वि-
सारितामजिहत कोकिलाबलीमलीससा
जलदमदांबुराजयः Si. 17. 57, 1. 38 ; Māl.
10. 4.—3. Wicked, sinful, wrong,
unrighteous ; मलीससामादृते न पद्वति
R. 3. 46.—सः 1 Iron —2 Green
vitriol.

मलू 1 A (मलूते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल a. [मल्ल-अच्] 1 Strong,
athletic, robust ; Ki. 18. 1.—2 Good,
excellent.—ल्लः 1 A strong man.—2
An athlete, a boxer, wrestler ; मल्ल-
मल्लो मल्लाय Mbb.—3 A drinking-
vessel, cup.—4 The remnants of an
oblation.—5 The oheek and temple.
—6 N. of a mixed tribe (wrestlers)
born of an outcast Kshatriya by a
Kshatriya woman ; Ms. 10. 22 ; 12.
45.—7 N. of a country.—ल्लः 1 A
woman.—2 The Arabian jasmine.
—3 Ornaments the person with
cosmetics or coloured unguents.
—Comp.—अरिः 1. an epithet of
Kṛishṇa.—2. of Siva.—कीडा 1.
boxing or wrestling match.—2.
athletic or gymnastic exercise.—बडी
a kind of dance.—जं black pepper.
—सुई a kind of drum.—नागः 1. In-
dra's elephant.—2. a letter-carrier.
—सू-धूमिः f. 1. a battle-field.—2. an
arena, a wrestling ground.—3. N.
of a country.—युद्धं a wrestling or
boxing match, pugilistic encounter.
—विद्यः the art of wrestling.—शाला
a gymnasium.

महकः 1 A lamp-stand. -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A tooth. -6 A kind of jasmnine.

मह्यारः N. of one of the six Rāgas.

मह्लिः-ह्लो f. [मह-ह्र वा होप्] A kind of jasmnine. -Comp. -गंधि n. a kind of agallochum. -नायः N. of a celebrated oommentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century ; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघ-दूत, किराताकुंभीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). -पत्रं a mushroom.

मह्लिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Māgha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -आरुषः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill ; एतस्मिन्म-दकालमह्लिकाक्षपक्ष्णयाधृतसुरदुषवहदुंदरो-काः (युवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31 ; Māl. 9. 14. -2. a particular breed of horses, (with white spots on the eyes). (-ह्री) a female dog (with white spots in the eyes). -अञ्जुन, N. of a Linga of Siva on the mountain Srisaila. -आरुष्या a kind of jasmnine.

मह्लिका 1 A kind of jasmnine ; वनेषु सार्वतनमह्लिकानां विजम्भोद्भिषु कुम्भ-लेषु B. 16. 47. -2 A flower of this jasmnine ; विष्यस्तसार्वतनमह्लिकेषु (के-लेषु) R. 16. 50 ; Kāv. 2. 215. -3 A lamp-stand. -4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -गंधं a kind of agallochum. -छद्, -छद्ने n. a shade for a lamp.

मह्लीकरः A thief.

महुः A bear.

महूरः Rust of iron.

मह् 1 P. (मवति) To fasten, bind.

मह्य 1 P. (मवति) To bind.

मह् 1 P. (मवति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

मशः 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming. -3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito curtain.

मशकः [मश-कुन्] 1 A mosquito, gnat ; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति H. 1. 81 ; Ms. 1. 85. -2 A particular disease of the skin. -3 A leather water-bag. -4 N. of a district in Śākadvīpa inhabited by Kshatriyas. -Comp. -कुटिः -टी f., -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशकित् m. The Udumbara tree.

मशी See मही.

मशुनः A dog.

मह् 1 P. (मवति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मधिः -धी f. = मही q. v.

मह् 4 P. (मवति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. -2 To change form. मसः A measure, weight.

मसनं 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A species of medicinal plant. 3 Hurting.

मसरा A kind of pulse.

मसाराः, मसारकः An emerald.

मसिः m. f. 1 Ink. -2 Lamp-black, soot. -3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -कूपी, -धानं, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an inkstand. -जलं ink. -पथः, a writer, scribe. -पथः a pen. -पथः f. 1. a pen. -2. an ink-bottle. -वर्णं a. black as ink, inky. -वर्धनं myrrh.

मसी See मसि above. -Comp. -जलं ink. -धानी an ink-stand. -पटलं a coating of soot ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति द्रौपः Bv. 1. 74.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन a. Poundd, well ground-ed.

मसीना Linseed.

मसु (सु) रः 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. -रा 1 A lentil. -2 A harlot.

मसरकः A pillow. -कं A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मसरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मसुरी A kind of small-pox.

मसृण a. 1 Unctuous, oily ; मसृण-चंदनचिचितीर्णी Ch. P. 7 ; or सरस-मसृणमपि मलयजपंकं Gīt. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth ; U. 1. 38. -3 Bland, mild, sweet ; मसृणवाणि Gīt. 10. -4 Lovely charming ; दिनयमसृणो वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening ; मसृणसुकुलितानां प्रांतवि-स्तारभाजां (आलोकितानां) Māl. 1. 27 ; 4. 2. -जा Linseed.

मसृणित a. Softened, polished ; U. 5. 18.

मसृक् 1 P. (मसृकति) To go, move.

मसृकरः [मसृ अरच्] 1 A bamboo. -2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going, motion. -4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मसृकरित् m. 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmana in the fourth order ; धारयन् मसृकरितं Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

मसृज् 6 P. (मज्जति, मज्ज ; caus. मज्ज-वति ; desid. विमज्जति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into

water ; R. 15. 101 ; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.) ; सौदकधे तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीवांतरात्मा U. 3. 38 ; Māl. 9. 20 ; सोऽसंबृतं नाम तमः सह तेनेव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81 ; R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -Caus. (मज्जवति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm.

मस्तं The head. -Comp. -द्वार n. the devadā'ru tree. -मूलकं the neck.

मस्तकः-कं [मस्याति परिमात्येन मस्-करणे त स्वार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull ; अतिलोभा (v. l. तुष्णा) भिभुतस्य चकं भ्रमति मस्तके Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit ; न च परंतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47 ; इक्षु, बुद्धी &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. -Comp.

-आरुष्य, the top of a tree. -उच्चरः, -चूलं an acute head-ache. -पिंडका-कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -तुंगः the membrane surrounding the brain. -क्षेहः, the brain.

मस्तिकं The head.

मस्तिः f. Measuring, weighing.

मस्तिष्कं 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. -Comp. -स्त्वच् f. the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मस्तु n. 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. -Comp. -तुंगः, -गं, -तुंगकः, -कं the brain.

मह् 1 P., 10 U. (महति, महवति-त, महति) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly ; मोक्षारं न निर्धनां मह-यांत महेश्वरं विदुषाः Subhāsh. ; जयकी-र्त्त्यस्तेभेदित इव मंदारकुसुमैः Gīt. 11 ; श्री पुमानिश्चयनास्थेषा वृत्तं हि महिर्नं सर्वं Ku. 6. 12 ; Ki. 5. 7, 24 ; Bk. 10. 2 ; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. -2 To delight, gladden. -3 To increase, aggrandize -4 (Atm.) To delight in. -5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses) II. 1 A. (महते) To grow or increase.

महः [मह-वृत्त्यर्थे क] 1 A festival, festive occasion ; बंधुताहृदयकोऽसुदीमहः Māl. 9. 21 ; U. 6. 40 ; स खलु ब्रह्मते-व्यतिनर्तते महममाविति बंधुतयोदितः Si. 6. 19 ; मदनमहं Rata. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre ; cf. महम् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishnu.

महकः A wide spread fragranoe. महत् a. [मह-अति] (compar. मही-यम् superl. महिष्ठे ; nom. महात्, महाती, महती ; acc. pl. महताः) 1 Great, big, arge, huge, vast ; महात् सिंहः, व्याप्तः

&c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् भव्य-रक्षिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महाती बाह्वयस्य महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महान्धरा. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती क्षिप्र-वेदना, महती विपत्ता. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्धकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महाजनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः, -ध्वनिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्युषे 'early in the morning'; महत्परार्द्धे 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महाध. -m. 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 (In Śān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्); the second of the twenty-five elements or tattvas recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Śān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. -n. 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numericalness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. -ind. Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi comp. it is changed to महा q.v.). -Comp. -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य a. very wonderful. -आश्रय dependence on or seeking protection with the great. -कथ a. talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र a. occupying a wide territory. -गुण a. having the qualities of the great. -तरङ्ग the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. -बिलं the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं सुहृत्सुः Si. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर a. Greater, larger &c. -r; 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणी चतुः U. 4; गृह्यनिश्च ममाक्षयमृतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्व 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

ous, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महती The superior of a monastery.

महत् (महत्) ind. 1 The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *saor* and *janas*); महलोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q.v.

महल्लः, महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabio.)

महल्लक a. Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (of Mar. महाल).

महम् n. [मह-अप्र] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां स्वमति महमां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 2. -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महत्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.). -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महत्त्वत्, महत्स्विन् a. 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, lustrous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. huge, bulky. (-गः) 1. a camel. -2. a kind of rat. -3 N. of Siva. -अंजन N. of a mountain. -अपयः a great danger or calamity. -अवधिक a. 'having gone a long way,' dead. -अवतरः a great sacrifice. -अनसं 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-सं) a kitchen-maid. (-सः, -सं) a kitchen. -अद्भुत a. 1. of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वा) a worthy or respectable person. -अंतकः 1. death. -2 an epithet of Siva. -अंधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. gross (spiritual) ignorance. -अंधा (pl.) N. of a people and their country. -अभय, अभिजन a. nobly-born, of noble birth. (-वा, -वा) noble birth, high descent. -अभिव्यः the great extraction of Sama. -अना-

स्य the chief or prime minister (of a king) -अंबुका an epithet of Siva. -अंबुजा a billion. -अम्बु a. very sour. (-म्बु) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्घ a. very costly, costing a high price. (-र्घ) a kind of quail. -अर्य a. valuable, precious. -अर्चिस् a. flaming high. -अर्षः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of Siva. -अर्घ a. 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. -अर्द्ध one thousand millions. -अर्द्ध a. 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्द्ध) white sandal-wood. -अर्द्ध-रेहः the fig-tree. -अर्धनिचवजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt, R. 3. 56. -अशन a. voracious, gluttonous. -अश्मन् m. a precious stone, ruby. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Aśvina sacred to Durgā. -अग्निः a large sword. -अहुरी N. of Durgā. -अह्नः the afternoon. -आकार a. extensive, large, great. -आचार्य 1. a great teacher. -2. an epithet of Siva. -आद्वय a. wealthy, very rich. (-द्वय) the Kadamba tree. -आत्मन् a. 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu 7. द्विचिंति मदाश्चित्तं महात्मनी Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-m.) 1. the Supreme Spirit; Ma. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, i. e. intellect of the Sāṅkhyas. (महात्मन्त् means the same as महात्मन्.) -आनकाः a kind of large drum. -आनंदः, -नंदः 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially the great bliss of final beatitude. (-न) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Maghā. -आपगा a great river. -आयुषः an epithet of Siva. -आरम्भ a. undertaking great works, enterprise. (-भः) any great enterprise. -आलयः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanatorium, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman. -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-वा) N. of a particular deity. -आज्ञय a. high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; राजा हिरण्यगर्भो महाज्ञयः H 4; see महात्मन्. (-या) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाज्ञयश्चक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. -2 the ocean. -आस्पद a. 1. occupying a great position. -2. mighty, powerful. -आश्रयः a great or tumultuous fight. -आश्रय

a. 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. —2. having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious; Pt. 1. 37. —इंद्रः 1. 'the great Indra, ' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. —3. a chief or leader in general. —3. N. of a mountain range; प्रतिमहोदयस्य महोदयेश्च R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. —बाणः rain-bow. °नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. °मन्त्रिन् m. an epithet of Brihaapati. —इषुः a great archer; अधिरोहति गांडिवं मेघो Ki. 13. 16. —इषामः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशाना N. of Siva. °बिंबु the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. —ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign; Pt. 1, 69. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). :-(रि) 1 N. of Durgā. —2 a kind of bell-metal. —उशः (for उशन्) a large bull, a full-grown or strong bull; महोक्षतां वसतः सुशान्तिव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. —उत्पलं a large blue lotus. (-लः) the Śāraaa bird. —उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. —2. the god of love. —उत्साह a. possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. (-हः) 1. perseverance. —2. great pride; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean; R. 3. 17. —2. an epithet of Indra. °जः a conch-shell, shell. —उदय a. very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (-यः) 1. (a) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. (b) great fortune or good luck. (c) greatness, pre-eminence. —2. final beatitude. —3. a lord, master. —4. N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja; see App. III. —5. N. of the district of Kanouja. —6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रं) 1. a big belly. —2. dropy. —उदार a. very generous or magnanimous. —उद्यम a. = महोत्साह q. v. —उद्योग a. very industrious or diligent, hard-working. —उद्यत a. exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree —उन्नतिः f. great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपदेश्यः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. —उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98; N. 1. 18. —उरस्क a. broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. —उल्का 1. a great meteor. —2. a great fire-brand. —आग्निम् m. 'great priest,' N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —आद्रि a. very prosperous, opulent. (-फः) great prosperity or affluence. —आश्वः a great bull. —आविः 1. a great sage or saint; परमहृदिः परमेश्वर

महोत्सवाम्महर्षयः; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten Prajāpatis or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). —2. N. of Siva. —3. of Buddha. —ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) a. having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. —ओजस्र a. very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो मानधना धनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. (-मः) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (-नः) great vigour. —ओजस्रं the discus of Vishnu. —ओषधिः f. 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. —2 the Dūrvā grass. —3 N. of various plants बाह्यी, चतकंटीकारि, कटुका, अतिविषा &c. °गजः a collection of great or medicinal herbs;—गुग्गुली र्यामलता मृगतजः शतवरी । मुद्गं च मर्दन्निव महोत्पियोगः सुतः ॥ ओषधं 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. —2. ginger. —3. garlic. —4. a kind of poison (वस्त्रनाम). —कच्छः 1. the sea. —2 N. of Varuṇa. —3. a mountain. —कंदुः garlic. —कणपदः a kind of shell. —कण्डियः 1. the Bilva tree. —2. red garlic. —कंबु a. stark naked. (-बुः) an epithet of Siva. —कर a. 1. large-handed. —2. having a large revenue. —करुणः an epithet of Siva. —कर्म a. doing great works. (-मः) an epithet of Siva. —कला the mght of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet, anch as कालिदास, मन्मथी, बाण, भारवि &c. —2. an epithet of Sukra. —कतः an epithet of Siva. (-तः) the earth. —काय a. big bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1. an elephant. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3 of Vishnu. —4. of a being attending on Siva (= नंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full moon in the month of Kārttika. —कालः 1. a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. —2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayini (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his Meghadūta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Ms. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —4. N. of a kind of gourd. —5. N. of Siva's servant (नंदि). °पुरं the city of Ujjayini. —काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. —काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559) (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—पुराण, क-

मारसंभव, किराताजनीय, शिशुपालवध and वैषयचरित or six, if मेघदूत — a very small poem or खंडकाव्य — be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the मद्रिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya). —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुल, —कुलीन a. of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. (-लं) a noble birth or family, high descent. —कुच्छं a great penance. —केतुः N. of Siva. —केसा, —कोशः an epithet of Siva. —कृत् a great sacrifice, e. g. a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. —कमः an epithet of Vishnu. —क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. —क्षत्रपः a great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —खर्वः-र्वं a high number (ten billions?). —गजः a great elephant; see दिक्कित्. —गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. —गंध a. exceedingly fragrant. (-घः) a kind of cane. (-घं) a kind of sandal-wood. (-घा) N. of Chāmundā. —गर्ता, —गर्भः, —गीतः N. of Siva. —गल a. long-necked. —गवः Bos gavaus. —गुण a. very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुरुः a highly respectable or venerable person; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor; सिता माता, तथःचार्यो महागुरुः रिति स्मृतः.) —दृष्टिः f. a cow with a large hump. —ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. —ग्रीवः 1. a camel. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ग्रीविन् m. a camel. —दूर्णं spirituous liquor. —दुते ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —दोष a. noisy, loud-sounding. (-ष) a market, fair. (-षः) a loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् m. a universal monarch. —चंडा N. of Chāmundā. —चमूः f. a large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा 1. a great braid of hair. —2. the matted hair of Siva. —जत्रु a. having a great collar-bone. (-त्रुः) an epithet of Siva. —जनः 1. a multitude of man, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः संपथाः Mb. —2. the populace, mob; विलोक्य वृद्धोत्तमधिष्ठितं स्वयं महाजनः स्मरतुल्लो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. —3. a great man, a distinguished or eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-च्छतिकारकः । पञ्चपञ्चस्थिनं तोयं धत्ते सुसुता-फलाश्रयं Subhāsh. —4. the chief of a caste or trade. —5. a merchant tradesman. —जातीय a. 1. rather large. —2 of an excellent kind. —जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. —ज्ञानिन् m. 1. a very learned man. —2. a great sage. —3.

N. of Siva. —ज्यैत्री the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshtha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —ज्वाल *n.* very brilliant or shining. (—ः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. a sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m.* 1. a great ascetic. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —तल्लं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. —तिका; the *Nimba* tree. —तक्षिण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (ह्या) the marking nut plant. —तेजस् *a.* 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. —2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (—*m.*) 1. a hero, warrior. —2. fire. —3. an epithet of Kārttikaya. (—*n.*) quick silver. —त्याग, —त्यागिन् *a.* very generous. (—*m.*) N. of Siva. —दंतः 1. an elephant with large tusks. —2. an epithet of Siva. —दंडः 1. a long arm. —2. a severe punishment. —दंभः an epithet of Siva. —द्वारा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. —द्वारु *n.* the *deva-da'ru* tree. —द्वक्क; a kind of grain. —द्वेषः N. of Siva. (—की) 1. N. of Pārvatī. —2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वारं a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a.* 1. rich. —2. expensive, costly. (—नं) 1. gold. —2. incense. —3. a costly or rich dress. —4. agriculture, husbandry. —5. anything costly or precious. —6. great booty. —7. a great battle. (Ved.). —धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —धातुः 1. gold. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. lymph. —4. N. of Meru. —नदः an epithet of Siva. —नदाः a great river. —नदी 1. a great river, such as Ganga, Krishna, सङ्घर्षाभौधिमन्वेति महानद्या नगापग Si. 2. 100. —2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नंदा 1. spirituous liquor. —2. N. of a river. —नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. —नलः a kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Aavina, sacred to the worship of Durgā. —नाटकं 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannātaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D.:—पतदेव यदा सर्वैः पदा प्रथयानकै-रुतम् । अक्षिण दशभिर्धारा महानाटकमुचिरे —नादः 1. a loud sound, uproar. —2. a great drum. —3. a thunder-cloud. —4. a shell. —5. an elephant. —6. a lion. —7. the ear. —8. a camel. —9. an epithet of Siva. (—दं) a musical instrument. —नासः an epithet of Siva. —निद्र *a.* fast asleep. (—द्रा) 'the great sleep,' death. —निपनः an epithet of Vishnu. —निर्वाणं total ex-

tinution of individuality (according to the Buddhists). —निशा 1. the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहरद्वयम्. —2. an epithet of Durga. —नीचा; a washerman. —नील *a.* dark-blue. (—लः) a kind of sapphire of emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. *उपलः a sapphire. —द्वयः, —नेत्रः an epithet of Siva. —नेमिः a crow. —न्यायः the chief rule. —पक्ष *a.* 1. having many adherents. —2. having a large family or retinue. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a kind of duck. (—क्षी) an owl. —पंच-मूले the five great roots;—विलोमिर्मयः स्योनकः काश्मिरी पाटला तथा । सर्वैस्तु मिलितैरेते । स्यान्महारचमूलकं ॥ —पंचविधं the five great or deadly poisons;—शुभी च कालकूटश्च मुल्लकी वत्सनामकः । शंखकर्णो-ति योगीयं महापंचविधाभिः ॥ —पथः 1. chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. —2. the passage into the next world, i. e. death. —3. N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. —4. an epithet of Siva. —5. the long pilgrimage to mount Kedarā. —6. the way to heaven. —7. the knowledge of the essence of Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedarā. —पत्रः 1. a particular high number. —2. N. of Nārada. —3. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. —4. N. of the southernmost elephant supporting the world. —5. an epithet of Nanda. —6. a Kinnara attendant on Kubera. (—पं) 1. a white lotus. —2. N. of a city. *पतिः N. of Nanda. —पराहः a late hour in the afternoon. —पवित्रः an epithet of Vishnu. —पातः a long flight; Pt. 2. 54. —पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं सुर्वगनामः । महानि पातकान्याहुस्तस्मैतं श्रेयं ॥ Ma. 11. 55. —2. any great sin or transgression. —पात्रः a prime minister. —पादः an epithet of Siva. —पाप्मन् *a.* very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः a great man. —पुरुषः 1. a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविद्धिं निश्चय U. 6. 7. —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पुष्यः a kind of worm. —पूजा great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. —पृष्ठः a camel. —पीडालः a kind of large reed. —प्रजापतिः N. of Vishnu. —प्रतीहारः a chief door-keeper. —पंचा; the great universes. —प्रभ *a.* of great lustre. (—भः) the light of a lamp. —प्रभुः 1. a great lord. —2. a king, sovereign. —3. a chief. —4. an epithet of Indra. —5. of Siva. —6. of Vishnu. —7. great saint or holy

man. —प्रलया 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahma, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahma himself, are annihilated. —प्रसादः 1. a great favour. —2. a great present (of food offered to an idol); पादोदकं च निर्मादं नैवेद्यं च विशेषतः ॥ महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा पाद्यं चिखणोः प्रयत्नतः ॥ —प्रस्थानं departing this life, death. —प्राणः 1. the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. —2. the aspirated letters themselves (pl.); they are:—ह, ख, छ, झ, ञ, ष, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ, ए, ए, ए, ए, ए, ए. —3. a raven. —प्राणता possession of great strength or essence; अन्योश्च जीवत एव महाप्राणतया स्फुरतो जगद् K. —द्वयः a great flood, deluge. —रुल *a.* 1. bearing much fruit. —2. bringing much reward. (—लः) 1. a bitter-gourd. —2. a kind of spear. (—लं) a great fruit or reward. —केना the cuttle-fish bone. —बल *a.* very strong. (—लः) 1. wind, storm. —2. a Buddha. (—लं) load. *द्वैन्द्वरः N. of a Linga of Siva near the modern Mahāleshwar. —बाहु *a.* long-armed, powerful. (—हुः) an epithet of Vishnu. —वि (वी) लं 1. the atmosphere. —2. the heart. —3. a water-jar, pithor. —4. a hole, cave. —वी (वी) जः an epithet of Siva. —वी (वी) ज्यं the perianth. —वीधिः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha. —2. a Buddha. —वह्नः, बह्वन् *n.* the Supreme Spirit —ब्राह्मणः 1. a great or learned Brāhmaṇa. —2. a low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa. —भाग *a.* 1. a very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. —2. illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नरपतिराभिक्षस्थितिरसौ S. 5. 10; Ma. 3. 192. —3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —भागता-र्यं, —भाग्यं 1. extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. —2. great excellence or merit. —भागवतं the great Bhāgavata, one of the 18 Purāṇas. —भागिन् *a.* very fortunate or prosperous. —भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritrāshṭra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *Parvas* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भारत also). —भाष्यं 1. a great commentary. —2. particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. —भासुरः an epithet of Vishnu. —भिक्षुः N. of Sākyamuni. —भोता a kind of sensitive plant (लाजाङ्गु). —भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. —भीकः a sort of beetle or fly. —भुज *a.* long-armed, powerful. —भूतं a great

or primary element ; see भूत ; तं वेधा विदुषे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29 ; Ms. 1. 6. (-सः) 1. The Supreme Being. -2. a great creature. -भोगः 1. a great enjoyment. -2. a great coil or hood ; great winding. -3. a serpent. (-ग) an epithet of Durgā. -मणिः 1. a costly or precious jewel ; संस्कारोद्दिष्टितो महामणिरिव क्षीणो विप्रः ह्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. -मति a. 1. high-minded. -2. clever. (-तिः) N. of Brīhaaspati or Jupiter. -मत्स्यः a large fish, sea-monster. -मद a. greatly intoxicated. (-द्) an elephant in rut. -मनसू, -मनस्क a. 1. high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. -2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-म.) a fabulous animal called शरभ q v. -मंत्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2. a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. -मन्त्रिन् m. the prime minister, premier. -महोपाध्यायः 1. a very great preceptor. -2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars ; e. g. महाभाष्याध्यायमल्लिनाथसुरि &c -मंसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh ; न खलु महामंसविक्रयादप्ययुपायं पश्यामि Mā. 4 ; अशङ्कयन्ति निष्यजन्ति युष्मांशोपकल्पितम् । विक्रीयते महामंसं यद्भ्रातृ यद्भ्रातामिदं 5. 12. (see Jagaddhara ad loc.). -मात्र a. 1. great in measure, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best. (-त्रः) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister ; (भेदे कर्मणि मूषयां विचे माने परिच्छेदे । मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥) ; Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elephant-driver or keeper ; Pt. 1. 161. -3. a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. -मायः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. -मारि 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -माला N. of Siva. -माहे-श्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva. -मुसूः a crocodile. -मुनिः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyāsa -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the coriander plant. (-नि न.) 1. coriander seed. -2. any medicinal herb or drug. -मुनिः N. of Vishnu. -मूर्धन् m. an epithet of Siva. -मूलं a large radish. (-लः) a kind of onion. -मूल्य a. very costly. (-ल्यः) a ruby. -मृगः 1. any large animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the fabulous animal called शरभ. -मृत्युः, -मेघः N. of Siva. -मेदः the coral tree. -मेघा an epithet of Durgā. -मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-ह) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of

piety to be performed by a householder ; अप्यायनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो देवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्भो- तो (or ह्ययज्ञः) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v.). -2. N. of Vishnu. -यमकं 'a great Yamaka', i. e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same word, though different in sense ; s. g. see Ki. 15. 52, where विकारादीयुक्तुतीशमार्गणाः has four different senses ; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -यज्ञसू a. very famous, renowned, celebrated. -यज्ञा ' the great pilgrimage, ' the pilgrimage to Benares. -याम्यः an epithet of Vishnu. -युगं 'a great Yuga', consisting of the four Yugas of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. -योगिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a cock. -योनिः f. excessive dilation of the female organ. -रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thorn-apple. -रजनं 1. safflower. -2. gold. -रत्नं a precious jewel. -रथः 1. a great chariot. -2. a great warrior or hero ; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महाथ- जयद्रथस्य विपत्तिस्तुत्यावयितुं Vo. 2 ; दश- रथः प्रशशास महारथः R. 9. 1 ; Si. 3. 22 ; (a महारथ is thus defined : -एको दश- सहस्राणि योषेयस्तु धानिनां । शस्त्रशास्त्रप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). -3. desire, longing ; of. मनोरथ. -रस a. very savoury. (-सः) 1. a sugar-cane. -2. quicksilver. -3. a precious mineral. -4. the fruit of the date tree. -5. any one of the eight substances given below : -दरुः पारुदं शस्ये वैकान्तं कातमन्नकम् । माक्षिकं विमलश्रेति स्युरितेऽदौ महारसाः ॥ (-सं) sour rice-water. -राजः 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. -2, a respectful mode of addressing kings or other personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). -3. a deified Jaina teacher. -4. a fingernail. °अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. °चूतः a kind of mango tree. -राजिकः N. of Vishnu. -राजिकाः (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). -राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. -2. N. of Durgā. -रात्रं mid- night, dead of night. -रात्रिः, -त्री f. 1. see महाप्रलय. -2. midnight. -3. the eighth night in the bright half of Āsвина. -राष्ट्रः 1. 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. -2. the people of Mahārāshṭra, the Marāṭhās (pl.). (-ष्ट्री) N. of the principal Prākṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāshṭra ; cf. Daṇḍin : -महाराष्ट्रया भाषा प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. -रिहः a kind of

Nimba tree growing on mountains. -रुद्रः a form of Siva. -रूप a. mighty in form (-पः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. resin. -रुतसू m. an epithet of Siva. --रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady ; (these are eight : -उन्मादो राजयश्मा च शसस्त्वदोष एव च । मधुमेहश्चास्मरी च तयोदरभेदौ ॥). -रौद्र a. very dreadful. (-द्रौ) an epithet of Durgā. -रौरवः N. of one of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 88. 90. -लक्ष्मी 1. the great Lakshmi, or Sakti of Nārāyaṇa. -2. a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -लिङ्गं the great Liṅga or Phallus. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. -लोलः a crow. --लोहं a magnet. -वक्षसू m. epithet of Siva. -वनं a large forest in Vrindavana. -वरा Dūrva grass. -वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. --वह्नी 1. the Madhavi creeper. -2. a large creeping plant. --वमः the porpoise. -वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. any continuous composition or literary work. -3. a great proposition, principal sentence ; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मेवेदं सर्वं &c. --वातः a stormy wind, violent wind ; महावातध्मात्तैर्महियकुलनीलेर्जल- चैः Mk. 5. 22. --वादिन् m. a great or powerful disputant. --वायुः 1. air (as an element). -2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest --दातिकं N. of the Vartikas of Katyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -विदेहा N. of a certain condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy. -विभावा a rule giving a general option or alternative ; इति महाविभावाया साधु. -वि- द्युतिः an epithet of Siva. -विषा a serpent having two months. -विषुवं the vernal equinox. °संकातिः f. the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). --वीचिः N. of a hell. -वीरः 1. a great hero or warrior. -2. a lion. -3. the thunderbolt of Indra. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. -5. of Garuḍa. -6. of Hanumat. -7. a cuckoo. -8. a white horse. -9. a sacrificial fire. -10. a sacrificial vessel. -11. a kind of hawk. °चरितं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -वीर्यं a. of great valour, very powerful. (-र्यः) 1. N. of Brahma. -2. the Supreme being. (-र्यं) 1. the wild cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of रीता, the wife of the sun. --वृषः a great bull. --वेग a. very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird Garuda. --वेल a. billowy. -व्याधिः f. 1. a great disease. -2. a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). --व्याह- तिः f. a great mystical word, i. e. परं, सुषम and सर --व्रत a. very devo-

tional, rigidly observing vows. (-न्) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. -2. any great or fundamental duty ; माणैरापि हितर वृत्तिरदोहा ष्याज्जर्जनं । आरम्भनीव मियाधाननेतमेत्री-महात्तं Ms. 5. 59 -व्रतित् m. 1. a devotee, an ascot. -2. an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kārttikeya. -शंकुः the sine of the sun's elevation. -शंखः 1. a great conch-shell ; Bg. 1. 15. -2. the temporal bone, forehead. -3. a human bone. -4. a particular high number. -5. one of Kubera's treasures. -शठः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द a. making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea crab or prawn ; Ms. 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. -शासन a. 1. exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great ; Bh. 3. 80. (-न्) great order of government. -शिरस् m. a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः f. a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुभ्र silver. -शुद्धः (श्री f.) 1. a Śūdra in a high position. -2. a cowherd. -3. an upper servant. (-त्री) a female cow-keeper. (-न्ना) a Śūdra woman in a high position. -श्मशानं an epithet of Benares. -श्मजः an epithet of Buddha. -श्वासः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1. an epithet of Sarasvati. -2. of Durga. -3. white sugar. -संक्रातिः f. the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्व a. 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, righteous. (-त्वा) 1. a large animal. -2. N. of Sākya-muni. -3. an epithet of Kubera. -संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. -सत्तः an epithet of Kubera. -समुद्रः the great ocean. -सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). -सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. -साधनभागः a great executive officer. -सातपथे a kind of very rigid penance ; see Ms. 11. 218. -साधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सामान्यं the widest generality. --साराः a kind of Khadira tree. -साराथिः an epithet of Aruṇa. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकाः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. सिंहा the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः f. a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1. great pleasure. -2. copulation. (-त्तः) a Buddha. -सुगंधं a fragrant unguent. -सुगंधिः a kind of antidote. -सूक्तः the composer of the great Śūktas or hymns of the 10th Māṇḍala of the

Rigveda. -सूम्ना sand. -सूतः a military drum. --सेनः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. the commander of a large army. (-ना) a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्रग्विन् m. an epithet of Siva. -स्वनः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हविस् n. clarified butter. -हस्तः an epithet of Siva. -हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cachination. -हिमवत् m. N. of a mountain. महि m., n. Greatness. -m. Intellect. -f. = मही The earth. -ind. Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित p. p. Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered ; see मह्. -त्रं The trident of Siva.

महिषकः 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिमन् m. [महत् इमन् च ढिलोपः] 1 Greatness (fig. also) ; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11 ; अधोधा पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. -2 Glory, majesty, might, power ; Ku. 2. 6, U. 4. 21. -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 One of the 8 Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will ; see सिद्धिः.

महिरः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

महिला [मह्-दलच् Up. 1. 54] 1 A woman. -2 An amorous or intoxicated woman ; विरहेण विकलद्वया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. -3 The creeper called Priyangu. -4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रणुका). -Comp. -आद्वया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलरोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [मह् ढिच् Up. 1. 45] 1 A buffalo ; (considered as the Vehicle of Yama) ; गार्हतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्बुध्स्तादितं S. 2. 6. -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अक्षः, -अक्षकः a kind of bellium. -अर्धनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -असुरः the demon Mahiṣa. -घातिनी, 'मथनी, 'सर्दनी, 'सुदनी epithets of Durgā. -रुनी an epithet of Durgā. -रुजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -बहनः, -बाहनाः epithets of Yama ; कृतांतः किं साक्षात् महिषबहनीऽसाविति पुनः K. P. 10. महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-oo ; Ms. 9. 65 ; Y. 2. 159. -2 The principal queen, queen-consort ; महिषीसखः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. -3 A queen in general. -4 The female

of a bird. -5 A lady's maid, female servant (वैश्वि). -6 An immoral woman. -7 Money acquired by the prostration of on's wife ; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she-buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिषमत् a. Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

महिषः a. Greatest, largest (superl. of महत् q. v.)

मही 1 Earth ; as in महोपाल, मही-चूत् &c. ; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. -2 Ground, soil. -3 Landed property or estate, land. -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. -6 (In geom.) The base of any plane figure. -7. A large army (Ved.). -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -इन्द्रः a king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -कौपः an earthquake. -क्षित् m. a king ; sovereign ; R. 1. 11, 85 ; 19. 20. -जः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of Narakāśura. -3. a tree. (-जा) N. of Sitā. (-जं) wet gonger. -तलं surface of the earth. -दुर्गं an earth fort. -परः 1. a mountain ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 6. 89. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. --प्रः 1. a mountain ; Bh. 2. 10 ; Si. 15. 54 ; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. -2. a symbolical expression for the number, ' seven '. -3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज m., -मचवन् m., -महेन्द्रः a king ; Bg. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. --पतनं humble obeisance (as by falling on the ground). -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रकंपः an earthquake. -प्ररोहा, -रुह m., -रुहः a tree ; Ki. 5. 10 ; Si. 20. 49. --प्राचीरं, -प्रावरः the sea. -भर्तृ m. a king. -ध्रुत् m. 1. a mountain ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ki. 5. 1. -2. a king, sovereign. -लता an earthworm. -सुरा a Brāhmaṇa.

महीयते Den. A. (rarely p.) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.). -2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. -3 To be highly respected or honoured ; S. 7. 35.

महीयस् a. Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् q. v.). -m. A great or noble-minded man ; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसा सहते नाप्यस्युक्तिं यथा Ki. 2. 21 ; Si. 2. 13.

महिला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female.

1. मा ind. A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually

joined with the Imperative ; मद्राणि मा कुक् विवात्रमनावरेण Bv. 4. 41 ; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped ; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77 ; मा मुमुहत् खलु भवंतमनश्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारयना मतिभूत् Māl. 1. 32 ; the अ is sometimes retained, मा नियाद् प्रतिष्ठो स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also) ; मा चैनमभिभाष्याः Rām. ; (c) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not' ; लघु एनां परिव्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2 ; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5 ; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307 ; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potential, स्वर्तमार्थयुत्र एतां समाश्रवासयितुं माया विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (d) the Present participle when a curse is implied ; मा जीवन्त्यः परावज्जादुःखदुधोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; or (e) with potential passive participles ; मैत्रं माथर्यम् । मा is sometimes used without any verb ; मा तावत् 'oh I do not (say or do) so' ; मा मैत्रे ; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 30 'may it not be the police' ; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood ; क्लृप्तं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3 ; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17 ; मास्म सीमंतिनी काञ्चिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशम्. -Comp. -चिरं, -विलंबं, -विलम्बितं ind. without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi ; तमासुपत्रं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhāsh. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. -Comp. -यतिः epithets of Viāhpu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A (माति, मिमीने or मीपेते, मिते) 1 To measure ; स्पृधितमिमान इवावपि पदाति Si. 7. 13 ; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark-off, limit ; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard ; Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in ; तनो मनुस्तत्र न कैदमद्विषस्तपोधनास्यागमसंभवा मुदुः Si. 1. 23 ; बुद्धिं गतेप्यारमणि नैव मातीः 3. 73 ; 10. 50 ; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44 ; मातिः मातुमहाकथोऽपि यशोराज्ञायद्वज्ज K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar ; sound. -Caus. (मापयतिने) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out ; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16. -Dcsid. (मित्ति-ने) To wish to measure &c.

मांस n. Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual).

मांसं [मन्-स दधिश्च Uq. 3. 64] 1 Flesh, meat ; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55 :—नां स भक्षयितासुत्र यस्य सोममिहाश्रयहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं पवदंति मनीषिणः ॥). -2 The flesh of fish. -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. -सः 1 A worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time. -Comp. -अद्, -अद्, -आदिच् -भक्षक a. flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal) ; Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. -अर्गला, -लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -अर्द्धदः, -दं a kind of disease of the membrum virilo. -अशनं 1. flesh-meat. -2. flesh-eating. -अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Māgha. -आहारः animal food. -इष्टा a kind of bird (बलुला) ; -उपजीविच् m. a dealer in flesh. -ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh. -2. rice hoiled with flesh. -कच्छप. a fleshy abscess on the palate. -कंठी a swelling of the flesh. -कारिन् n. blood. -ग्रंथिः a gland. -जं, -ते जघ्न n. fat, adeps. -तानः a polypus in the throat. -द्राविन् m. a kind of sorrel. -निर्यासः the hair of the body. -पः a Pisācha or demon. -पचनं a vessel for cooking meat. -पिडकः, -कं 1. a basket of flesh. -2. a large quantity of flesh. -वित्तं a bone. -पेशी 1. a muscle. -2. a piece of flesh. -3. an epithet of the foetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -फला the egg-plant. -भेत्तु, -भेदिन् a. cutting the flesh. -योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. -रसः soup. -लता a wrinkle. -विक्रयः sale of meat. -सारः, -स्नेहः fat. -हासा skin.

मांसल a. [मांस-लच् ; cf. अंसल] 1 Fleehy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny ; U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful ; शास्त्रः शतं मांसलः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound) ; ध्वनिश्च मांसल्यमुद्गुगमांसलः U. 6. 25 ; प्रतिभिक्षपुष्करावतकन्तिटमांसलो वाहूनिर्घोषः Mv. 2. -5 Increased in bulk or quantity ; Māl. 9. 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिका [मांसं पचयन्त उक्] A butcher. माकंदः The mango tree ; Bv. 1. 29. -ची 1 The myrobalan tree -2 Yellow sandal. -3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर a. (री f.) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. -ती N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

माकरंद a. (स्त्री f.) : Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers ;

full of or mixed with honey ; Māl. 8. 1 ; 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि (स्त्री क a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a bee. -अं [माक्षिभिः संख्य कृतं अण्] 1 Honey ; Bv. 4. 43. -2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -Comp. -आशयं 1 bees' wax. -2. honey-comb. -जं bees' wax. -फलः A kind of cocoa-nut. -शर्करा candied sugar.

माख a. (स्त्री f.) Sacrificial.

मागध a. (स्त्री f.) [मागधदेशे मघः अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -यः 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards) ; Ms. 10. 11, 17 ; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -घः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -घी 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. -धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas ; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prākṛita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of cardamoms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (शोण).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिका A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघात्स्रष्टुका पीठिमसी माघी साऽत्र मासे अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). -2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupalavadha or Māgha-kāvya ; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes :—श्रीशश्वरपृथ्वस्तर्गसमातिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मी-पतेश्ररितकीर्तनचारु माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकवि-कीर्तिकुराशायदः कायं म्यथ शिशुपालवधामि-चान्द्रा) ; उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं । वैदिकः पदालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः ॥ तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य मोक्षः Udb. -धी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत a. (स्त्री f.) Belonging to Indra. -ती The east. -Comp. -चापं the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन a. (स्त्री f.) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुभं समकुर्वत माघवनीं Si. 9. 25 ; अवनितलमेव साधु मध्ये न वनी माघवनी किंलसितैः Jgḡ.

मास्यं The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

मासि 1 P. (मासति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक a. (की f.) [मंगल-ठक्] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुवृत्तस्य मांगलिककृत्यां धननयः प्रवेत्तुर्दुवृत्तमया Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य a. [मंगलाय हिते ष्यञ्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 4. -ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. -3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -Comp. -सुवृत्तः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

माजलः A kind of bird, the blue roller.

मांजिष्ठ a. (डी f.) [मंजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder; मांजिष्ठेषु व्यज्यते न स्म तेभ्यः Si. 18. 34. -ष्ठ Red colour.

मांजिष्ठिक a. (की f.) Dyed or tinged with madder; मांजिष्ठ्यां भेषजलया नियंत्रित-मद्योवासश्च मांजिष्ठिकं U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

माठः A road.

माठरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शौंडिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माडः 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

मादिः A palsee.

माडुकः -किकः A drummer.

मादिः f. 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणवः [मनोरपयं अण् अल्पायं णत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-neckless of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brāhmaṇa.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf; manikin; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhāg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, reli-

gious student. -5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणिका A young girl, damsel. **माणवीन** a. [माणवस्येद् वञ्] Boyish, childish.

माण्यं [माणवान् समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिवंधं, **माणिसंधं** Rock-salt.

मांडलिक a. (की f.) Relating to or ruling a province. -कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः [मातंगस्य सुतेरयं अण्] 1 An elephant; मातंगाः किमु बलिगतेः K. P. 7; Si. 1. 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla. -3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind; e. g. चलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -द्विवाकः N. of a poet. -नक्रः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother,' a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वन् m. [मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्वयति वर्धत धि-कनिन् दिञ् अलुक्सो Up. 1. 156] Wind; पुनरुवासि विविक्तैर्मातरिश्वाचक्षुर्ष्यज्वलयति मन्वानां मातृतीनां रजोभिः Si. 11. 17; Ki. 5. 36; मातरिश्वा वायुर्मातृतरिक्षे श्वसिति मातृवायु आनिति वा Nir.

मातालिः N. of the charioteer of Indra. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grand-father. -हो (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. -ही The maternal grand-mother.

मातिः f. 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुलः [मातृभ्राता मातृ-डुलञ्] 1 A maternal uncle; Bg. 1. 26; Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -Comp. -पुत्रकः 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattūra plant.

मातुलकः 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, **मातुलानी**, **मातुली** 1 The wife of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y. 3. 232. -2. Hemp.

मातुलयः (पी f.) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिंगः, **मातुलुंगः** A kind of citron tree; (सुनो) भाग्यं; प्रेषितमातुलुंगपुत्रया

देवो विधार्यति वा Mal. 6. 19. -न The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातृ f. [मातृ पूजायां वृञ् नलोपः Up. 2. 94] 1 A mother; मातृवत्परदारैरु यः पश्यति स पश्यति; सहस्रं तु पित्रु माता गौरवणातिनिश्चये Subhāsh. -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कौचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, 87; आये मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmi. -5 An epithet of Durgā. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 -9 An epithet of Revatt -10 N. of several plants आतुर्कणी, इंदुवारुणी and जटामांसी &c. -pl. 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8:—ब्राह्मी महि-श्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कौमारी चैव चा-मुंडा चर्चिकेश्य मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी महिश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेंद्री चैव वाराही चा-मु-ंडा सव मातरः ॥ Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. -m. 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. Mater]. -Comp. -केशरः a maternal uncle. -गणः the collection of the divine mothers. -गंधिनी an unnatural mother. -गामिन m. one who has committed incest with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's family. -ग्रामः the female sex, womankind. -घाता, -घातकः, -घातिन् m. -घ्नः a matricide. -घातुकः 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. -चक्रं the group of divine mothers. -देव a, having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. -नन्दन, an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पक्ष a. belonging to the mother's side or line. (-शः) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ m. (dual) (forming मातृपितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्री (मातृपुत्री) a mother and son. -पूजनं worship of the divine mothers. -बंधुः, -बंधवः a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified:—मातुः पितुः स्वस्रः पुत्रा मातु-र्मातुः स्वस्रः घृताः। मातृमातुलपुत्राश्च क्लिष्या मातृ-बंधवः ॥ -भोगीण a. fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. -संघल the collection of the divine mothers. -मातृ f. an epithet of Pārvatī. -मुखा, -ज्ञासितः a foolish fellow, simpleton. -यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. -वस्तला an epithet of Kārttikeya. -स्वस्र f. (मातृ-पुत्रसु or मातुःस्वसु) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. -स्वसेयः (मातृपुत्रसेय)

a mother's stater's son. (-यी) the daughter of a maternal aunt; सोमातृ-पुत्रोऽयः -या.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं द्युत् R. 11. 64, 90. -2 Maternal. -कः A maternal uncle. -का 1 A mother. -2 A grand-mother. -3 A nurse. -4 A source, origin. -5 A divine mother. -6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. -7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र *a.* (त्रा त्री, *f.*). [मा-त्र्] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', 'reaching as far as'; अस्मि उरुमात्री भित्तिः; पंचदशयोजने-मात्रस्य तामसि चक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below). -त्रं 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* अंगुलि-मात्रं 'finger's breadth'; किंचिन्मात्रं गर्भा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखा-मात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; सो क्षणमात्रं, निमेषमात्रं 'the space of instant'; शतमात्रं 'hundred in number'; सो गज-मात्रं 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्रं, खड्गमात्रं &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्ये. 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्र-पक्षकोऽनुपसहस्रि (हनुः) Tarka K.; मातृ-मात्रदुष्करं कर्मानुष्ठितं Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translatable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जाति-मात्रेण S. 1. 58 'by mere caste'; विद्भि-मात्रेण सहस्रद्वौ व्याकलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail'; वाचामात्रेण जाटयसे S. 2 'merely by words'; सो अर्थमात्रं, संमानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with part. participles मात्रं may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विश्वमात्रा R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्र भवति S. 3. &c. मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure. -4 A unit of measure, a foot. -5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom. -7 A part, portion; सुरेन्द्रमात्राश्रितगौरवत्वात् R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्र (3). -9 Account, consideration; राजेति . कियती मात्रा

Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king,' *i. e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति दृष्ट्वा मात्रा Mu. 1.-10 Money, wealth, property; श्रुत्यमठिकायां मात्राः समवतार्य Dk.; स-कैदिने कक्षातरात्तां मात्रां न संच्यते Pt. 1; कथमस्यायमात्रा इति इया *ibid.* -11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce, a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter. -14 The upper part of the Nāgarī characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament: a jewel. -17 A measure of time (in music). -18 Function of the organs (उद्दिश्यत्ति). -Comp. -अर्धं half of a prosodial instant. -च्युतकं a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mātrā; *e. g.* मूलस्थितिमथः कूर्बन् पात्रमुद्रा गतासुरः । चिद-सथः कुलीनस्य निद्रतः पयःकरस्य सः ॥ (where the omission of the Mātrā in चिद makes the sense applicable to a वृत्). -उद्वस्, -वृत्ता a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the Aryā. -भग्ना a money-bag. -वस्तिः an oily clyster. -संगः attachment to or regard for house-hold possessions or property; Me. 6. 57. -समकः N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. -स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above).

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*), मात्सरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यं 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहं वस्तुन मात्सर्यं Ka. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-वत्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) मथुरायी भवा मथुराया आगन्तावा अण्] 1 Coming from Mathurā. -2 Produced in Mathurā. -3 Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः [मद्-वत्] 1 Intoxication, Drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride.

मादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [मद् जिच्-ण्वल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. -कः A galinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मद् जिच् ल्यु-ल्यद् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. -नं 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), मादृश *a.*, मादृशा *a.* (शी *f.*) Like me, resembling me;

प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां विरा Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारा नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras. माद्रवती N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pāṇdu. -Comp. -नन्दनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. -पातिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadev.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मधु-अण्] 1 Honey-like, sweet. -2 Made of honey. -3 Vernal, relating to the spring; साधवः सुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योगि-त M. 3. 5. -4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. -वः [माया लक्ष्य-पवः] 1 N. of Krishna; रामामाधवयो-जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gīt. 1. 1; मा-धवे मा कुश मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्यस्तुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवनाभिमतं सख्या (अनुपयातः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaisākha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाच्च R. 11. 7. -4 N. of Indra. -5 N. of Paraurāma. -6 N. of the Yādava (pl.); Si. 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyana and brother of Sāyana and Bhoganātha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the R̥gveda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसदाचारपालके माधवो ब्रह्मः । स्मरति व्याख्याय सर्वाणि द्विजार्थं श्रुतं उच्यते; J. N. V. -Comp. -उचित्तं a kind of perfume (कक्केल). -वह्नी = माधवी q. v. -श्री verna! beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधवि-कापरिमलललिते Gīt. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. -2 A kind of drink made from honey. -3 The spring-creeper (वासन्ती) with white fragrant flowers; पद्मामासि चोषणेन ममता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. -4 The sacred basil. -5 A procuress, bawd. -6 Affluence in cattle. -Comp. -लता the spring-creeper. -वनं a grove of Mādhavi creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर *a.* (री *f.*) [माधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee as in माधुकरो वृत्तिः. -री 1 Collecting, alms by begging from door to door as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. -2 Alms obtained from five different places

माधुपर्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुरं [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the Malika creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or sa-voury taste; वदने तत्र यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामालसखर्वाभाधुरमाधुरीमधुरयन् वाचां त्रिपाको मम 4. 42. 37. 43; वाङ्माधुरीविरसिकृतकलकंठा Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 Mead.

माधुर्य [माधुर्य भावः घञ्] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness : माधुर्यमीडे हरिणा-घ् वहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तन्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3 - (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammata) chief Gūpas in poetic compositions; चित्तवृत्तीभासमयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

माधुक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यंदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. -नः N. of a branch of Vājūaneyins. -नं A branch of the बृह्णु or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mādhyandinae).

माध्यम *a.* (मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*), माध्यमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Middle, central. -काः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

माध्यस्थ्य *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थ्यं, मध्यस्थ्यं 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern; अश्वय-नाभंगभयेनसाधुमध्यस्थ्यमित्तेऽप्यवलेचनेयं; Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माध्व *a.* (ध्वी *f.*) Sweet. -ध्वः A follower of Mādhyva. -ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mādhvat.

माध्वकं An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माध्विकः A person who collects honey.

माध्वीक [माधुना मधुकुपयेण निवृत्त ईकण्ड] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Mādhuika; चबाम मधु माध्वीक Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; माध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भक्तः Git. 12 (= मयो Com.). -3 A

grape, -Oomp. -कले a kind of cocca-nut.

मान् I. 1 A. (मीमांसने = desid. of मन् १. v.). -II. 1 P. 10 U. = *Caus.* of मन् १. v.

मानः [मन् घञ्] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; दारि-द्रश्य परा सुनियमानद्रविणाल्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मन मानदानस्य वृणस्य च ममा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general; गुच मांय मानमानदान Git 10; माध्वे मा कुरु जानिनि तानमथ 9; श्यजत मानमले वत विग्रहः R. 9. 47; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. -न [मन्-लुट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A measure, standard. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure-measuring-rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येऽमी माधुर्पयःपसादा रममात्र-धवतयोक्तास्तपरा रमधर्मत्व किं मानं R. G.; मानाभावत् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. -आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. -उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. -उच्चरतिः *f.* great respect or honour : Bh. 2. 23. -उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः, -कल्लिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. -क्षितिः *f.*, -भंगः, -हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. -ग्रंथिः injury to honour or pride. -द *a.* 1. showing respect. -2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4. a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. -दंढः a measuring-rod; स्थिरः पुष्टिपत्र-द्वय मानदंढः Ku. 1. 1. -धन *a.* rich in honour; महीजलत. मानधना धनाचिंताः Ki. 1. 19. -धनिक *a.* cucumber. -परिवेन्दनं mortification, encumbrance. -भंग एव मानध्वति. भुव, पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानध्वतं न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं दूणमति मानमहतामयसरः केसरौ Be. 2. 29. -योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ms. 9. 330. -रंध्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. -वर्जित *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. -2. hum-

ble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. -सूत्रं 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानाचरु *m.* One who honours, honourer.

माननं-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेनां सुनीना-मपि माननीयां Kn. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. -ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

मानित *p. p* [मन्-णिच् क] Honoured, respected, esteemed. -नं Showing honour or respect.

मानित्व *a.* [मान-इति, मन्-णिति वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पंडित-मानित्व. -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽद्वयमव एव मानितां Ki. 1. 41; परवृद्धिमस्मि मनो हि मानितां Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. -म. A lion. -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense); चतुर्वि-गंशानवमस्य मानिनो Kn. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माध्व मा कुरु मानिनि मानमथ Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मन्-शिला).

मानव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मनीरपयं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Ms. nu; मानवस्य राजैरिषिषस्य प्रसवितारं स वितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human -वः 1 A man, human being; मनो-वेज्ञो मानवानो ततोपं प्रथितोऽभवत् । ब्रह्म-अत्राव्यस्तस्मान्मनोजातास्तु मानवाः ॥ Mb. Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). -घं A woman. -ज A particular line. -Oomp. -इंद्रः, -देवः, पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. -पमेज्ञाज्ञं the institutes of Manu. -राक्षसाः a demon r fiend in the form of a man, तस्मा मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नोति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. -यं A particular line.

मानव्यं A number of boys or youths (माणव्यं).

मानस *a.* (मी. *f.*) [मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शरीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्राः; किं मानसो युद्धिः S. 4; Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10 G. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa. -तः A form of Viṣṇu. -स 1 The mind, heart, soul; सपदि मदनानङ्गा दहति मम मानसं Git. 10; अपि च मानसमधुनिधिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विद्वयेयना (माने) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa; (केलासाशेखर राम मनसा निर्मिते सरः ॥ ब्रह्मणा प्राणिते यस्मात्सदधुन्मानसं सरः ॥ Rām.; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघश्यामा दिशि दृष्ट्वा मानसं लोकचतनसा । कृजितं राजहंसानां नदं द्रुपराशोत्तमं V. 4. 14, 15; यस्यास्तेषु कृतवसतया मानसं मानिकुण्डं नाध्यास्यति स्यगातशुचस्वामाणि प्रश्यं हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. -Comp. -आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11. -आकम्, -चारित्रं *m.* a swan. -जन्म *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Mental, spiritual. -कः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a.* (मी. *f.*) [मानव अण् मृच् च] 1 Human; मानुषो तनुः, मानुषो वारुः &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Me. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. -वः 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. -वी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering durgs and herba. -वं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मानुषक *a.* (की. *f.*) Human, mortal.

मानुषता -त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; मानुषतासुलभो लविमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विहंस्यते V. 2; यावन्मानुष्यके ज्ञयसुपपादयितुं तान् स्तवसुपपाद्यतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; प्रत्यापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणीभव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness,

मात्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मायं 1 P. (मायति) To hurt, injure.

माथयं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मादारः, मादारवः A kind of tree.

मायं [मद् व्यञ्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble, atate; अग्निमांशुः. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, in disposition.

मांधातृ *m.* N. of a kind of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the aegēs said 'कं एष धास्यति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मा धास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛi.

मान्मय *a.* (मी. *f.*) [मन्मथ अण्] Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमविविरासितं MĀ. 1. 16; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot. p.* [मान अर्वाची कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected; अहंमपि तव मान्या हेतुनिर्गते च तेषु MĀ. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 44; Y. 1. 111.

मापनेना 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. -तः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक *a.* (मिका. *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पांडवाश्च किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. -कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a.* My, mine; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निर्वचनं MĀ. 2; मा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power. -यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit

माया [मायः वा० नेत्वम्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वर्गो तु माया तु मतिभ्रमो तु S. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्गाव्य परिशितोऽसि R. 2. 62; विकृतिः किञ्च भवेदियं तु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मायावचनं false words; मायासूत्र &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5

(In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 (In Śāu. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wick- edness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (ज्ञा). -11 (With Saivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayā. -13 N. of Lakshmi. -Comp. -आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. -आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. -उपजीवित् *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 238. -कारः, -कृत्, -जी- वित् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. -चण *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2 Deceptive. -दः a crocodile. -देवा N. of the mother of Buddha. -द्युतः Buddha. -धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. -पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -प्रयोगः 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. -फले a gall-nut. -मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -यंत्रं an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. -योधित् *a.* fighting deceitfully. -वचनं false or deceitful words. -वादः the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). -विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. -पुत्रः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -*m.* an epithet of Kāmasa. -ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायावित् *a.* [माया-अस्वर्थे विने] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; वञ्जिते मूढयिषः पराभवंति मयावित्पु येन मायिनः Ki. 1. 30; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. -*m.* 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. -*n.* A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [माया-उत्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory unreal. -कः A juggler. -कं A gall-nut.

मायित् [माया-इति] See मायावित्. --*m.* 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kāmasa. -6 Of Agni. -7 Siva. -*n.* Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour; (*n.* also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (*री. f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock ; मायूरी मद्ययतिमार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock. (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. -रं A flock of peacocks. -री N. of a plant (अजमोदा).
मायूरकः, **मायूरिकः** A peacock-catcher.

मारः [मृ-ञच्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying ; अतोऽप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Rāj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition -3 The god of love ; इयमात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कवरीमारोपि मारोद्यम् Gt. 3 ; where मार primarily means ' killing ' ; Nag. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn apple (घट्टर). -6 An evil one, a destroyer ; (according to Buddhists). -7 Death. -Comp. -अंक *a.* ' marked by love ', displaying signs of love ; मार्गं रतिकेलिपंकुलरणारंभे Git. 12. -अभिभूः (-भुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः-रिपुः Siva. -आत्मक *a.* murderous ; कथ मारात्मके स्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva -2. of a Buddha.

मारक *a.* [मृ-णिच्-ण्वल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. -कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [मृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction ; पशुमारणकर्मधारणः S. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः, *f.* [मृ-णिच्-ङिति] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

मारिन् *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. -2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारकत *a.* (*ती. f.*) Belonging to an emerald ; काचः काञ्चनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युति H. Pr. 41.

मारव *a.* (*वी. f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिञ्च *a.* (*ची. f.*) Made of pepper.

मारिञ्चिक *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

मारिञ्चः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in

the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sutrādharma to one of the principal actors ; see U. 1 Māl. 1).

मारीच *a.* (*ची. f.*) Belonging to or composed by Martchi. -ञः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sitā, so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa ; S. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. -ची N. of the mother of Sākyaṃni. -ञ्च A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुहः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

मारुत *a.* (*ती. f.*) [मरुत इदं अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -त्तः 1 Wind ; R. 2. 12, 34 ; 4. 55 ; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. -ती The north-west quarter. -त्त The lunar mansion called Svāti. -Comp. -अशनः a snake. -आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सुतः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -व्रतं ' penetrating everywhere, ' one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate every where by means of spies) ; cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः । तथा चरैः प्रवेष्टव्यं तत्रमेतद्धि मारुतं ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽण्यत् इच्] 1 An epithet of Hanumat ; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhīma.

मार्कंडः, **मार्कंडेयः** [मृकंडोरण्यत् अण् ङक्] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed by this sage).

मार्ग 1. P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयतिने) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after ; आत्मोत्कर्षेण न सागत परेजां परिनिन्द्या । स्वयणैरेव मार्गेत विपकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhāsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for ; वरं वरेण्यो नुपतेरमार्गति Bk. 1. 12 ; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. --II. 10 U. (मार्गयतिने) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज् जुद्धो, मार्ग-अन्वेषणे षच् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also) अग्नि-शरणमार्गमाह्वेय S. 5 ; so विचारमार्गं प्रतहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42 ; R. 2. 72, U.

3. 37. -2 A course passage, the tract passed over ; चायोरेमं परिवहस्य वदंति मार्गं S. 7. 6. -3 Reach, range ; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.) ; R. 4. 48 ; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course ; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course ; ज्ञानि° R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction ; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kāv. 1. 41 ; वाचो विचित्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice ; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The ans. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. -आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a guide, leader. -तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road ; R. 11. 5. -दर्शकः a guide -द्वयः a city or town on the road. -धेनुः, -धेनुकं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. -बंधनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -वटी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers -शोधकः a pioneer. -थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. -दृश्यं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गण *a.* (मार्ग-ल्युट् वा] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for. -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. -ण, -णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. -2 An arrow ; दुवारः स्वरमार्गणः K. P. 10 ; अभेदे तत्साहृगनेगमार्गणयद्वयं पौष्पेरपि धैर्यकंसुकं N. 1. 46 ; Vikr. 1. 77 ; R. 9. 17 65. -3 The number ' five. '

मार्गणकः A beggar, supplicant.

मार्गशिरः, **मार्गशिरस्** *m.*, **मार्गशीर्ष** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्

मार्गशीरी, **मार्गशीर्षी** The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

मार्गित *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिन् *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

मार्ज 10 U. (मार्जयतिने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. सू. -2 To sound.

मार्जा [सूज् मार्ज वा चञ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक a. (सिका f.) [सूज्-ण्वल्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (नी f.) [सूज्-ण्वल् वृट् वा] Cleansing, purifying. -नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c.-न; the tree called *Lodhra*. -ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरी मद्यति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 2. -नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारा (ला) [सूज्-आरु वा रस्य लः] (A cat; कपाले मार्जारेः पञ् इति करैर्ल्ले-डे शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp. -कंठः a peacock. -करणं a kind of ointus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of Chāmundā.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock. मार्जारी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. -2 Sūdra. -3 One who cleanses his body (काय-शोधन).

मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः [श्वार्दंभाजयते अण् शकं •] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्डः किं स बलु तुगेः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तण्ड).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) [सूचिक्या निर्मितं ण्व्] Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth; हृत्तमस्ये हरिणाञ्जी मार्तिकककलेमिहंतुकामं नं Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य a. Mortal. -र्यं Mortality.

मार्द्वनः A drummer. -नं A city, town.

मार्द्वंगिकः drummer.

मार्दवं [श्वार्धोभवः ञ्व्] 1 Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते केच कथा क्षीरिषु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वक्षीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness,

indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक a. (की f.) Made of grapes. -कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. [मर्म जानाति टञ्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. (=मर्मज्ञ प. v.); मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 171; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः 1. 8. 4. 40.

मार्षे See मारिष.

मार्ष्टि f. (सूज्-क्ति) Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Vishnu. -लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालसुवतधुवलं); क्षेत्र-माला मालं Me. 16. (शैलप्रायसुवतस्थलं Malli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. -चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -का, -कं A garland.

मालकौशः N. of a Rāga or musical mode.

मालति-ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये क्वचिद्वंग भृंगतरुणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बकुलमाला मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. -क्षारकः, -तीरजः borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -कलं a nutmeg. -माधव N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūta. -माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय a. (ची f.) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālvā in central India. -2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वः (pl.) The people of Mālvā. -Comp. -अधीशान्, -ईन्द्रः, -चूपतिः a king of Mālvā.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mālvā.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [मल् संज्ञाया कर्तरी चञ्] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनधिगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला Vās. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गंधोद्गीनालिमाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्धमाला M. 9. 3 A group, cluster, ool

lection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak; as in तद्धि माला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one *Upameya* is compared to several *Upamānas*; e. g. अनयेनेव राज्यश्रीर्द्वेन्येनेव मनस्विता । मल्लो-साथ निषादेन पत्रिनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. -कंठः N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). -करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कुली मालाकारो बकुलमपि कुत्रापि निवृत्ते Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. -गुणः a necklace. -तुणं a kind of fragrant grass. -व्रीषकं a variety of व्रीषक; Mamūta thus defines it: -मालादीपिकमायं वेद्योत्तरगुणाबद्धम् K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.* -धर a. wearing a garland.

मालिकः [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य टञ्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालैव कन् अत इत्वम्] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 Lin-seed. -6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित a. 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् a. [माला अस्यस्य इति] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; ससुद्धमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, जमिमालिन् &c. -म. 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champā. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. L. -7 N. of the mother of Bibishaha. -8 N. assumed by Dranpadī while residing at the Court of Virāṭa. -9 N. of a river; S. 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य a. [मल्यैव हितं यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland. -ल्ये 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तौ निर्वचनं जयान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. -आपणः a flower-maker. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp. -वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् a. Wreathed, crowned. -म. 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He

was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahma by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्यं [मलिन्य भावः घञ्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. —मानः a kind of snake.

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. -2 The *Kapitha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

मालुः *N.* of a particular mixed tribe.

मालुषी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः [मष संज्ञायं कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषात् Sk. सुद्राभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्थेति J. N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विंशतितमो भागः षण्णस्य परिकीर्तितः or युंजाभिरष्टभिर्माषः. -3 A food, black-head. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -Comp. —अदः, —आदः a tortoise. —आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. —आजः a horse. —ऊन *a.* less by a Māsha. —वर्धकः a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भयनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Sown with beans. —ण A field or beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. 2. Worth a particular number of Māshas. —यं A field of beans.

मास *m.* 1 = मास *q. v.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

मासः, —सं [मा ष्य अण्] 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or सार्धशतयुग); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon (Ved.). -3 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. —अनुमासिक *a.* monthly. —अंतः the day of new moon. —अध-

धिक *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. —आहार *a.* eating only once a month. —नृपवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically) —कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. —जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. —जा a kind of gallinule. —द्वेष *a.* to be paid in a month. —प्रमितः the new-moon. —प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. —मानः a year.

मासकः A month.
मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मासे भवः कञ्] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. —कं A funeral rite or Staddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितृणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः.

मासीन *a.* [मास-सञ्] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

मास्य *a.* [मास-यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The seum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.
मासुरी A bread.
मासूर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

माह 1 U. (माहन्ति-ते) To measure.
माहनः A Brāhmana.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल *a.* (ली *f.*), माहाकुलीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), माहाजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं [माहात्मने भावः घञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; U. 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवमाहात्म्य, ज्ञानमाहात्म्य &c.

माहानस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहाप्राण *a.* (नी *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहाराजिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन *a.* Ved. 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving delight. —नं Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (की *f.*) [महिष्या इदं अण्] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; as माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारीणी । तं दृष्ट्वा कामप्रतिपत्तये माहिषिकः स्युः । U. Kālikā Purāna. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी मनेनोपार्जितं धनं । उपजीवान् यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्युः । Sridhara on Y. P.).

माहिष्मती *N.* of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12 86. -2 Eastern. —त्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 *N.* of Indrāṇi.

माह्य *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. —यः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माह्यी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. —रः A worshipper of Siva. —री *N.* of Pārvatī or Durgā.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिकुते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p. p.* [मि मा-धा-क्त] 1 Measured, noted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); पृथः सत्यं मितं इते स भृत्योर्हो महौशजा Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.), as in; ग्रहचक्रकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे i. e. in 1889. -5 Investigated, ex-

mined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -**Comp.** -अक्षर *a.* 1. brief, measured, short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-र) N. of a celebrated commentary by Vijnānesvara on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. -अर्थकः a cautious envoy. -आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -दुः the sea. -भाषिन्, -वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीयांसः प्रकृत्या मित-भाषिणः Si. 2. 13. -भुक्त *a.* moderate in diet. -स्वयिन् *a.* frugal, economical. मिर्तम *a.* Going slowly. -मः An elephant.

मितंपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2. Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* [मा-मि-क्तिन्] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रः [मित्रिन् सिन्हाति, मिद् व, मि-त्र वा] 1 The sun. -2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. -त्रं 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापाद्वि सुखे च समकियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -**Comp.** -आचारः conduct towards a friend. -उदयः 1. sun-rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -कर्मन्, -कार्यं, -कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -हन *a.* treacherous. -दुह, -दोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -भावः friendship. -भेदः breach of friendship. -युद्धं a contest between friends. -लाभः 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. N. of the first book of the Hitopadesa. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -विद्ः an epithet of Agni. -विषयः friendship. -सप्तमी N. of the seventh day in the bright half of माघ. -सह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता-स्त्वं Friendship, friendliness. मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. -युः A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of.

मित्रोद् 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रोयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuṇa.

मित्रिय *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मिच्छ् 1 U. (मेयति-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To suite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मिच्छ् *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. मिधःप्रस्थाने S. 2.; मिधःसमयात् S. 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनयं मूर्धनावकं मिधः प्राक्रमतेऽनेने Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिलः N. of a king. -लः (pl.) N. of a people. -ला [मथ्यतेऽत्र रिपवः इति मिथिला Up. 1. 57] N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु *ind.* Ved. Falsey, wrongly.

मिथुन *a.* [मिथ्-उत्तन् किञ्च् Up. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair or couple. -नः Ved. A pair, couple. -नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं स्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twins. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation. -5 Cohabitation. -6 The third sign of the zodiac, *Gemini*. -7 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -**Comp.** -भावः 1. forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. -प्रतिन् *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (asexually).

मिथुनीकृ 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes.)

मिथुनीभू 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (नक्रवाक); cf. द्रुचर.

मिथ्या *ind.* [मिथ् क्वप्] 1 Falsely deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft with the force of an adjective; मर्गो महानोऽह इति प्रभावाद्दल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयासी-दृश्विनोद्ः कुतः S. 2. 5. -2 Invertedly, contrarily. -3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयते चारिधिवेया राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या वद् to misunderstand, mistake.) At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by ' false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned ' &c. -**Comp.** -अध्यवसितिः *f.* a figure of speech, an expression

of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency:- किञ्चिमिथ्यात्वमिद्वयं मिथ्यायतिरकल्पयन्म् । मिथ्यायत्वसिन्धुर्वयं वक्ष्येत् खलुनें वदन् ॥ Kuvāl —अपवादः a false charge. —अभिधानं a false assertion. —अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. —अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. —अभिज्ञापः 1. a false prediction. -2 a false or unjust claim. —आचारः *a.* 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical (-रः) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.) -2. wrong or improper conduct. —आहारः wrong diet. —उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. —उपचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady. —कर्मन् *a.* a false act. —कारुणिक *a.* pretending to be kind; Pt. 5. 14. —कोपः, —कोपाः feigned anger. —कृयः a false price. —ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. —ग्रहः -ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. —चर्या hypocrisy. —जल्पितं a false report or speech. —ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. —वर्षेण hereasy. —दृष्टिः *f.* hereay, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. —निरसनं denial by oath. —पुरुषः a man only in appearance. —तेजः *a.* false to one's promise, perfidious. —फलं an imaginary advantage. —मतिः *f.* delusion, mistake, error. —योगः wrong use or application. —वचनं, —वाक्यं, —वादः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. —वाक्, —वाक्, —वादिन् *a.* lying, false, untruthful. —वार्ता a false report. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिथ्यारत्नं 1 Falsity, unreality. -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद् 1. 1 A., 4, 10 U. (मेदते, मेयति-ते, मेदयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection -11. 1 U. (मेदति-ते) see मिथ्.

मिस्त्र *p. p.* 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence. -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिद् 1, 10 U. (मिदति, मिदयति-ते) See मिद् II.

मिन्द् 1 P. (मित्वति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मिषेयः A sacrificial offering.

मिषेय *a.* Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिक् 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally मिलति; मिक्ति) 1 To join, be united

with, accompany; रुमयते मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये वाच्ये युद्धः समुद्रसमये द्वय्याभिलाषाकुलान् सर्वत्र मिलिते H 1 210; यातः किं न निर्गत Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Git. 1; स पात्रमिलितोऽयत्र भोजनमिलितो न यः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोयेऽमुमदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with. -Caus. (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलन [मिल् ल्युट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming, in contact with; शालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिष कलयति मल्लवसीरीर Git. 4.

मिलित p. p. [मिल्-क] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदः A bee; परिणतमकरं वाममिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

मिश्र 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (चिः-सिः) f. 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र 0 U. (मिश्रयति ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, mix, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति वयसि मे वचोभिः S. 1. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र a. [मिश्र-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्यं पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिविधं व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31. 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manifold, diverse. -4 Tangled, inter-twined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. -अश्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणे M. 1; वसिष्ठमिश्रा, मंडनमिश्रा &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. -अश्र 1 A mixture -2 A kind of radish. -Comp. -जा a mule. -जाति a. of mixed breed. -वर्ण mixed colour. -वर्ण a. of a mixed colour.

(-ज) a kind of black aloe wood. -व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). -शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक a. [मिश्र ष्वल्] 1 Mixed, mingled -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. -कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. -कं 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रण [मिश्र-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित p. p. [मिश्र-क] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष् 1. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोऽमुखाग्नायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्सि नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. -II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. -क्षं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; शालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an उद्येश); न रोमकूपौचमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृत्वा किं दूषणशून्यविदूषः N. 1. 21; वदने विनिवशिता युजंगी पिष्टुनानां रसनमिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट a. [मिष्-क] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमत्तं खरसुकराणां of 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. -ष्टं 1 A sweetmeat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. -ष्टा Sweetness. -Comp. -अत्तं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह 1 P. (मेहति, मीह) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ p. p. [मिह्-क] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). -ई Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह्-किरिष् Up. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावग्मिहिरां ऽपि निर्दुषोऽभूत् Bv. 2. 34; याते मय्याचिरां किदाचामिहिरज्जालः शतैः सुष्कता 1. 16; N. 2 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The Arka plant.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी 1. 9 U. (मीनाति, मीभते; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray; go astray. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, म-

ययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतिमत्योः). -III. 4 A. (मयते) To die, perish.

मीदुष्टमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीदुष् a. 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मीन-क] 1 A fish; सुसमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; मीनोऽसु हंत कलमां गतिमभ्युपेतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (Pisces). -3 The first incarnation of Viahgn; see मस्यावतार. -Comp. -अंशं roe, fish-spawn. (-शो) moist sugar. -आघातिन्, घातिन् m. 1. a fisherman. -2. a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतनः the god of love. -गंधः an epithet of Satyavati. -गंधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंकः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीमांसीणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called Makara q. v.

मीय 1 P. (मीयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् ष्वल्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. -नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसनंवाधरनाम्नी करोति कुतुकेन काध्यमीमांसा R. G.; सैषा आनन्दस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. Up.; so ब्रह्मकं, अलेकारं &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief darśanas or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the Mīmāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदान्त which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसा-कुतुमुममाप सहसा हस्ती कुम्भि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33. -Comp. -कारा -कृत् m. N. of Jaimini.

मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एते विभ्यति मीलति अणमपि सिप्रं तदालोकनात् Git. 10. -2 To close. be closed or shnt (as eyes or flowers); नवनयुगनमीलत् Si. 11 2; तन्यामिमिलतुनेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade, disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मिल्). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shnt, close, shnt (eyes, flowers &c.): न लोचनं मीलयितुं विषेहि Ki. 3. 36; शेषान्नामन्मय चतुरो लोचनं मीलयात्वा Me. 110. मीलनं [मील ल्यट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes. -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile; see मलित below.

मीलित p. p. [मील-क्त] 1 Shnt, closed. -2 Twinkled -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मिलित). -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेतं लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यत्किमुच्यते। निजेनागतुना धापि तन्मिलितमिति स्यत्वं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीर् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat.

मीवर a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectable, venerable. -रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटरत्नमराचिभिरस्युक्तं R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [मुकुं दति दा-क्त एषो मुक्] 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुंदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुवाय). -2 An onion.

मुकुरा 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुणितामपि निजस्वरूपतियत्तिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमगोर्गमुकुरतेले जायते यस्मात् Vās. ; Si. 9. 73 ; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud ; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel. -4 The Bakula tree -5 The Mallikā creeper

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud ; आनिभूतयधममुकुलाः कंदलाश्चापुकरश्च Me. 21 : R. 9. 31 ; 15. 90. -2 Anything like a bud ; आलक्ष्यद्वंद्वमुकुलान् (नवयान्) S 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den. P. To cause to close or shnt, close ; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा सुष्ठु खदः MāI. 3. 8.

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blooming. -2 Half-closed, half-shnt; दूरमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Git. 2; Ku. 3. 76 ; MāI. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shnt.

मुकुटः, मुकुटकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. [मुक्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from ; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved ; मुक्तरथवैरजयिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 S-nt forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out. -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence) ; see मुञ् also.

—क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint ; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhāsh. —क्तं The spirit released from worldly existence.—Comp.—अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. —आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-m) 1. the soul absolved from sine or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. —आसन a. rising from a seat. —कच्छः a Buddhist. —कंबुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. —कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud ; R. 14. 68. —कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. —केश a. letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. —चक्षुस् m. a lion. —चेतस् a. absolved, emancipated. —लज्ज a. shameless. —वसना see मुक्तावर. —संग a. free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (-गः) an

ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परित्राजक).

मुक्तके 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself ; see Kāv. 1. 13 ; मुक्तके श्लोक एवैकश्रमकारक्षमः मतम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl ; हारोयं हरिणाशं-णां लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के चयं स्मरकिकराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्ताना means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shell :—करीन्द्र-जीवृशरशंभुं मरुकादिशुक्युज्जवेषु जाति । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथियानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्रमुज्जयं व-मुरि ॥ Malli). -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 N. of a plant (रसना). Comp.

—अगारः, —आगारः the pearl-oyster. —आषलि-ली f. —कलापः a pearl-necklace. —गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls ; Me. 46 ; R. 16. 18 —जाल a string or zone of pearls. —जाम्बू n. a string of pearls. —प्रसूः f. the pearl-oyster. —मालया a string of pearls. —कल 1. a pearl ; Ku. 1. 6 ; R. 6. 28 ; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard-apple. -4. camphor. —मणिः, —रत्नं a pearl. —सरा a necklace of pearls ; U. 1. 29. —मान f. the pearl-oyster. —लता, —स्रज f., —हारः a pearl-necklace. —शुक्तिः, —स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः f. [मुक्-क्तिर्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis : अधिगन्तव्यं जगदर्थधरवरद्वयं मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्तिं has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding ; संसर्गमुक्तिं खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). —Comp. —क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. —मार्गः the way to final beatitude. —मुक्तः frank-in-
cense.

मुक्त्वा ind. 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखं [मुखं अर्चु वित् पातोः पूर्णं मुद् व ०f. Up. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig. also) ; प्रजापुजा यताः खारं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं दुषाः ; प्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; ससूयं मुखमिव Me. 24 ; एवं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance ; परिवृत्ताय-मुखी मयाद्य दुष्टा V. 1. 17 ; नियमभाम-मुखी पृथेकधेयिः S. 7. 21 ; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart ; head, top ; (लोचने) हृदि

हे इरियाहमविह्वले V. 3 ०-5 The lip, point, barb (of an arrow); head; पुरारिमासतुवा गिलीसु वः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. ७. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird. -9 A direction, quarter; as in अंतर्मुख 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; निवारः सुकर्मज्ञो इत्यु वधदास्तुभामवः S. 1. 14; नदी- मुखनेत्र समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8 -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सखी त्रयोदशे मणौ मूरीमुखे R. 3 1; दिनसु वापि राविर्हिसिन्धोर्द्वैमल- पत्र मलयं नगमत्यज्ज ७ 25; 5. 76; Gha. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोमुखस्ये खलु मखमुवाः कुर्वते कर्मपाशान्. Bv. 4. 21; १० इन्द्रमुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface of upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in सुखसुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith). -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a forest-conflagration. -2. a sort of a goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brāhmana. -अनिलः -उ- द्वासः breath. -असः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आक्षवः -सावः spittle, saliva -इंद्रः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उ- कलः a forest-conflagration. -कमल- a lotus-like face. -खुरः a tooth. -न- धकः an onion. -वपल a. talka- tive, garrulous. -वपेटिका a slap on the face -वीरिः f. the tongue. -चूर्ण scented powder to sneeze the face with; R. 9. 45 -जः a Brāhman- ya. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -द्रव्यः an onion -द्रुषिका an erup- tion disfiguring the face. -दोषः fault of the tongue; आसमो सुखदो- षेण वधते सुकवारिकाः Pt. 4. 41. -नि- रिशकः a lazy fellow, an idler -नि- वामनी an epithet of Sarasvat. -पटः a veil कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुवाः दपोविरेव तस्य Ms. 62. -ग्रहः inflammation of the mouth. -विडः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसवः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. (-यं) cloves. -प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. -पंचः a preface, an introduction. -पंचमं 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover

-पूषणं a preparation of betel; see तद्विल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). -मंडलं the (round) face. -मधु a. honey-mouthed, sweet lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. -रगः the colour or complexion of the face; ददृशुर्विस्मितास्तस्य सुखरागं समं जनाः R. 12. 8, 17. 31; तव खलु सुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्र- यातः Si. 11. 31. -रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. -रालः a dog. -लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); सुदंगो सुख- लेपन करोति सुखरचरिणि Bb. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humor. -वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the month, any wind instru- ment. -2. a sound made with the month. -वासः -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुठिका a she-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -शफ a. abusive, fool-mouth- ed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः f. washing or purifying the month. -शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोधन a. 1. cleansing the month. -2. pungent, sharp. (-वा) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) 1. cleansing the month. -2. cinnamon. -शोधितं m. the citron tree. -श्रीः f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -संभवः a Brāhmana. -सखं facility of pro- nunciation, phonetic ease. -सुहं the moisture of the lips. -स्रावः saliva. -हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

सुखपचः A beggar, mendicant

सुखर a. [मुख सुखव्यापारं कथन् रानि रा-क Tv cf P. V 2 107 Vart. also] 1 Talkative garrulous, loquacious; सुखरा खल्वेषु मण्डराणि Ratn. 2; सुख- रन् रम्ये षि तिराजने Ki. 5. 16; तद्वृ- षर्त्तनासुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noise, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्वेवरा मा सुखशुखलकारिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अन्कूजन्मुखजकुरो यत्र रम्यो वनातः U 2 25. 20; MĀ 9 5; सुखरमधोरं त्यज मजोरं रिपामिव कलिषु लोके Git. 5; Mk 1 35, तोयोतमगस्वन्तिसुखरो मास्म भूः Mo. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resonating with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थानं सुखर- ककुभो ज्ञाः कुर्वन्निद्रारामां U 2. 14: मडर्ता- सुखरासुखर (लघुर्हन्) Git. 2; गोडावरी- सुखरकद्रगिरिः U 1; R. 13 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of. -5 Foul- mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing -रः 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्थान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते II. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. -री The bit of a bridle.

सुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव सुभवा मां सुखरयति Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce. सुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

सुखरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with; गंडोद्दो- नालीमालासुखरितककुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणे MĀ. 1. 1.

सुखरीष्ठ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to resonant. -3 To cause to speak or talk; इदानीं विज्ञापयामां सुखरीकरोति Mn. 7.

सुखीय a. Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

सुख्य a. [मुखे आदी भवः यत्] 1 Re- lating to the month or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre- eminent, prominent; द्विजातिसुख्यः; वारसुख्या, योधसुख्याः &c. -त्यः A leader, guide. -रत्वं 1 A principa- rite or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -द्वयः -द्वयतिः a sovereign monarch paramount sovereign. -मंत्रिन् m. the prime minister.

सुख्यता-रत्वं Pre eminence, first rank or position.

सुख्यज्ञः, सुख्यतः ind. Chiefly, prin- cipally, above all.

सुगृहः A kind of gallinule.

सुगुण a. [सुहृ-क] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; ज्ञातं केन सुगुणेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29; अथि सुगुणे कान्या चित्ता विद्यतामगमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, art- less, innocent; U. 1. 46; MĀ. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet ac- quainted with love), child-like; (कः) अयमाचरत्यपिदयं सुगुणो तपस्वि- कन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charm- ing, pretty; हरिरेह सुगुणधुनिकरे विलामिनि विलसति केलिपरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -8 A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic com- positions). -9Comp. -अक्षी a lovely- eyed woman; वियोगो सुगुणहयाः स खलु रिपुपातावाधिरधत् U. 3. 44. -आनन having a lovely face: -आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. -धीः -बुद्धिः -मत्त a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

सुषता -त्यं 1 Siliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

सुच् I. 1 A (मोचते) To deceive, cheat ; see सुच् -II. 6 U. (सुचति-ते, सुमोच-सुमोच, असुचत्-असुचक, मोक्षयति-ते, मोक्षुः सुक्त) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.) ; वनाय...यशो-धनो धनुस्सुषुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20 : Ma 8. 202 ; मोक्षयते सुरवंदीनां बेगीवीर्यविभू-तिभिः Kn. 2. 61 ; R. 10. 47 ; मा भवानंगानि सुचतु V. 2. ' let not thy limbs droop', ' do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice) ; कंठं सुचति बह्विणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' i. e. raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish ; रात्रि-गता मतिमतां पर सुचं शय्यां R. 5. 66 ; सुचं मयि मानमानिदानं Git. 10 ; सुनि-द्राण्यसंस्तुरीयोधिना मम च सुकमिदं मसा मनः S. 6. 7 ; मानं सुचति किं च तौवकुले Bv. 1. 4 ; आविष्टे ज्ञानिनि मसा सुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8 ; Me. 6, 41 ; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see सुक्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge ; सुगेषु शरान्सुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58 ; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.) ; अपसृतपांडुपत्रा सुचंस्पर्शणीव लताः S. 4, 11 ; चिराचरहजं सुचतां वाष्पसुष्णं Me. 12 ; स शरद्विमुखा धनुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth ; Māl. 9. 5 ; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A.). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. -Pass. (सुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.) सुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. -Caus. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. -Desid. (सुचयति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (सुचयते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

सुच् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

सुचक। Lac.

सुच (चु) कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got

as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering at, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye.] -Comp. -प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishna.

सुचिर a. Liberal, generous. -रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

सुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

सुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fiat. -3 A pair of forceps.

सुच्, सुज् 1 P, 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

सुजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmana should be made) ; Ma. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -केशव m. an epithet of Vishnu. -चंधनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -मेखलिक m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -वासस m. an epithet of Siva.

सुजवत् a. Overgrown with rashes, rashy.

सुजाटः -टकः A kind of plant.

सुंजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद 1 P., 10 U. (मोदति, मोदयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill ; अद्ययि ते हृदय गतं त्वां च सममेव मोदयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke ; (in this sense 6 P. also).

सुण 6 P. (मुणति) To promise.

सुंद 1 P. (सुंदति) To crush, grind.

सुंद 1 A. (सुंदते) To run away.

सुंद् I. 1 P. (सुंद्ति) 1 To shave, shear ; आचक्र सुंद्तिवसुंदो नक्षत्राणि पुच्छामि Mu. 5 ; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (सुंद्ते) To sink.

सुंद a. [सुंद् वच्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. -इः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -m. pl. N. of a people. -इ 1 N. of a plant (सुंद्दिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. -इं 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -0comp. -अयस् iron. -चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). -कलः a cocoa-nut tree. -मंडली 1. a number of

shaven heads. -2 a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob ; वरमल्पबले सारं न कुर्यात्सुंदमंडलीं H. 3. 89. -लोहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

सुंदकः [सुंद्-पुत्र] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. -कं The head. -Comp. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुंदनं [सुंद्-सुद] Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुंदयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

सुंद्धि p. p. [सुंद्-क] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. -त्तं Iron.

सुंद्धि a. [सुंद्-इति] 1 Shaven, bald, bald pated. -2 Hornless. -m. 1 A barber. -2 A epithet of Siva.

सुत्यं A pearl.

सुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित ; desid. मुमुक्षिते or मुमोक्षिते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted ; बह्वे स्वास्यामि मोदिवश्च इत्यज्ञानविमोहितः Pg. 16. 15 ; Ma. 2. 232, 3. 191 ; Bk. 15. 97. -Caus. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

सुद्, सुदा f. [सुद क्ति वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction ; यित्सुंद् तेन ततान सोऽभकः R. 3. 25 ; अश्च पुरो हरितको मुदमावधानः Si. 5. 58 ; 1. 23 ; विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्वधति जडाः प्रत्युत सुदं Bh. 3. 25 ; द्विपरणसुदा Git. 11 ; Ki. 5. 25 ; R. 7. 20.

मुदित p. p. [सुद-क] Pleasred, rejoiced ; delighted, glad, joyous. -त्तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. -ता Joy, delight.

सुदिरः [सुद-किञ्च Un. 1. 51] 1 A cloud. प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुस्सुरंजितमेदुरसुदिरसवेशं Git. 2 ; or सुचसि नाद्यापि रुषं भामिनि सुदिरालिकवियाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

सुदी Moonlight.

सुद्गः [सुद-गच् Un. 1. 133.] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -0comp. -सुक्, -भोजिञ् m. a horse.

सुद्गरः [सुदं गिरति ग्-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet as in मोहसुद्गरः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya) ; B. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bad. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense).

सुद्गरकः A hammer.

सुद्गलः N. of a sage. -लं A kind of grass.

सुद्वयः A kind of bean.
सुद्रा [सुद्र-रू] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping ; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring ; अनया सुद्रया सुद्रयेन Mu. 1 ; नामसुद्राक्षरपण्यसुद्राच्य परस्परबलोक्तयतः S. 1 ; (fig. also) इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरद्वधिसुद्रासुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression : चतुःससुद्रसुद्रः K. 191 ; सिद्धसुद्रांकितः (साहः) Git. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (sa given by a seal-ring) ; अग्रहीतसुद्रः कटकाक्षिकामसि Mu. 5 ; गृहीतसुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing ; सैवोडसुद्रा म च कर्णपात्राः U. 6. 27 ; क्षिपक्षिद्रासुद्रा मदनकलहच्छेदसुलभा Mál. 2. 12 ' removing the seal of sleep ' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). -अंक, -अंकित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death ; cf. ब्रह्मरंध्र. -यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). -रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. -राक्षसं N. of a drama by Visákha-datta.
सुद्रणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.
सुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal ; अनया सुद्रया सुद्रयेन Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.) ; विवराणि सुद्रयन् द्वागूर्णा-युरिव सज्जने जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).
सुद्रिक 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A partitionar surgical instrument. 7 = सुद्रा (10).
सुद्रित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped ; स्यागः सप्तसुद्रसुद्रित-नदीनिरयाजदानावधिः Mr. 2. 36 ; काश्मीरसुद्रितसुतो मधुसूदनस्य Git. 1 ; स्वर्णसिद्धरेण द्विपरणसुद्रा सुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.
सुधा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably ; यत्किंचिदपि संधीय कुरुते हसितं सुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely ; रात्रिः सैव पुना स एव दिवसो मत्वा सुधा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. l.
सुनिः [मन्-रू उच Up. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee,

an ascetic ; सुनीनाप्यहं स्यासः Bg. 10. 37 ; दुःस्वप्नुद्विग्रमनाः सुखेण विगत-स्वदः 1 शीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थिरधीसुनिरुच्य-ते 2. 56 ; पुण्याः शत्रो सुनिरिति सुहः केवलं राजपुत्रः S. 2. 14 ; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyāsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 of Pānini. -6 N. of several plants (पियालु, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience ; (according to Knll. on Ma. 8. 91 ' the supreme spirit '). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number ' seven '. -n. The seven sages. -Comp. -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -इन्द्रः 1. ' the lord of the sages ', a great sage. -2. an epithet of Śākyamuni. -3. of Bharata. -4. of Siva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. -2. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3. of Buddha. -त्रयं ' the triad of sages ', i. e. Pānini, Kātyāyana, and Patan-jali (who are considered to be in- spired saints) : सुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिसुनि श्याकरणं Sk. -दारकः, -कुमारः a young sage. -द्रुमः the Syonāka tree. -पितलं copper. -पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1. a wag- tail. -2. the *damanaka* tree. -भोजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. -वृत्ति a. leading an ascetic life ; शैवश्च सुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. -व्रतं an ascetic vow ; Ku. 5. 48.
सुं 1 P. (संयाते) To go, move.
सुसुक्षा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.
सुसुक्षु a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c) ; R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -सुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude ; अंतर्गुं सुसुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणाद्रेभिर्मुनेयते V. 1. 1 ; Kn. 2. 51 ; Bg. 4. 15.
सुसुचानः A cloud.
सुसुषुषुः A thief.
सुसुषु Desire of death ; Bk. 5. 57.
सुसुप्तु a. Being on the point of death, about to die.
सु 6 P. (सुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.
सुरः N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa ; पार्थनाथ द्विषसुरं Si. 2. 1. -रा N. of a fragrant plant. -रं En- compassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa ; सुरारिमात्सुपदार्थयत्सौ Git. 1. -2. N. of the author of Anagharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष्ट, -निवृ, -मूर्ख, रिपु, वै-रिन्, -हन् m. epithets of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu ; प्रकीर्णसुसुप्तुर्जयति सुजवंदो सुरजितः Git. 1 ; सुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि

बन्धनजातं 10. -दुः the discus of Vi- ṣṇu.
सुरगंडः An eruption on the face.
सुरजः [सुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-द Tv.] 1 A kind of drum or labor ; सानंदं नंदिहस्ताहतसुरजव &c. Mál. 1. 1 ; संगीताय प्रहतसुरजा Me. 64, 56 ; M. 1. 22 ; Ku. 6. 4. -2 A stanza artificioally arranged in the form of a drum ; also called सुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. -फलः the jack- fruit tree.
सुरजा 1 A large drum -2 N. of Kubera's wife.
सुरंडाः m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.
सुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā.)
सुरलः 1 A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Mursas. -लः pl. N. of a country.
सुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas ; (men- tioned in U. 3. along with तमसा) ; सुरलामारुचोद्भूतमगमकैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.
सुरली A flute, pipe. -Comp -धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.
सुई 1 P. (सुडति, सुडितं or सुं ; the word is written as सुई or सुई) 1 To settle into a solid form, co- agulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away ; lose consciousness, be- come senseless ; पतत्युद्यति मुच्छंत्ये- पि Git. 4 ; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वमुच्छित- जनाद्यतेन किं पीरुषं Git. 3 ; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful ; सुमुच्छं सहजं तेजा हवि- रेव हविर्भूजः R. 10. 79 ; सुमुच्छं सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57 ; मुच्छंत्यमी विकाराः प्रा- येणश्वर्यमन्तेषु S. 5. 18 ; Kl. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, be- come dense, prevail ; तमसा निशि मुच्छंती V. 3. 7. -5 (a) To take effect on ; स्या न मुच्छति म्लोगहतमसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतेले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32 ; हर्म्येषु मुच्छति न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 ' are not reflect- ed ' &c. (b) To prevail against, have power against : न पादयोन्मूलन- शक्ति र्हः शिलोच्चयं मुच्छति मातस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over ; Ku. 6. 59 ; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for -8 To be fre- quent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. -Caus. (सुडयति) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint ; म्लेच्छाम्मुच्छयते Git. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instru- ment).
सुर्मिणी A small fire-place.
सुर्धरः [सुर्क पृषो द्विषं Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire ; स्वर-

हृताशनसुहृत्पूर्वतां दधुरिवाश्रमणस्य रजः-
कणाः Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3
N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुर्व 1 P. (सुर्वति) To bind, tie.

सुव 10 U. (मोलयति-ने) 1 To plant.

सुवटी A kind of grain.

सुव(सली) A small house lizard.

सुव 1. 9 P. (सुवणाति, सुवित; desid.

सुविविषति) 1 (a) To steal, filch, rob,
plunder, carry off (said to govern
two acc.; देवदत्तं ज्ञतं सुवणाति, but very
rarely used in classical literature);
सुवण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51 ; क्षत्रस्य
सुवणं वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 41 ; Si. 3.
38. (b) To ravish, seduce, abduct,
carry off ; Bk. 15. 16. -2 To diapel,
remove, drive off ; वननिमिरहादि ज्यो-
तिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.)
To ruin, undo ; न वेत्सि सुवितमरमानं
K. 164, Ratn. 4. 2. -4 To eclipse,
cover, envelop, conceal ; सन्वरेणसुवि-
ताकंदीधितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To capti-
vate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To sur-
pass, excel ; सुवणञ्च श्रियमज्ञोकानां रत्नेः
परिजनार्थैः । गीतिर्वीरगणानां च कोकिल-
ध्रमरध्वनि Ka. 55. 113 ; Ratn. 1. 24 ;
Bk. 9. 92 ; Me. 47. -11. 1 P. (मोषति)
1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P.
(मुषति) 1 To steal. -2 To break,
destroy.

सुवकः A mouse.

सुवापी A crucible.

सुविः f. Stealing &c.

सुवित p. p. [सुव-क्त] 1 Robbed,
stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away,
carried off, raviated. -3 Deprived of,
free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

सुवितकं Stolen property.

सुव p. p. Stolen ; S. 5. 20. -ष्ट
Stolon property.

सुवकः [सुव-क्त] 1 A testicle. -2
The scrotum. -3 A muscular or ro-
bust man. -4 A mass, heap, quanti-
ty, multitude. -5 A thief. -Oomp.
-कच्छः f. an eruption on the
scrotum. -देशः the region of the
scrotum. --सुव्यः a eunuch, a castrat-
ed person. --श्लोकः swelling of the
testicles.

सुवककः N. of a tree (the ashes of
which are used as caustery).

सुवकर a. Having large testicles.

सुष्टिः m f. [सुव-क्ति] 1 The clen-
ched hand, fist ; कर्णात्मस्य विभिदे नि-
विशेषि सुष्टिः R. 9. 58 ; 15. 21 ; Si.
10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful ; इषान-
कसुष्टिपरिधितकः S. 4. 13 ; B. 19.
57 ; Ku. 7. 69 ; Me. 68. -3 A handle
or hilt. -4 A particular measure
(= pala). -5 A measure of capacity
equal to one handful. -6 The penis.

-7 Stealing (only f.). -8 A com-
pendium, abridgment. -Oomp. -कर-
णं clenching the fist. -देशः the
middle of a bow, that part of it
which is grasped in the hand. -सूतं
a kind of game. -पातः boxing. -बंधः
1. clenobing the fist. -2. a handful.
-धेय a. to be measured with the fist,
to be spanned with the fingers.
-सुद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

सुष्टिकः [सुष्टिमेषणं प्रयोजनस्य कर्] 1 A
goldsmith. -2 A particular position
of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. -कं
A pugilistic encounter, fistioffs.
-काः (pl.) N. of an outcast race
(the Dombas). -Oomp. -अंतकः an
epithet of Balarāma.

सुष्टिका The fist.

सुष्टिधयः A child, baby, infant.

सुष्टीक 8 U. To clench the fist.

सुष्टिसुष्टि ind. Fist-to-fist, hand-to-
hand fighting ; Mv. 6. 31.

सुष्टकः Black mustard.

सुसु 4 P. (सुस्यति) To cleave,
divide, break into pieces.

सुसलः-ल 1 A mace, club. -2 A
peatle (used for cleaning rice) ; सुसल-
निदमिषं च पातकाले सुसुदुर्याति कलेन
हुंकृतेन Mu. 1. 4 ; Me. 6. 56. -3 A
kind of surgical instrument. -Oomp.

-आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma.
-उलूलं a pestle and mortar.

सुसलसुसलि ind. Club against club.

सुसलीका A common lizard.

सुसलित् m. [सुसल-इति] 1 An epi-
thet of Balarāma. -2 Of Śiva.

सुसल्य a. [सुसल-यत्] To be pound-
ed or put to death with a club.

सुसु 10 U. [सुस्यति-ने] To heap
up, gather, collect, accumulate.

सुस्तः-स्ता -स्तं A kind of grass ;
विश्वं क्रियतां वराहतामिर्मुस्तास्तः प-
ल्वले. S. 2. 6 ; R. 9. 59 ; 15. 19.
-Oomp. -अदा, -आदाः a hog.

सुसुं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

सुह 4 P. (सुहति, सुषय or सुह) 1 To
faint, swoon, lose consciousness, be-
come senseless ; इहाहं इष्टमाहं तां स्मर-
केव सुमोह सा Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20 ; 15.
16. -2 To be perplexed or bewild-
ered, to be disturbed in mind, be at a
loss ; आपस्वपि न सुहति नराः पंडित-
द्वयः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be
foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To
fail. -5 To err, mistake. -Caus.
(मोहयति-ने) 1 To stupefy, infatuate ;
मा सुसुहसुलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा Mā. 1.
32. -2 To confound, bewilder, per-
plex ; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw in-
to confusion. -4 To cause to err or
mistake.

सुह p. p. [सुह-क्त] 1 Stupefied, in-
fatuated ; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed,

bewildered or confounded, at a loss ;
किंकर्षयतामूढः ' being at a loss what
to do ' ; so ह्रीमूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish,
silly, dull, stupid, ignorant ; अल्पस्य
हेनोर्बहु हातुमिच्छविचारमूढः प्रतिभासि
ने त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring,
deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive.
-6 Confounding. -दः A fool, block-
head, dolt, an ignorant person ;
मूढः परमस्ययनेयुद्धिः M. 1. 2. -दाः
(m. pl.) An epithet of the ele-
ments in the Sāṅkhya philosophy.
-Oomp. -आत्मन् a. 1. stupe-
fied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid,
silly. -गर्भः 1. a dead foetus. -2.
difficult delivery. -ग्राहः 1. a wrong
notion, misconception, misappre-
hension. -2. infatuation. -चेतन,
-चेतसु a. foolish, silly, ignorant ; अ-
वगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्य-
नाशितं R. 8. 88. -धी. -बुद्धि, -सति a.
foolish, stupid, silly, simple ; Ki.
1. 30. -प्रसुः, -अश्रुः the greatest
block-head. -सत्त्व a. infatuated,
ineane.

सुहतास्वं 1 Confusion, bewild-
erment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

सुहिर a. [सुह-किर] Silly, foolish,
stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. -2 A
fool, block-head.

सुहुः ind. = सुहुस्.

सुहुकं Ved. A moment.

सुहुस् ind. 1 Often, constantly,
repeatedly, frequently ; यीवाभ्यामि-
रामं सुहरुपतति स्वदने दक्षदृष्टिः S. 1. 7,
2. 6- ; generally repeated in this
sense ; सुहुसुहुः over and over again,
often and often ; सुहुनां संक्षिपानिऽपि
कः कृजति सुहुसुहुः. -2 For a time or
moment, awhile ; Me. 105 ; general-
ly used with successive clauses in
the sense of ' now-now ', ' at one
time -at another time ' ; सुहुकृत्यते
वाला सुहुः पतति विहला । सुहुरालीयते
भीता सुहुः क्रोरति रोदिति ॥ Subhāsh.
Mo. 5. 3 ; सुहुसुहुः ' again and again,
repeatedly. ' -Oomp. -भाषा -वचन
n. repetition tautology. -युक् m. a
horse.

सुहुतः-ते [इह-क्त यातोः पूर्व सुह व
Tv.] 1 A moment, any short portion
of time, an instant ; नवाहुवापीकसुहुव-
लाद्यने R. 3. 53 ; संध्याअरेखेव सुहुतगाः
Pt. 1. 194 ; Me. 19 ; Ku. 7. 50. -2
A period, time (auspicious or other-
wise). -3 A period of 48 minutes.
-तः An astrologer.

सुहुतकः 1 An instant, a moment. -2
A period of 48 minutes, fool.

सुहेरः A block-head, fool.

सु 1 A (मन्ते) To bind, fasten,
tie.

सुक a. [सुक-क्त] 1 Dumb, silent
mute, speechless ; सुकं करोति वावाहं ।

मूकाङ्गं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सखोमिधं वीक्ष्य विषादमूकां Git. 7; मूकीभूतघटा-स्वरास्वतःपुरवालासु K. 97; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132 -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; मोनान्मूकः H. 2. 26, v. 1.; Ma. 7. 149. -3 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. -अवा a form of Durgā. -भावः silence, muteness, dumbness; (also मूकता-त्वं in this sense).
मूकिमन् m. Muteness, dumbness; silence.

सूत a. [सूक्त] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. -तः -तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine; नात्सु मूत्रं ससुसुजेत् Ma. 4. 56; मूत्रं चकार 'made water'. -Comp. -आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्संग see सूत्रसंग. -कुच्छ्रे painful discharge of urine, strangury. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -गंधिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. -जठरः -ई the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -द्वेषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुटं the lower belly. -मार्गः, -प्रसैकः the urethra. -वर्धक a. diuretic. -वृद्धिः f. copious secretion of urine. -शकृत्, n. urine and excrement. -शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगा urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mbh.

मूत्रल a. Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित a. 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

मूर्ध a. Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

मूर्ख a. 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -खं A fool, block-head; न तु प्रतिनिधिष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8; मूर्खं बलादुपराधिर्न मां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -युद्धितः a learned fool; Pt. 5. 40 -युयं folly, stupidity, ignorance. -आवृक a. one who has a foolish brother. -मंडलं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खिमन् m. Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an

epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening -नं, -न [मूर्च्छ-युच्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually n. in this sense). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur; cf. मूर्च्छा (3) also. -4 (In music) The raising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducted by the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another; modulation, melody; स्फुटीभवद्ग्रामविशेष-मूर्च्छनां Si. 1. 10; भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृत्वा मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती Me. 86; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रया ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैक-विंशतिः Pt. 5. 54; (a मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined : -कृत्वास्वराणां सप्तानामारो-हश्चावरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छस्तुच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

मूर्च्छा [मूर्च्छ-भानि अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 14. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छां गतो मृतो वा निदशनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -4 The raising of sound &c.; see मूर्च्छन (4) above. -5. Growth, increase. -Comp. -आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. -परीत a. unconscious, fainted away. मूर्च्छाल a. Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित p. p. [मूर्च्छो जाता अस्य तारो इत्यत्र, मूर्च्छ-क-वा] 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. -तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त्त a. [मूर्च्छ-क 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate; मूर्त्ते-विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयुथाः S. 1. 33; प्रसाद इव मूर्त्तसे स्पृशः स्नेहाद्द्रवशीतलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Coagulated (Ved.).

मूर्त्तत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion; परिच्छिन्न-परिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्त्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः f. [मूर्च्छ-क्तिन्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personifica-

tion, manifestation; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. -धर, संचर a. embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. -यः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्त्तत्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

मूर्तिमत् a. 1 Material, corporeal. -2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया Si. 5. 15; तत्र मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64; Māl. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -m. The body.

मूर्धन् m. [मूर्धन्यास्मिन्नहते इति मूर्धा, cf. Up. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general; मतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिणोहीद्वयः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81.; नैसर्गिकां सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्धि स्थितिर्न चरणैरुत्ताडनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिष्ठन्मृत्युजेंद्राणां मूर्धि देवपति-र्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; भूर्ध्यां पतंतमूर्धनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forefront; स किल संयुग-मूर्धि सहायतां मयवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः K. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -Comp. -अंतः the crown of the head. -अभिलिक्त a. 1. consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock (as an instance); उत्कुरयोऽकृत्य कृति इति वीभक्षसस्य मूर्धा-भिलिक्तसुद्धाहरणम्. (-क्तः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kana- triya caste. -3. a miniater. -4 = मूर्धा-वसिक (1) q. v. -अभिलेका consecra- tion, inauguration. -अश्मिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmana father and Kana- triya mother. -2. a consecrated king. -कर्णी -कर्परी f. an umbrella. -जः 1. the hair (of the head); पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30; बिललाप विकीर्ण-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief.' -2. the mane. -ज्योतिस् m. see ब्रह्मध or सुदामार्ग. -पिंडा a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). -पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. -रसाः the acum of boiled rice. -वेदनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य a. [मूर्धि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, द, ट, ड, ढ, ण, र and ष; चटुषाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्धन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्धा-वी, मूर्धिका A kind of creep- er (from the fibres of which bow-

strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

मूल I. 1 U (मूलयतिने) 1 To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -11. 10 U. (मूलयतिने, मूलित) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूल [मूल-क] 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीभवति तेषां S. 7. 20; or ज्ञाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं बंधु to take or strike root; चद्रमूलस्य मूलं हि महदैरतरोः खियः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity or anything; कस्याश्चिदासिद्धिज्ञानात्तदानीमं-गुष्टमूलानि च वृक्षेषां R. 7. 10; so प्राची-मूले Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाहोर्भूलं Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं, &c. -4 Beginning, commencement; आमूलाच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb. रसो गृहे स्थितिमूलं U. 1. 6; इति केना-प्युक्ते तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' -6 The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, निरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; स युतमूलमस्त्यंतं R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिधिकृता Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copae. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower or arbour (निकुञ्ज). -21 N. of several roots पिपली, पुष्कर, सूत्र्य &c. (In Comp-मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal' e. g. मूलकारणं ' prime cause ' &c. &c.). -Comp. -अधार 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation, -आयुः a radish. -आयतनं the original abode. -आशि-च a. living upon roots. -आदं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारः the author of an original work. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कृच्छ्रा-च्छ्रं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केशरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -गंधः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Śākya-muni. -उद्दः uprooting. -ज a. 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of

trees (as an ant-hill). -3. born under the constellation Mūla. (-ज) plant growing from a root. (-जं) a green ginger. -जेषु an epithet of Kamsa. -द्रव्यं, -घनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निकुंतन a. destroy- ing root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stock- man', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛit or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). - (pl.) the four principal sove- reigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन); see Ma. 7. 155. -फलवृः the bread- fruit tree. -बर्हणं the act of uproot- ing, extermination. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or heredi- tary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वापः one who plants roots. -विचं capital, stock. -विभुजः a chariot. -व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals; Ms. 10. 38. -वतिन् a. living exclusively on roots. -शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. -ज्ञाकटा, -ज्ञाकिर्न a field planted with edible roots. -संघ a society, sect. -स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gauri. -स्थायिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. -हर a. up- rooting completely.

मूलक a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; भ्रातिमूलक 'based on error.' -2 Born under the constella- tion Mūla. -कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam -कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). -पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. -2 The aster- ism Mūla.

मूलिक a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. -कः A devotee, an ascotic. -का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

मूलिन् m. A tree. मूलिन a. Growing from a root. -जः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard. मूलैः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being 1 at the root. -3 Purchasable. -स्य 1 Price, worth, cost; श्रीगति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्ज्जासि Si. 18. 15, Śānti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchas- ed.

मूल 1 A. (सूरति, सूरित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering. मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Śirīsha tree. -4 N. of a coun- try. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अवृः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. -विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse'; e. an impossibility, or, शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat. मूषी, मूषीकः, मूषीका A rat, mouse. मूषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

सु 6 A (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Condi- tional) (त्रियते, ममार, अमृन्, मारष्यति, मर्तु, मृत) To die, perish, decess, de- part from life. -Caus. (मारयतिने) To kill, slay. -Desid. (सुवृत्तिने) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

सुख See प्रसू. सु 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति सुगृयते हि तत्- Kv. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं क्वचिदपि परे- तान् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्गृयमाणः Mā. 5. 1. अंतर्यश्चसुसुक्ष्माभिनियमितमाणादिभिर्दृ- श्यते V. 1. 1 ' inwardly sought or in- vestigated '. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [मृग-क] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगेः । विक्रमाजितराज्य- स्य स्वयमेव मृगेव्रतः ; see मृगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast -2 A deer, an an- telope; विश्वासीपगमादुभिलगतयः शब्दं सहंतं मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोपं न हंतव्यः S. 1. -3 Game in gūeraā. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men; मृगे वृत्ता च चित्रिणी; वदति मपूरवार्णी दांघनेभोऽ- तिभीक्ष्ण्यपलमतिदुद्रेः श्रीधरेणो मृगेऽस्य Sābdak. -12 The lunar mansion called वृगशिरः. -13 The lunar month

called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Sākadvīpa. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. -अंगर a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंजाम् musk. -अद् म., -अदनः, -अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निष्ठुराक्षितसुमयूथो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53; मृगाधिराजस्य चचेो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरतिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. -अज्ञानः a lion. -अजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. -अविध m. a hunter. -आरस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -ईन्द्रः 1. a lion; ततो मृगेन्द्रस्य मृगेन्द्रगामी R. 2. 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. °आसनं a throne. °आरस्यः an epithet of Siva. °चक्रकः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईश्वरा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1. lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -उत्तमं the constellation मृगशिरसः. -काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -चारिन् a. acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; V. 4. -जलं mirage. °स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage, i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -दृष, -दृषा, -दृष्याः, -दृषिणः, -दृषिणा f. mirage; मृगदृषणांभसि स्नातः; see खगुष; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगदृषिणायां S. 6. 15. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve -दृश, f. a fawn-eyed woman; तक्षीषद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगदृशः U. 6. 35. (-m.) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -द्युः a hunter. -द्विष m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, -धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयनः a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1. musk; Ku. 1. 54; Ra. 6. 13; Uh. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. °जा musk. -पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिष्टुः the moon. -पोतः -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रभुः a lion. -मियं grass growing on mountains. -च (च) धाजीवः a hunter. -चंथिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजना bitter apple. -मदः musk; कुचतडीगतो यावन्मातमिलित तच्च तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सयुलकं मृगमिव रजनकरं Git. 7. °वासा a musk-bag. -मंश्रः N. of a class of elephants. -मांसं venison. -मात्करा a doe. -मासः the month of Mārgasīrsha. -मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -यूयं a herd of deer. -राज m. 1. a lion; Si. 9. 18. -2. a

tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -राजः 1. a lion; R. 6. 3. -2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. °धारिन्, °लक्षमन् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमन् n. wool. °जं a woollen cloth. -रोचना yellow pigment. -लांछनः -लक्षमन् m. the moon; अंकाधिरोपितमृगश्चंद्रमा मृगलांछनः Si. 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon; मृगलेखासुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). -वानरः wind. -व्याघ्रः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of Siva. -शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. -शावः a fawn; मृगशावैः समनेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, -शिरस n, -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. -शीर्षि the constellation मृगशिरसः. (-र्षः) the lunar month Mārgasīrsha -शीर्षन् m. the constellation मृगशिरसः. -श्रेष्ठः a tiger. -हन् m. a hunter. मृगया [मृग-युञ्ज् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry. मृगयस् m. Ved. A wild animal. मृगया [मृगं यात्यथा या पत्रये क] Hunting, chase; मिथयैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृरिवनोद्ः कुतः S. 2. 5; मृगयापवादिना माठस्येन S. 2; सोमृगयावेव, मृगयाविहारिन् &c. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं a park. -यानं a hunting expedition. मृगयुः [मृग-अस्त्यर्थे युञ्] 1 A hunter, fowler; हंति नोपशयस्थोऽपि श्यारलर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Si. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman. मृगय 1 The chase, hunting; Ki. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery). मृगित a. [मृग्-क्त] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Aaked, solicited. मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दृश f. -लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. मृग्य a. [मृग्-ष्यञ्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं मृग्यम्. मृञ् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -11. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्दि, मार्जयति, ममार्जं मार्जयांकार-चके, अमार्जोत्-अमार्जोत्, अमार्जोत्-त, मार्जयति, मार्जयति, मार्जयिष्यति, मार्जितुं-मार्दि, मार्जयितुं, मृद, मार्जित; desid. निमृक्षति or निमार्जयति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also), खेदुलवान्ममार्ज Si. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादमृञ्जन् 5. 28. -2 To rub, atroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify; wash with water, sharpen; ललुःखड्गन्ममाञ्जुश्च

ममुञ्जुश्च परवधान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धान् वक्रः or शोषितवतः). मृञ्जः A kind of drum. मृजा [मृज्-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablation. -2 Cleanliness, purity; Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धिः). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion. मृजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c. मृद् 6, 9 P. (मृदति, मृदयति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy. मृदः An epithet of Siva. मृदं Favouring, showing grace. मृदा, मृदानी, मृडी An epithet of Pārvatī, शंके सुदारे कालकूटमणिवत् मृदो मृदानपतिः Git. 12. मृडीकः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A fish. -3 A deer. मृय 6 P. (मृयति) To kill, slay, do. 10y. मृणाल-लं [मृण कालन] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; मनेपि हि मृणालानामनुवचनंति ततवः H. 1.95; सूत्रं मृणालादिच राजहंसी V. 1. 19; Ra. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. -लं The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). -Comp. -भंगः a bit of a lotus-fibre. -सूत्रं the fibre of a lotus-stalk. मृणालिका, मृणाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमंगं Māl. 1. 22; or परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलाभ्यंगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29. मृणालिन् m. A lotus. मृणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. मृत p. p. [मृ कर्तरि क्] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधीनतां यातास्ते वै जीर्यन्ति के मृतः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; मृतो दृरिद्रा पुरुषो मृतं मैथुनमयजं । मृतमश्रोत्रेयं भाङ्गं मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः ॥ Pt. 2. 94. -3 Calcined, reduced; मूर्च्छं गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारशोऽव रसः Bv. 82. -तं 1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). -Comp. -अंगं a corpse. -अंशः the sun. -अशोच impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशोच. -उद्भवः the sea, ocean. -कल्प, -प्राय a. almost dead, insensible. -मृद् a grave. -चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chāyudātas). -जीवन a. reviving the dead. -द्वारा a widower. -निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -पराः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). -मसः, -मसकः a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites

—संजीवन *a.* reviving the dead. (-नं, -नी) the revival of a dead person. (-नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —सृतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

मृतकः कं A dead person, a corpse ; धुंषं ते जीर्णतोप्यहह मृतका मंदमतयो न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभागिनिः Bv. 4. 39. —कं I Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. —2 Death. —Comp. —अंतकः a jackal.

मृतिः *f.* Death, dying.

मृतिम् *m.* Mortality.

सुतंडः The sun.

सुतालकं A kind of clay.

सुतिका [सु तिकृ टाण्] 1 Clay, earth ; Ma. 2. 182. —2 Fresh earth.

—3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सृत्युः [सृ-सृक्] 1 Death, disease ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो सृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. —2 Y ma, the god of death.—3 An epithet of Brahman.—4 Of Viāhnu. —5 Of Māyā. —6 Of Kali. —7 The god of love. —Comp. —सृवं a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —वृ *a.* fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. —नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —यः an epithet of Siva. —याज्ञः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिबद्ध *a.* liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, ली the plantain.

—बीजः, बीजः a bamboo-cane. —सृत्यः sickness, disease. —राज *m.* Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. —2. earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मल्लोक. —वचनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a raven. —सृतिः *f.* a female crab.

सृत्युजयः An epithet of Siva.

सृत्ता, सृत्तरा 1 Earth, clay. —2 Good earth or clay. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सृत्तनं Powder, dust.

सृष्ट 9 P. (सृद्वाति, सृदित) 1 To a puzee, press, rob ; मम च सृदितं क्षीमं बालेय स्वदं गविवर्तनेः Ve. 5. 40. —2 To trample or tread upon ; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize ; तावमसौदंखावीच Bk. 15. 15 ; बलाभ्यसृ-ज्ञाकलिनाभवत्प्रः R. 18. 5. —3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. —4 To overcome, surpass. —5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. —6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —Caus. (मर्दयति) = सृष्ट् *q. v.* above.

सृष्टिः *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सृतसृष्टिवा बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. —2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. —3 Rubbed off, removed. (See सृष्ट्).

सृष्टिनी Good of soft earth.

सृष्ट् *f.* [सृयते सृद् कर्मणि ङिट्] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आसौदं कुसुमभवं सृष्टेव धत्ते सृष्टुं न हि कुसुमानि धारयति Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति शुचिर्विबोद्ग्राहे मणिं सृष्टौ चयः U. 2. 4. —2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. —3 A mound of earth. —4 A kind of fragrant earth. —Comp. —कणः a small clod or lump of earth. —करः a potter. —कांसं an earthen vessel. —किरा an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः (सृचयः) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, —भांडं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. ' बुद्धिः ' 'olod-pated' a block-head ; मया च सृष्टिबुद्धिना तथैव सृष्टीत् S. 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —शकटिका (सृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka).

सृम् (ण्म) *y a.* Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

सृदंकरः (रुः) The green pigeon.

सृदंगः [सृद्-अंग् क्चि] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. —2 A bamboo-cane. —3 Noise. —Comp. —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

सृद्र *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. —2 Transient, evanescent.

सृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

सृदा See सृद्. —Comp. —करः a thunder-bolt.

सृष्ट *a.* [सृक्] (इ or ह्यो *f.* ; compar. प्रदीयम् ; superl. प्रदित) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate ; सृष्ट् लक्षणतरं यदुच्यते तद्विदं मन्मथ दुर्यते स्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा सृष्ट् वस्तु हिसितं सृष्टुं नवारभते प्रजांतकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10 ; 4. 10. —2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा सृष्टः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपासृष्टुमना मतिंसंहार 9. 57 ' with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपासृष्टुर्वक्ष्य भागवं 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिसृष्टुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 ' relented' ; स्वातमूलमानिलो नदीरयैः पातयत्यापि सृष्टस्तद्वृत्तं 11. 76 ' even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. —3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा सृष्टुर्सी राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते सृष्टोऽ-भूवन् गंधवाः शरपीडिताः Mb. —4 Moderate. —5 Blunt. —6 Slow. —सृष्टः The planet Saturn. —सृष्ट *n.* Softness, gentleness. —सृष्ट *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनास सृष्टु कर्णा-तिकचरः S. 1. 24 ; वाद्यते सृष्टु वेणुं Git. 5. —Comp. —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. —(गी) a delicate woman. —उत्पलं the soft *i. e.* blue lotus. —काष्णायसं lead. —कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. —(नर) a goose, female awan. —चर्मिनः —सृष्टः. —स्वच. —स्वचः *m.* a kind of

birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, —पर्वक *m.* a reed, cane. —पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. —पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फले N. of a plant (विकंकत). —भाषिन् *a.* sweet-speaking. —रोमन् *m.*, —रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, —गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुवाधा, सुगशिरसः, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. —हृदय *a.* kind.

सृष्टुक *a.* Soft, gentle.

सृष्टुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. —2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. —2 A variety of aloe-wood.

सृष्टी, सृष्टीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; बाचं तदीयां परिपीय सृष्टीं सृष्टी-कया तुलयरसां सहंसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सृष्टुन्नकं Gold.

सृष्ट् 1 U. (मर्षिते) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. —2 Ved. To hurt, kill. —3 To disregard.

सृष्ट् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. —2 An enemy.

सृष्टश्च *n.* Ved. 1 War. —2 Contempt, disregard.

सृष्टं War, battle, fight ; मर्यविहित-मतुलं भुजयोर्बलस्य पश्यत सृष्टेऽधिकुप्य-तः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13

सृष्टु 6 P. (मृशति, सृष्ट) 1 To touch, handle. —2 To rub, stroke. —3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

सृष्ट् I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. —II. 1 U. (मर्षिते) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.). —2 To sprinkle. —III. 4, 10 U. (मृष्यति, मर्षयति, मर्षित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तस्मिन्निदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोकां न सुव्य-तीति U. 5 ; R. 9. 62. —2 To allow, permit. —3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; सृष्टुं न लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; प्रथमग्निं प्रेष्य सुहित्जनस्यैकोऽ-पराधो भगवता मर्षयितव्यः S. 4 ; आर्यं मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1 ; महा जाह्नवा मर्षय Mk. 1. —4 To forget, neglect.

सृष्टा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly ; पद्मत्रं सुहृदिभने न ध-निर्वां वृषे न चादौ सृष्टा Bb. 3. 147 ; सृ-षाभाषासिधो Bv. 2. 21. —2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —Comp. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. —अयंक *a.* 1. untrue. —2. absurd. —(कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement ; तस्मिन्मयसे राजयुञ्जि सुषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्, —वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वाद् 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. —2. insincere speech, flat-tery. —3. irony, satire.

सृष्टायते Don. P. To be mistake, to err

मृषालकः The mango tree.

सुष्ट *p. p.* [सुह-सुश वा-क] 1 (a) Cleansed, purified. (b) Pure, clean.—2 Besmeared.—3 Dressed, cooked.—4 Touched.—5 Considered, deliberated.—6 Savoury, agreeable.—7 Sprinkled.—8 Pepper.—**Comp.**—**संघः** a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुष्टिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying.—2 Cooking, dressing, preparation.—3 Touch, contact.—4 sprinkling.

सुष्टेयक *a.* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious.—2 Selfish.—3 Liberal.

मृ 9 P. (मृणाति) To bart, kill.

मे 1 A (मयने, मित ; *desid.* मित्सेने) To exchange or barter.—**WITH** मि or चिति to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेखलः 1 N. of a mountain ; (also मेखलः).—2 A goat.—**Comp.**—**अग्निजा**, **कश्यपा**, **कश्यप** epithets of the river Narmadā.

मेखला 1 A bolt, girdle, waistband, zone in general (fig. also) ; anything which girds or surrounds ; मही सागरमेखला ' the sea-girt earth ' ; रत्नामुचिद्धार्षमेखलाया विज्ञाः सपरनी भव हसिणस्वराः R. 6. 63 ; R. 6. 2.—2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman ; नितम्बावर्षाः सद्बहुलमेखलाः R. 1. 4, 6 ; R. 8. 64 ; मेखलायुगेवत गोत्रस्सलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8.—3 The triple girdle worn by the first three coates ; cf. Me. 2. 42.—4 The slope of a mountain (नितम्ब) ; आमेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5 ; Me. 12.—5 The hips.—6 A sword-belt.—7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt.—8 The girth of a horse.—9 N. of the river Narmadā.—**Comp.**—**पट्टं** the hips.—**संघः** investiture with the girdle.

मेखलित् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva.—2 A religious student, a Brahmachārin *q. v.*

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेघः [मेघति भवति जलं, मिद्-पञ्च कुलम्] 1 A cloud ; कर्बुजंजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 & 0.—2 A mass, multitude.—3 N. of one of the six Rāgas (In music).—4 A fragrant grass.—5 Talo.—**Comp.**—**अपवन्** *m.*,—**पथः**,—**मार्गः** ' the path of clouds ', atmosphere.—**अंतः** the autumn.—**अरिः** the wind.—**अस्थि** *n.* hail.—**आख्यं** talc.—**आगमः** the approach of rains, the rainy season.—**आटोपः** a dense or thick cloud.—**आहंकरः** thunder.—**आनंदः** a kind of crane.—**आनंदिन्** *m.* a peacock.—**आलोकः** the appearance or sight of clouds ; मेघालोकं भवति सुखिनोप-

म्यथाइति चेतः Me. 3.—**आख्यं** the sky, atmosphere.—**उदकं** rain.—**उदका** the rising of clouds.—**कफः** hail.—**कालः** the rains, rainy season.—**गर्जनं**, **गर्जना** thunder.—**चित्तकः** the Chātaka bird.—**जः** a large pearl.—**ज्वालं** 1. a dense mass of clouds.—2. talc.—**जीबकः**,—**जीबनः** the Chātaka bird.—**ज्यातित्** *m. n.* lightning.—**हंकरः** thunder.—**दीपः** lightning.—**दूतं** N. of a celebrated poem by Kālidāsa.—**द्वारं** the sky, atmosphere.—**नादः** 1. the road of clouds, thunder.—2. an epithet of Vishnu.—3. N. of Indrajit, son of Rāvaṇa.—4. the Palāsa tree.—**अहुलासिन्**, **अहुलासकः** a peacock.—**जित्** *m.* an epithet of Lakshmaṇa.—**नामन्** *m.* a kind of grass.—**निर्घोषः** thunder.—**पक्तिः**,—**माला**,—**राजि** *f.* a line of clouds ; **पथं** मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विद्युत्ता V. 2.—**पुष्यं** 1. water.—2. hail.—3. river-water.—**प्रसवः** water.—**सूतिः** a thunderbolt.—**मंडलं** the firmament, sky.—**माल**,—**मालित्** *a.* cloud-capt.—**योनिः** fog, smoke.—**रवः** thunder.—**रावः** a kind of water-bird.—**रेखा**,—**लेखा** a line of clouds.—**वर्णा** the Indigo plant.—**वर्त्मन्** *n.* the atmosphere.—**वह्निः** lightning.—**वाहनः** 1. an epithet of Indra ; अयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18.—2. an epithet of Siva.—**विस्फूर्जितं** 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds.—2. N. of a metre ; see App. 1.—**वेहमन्** *n.* the atmosphere.—**सारः** a kind of camphor.—**सुहृद्** *m.* a peacock.—**स्तनितं** thunder.

मेघकर *a.* (ति *f.*) Producing clouds.
मेघयति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेघक *a.* [of. Up. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; कर्बुजंजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघा समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23 ; U. 6. 25 ; Me. 59.—**कः** 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour.—2 An eye of a peacock's tail ; Mā. 6. 5.—3 A cloud.—4 Smoke.—5 A nipple.—6 A kind of gem.—**कं** 1 Darkness.—2 Sulphuret of antimony.—**Comp.**—**आवगा** an epithet of the Yamunā.

मेद्, **मेद्ध** 1 P. (मेदति, मेदति) To be mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree (आम्रक्री).

मेठः 1 A ram.—2. An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, **मेथिः** 1 A pillar, post.—2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound.—3 A post to which cattle are bound.—4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेद्: [मिद्-द्वृत्] A ram.—**दं** The male organ of generation, penis ; (वस्य) मेद् चोग्माव्युक्कार्या हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते.—**Comp.**—**चर्मन्** *n.* the prepuce.—**जः** an epithet of Siva.—**रोगः** venereal disease.

मेदुका 1 A ram.—2 The penis.

मेठः, **मेठः** An elephant-keeper.

मेठः, **मेठका** A ram.

मेद्: See मेद्.

मेय 1 U (मेयति ते) 1 To meet.—2 To meet one another (Atm.).—3 To revile.—4 To know, understand.—5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, **मेथिना** A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat.—2 A particular mixed tribe.—3 N. of a serpent-demon.—4 N. of a plant (अल्लुवा).—**दा** A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines.).—**Comp.**—**जं** a species of bdallium.—**भिद्धः** N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस *n.* [मेद्-असुत्] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen) ; Me. 3. 132 ; Y. 1. 44.—2 Corpulence, fat of the body ; मेदश्चेदकुशोवरं लघु भवत्पुष्टानयोग्यं षडः S. 2. 5.—3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence.—**Comp.**—**अर्बुदं** a fatty tumour.—**कृत्** *m. n.* flesh.—**ग्रंथिः** a fatty tumour.—**जं**,—**तेजस** *n.* a bone.—**धरा** a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat.—**पिंड** a lump of fat.—**वृद्धिः** *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence.—2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदास्विन् *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent.—2 Strong robust ; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth ; न मामवति सहीपा रत्नसुरपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65 ; चंचलं बहु नितान्तमुकता मेदिनीमपि हर्षस्वरातया Ki. 13. 52 ; (मयकैटमयोरातीमेदसव परिपुता । तेनेयं मेदिनिनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥)—2 Ground, land, soil.—3 Spot, place.—4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश).—**Comp.**—**ईशं**, **पतिः** a king.—**द्रवः** dust.

मेदुर *a.* [मिद्-पुरच्] 1 Fat.—2 Smooth, unctuous, soft.—3 Thick, dense ; Mā. 8. 11 ; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.) ; मेघमेदुरमबरं Git. 1 ; मकरंदसुंदरगलसुन्दार्किनीमेदुरं (पदारविंदं) 7.

मेदुरित *a.* 1 Thickened, made dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिसा गिरिः U. 1.—2 Unctuous.

मेय *a* 1 Fat.—2 Dense, thick.

मेय 1 U. See मेय.

मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in वनेध, अश्वमेध. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Viāhṇu.

मेघ [मेघ-अच्] (changed to मेघ in Bah. Comp. when preceded by ह, वृ and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory) ; धीर्धारणावती मेघा Ak. -2 Intellect ; intelligence in general ; Bg. 10. 34 ; Ms. 3. 263 ; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatī. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.). -Comp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -जित् m. an epithet of Kātyāyana. -वज्रः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेघावत् a Wise, intelligent.

मेघाविद् a. [मेघा-विद्] 1 Very intelligent having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect ; Pt. 1. 61. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -नी An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेधि.

मेध a. [मेध-यत्, मेधाय हितं यद् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice ; Y. 1. 194 ; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial ; मेधेनाग्नेने ; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy ; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. -य्य 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medint). -रवा N. of several plants (जेतकी, शंखपुष्पी, रोचना, जमी &c.).

मेनका 1 N. of an Apsaras (mother of Sakuntalā). -2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya ; मेनां हृदीनामपि माननीयां (उपवेदे) Ku. 1. 18. 5. 5. -2 N. of a river.

मेनाद् 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेधिका, मेधी N. of a plant (Mar. मदी) (from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेप्ते) To go, move.

मेय a. [मा-वि-या यत्] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Diacernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरुकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Viāhṇu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are

said to revolve ; and which forms the centre of the several Dvīpas ; of. द्वीप ; it is also said to consist of gold and gems) ; विभुश्च मेरुर्न यद्युधिसात् कुलः N. 1. 16 ; स्वात्मस्येव समासहेममहिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bā. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -भद्रिकर्णिका the earth. -धामन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -वृह heaven, the sky. -यंत्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [मिल यच्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, in assembly. (also मेलक.)

मेलनं [मिल यद्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter ; a fight.

मेल [मिल-विच् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंधुकः, -अंधुः, -अंधा, -अंधा, -अंधा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलापका 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलानं Combination, junction.

मेम् 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेघः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंधः an epithet of Indra. -कंबला a woolen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -पूर्यं a flock of sheep.

मेघा Small cardamoms.

मेघावते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेधिका, मेधी A ewe.

मेहः [मिह-यच्] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary-disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. -रुनी turmeric.

मेहनं [मिह-यद्] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मेत्र a. (मी f.) [मित्र-अच्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind ; Ms. 2. 87 ; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Mubharta) ; Ku. 7. 6. -यः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. -मी 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact ; पर्युषेण स्फुटितकमलामोक्षमेत्रीकषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अतुराषा. -त्रं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement ; Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to

Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अतुराषा, (मेघमं in the same sense).

मेत्रकं Friendship.

मेत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishtha, U. 5. 28.

मेत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. -2 Of Vasishtha. -3 Of Vālmiki.

मेत्रिन् a. Friendly, kind.

मेत्रेय a. (मी f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मेत्रेयका N. of a mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 33.

मेत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मेत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मेथिलः [मिथिलाया भवः अच्] A king of Mithilā ; R. 11. 32, 48. -लः (pl.) The people of Mithilā q. v. -ली N. of Śitā ; R. 12. 29.

मेथुन a. (मी f.) [मिथुनेन निर्वृतं अच्] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union ; सुते मेथुनमयं Pt. 2. 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अन्याधार). -Comp. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. -धमिन् a. copulating. -ई-रायं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मेथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance

मेथुनिन् a. Copulating, sexually united. -m. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मेथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मेधावर्कं Wisdom, intelligence.

मेनाकः [मेनकायां भवः अच्] N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean ; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -स्वसृ f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेनालः A fisherman.

मेन्दः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मेरेयः-यं, मेरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink ; अधिरजनि व-धुभिः पीतमेरेयरिकं Śi. 11. 51 ; G. L. 34.

मेलिद् A bee

मोर्कं The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liber-

ate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. -3 To wrest away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष-वृत्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom; साधुना त्वं बंधे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K.; Me. 61; लब्ध-मोक्षाः शुकाक्षयः R. 17. 20; धुरीणां च धुरो मोक्ष 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigrations, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; धर्मोपकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते। अजागलस्तनस्यैव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ : Bg. 5. 28. 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off : वनस्थलोमैरपत्र-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; विणिमोक्षात्सुकानि Me. 99. -7 Shedding; causing to fall down or flow : बाणमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging; बाण-मोक्षः S. 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hionen Theang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the aun. -धुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षक a. [मोक्ष-ण्वल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. -कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षण [मोक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting; शत्रु° &c.

मोक्षित्वा a. 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोघ a. [मुद्-घ अच् वा कुब्] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; यात्रा मोघे चरमाधि-गुणे नाशमे लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चादितं R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned. -4 Idle. -घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -घा The trumpet flower. -घं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. -पुष्पा s barren woman.

मोघीकृ 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मुच्-अच्] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभाजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. -चा A plantain fruit.

मोचक a. [मुच्-ण्वल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated, absolved. -कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. -2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभाजन.

मोचन a. (नी. f.) [मुच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. -न् 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride. -6 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितु a. Releasing, setting free.

मोचाटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोटकः-कं [मुद्-ण्वल्] A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha (मयकृश-पद्वयं).

मोटनं, **मोटनकं** Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. -नः Wind, air.

मोहायितं Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः -कात्स्न्य-रवतादी द्विदि तद्भावभावात्। प्राकट्यमाभिलाषस्य मोहायितमुदीयेते ॥ ; see S. D. 141 also; सद्यो मोहायितमधुरिमोहोद्भासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [मुद्-वृत्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; चत्रानंदाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आलया the mango tree.

मोदक a. (का, -की. f.) [मोदयति मुद्-णिच्-ण्वल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother). -Comp. -कारः a confectioner.

मोदकिका A sweetmeat.

मोदनं [मुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोदयंतिका, **मोदयंती** A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित a. Glad, pleased, delighted. -न्तं Pleasure, delight.

मोदिच् a. [मुद्-णिनि] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -न्तो 1 N. of various plants (अजमादा, महिका, सूचिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोदतः [मुद्-अट्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -ट् 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṣa tree. -ट् Hemp used for bow-strings (द्युवां).

मोघः [मुच्-वृत्] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); न पुष्पमोघमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1; दृष्टिमोघे प्रदावे Git. 11. -4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोघकः [मुच्-ण्वल्] A robber, thief.

मोघणं [मुच्-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोघयितुः 1 A Brahmana. -2 The cuckoo.

मोघा Theft, robbery.

मोघ् m. A thief, robber.

मोहः [मुद्-वृत्] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोहेनातर्करतदुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; मोहादधृक्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्जात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं चास्यसि पादव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; नितीषुद्वेस्तरं मोहादुदुषेनात्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake.

-5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -9 Illusion of attachment or love; Pt. 2. 166. -Comp. -उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded; see Kāv. 2. 25. -कलिले the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा over-weening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन a. (नी. f.) [मुद्-णिच्-ल्युट् ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupfying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, entrapping; U. 1. 36; Māl. 6. 8. -नः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 N. of one

of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धत्तर). —न 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor; loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation. -6 Sexual intercourse; Mål. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. —Comp. —अच्छं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय a. 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित p. p. [मुह्णिच् क] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिन a. [मुह्-णिनि] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an *Asparas*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar). -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक (कु) लिः A crow; U. 2: 29.

मौक्तिकं [मुक्ते स्वर्थे टक्] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. —Comp. —आवली a string of pearls. —मुक्तिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. —दाम्ब n. a string of pearls. —मसवा a pearl-muscle. —मुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster. —सरा a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिखिर-मसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्यं [मुक्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्यं Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौख्यं [मुखरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. -2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्ध्यं [मुग्ध-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौह्यं Uselessness.

मौत्रं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौज a. (जी f.) [मुज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौजक).

मौजी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. —Comp. —निबंधनं, —बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौह्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Chidishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मौह्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मौत्रं A quantity of urine.

मौदक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गिन a. [मुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनं [मुनेर्भावं अण्] Silence, taciturnity; मौनं सवर्धिसाधनं; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचार 'hold your tongue'. —Comp. —मुद्रा the attitude of silence. —व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिच् a. (नी f.) [मौनमस्यासिते इनि] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. —m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य टक्] A drummer.

मौख्यं [मूर्ख-ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यं [मूर-ण्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्ये नखे राजानि Mu. 4. 13; मौर्यैर्हिरेण्याधिभिरचो। प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्य a. (री f.) Made of Mūrvā plant; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौषी [मूषालता तर्चतुना निर्वृचा अण्] 1 A bow-string; मौषीकिकाको युजः S. 1. 13; मौषी धनुषि चातता K. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42. -3 (in geom.) The chord of an arc; (also मौषिका).

मौल a. (ला, ली f.) [मूलं वेत्ति मूला-द्वयो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57. —लः An old or hereditary minister; (प्रकृतयः) मौलैरानास्ययाना-सुर्भरतं स्तौभलाश्रुभिः R. 12. 12, 14, 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. [मूलस्यादुर्भवः इञ्] Head, foremost, best; अशिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. —लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलो वा त्वचाजलि Ve. 3. 40; B. 13. 59;

Ku. 5. 79. -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. -3 The Asoka tree.

—लिः (m. f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 75. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटारूट Malli). -3 Braided hair; hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34.

—लिः, —ली f. The earth. —Comp. —मणिः, —रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. —मंडनं a head-ornament. —मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनीपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याद्य संनिहित। U. 3. -3 Inferior. —कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिच् a. Having a crown, created.

मौल्यं Price.

मौटा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौटिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल a. (ली f.) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parvan*; in this *parvan* is narrated the death of Krishna and Balarāma, and the self-destruction of Krishna's family through the curse of Brāhmanas). —लः A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः (मूर्ह-अण्) An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक a. (की f.) [मूर्ह-टक्] Momentary, transient. —कः An astrologer; मौहूर्तिकैः संवाच्यताम्.

म्रा 1 P. (मन्ति, म्रत) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.)

म्रात p. p. 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष 1. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. —II. 10 U. (म्रक्षयति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indelicately.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणं [म्रक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

म्रद्ध 1 A. (म्रदते, caus. म्रदयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रादिमन् m. [म्रदोर्भावः इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness. -2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वर्भाद्यः) दिवांशुमाद्यु यसते तन्म्रादिमन् स्फुटं फलं S. 2. 49.

मुच 1 P., (प्रोचति) To go, move.
 मुच 1 P. (प्रचति) To go, move.
 म्रेद् (ह) 1 P. (म्रेट्-इति) To be mad.
 म्लक्ष् 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ते) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Barbarous. -3 Withered, faded. -इं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुच् See मुच् मुच्.
 म्लेच्छ, or म्लेह् 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति-ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly indistinctly or barbarously.

म्लेच्छा [म्लेच्छ-वच्] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छ-पसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्खयते, or म्लेच्छनिषहानिधने कलयसि करवालं Git. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; (Baudhāyana thus defines the word:—गोमांसखादको यस्तु विकृद्धे बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ-इत्यभिधीयते ॥). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. -च्छं Copper. -Comp. -आरखं

copper. —आशा wheat. —आरखं, —मुखं copper. —कंदः garlic. —जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. —देशः, —मंडलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country, Ms. 2. 23. —भाषा a foreign language.

—भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barley. —वाच् a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छने 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. —नं 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेद्, म्लेह् (म्लेट्-इति) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 A. (म्लेवते) To worship, serve.

म्ले 1 P. (म्लायति, मल्ली, अम्लासीत्, म्लायति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां भूरहाणां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि...मम्लतुर्न मणिकु-द्विमोचितौ R. 11 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनविह-रणसेवम्लानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dis-

pirited; मम्लौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो होद् Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear vanish. 6 To decline, become less; Si. 7. 75 —Caus. (म्लाययति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लान p. p. 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान p. p. [म्ले-क्तत्स्य नः] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearing, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty. —नं Withering, fading. -Comp. —अंगः a. weak-bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. —मनसु a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened

म्लानिः f. [म्ले-क्तिन्] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, -म्लायिन् a. 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less; Bh 3 33.

म्लारब्ध a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. —य 1 Going -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान) -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmi. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् n. The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृन् after acc. dual).

यकृन् n. [य संयमे करोति कृ क्तिप् तुह् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. —आत्मिका a kind of cockroach. —उदरं enlargement of the liver.

—कोचः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष् 1. 10 A. (यक्षयते) To honor, worship, adore. -II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षा [यक्षयते, यक्ष-कर्मणि च्च्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपति धनेर्ज्ञं रक्षन्ति वे प्रासंगवादिहस्ताः Hariv., Ms. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of a Kubera. -5 Worship. —क्षं 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. —क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -Comp. अधिपः, अधिपतिः, —ईश्वरः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. —आमलकं the fruit of the पिंडलवृक्ष tree.

—आवासः the fig-tree. —कर्मदः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरायुक्कस्तूरीककोलैर्यक्षकर्मदः Ak. ; कुंकुमायुक्कस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महासुगंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्मदः ॥). —ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. —तक्षः the fig-tree. —पूपः resin, incense. —रसा a kind of intoxicating drink. —राज् m. 1. N. of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. —राज N. of Kubera. —रात्रिः f. the festival called Dipali q. v. —वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिन् a. Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यज्ञिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [यक्ष्-मानिन्] Pulmonary diseases in general -Comp. -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -ग्री grapes.

यक्षिन् *a.* One who is afflicted by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentativo. -Comp. -अंतं a term for the Atm. frequentative; e.g. बोधयते from बू. -उक्तु the omission of यङ्. *s.* the Para. frequentative; *s. g.* बोधयति from बू.

यजू 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे; अयाजीन्-अवष्ट, यक्षयति-ते, यद्, इष्ट; *pass.* इजते; *desid.* विजयति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of word meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा ऋतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53. 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकज्ञेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजेते Sk.; यस्तिलेयजेते पितृन् Mb, Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. -Caus. (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). -Comp. -वेद्या, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रा [यज्ञ्-अत्र] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [यज्ञ्-स्युट्] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देति सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [यज्ञ्-मान्] Sacrificing, worshipping. -नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificer.

ing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान.

यजय् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. -2 A sacrifice.

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [यज्ञ्-इ] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice; दानमद्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [यज्ञ्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तमीनिवर्जितत्वेन प्रथितुपदिता मंत्रा यजुर्वि Sāyana; cf. यज. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved. Worship, oblation. -Comp. -उद्वरः Ved. an epithet of Brahman. -पतिः N. of Vishnu. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formula. -वेद्: the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions; -the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यजा [यज्ञ्-भावे न] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यजेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञास्तर्षवृतः &c. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are: -पूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices ' ; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. °युक्त् *m.* a deity, god; Kn. 3. 14, -अ (आ) मारः-रं a sacrificial hall. -अंगे 1. a part of a sacrifice. -2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयो नित्यमवेक्ष्य यद्यः Ku. 1. 17. (-ना) 1. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर). -2. the Khadira tree. -3 N. of Vishnu. -अंतः 1. the completion of a sacrifice. -2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. -3. a supplementary sacrifice. °कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -अरिः an epithet of Siva. -अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice. -2. fit for a sacrifice. (-m. dual) an epithet of the Asvins. -अवयवः N. of Vishnu. -अज्ञानः a good. -आत्मन् *m.*, -हृष्वरः N. of Vishnu. -ईशः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of the sun. -इष्टं a kind of grass (दीर्घाहितृण). -उपकरणे any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपपत्तौ the sacred

thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of ether lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -उपासक *a.* performing sacrifices. -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-न.) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new moon). -कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-m.) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. -ऋतुः 1. a sacrificial rite -2. a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. -त्रातु *m.* N. of Vishnu. -उक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -वीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2. performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 2. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (e. g. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -द्रुह् *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. -पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice; see यजमान. -2. N. of Vishnu. -पशुः 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. -पात्रं, -पांशं a sacrificial vessel. -पुंस, -पुमान् *m.* N. of Vishnu. -पुरषा, -कलदाः epitheta of Vishnu. -बाहुः N. of Agni. -भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2. a god, deity. °ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °युक्त् *m.* a god, deity. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -भुज *m.* a god. -भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -भृषणः white darbha grass. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तु *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -योगः the Udumbara tree. -रतः, -रतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in this boar-incarnation. -वह्निः -ह्वी *f.* the Soma plant. -वादा a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाह *a.* conducting a sacrifice. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu -2. a Brāhmaṇa. -3. N. of Siva. -वीर्यः N. of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-trees. -वेदिः, -दी *f.* the sacrificial altar. -शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः, -श्वं the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञ-शेषं तथासूतं Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. -सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -साराः

an epithet of Vishnu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्थाणु, a sacrificial post. —हन *m.*, —हनः epithets of Siva. यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree. यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. —*m.* N. of Vishnu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः य] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. —2 Sacred, holy, divine. —3 Adorable, worthy of worship. —4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. —2 The third or Dvāpara age. —*Comp.* —देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति सुगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो स्लेच्छदेशस्ततः । Ms. 2. 23. —शाला 1. a sacrificial hall. —2. a temple.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial. —यः The Dumbara tree. —*Comp.* —ब्रह्मपादयः the tree called विकंकत.

यज्ज *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —उया, —उयं 1 Worshipping. —2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. —2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. —3 Sacrificing —ज्युः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यज्वरी *f.*) [यज्-कनिष्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नी-पांश्वयः पाथिष एष यज्वा R. 6. 48, 1. 44. 3. 39, 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वः कल्पे ययति यतते लक्ष्मणार्थं कुटुंबी V. 3. 1. —2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; यान यथा द्वियमन्वयधृष्यः सारतराममना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. —3 To exert oneself, preserve, labour. —4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. —5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. —6 To join, associate with. —7 To go, proceed. —*Caus.* (यातयति-ते) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. —2 To deapise, censure. —3 To encourage, animate. —4 To torture, distress, annoy. —5 To prepare, elaborate. —6 Ved. To join, unite. —7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [यत्-क] 1 Exerting, watching. —2 Taking pains or care. —3 Prepared, ready. —4 Resolved. —5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भावे ष] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31, Bh. 2. 5. —2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. —3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महत्सिद्धिं यत्नस्त्व देवदारो R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. —4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; ज्ञेयानि-निर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लाभण्य उत्पद्य इवात् यत्ना Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नता *carefully*, zealously, sedulously; Bh. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. —2 Diligently, vigorously, zealously. —3. in spite of every effort. —4. necessarily). —*Comp.* —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत्त *p. p.* 1 [यत्-क] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. —2 Limited, moderate, see यद्. —तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. —*Comp.* —आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतारमने रोचयितुं यत्स्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 54. —आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abetentious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. —चित्त, —मनस्, —मानस *a.* subdued in mind. —वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. —2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम् *a.* (—मत् *n.*) [यद्-इतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (—रत् *n.*) [यद्-इतरच्] who or which of two.

यत्सु *ind.* [यत्-तसिञ्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यत्स्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः = यस्मात् from whom); यत्श्च भयमाङ्कित्वाचीं तां कल्पयेद्दिशं Ms. 7. 189. —2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. —3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्यतो हरे न वेत्सि नूनं यत् एवमारथ मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः see correlative; R. 16. 74. —4 From which time forward, ever since. —5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. —2. from any person whatever. —3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. —2. from whomsoever, from

any person whatever. —3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो ततः बद्धचरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). —*Comp.* —भव *a.* arising from which. —मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यद्-किञ्] 1 Restraint, check, control. —2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. —3 Guidance. —4 A pause in music. —5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिजिह्वेद्विभ्रामस्थानं कविभिश्च्यते । सा चिच्छेद्विरामाद्यैः पद्वर्षाच्या निज्जच्छया ॥ Cband. M. 1; प्रवृत्तैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिभुनियति-युता ऋग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्. —6 A widow. —तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यद्-इत्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्, यत्न See under यद्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल्] 1 Where, in which place, whither; सेव सा (योः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. —2 When; as in यत्र काले. —3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बद्धिः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्र कुत्र or यत्र-कचन-कापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. —2. whensoever, at whatever time. —3. whenever, as often as. —4. hither and thither).

यत्रस्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे याल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथाज्ञापयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दृशरथस्य गृहे यथा भीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कर्तं स्वाधीनपतिकं यथा (न युञ्चति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र बद्धिर्यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions and with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दुर्वाय ते चौरसिंहं यथा व्यायद्यसि Pt. 1. —2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the follow-

ing senses:— (a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्गु often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथाकुरः Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधुचतुष्टकेऽपि यथैव शान्ता मिया तन्मन्त्रस्य तथैव सीता U 4. 16; न तथा बाधते रक्तं (or शान्तं) यथा बाधति बाधने (as much as, as-as); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4. V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case तथा has sense (c) in 1. above. (b) so that. तथा standing for 'so', and तथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोक्या न भवति तथा निबोधय S. 3; तथा प्रयेतेषां यथा नोगद्वयमे जनेः K. 109; तस्मान्मुचे यथा तान संविधातुं तथाईसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66. 14 66, 15, 68. (c) since/therefore, as (because)—so; यथा इतोमुक्त्वागतेरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. MĀI 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं बुद्धिं पवनश्रावुकूलो यथा स्वो...तेरेवृष्यते भवते बलाकाः Me. 9. (d) if—then, as surely as—so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration): कङ्कमनःकर्मभिः पत्योः स्वभिचारां यथा न मे । तथा निर्व्वभरे देवि मा तेषां तुमहेसि R. 15. 81; यथा यथा—तथा तथा the more—the more, the less—the less; यथा यथा भावसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे स्वयं भक्तिवत्तम Mb., Si. 17. 43; यथा यथा योचनमनिचक्राम तथा तथाचर्चयन् संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286 : 12. 73; यथा—तथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथाकथा as much as; यथातथा भवतु whatever may be the case; यथा कथञ्चित् any how, somehow or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyaybhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below. -Comp. -अंश. -अंशतस् ind. in due proportions, proportionately—अधिकारं ind. according to authority.—अघात a. as read or studied, conformable to the text. (-तं) ind. according to the text.—अनुपूर्व. -अनुपूर्व. -अनुपूर्व्या ind. in regular order or succession, successively.—अनुपूर्व ind. 1. according to experience.—2. by previous experience.—अनुसूप ind. in exact conformity, properly.—अभिप्रेत, -आभिमत, -अभिलाषत, -अभीष्ट a. as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (-तं &c.) ind. according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire.—अभिरुचित a. pleasant, agreeable.—अर्थ a. 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथायथापी

R. 14. 44; so यथायथानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथायथक्ता &c. -2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; कश्चिदर्थविव नापारय (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथायथमरिनिग्रहान् R. 15. 6; (काश्यप) युधिष्ठिरादिगुणानतां यथायथी Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49; Ku. 2. 16. -3. fit, suitable. (-यं, -अर्थतः); ind. truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly.—अक्षर a. significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. °नामन् a. one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name) धृवासेद्वेरपि यथायथान्तः मिति न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपे नाम यथायथान्तरं R. 6. 21. °वर्णः a spy (for यथाहवर्ण) (यथायथा 1. suitability, fitness.—2. propriety.—3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness).—अर्थ a. 1. according to merit, as deserving.—2. appropriate, suitable, just. °वर्णः a spy, an emissary.—अर्थ, -अर्थतः ind. according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40.—अर्थेण ind. 1. according to propriety.—2. according to worth or merit.—अवकाश ind. 1. according to room or space.—2. as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety.—3. in the proper place; प्राज्ञबहुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14.—अवस्थ ind. according to the condition or circumstances.—आख्यात a. as mentioned before, before-mentioned.—आख्यानं ind. as before stated.—आगत a. foolish, stupid. (-ते) ind. as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिस्माराधिपयो R. 3. 67.—आगतं ind. according to tradition, as handed down from generation.—आचारं ind. as customary or usual.—आस्तातः, -आस्तान्यं ind. as laid down in the Vedas.—आरंभ ind. according to the beginning, in regular order or succession.—आवासं ind. according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling.—आशयं ind. 1. according to wish or intention.—2. according to the agreement.—आश्रमं ind. according to the Ashrama or period in one's religious life.—इच्छ, -इष्ट, -इष्टित a. according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-वञ्, -ष्ट, -ते) ind. 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51.—2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बहुजे मांसं; Ch. P. 3.—इष्टितं ind. as personally seen, as actually perceived.—उक्त, -उदित a. as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संज्ञताः Pt. 1; यथोक्तव्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70.—उचित a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं)

ind. duly, suitably, properly.—उत्तरं ind. in regular order or succession, one after another; संबंधोज यथोत्तरं S. D 729.—उत्तराहं ind. 1. according to one's power or might.—2. with all one's might—उद्विष्ट a. as indicated or described. (-ष्ट) or—उद्वज् ind. in the manner indicated.—उपजोष ind. according to pleasure or desire.—उपदेशं ind. as advised or instructed.—उपयोगं ind. according to use or requirements, according to circumstances.—उपपत्ति ind. 1. as may be fit.—2. as may happen.—औचित्यं propriety, suitability, fitness.—कृतु ind. according to the right season.—कर्मवत् what is right to be done—कर्म ind. according to one's duties or circumstances.—कल्पनं ind. according to rule.—काम a. conformable to desire. (-तं) ind. agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामाचिन्तायितं R. 1. 6; 4. 51.—कामिन् a. free, unrestrained.—कालाः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-तं) ind. at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपमपेज्जागार कथाकालं स्वपक्षपि R. 17. 51.—कृत a. as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. (-तं) ind. according to the usual practice.—क्रमेण ind. in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10. 9. 26.—क्रमेण ind. according to one's power, as much as possible.—क्षेमण ind. safely, comfortably.—ज्ञान a. 1. foolish, senseless stupid.—2. barbarous, outset.—ज्ञानं ind. to the best of one's knowledge or judgment.—उपेष्टं ind. according to rank, by seniority.—तथैव ind. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be.—तथ a. 1. true, right.—2. accurate, exact. (-तं) narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-तं) ind. 1. exactly, precisely.—2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be.—सुति ind. to the heart's content.—वृत्तं ind. according to observation.—विक्र, -विक्ष ind. in all directions.—निदिष्ट a. 1. as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिदिष्टव्यापारा मस्को.—2. as prescribed or laid down; यथानिदिष्टं संपाटितं व्रतं V. 3.—व्यायं ind. jointly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1.—पुर् ind. as before, as on previous occasions.—पूर्व a. -पूर्वक a. being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (-तं)—पूर्वक ind. 1. as before; Ms. 11. 188.—2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते माम्या यथापूर्व

Y. 1. 35. —यदेशं *ind.* 1. In the proper or suitable place; यथायदेशं विनिवेशेनेन Ku. 1. 49; आसंजयामास यथायदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83; Ku. 7. 34. —2. according to direction or precept. —यधानं, —यधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथायधानं Ku. 7. 46. —ययोगं *ind.* 1. according to usage or practice. —2. as found by experiment. —यणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. —यास *a.* suitable to circumstances. (—नं) *ind.* regularly, properly. —याथितं *ind.* as requested. —यत्नं *ind.* to the best of one's power, with all one's might. —युक्ति, —यति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. —भागं, —भागनः *ind.* 1. according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागमोऽमी चो गंधाः —2. each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिता Bg. 1. 11. —3. in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेति R. 6. 19. —यावाः destiny. —यत् *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. —युखीन *a.* looking straight at (with eye.); (सुग.) यथायुखीनः सीतायाः पुण्ड्रे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —यथं *ind.* 1. as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. —2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; अतस्तुमाराधयतो यथायथं Ki. 1. 11; बीजवंतो मुखायथा विप्रकीर्णा यथायथं S. D. 337. —3. by degrees, gradually. युक्तं—योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. —योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper right. —यत्नं, —यत्ति *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. —रूपं *ind.* 1. according to form or appearance. —2. duly, properly, fitly. —वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. —विध *a.* of such kind or sort. —विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संखंकारो-भयपीत्या मैथिल्यै यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. —विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. —वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted (—त्तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. —2. a former event. —वृद्धे *ind.* according to age or seniority; Ku. 6. 49. —शक्ति, —शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. —शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ma. 6. 88. —शीघ्रं *ind.* as quickly as possible. —शीलं *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. —श्रुत *a.* according to the report. —श्रुतं—ति *ind.* 1. as heard or reported. —2. (यथा-श्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; S. 6. 25. —श्रेष्ठं *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. —संख्यं *a.* figure of

speech in Rhetorio; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः, K. P. 10; *e. g.* शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जयं रंजयं भंजयं Chandr. 5. 107. (—रूपं); —संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. —सम-यं *ind.* 1. at the proper time. —2. according to agreement or established usage. —संभव *a.* possible. —संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. —सुखं *ind.* 1. at will or pleasure. —2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अंके निधाय कर्भोर यथा-सुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणाद्गत पद्मान्मौ S. 3. 22; R. 9. 48; Ms. 4. 43. —स्थानं the right or proper place (—नं) *ind.* 1. in the proper place; duly, properly. —2. instantly. —3. according to rank —स्थित *a.* 1. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता व्रते स्म विद्वलः Bk. 6. 8. —2. right, proper, fit. (—नं) *ind.* 1. truly, properly. —2. according to circumstances. —स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to states or circumstances. —स्वं *ind.* 1. each his own, respectively; अद्यास्ते चीरयुतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ku. 14. 43. —2. individually; R. 17. 65. —3. duly, properly, rightly.

यथायत् *ind.* 1. Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अयथायत्प्राथम्येन यथायत् Bk. 2. 21; लियेयथायत्प्रहणेन R. 3. 28. —2. According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथा-वद्विद्वितास्वराय R. 5. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. —3. Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.*, *y:* *f.* या, यत्—*n.*) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (a) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अदम्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य युज्यते सूमिका तां कुरु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Mā. 1; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेन्नतस्य संबन्धम्. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatsoever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं विभक्तिं स्वयुज्यते बलः पाठवीनां चमूनां..... क्रोधोऽपस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जनानामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30; क्रियते यद्यदेवा कथयति U. 1; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि वीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles; सिद्, चन, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatsoever',

'any whatsoever' 'any'; दतो वा सुतयुयो वा योवा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत्किञ्चिदेतद् this is a mere trifle; यस्मि कानिच मित्राणि &c. —*ind.* 1. As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; तस्योयं जन्मवादी यत्संपत्संपदमनुभवन्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिद्विज्ञा न मनुस्यका यद्यथायत्पृथगायाश्चित्तनीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. —2. Or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; मियमाश्चिते लते त्वावा मे. . . यदियं पुनरत्यपानेनैवा परिदुःखार्थमुक्ती मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भवत्या न यद्यदेस्मां न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. —*Comp.* —अपि *ind.* although, though; चक्रः पंथा यद्यपि भवताः Me. 27. —अर्थ, —अर्थे *ind.* 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account; यद्यतं यद्यर्थमस्ति हरिणा भवस्तकासं प्रेषितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. —2. since, because; नूनं देवं न ज्ञस्य हि पुत्रेण्यतिवर्तितुम् यद्यथं यत्सन्धानेव न लभे चिप्रतां विभो Mb. —कारणं, —कारणात् *ind.* 1. wherefore, on which account. —2. since, because. —कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. —आक्षयः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); Pt. 1. 318. —वा *ind.* or else, whether; नैवाहिसा कतरको वरीयो यदा जयम यदि वा नो जययुः Bg. 2. 6 (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —यत् an adventure. —तस्य *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमंगलाङ्गनया को वचनस्य परतस्य कथितमिष मे इदंयं Ve. 1; Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [पर काले दा] 1. When, at the time when; यदा यदा when-ever; यदेव तदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रभृति —नदाप्रभृति from what time—from that time forward. —2. If (= यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविद्ये दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. —3. Where-as, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1. If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः; तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमत् मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेन सुद्वयो यदि तस्कृतं स्यात् Mb. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि वृत्तवाचिकोऽहो-दी इति वृत्तिरिति मतिवारे Gft. 10; पत्ने

कृते यदि न सिद्धयति कोत्र (= कस्तर्हि) वीष। H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if; वद् प्रवेषे सुदुत्त चन्द्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. -3 Provided that, when. -4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियते 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्वै स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेद्वैगोमिभस्तवति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though,' although; Si. 16. 82; Bg 1. 38; S. . 31; यदिवा or, यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānt and ancestor of the Yādavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurā -Oomp. -कुलोद्भवः, -नेदनः, -भ्रेडः epithets of Krishna.

यदृच्छा [यद् न-च्छ-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; किन्नामिधुर्न यदृच्छयाऽज्ञासीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c.;

वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽगता श्रुतमभावा दृक्षेण भंदिनी B. 3. 40; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. -Oomp. -अभिज्ञा voluntary or self-offered witness. -शब्दः a proper name, a word like दिव्य, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c.; असंपाद्यतः कंचिद्दुर्घं जाति-क्रियागुणौ। यदृच्छाशब्दवस्तुतः संज्ञायै जन्म केचले Si. 2. 47. -संवादः 1. accidental conversation. -2. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातश्च ind. Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यत् ०. [यम्-यच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. -m. 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यंता गजस्याम्पत्तवृजस्थं R. 7. 37; अथ यंतास्मादिद्विष धुयान् विभ्रामयेति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यत् 1, 10 U. (यंत्रिते, यंत्रयिते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयंत्रित-पौलस्त्यबलाकारकचमहौ R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्र [यन्-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in यद्दयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter band fastening tie, thong

-3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तैल, जल &c. -5 A bolt, look. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. -अलयः a printing-press. -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -करडिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् m an artist, artisan -गृह; an oil-mill -2. a manufactory. -गोलः a kind of pea -वेदितं any magical work, an enchantment. -तक्षन् m. 1. a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. -तोरणं a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). -द्वार a. secured by a bolt: (as a door). -नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -पेषणी a hand-mill. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; R. 16. 49. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रकः [यन्-उबुल] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. -कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रण-गा [यन्-रुड् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रण-दंतुरंतरे स्थलिसञ्चुपुटेन पक्ष्मि N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction; check; द्वियंत्रणा तत्क्षगमन्वभूषकन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; युरुजनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध); निषिद्धीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमधात् प्रतिबध्नाति N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलसुपचारयंत्रणया M 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित p. p. [यन्-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Oomp. -कृच्, -वाच् a. 'tongue-tied,' forced to be silent.

यंत्रित् ०. or s. 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यम् 1 P. (यमति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यमने Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसति, यस्यति, यंतु, यत; desid. यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वा-ङ्मनसो यज्ञः Kath. ; यत्चित्तारसत् bg. 4. 21; see यत्. -2 To offer, give bestow. -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. -Caus. (यमयति-ने) To restrain, check &c.

यम a. [यम्-यच्] 1 Twin, twin-born -2 Coupled. -m. 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तसं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽसुनैव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished: -शरीर-साधनोपेक्षे नित्यं यकर्म तयमः । नियमस्तु स यकर्म नित्यमार्गगुतायमे ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Si. 13. 23. and Xi. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्मसा । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमभुर्व्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आतुरांस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिर्दानं च । प्रतिः प्रसाद्धो नाभुर्व्यं मार्गं च यमा दश ॥; sometimes only five yamas are mentioned: -अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यकर्मलक्षणा । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥). -5 The first of the eight angas or means of attaining Yoga; the eight angas are: - यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाभ्यानसमाधयोऽष्टाङ्गानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्तात्रेय इत्यपि यमादपि देवधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (i. e. तुल्यसद्वैद्यौ) कथं न नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair of couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crew. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. -मं 1 A pair or couple -2 (Ingram.) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. -मी N. of the river Yamunā. -Oomp. -अङ्गुगः, -अङ्गुवरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. -अरिः, -द्वीः, -रिपुः &c. N. of Vishnu. -ईशं the Nakshatra Bharapt. -किंकरः a messenger of death. -कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth worm. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -कोटिः, -टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankā. -ज a. twin-born, twin; यमते आगं यमते ॥ 6. 4

यमते आगं यमते ॥ 6. 4

'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (—*द्वारः* pl.) the last eight days of the month *Āsvinā* and the whole of *Kārttika* (regarded as a period of general sickness). —*दूतः* दूतकः 1. a messenger of death. —2. a crow. —*दूतिका* tamarind. —*देवता* the asterism *Bharanī*. —*द्वितीयः* the second day in the bright half of *Kārttika* when sisters entertain their brothers (*Mar* माऊर्बाज) ; cf. *मातृद्वितीया*. —*धानी* the abode of Yama ; नरः संसारते विशति यमधानीजवनिका Bh. 3. 112. —*धारा* a kind of double-edged weapon. —*पाशा* the noose of Yama. —*युवकः* Yama's servant or minister. —*मिया* the fig-tree. —*मगिनी* N. of the river *Yamunā*. —*यातना* the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). —*राज* m. Yama, the god of Death. —*वाहनः*, *यवः* a buffalo. —*सभा* the tribunal of Yama. —*सूर्य* a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —*स्वसृ* f. 1. N. of the river *Yamunā*. —2. N. of *Durgā*.

यमक a. [यम स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. —2 Two-fold, double. —कः 1 A restraint, check. —2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. —3 A great moral or religious duty ; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage. —2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated ; see *Kāv.* 3. 2-52) ; आहुति वर्णसंघातोर्यत्र यमकं विदुः *Kāv.* 1. 61, 3. 1 ; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी. f.) [यम ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. —2 Stopping, ceasing. —3 Cessation, rest. —4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen ; cf. जवनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number 'two'. —लौ (dual) A pair. —लौ, ली A pair, couple —लौ A dress consisting of two pieces. —Comp. —यत्रः N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्वत्थ).

यमवत् a. 1 One who has restrained his passions, self controlled ; यमवतामवता च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. —2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama ; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित a. [यम-निष्-क] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. —2 Tied, held together ; S. 1. 30.

यमिन् a. [यम् गिति, यम-इति वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —m. One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना f. N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). —2 N. of *Durgā*. —Comp. —याने, N. of *Vishnu*. —मिन् m. N. of *Balarāma*. —श्रातृ m. Yama, the god of death.

ययाति : [यय वायोर्दि यतिः सर्वत्र रयगतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of *Nahaba* ; ययातिरिव झमिष्टा भतुर्वहुमता भव S. 4. 6. [He married *Devayani*, daughter of *Sukra*, and *Sarmiṣṭhā* daughter of the king of *Asuras*, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion ; (see *Devayani*). But *Yayati* fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this *Devayani* went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Sukra* inflicted premature infirmity and old age. *Yayati*, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except *Puru*, the youngest. *Yayati* accordingly transferred his infirmity to *Puru*, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to *Puru*, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरा = ययावर q. v.

ययिः—यी m. [of. Up. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the *Asvamedha* (or any) sacrifice. —2 A horse in general. —3 A road. —4 N. of *Siva*. —5 A cloud.

ययिन् m. N. of *Siva*.

ययुः [Up. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice ; Si. 15. 69. —2 A horse (in general).

यदि ind. [यद्-हिंल, of. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. —2 Because, as, since ; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or वतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley ; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. —2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. —3 A measure of length

equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of *can angula*. —4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. —Comp. —अंकरा, —प्ररोहा a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1. = यवज्ञार. —2. N. of a plant (यवानि). —अकं boiled barley. —अकृञ्जः sour barley-gruel. —आयवर्णः the first fruits of barley. —क्षाराः, —आह्राः. —अपर्यः. —नालजा. —जा salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash —क्षौद्रः. —सूषे, —विष्टं barley meal. —तिका N. of a plant (शूलिनी). —रुलः 1 a bamboo. —2. spikenard. —3. the *Kuṭaja* tree. —4. the *Plakha* tree. —5. an onion. —मयः a kind of drum. (—यं) 1. a kind of penance. —2. a measure of length. —लामः salt-petre, nitre —युकः. —युकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. —सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य a. [यव-यत् कृक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् a. Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-युच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. —2 Any foreigner, or barbarian ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). —3 A carrot. —4 *Olibanum*. —5 A courser or swift horse. —6 Speed. —7 Wheat. —8 A kind of grass. —नाः (m. pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. —2 The Greek astrologers. —Comp. —अरिः N. of *Krishna*. —दृष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. —2. a kind of onion. —3. the *Nimba* tree. (—द्व) the wild date-tree. (—द्व) 1. lead. —2. an onion or garlic. —3. pepper. —वेराजं benzoin. —द्विष्टः bdellium. —यिषं pepper.

यवनानी [यवनात लिपिः, यवन-आत्तृ कीर् च] The writing of the *Yavanas*.

यवनिक्षा, —यवनी 1 A *Yavana* female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman ; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag. ; यवनीमुखपद्मानो सिंह मयुमदं न सः R. 1. 61 ; (from dramas it appears that *Yavanas* girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers ; cf. एव बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिहृत इत एवागमकृति मियवयस्या S. 2 ; प्रविश्य गार्हपत्यहस्ता यवनी S. 6 ; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.) —2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass ; यवसंघर्षं Pt. 1 ; Y. 3. 30 ; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू f. [एयते मिश्रयते यु-आगू] Rice gruel. sour gruel made from rice or

from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवापुचिरलद्रवा Susr.; मूत्र-य कल्पते यवागू: Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दृष्टो यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khedira.

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavāsa.

यविष्ठ a. Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवत् q. v.). —**उ**: 1 The youngest brother. —2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् a. Younger, very young (compar. of युवत् q. v.). —**m**: 1 A younger brother. —2 A Sūdra.

यव्य a. [यवना क्षेत्रे यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or containing of barley. —2 Suitable or fit for barley. —**व्य**: A month. —**वं**: A field of barley.

यज्ञदं A kind of mineral.

यज्ञस् a. [अश् स्तुती अह्न धातोः उद च Up. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. —2 Honoured. —**n**: 1 Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यज्ञो लोके तैलविदुरिवाभसि Ms. 7. 34; यज्ञस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यज्ञोधने: R. 3. 48, 2. 40.—2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. —3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. —4 Favour, partiality. —5 Wealth. —6 Food. —7 Water. —**Comp**. —**कर** a. (यज्ञस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. —**काम** a. (यज्ञस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. —2. aspiring, ambitious. —**कायं**, —**शरीरं** body in the form of fame; यज्ञःशरीरे भव मे दयालु: R. 2. 24. —**व** a. (यज्ञोदं) conferring fame. (—वृ:) quicksilver. (—वृ) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. —**धन** a. or s. one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किञ्चिद्विद्याधातुं यज्ञोधनानां हि यज्ञो गरीया R. 14. 35; 2. 1. —**धर** a. (यज्ञोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. —**पदहः** (यज्ञःपदहः) a double drum. —**भूत्** a. (यज्ञोभूत्) famous, renowned. —**शेष** a. remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, i. e. dead; cf. कीर्ति-शेष. (—वा:) death. —**हर** a. (यज्ञोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यज्ञस्य a. [यज्ञसे हिते यज्ञ] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. —2 Renowned, famous, glorious. —**स्या** N. of a plant (जीवन्ती).

यज्ञस्यति, यज्ञस्त्वाम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यज्ञस्विन् a. [यज्ञ-स्विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. —2 Excellent, best. —**नी** The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः—**टी** f. [यज्ञ-यष्टिन् नि- न संप्रसारणं] 1 A stick, staff. —2 A cudgel,

mace, club. —3 A column, pillar, pole. —4 A perch, as in वासयष्टिः. —5 A stem, support —6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टिः. —7 A stalk, stem. —8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सह-कारयष्टिः &c. —9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विद्युच्च सा हार-महार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुत्तच्छदं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. —10 Any creeping plant. —11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. afterwards meaning 'the body'); ते वीक्ष्य वेषधुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. —12 A reed. —13 The arm. —14 Liquorice. 15 Sugar-cane. —**Comp**. —**ग्रहः** a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —**निवासः** 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c. वृक्षेक्षया यष्टिनिवासभंगान् R. 16. 14. —2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —**प्राण** a. 1. feeble or powerless. —2. out of breath. —**मधु** n., —**मधुका** liquorice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap wing. —2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. —2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). —3 An oblong pond or tank. —4 Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टु m. [यज्ञ-यष्टु] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1, 4 P. (यत्ति, यस्तति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. —**Caus**. (यासयति-त्ते) To put to trouble.

यद् a. Ved. Great. —**हुः** A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यद्ग a. Ved. 1 Great, powerful. —2 Active, restless, continually moving. —**ही** A river. —**f**. (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. —2 Of night and day. —3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, यवौ, अयासीत्, यासति, यातुं, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; यवौ तद्वीयाम्-बलेभ्य चाग्रुलि R. 3. 25; अन्वययो मयमलोकपालाः 2. 16. —2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. —3 To go to, march towards, act out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). —4 To pass away, withdraw, depart; यातु प्रस्तुतमकुसंधीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'. —5 To vanish, disappear; यादस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति याति Mk. 1. 13. —6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. —7 To last. —8 To happen, come to pass. —9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or be-

come (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). —10 To undertake न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मन Ku. 2. 54. —11 To have carnal intercourse with. —12 To request, implore. —13 To find out, discover. —14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. नाज्ञं या to be destroyed; वाच्यता या to incur blame or censure; लघुता या to be alighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वज्ञं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदर्यं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अधो या to sink; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). —**Caus**. (यापयति-त्ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. —2 To remove, drive away; प्रमदया मद्यापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. —3 To spend, pass (time); तत्र-वक्तोकिल विसान् यापय द्विवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Ms. 89. —4 To live or spend time with; Ki. 2. 45. —5 To support, nourish. —**Desid**. (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. —**WITH** अति 1. to go beyond, transgress, violate. —2. to surpass. —**अधि** to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽ-धियास्यसि कूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात p. p. 1 Gone, marched, walked. —2 Passed, departed, gone away. —3 Passed by, elapsed. —4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —**त्** 1 Going, motion. —2 A march. —3 The act of driving an elephant with a goad. —4 The past time. —**Comp**. —**याम**, **यामन्** a. 1. stale used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Dk.-2. raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरमं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. —3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [यज्ञ वृत् कुलं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. —2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30. —**Comp**. —**करणं** a sacrificial ceremony. —**संतानः** N. of Jayanta.

याचू 1 A. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचते) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat; implore (with two acc.); बलिं याचते बहुधां Sk. ; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपत्तियामयाचतामनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1

-2 To demand in marriage; तां याचते नरतेर्नर्मसुहृद्वन्द्वेन शृणुनेन Māl. 1. 11.

याचकः (की. f.) [याच्-ण्वल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar; दृणादपि लडुस्तुल-स्तुलादपि च याचकः Subhash. -2 A petitioner, Suppliant.

याचनं -ना [याच्-ण्वल्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना माननाशाय; वधयतामभययाचनं-जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु a. Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित p. p. 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. -कः The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितु m. 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl); Ku. 1. 52.

याज्ञा [याच्-ण्वल्] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याज्ञा मोषा वरमधिगुणे नाधने लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [यज्-ण्वल्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्वल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [यज्-ण्वल्-ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Ms. 3. 65; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamana himself.

याजयितु m. The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. -f. A sacrifice.

याजिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshipping, adoring.

याजुष a. (की. f.) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. -कः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

याज्ञिक a. (की. f.) [यज्ञाय हिषे, यज्-प्रयोगनमस्य वा ट्] Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusā grass. -4 N. of several

trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -00omp. -आअचः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय a. 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. -यः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य a. 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्वनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैस्वातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge -ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Rākāshas. -नः 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon -00omp. -नः Bdellium. -यानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातु f. [Un. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. -m. 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातुकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [या-ट्] 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 13. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यात्रायात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालभिय-नाथस्य यात्रावसंसेन Māl. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive 'rain; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्रामिच्छुं मालती Māl. 6; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life-livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्र-प्रसिद्धार्थे Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्यद्कर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा च व हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोक-यात्रा Ve 3; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषीदिता लोक-यात्रा नित्यं श्रीधुसुयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -00omp. -उरस्ता a festive procession. -करणं an expedition, a march. -पसेनः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक a. (की) 1 Maroing. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign.

-3 Requisite for the support of life.

-4 Usual, customary. -कः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. -कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

याथाकथाचं 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

याथाकामी-कार्म्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक a. 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न संति याथा-र्थविव्दः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्य-वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Jus ness, suitability. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोपर्य अण्] 1 A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishna. -वी N. of Durgā. -वं A stock of cattle.

यादसु n. 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जल-जंतवः Ak. ; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -00omp. -पतिः, -नाथः (also यादसा-पतिः and यादसानाथः) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृक्ष a. (की. f.), यादृच्, यादृश a. (की. f.) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादाच्छिक a. (की. f.) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयाने, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. -2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84 -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics); अहितान्प्रत्यभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. -नः Ved. A road, way. -00omp. -करः a carpenter. -पात्रं a ship, boat. -अंगः a shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. -यानं driving or riding in a carriage. -शाला a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.

यापक a. 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन a. (नी f.) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Coring. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). -न, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cura or alleviation (of a disease) -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापन. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यपित a. 1 Spent, passed (time) -2 Expelled, removed &c.

यपित Twisted hair.

याप्य a. 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यपं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical. -2 Artificially refused.

यामः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यम् यत्र] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अविविक्तमयामा रात्रिके चरंतीति U. 1. 27; यामिमांशानि यामास्ममादिभिश्चेतना R. 17. 1; ०० यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -Comp. -यामः 1. a cock. -2. a goog or metal plate on which night-watches are struck. -याम, -यामि, -यामिनी = यामवत (2); मंद्बभभिरयामितयामवर्षः B. 6. 56. -यामः a stated occupation for every hour. -यामिः f. being on watch or guard.

यामक m. dual. N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसु.

यामन् n. Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty for guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका. यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरवि सवित रति दिग्गति यामिन्यः । यामिन्यंति दिनाणि च सुखदुःखवर्षाकृते मनासि K. P. 10. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. -यामिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. -रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः -मी f 1 A siator (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन a. (नी f.) [यमुना-अण्] Belonging to or coming from or grow-

ing in the Yamuná —न A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेटकं Lead.

यामियः A sister's son.

याम्य a. [यमो देवतास्य-त्स्येदे वा ष्य] 1 Southern; द्वारं रंथयुर्ष्यं Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -इयः 1 A servant of Yama. -2. N. of Agastya. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Viahgu. -5 Sandal-wood. -इयं The Bharatī Nakshatra. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर a. going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [यज्ञ यज्ञ ऊक] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इष्यालीक), तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षु-सुख्यः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर a. Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुष्पफलेन चान्ये प्राणयुक्तव्यां जगद्दर्शनीयं Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्नयमजनि यायावराकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कार. -4 N. of a family (to which Rājāsokhara belonged). -रः The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् a. 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वरमणि U. 1.

यायव a. Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley. -वः 1 Food prepared from barley -2 Lac, red lac; लम्पते स्म वस्त्रि कृतयात्मा यायवेन विषयति पुत्रव्याः Si. 10 9, 5. 13, 7. 67; Ki 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 A waleas barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यायकः -कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac; लम्पते स्म वस्त्रि कृतयात्मा यायवेन विषयति पुत्रव्याः Si. 10 9, 5. 13, 7. 67; Ki 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 A waleas barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यावद् a. (नी f.) (As a correlative of तावद्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावद् standing for 'as' and तावद् for 'as much or as many'); युरे तावत्तमेवाद्य तमोति रचिरातर्ष । वीथिकाकमली-म्बेवो यावन्मात्रेण साधयते Ku. 2 33; ते तु यावत् एवाजी ताषां च दृष्टे स तेः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large, how great or large. यावामर्थ उदापनि तर्षतः संद्रुतोदके । तावान्तर्षेण वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य चित्रामतः Bg. 2 46, 18, 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense) of totality or सार्वत्र्य ; यावद् दत्तं तावज्जुक्तं G. M. -ind. 1 Used by itself यावद् has the following senses; (a) as far as for, up to, till; (with noc.); सत्त्वत्पानं यावदुत्तरोत्तरेण U.

7; कियं तमवधि यावद्दमन्वचरितं चित्रकारेण लिखितं U. 1; सर्वकारं यावत् Pt. 1. (b) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately); तथाचत् युधिष्ठी-माह्वय संगीतकमस्तुतिष्ठामि S. 1; यत्तादिनां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. (c) As much as. (d) That, in order that. (e) Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses; - (a) as long as, so long as; यावद्वि तोषां न शकस्तावन्नियतवारो रतः Maha M. 8 (b) as soon as, scarcely when, no sooner than; यत्कस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंते गच्छामि.. तावद्विनीयं सत्प्रास्थितं मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c) while, by the time; आश्वनवादिनो यावद्देव्याहमुपावते तावदाद्दृष्ट्याः कियंतां वजिनः S. 1, often with न when यावत् is translated by 'before' यावदेते सरसो नोरातंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयित्वा V. 4 (d) when, as (= यदा); यावदुःयाव निरीक्षते तावद्दंसोऽत्रलोकिता. H. 3. -Comp. -अंतं अंतय ind. upto the end, to the last -अर्थ a. corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); यावदर्थवर्षां वाचनेवमादाय माधवः विरराम Si. 2. 13. (-र्थ) ind. 1. as much as useful. -2. in all senses; वयमपि च निरामीरमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 v. 1. -इत्तं, -इत्तितं ind. as much as is desired. -इत्तं ind. as much as is necessary. -कालं ind. as long as. -जन्म, -जीवं, -जीवेन ind. for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. -यमान a. as great or big. -बलं ind. to the best of one's power. -भारिक or उक्त a. as much as said. -मात्र a. 1. as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्यं, -शक्ति ind. as far as possible, to the best of one's power, so far as possible. यावद् m. Vad, 1 A rider, horseman. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन a. (नी f.) [यवन-अण्, पु-गिञ् लु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदेषावनीं भावं यजे; कंठनतेरपि Subhāsh. -नः Incense. -नं Mixing, mingling.

यावनालः A kind of oorn. -ली Sugar extracted for Yavanaāla.

यावजूकः Salt-petre.

यावस्तः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

याटीक a. (की f.) [याटिः प्रहरणस्य ईक] Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

यातः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यु 1. 2 P. (योति, युज् ; caus. यावयति ; desid. विद्विषति or युज्यति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युजोति) To detach, separate; as in युज-सिद्ध. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युजिने) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To ensure. -With च्यति to mix; अय्योच्यं स्म अय्यतिष्ठतः शब्दाश्च शब्दैस्तु भीषणात् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त p. p. [युञ्-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to; (with loc.) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skillful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -क्तः A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. -क्तं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -क्तं ind. Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ a. sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् a. entrusted with some duty. -दंड a. punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -नमस् a. attentive. -रथः a kind of elixir. -रथ a. 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पूर्ववशा युक्तरूपमिदं तत्र S. 1. 12; अनुकारिणि पूर्ववा युक्तरूपमिदं स्वयि 2. 16. -2. Fit for, corresponding to. युक्ति f. [युञ्-क्ति] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduct on. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना); पत्र खलिवयं वाचो-युक्तं MAI 1. -13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances such as time, place &c.; युक्तिव्यतिक्रियाच्चक्षुःसंवाभोगद्विभुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; of. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A

sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युज्यत् ind. 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनं statement of reasons. -कर a. 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. -ज्ञ a. skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त a. 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -3. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तिः ind. 1 Cleverly, skilfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly. युक्तिम् ऋ. 1 Clever, ingenious fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (m. also in this sense); युगयुगपतवाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 87; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचपयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिदा Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग. -4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four:—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि); the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, Krita being called the 'golden' and Kali or the present age the 'iron' age); धर्मसंस्थापनार्थं संभवा-मि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगज्ञतपरिवर्तनं S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life; आसप्तमाद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64; ज-स्तुक्तयो युगे ज्ञेयं पंचमे सप्तमेजि च Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mat.). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years -9 A measure of length equal to four Hastas. -10 A part of a chariot or p. pugh. -Comp. -अंशकः a year. -अव्ययः 1. N. or Prajāpavi. -2 of Siva. -अंतः 1 the end of the yoke. -2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगात्कालमतिसेहतात्मनो जयति पर्यां सत्त्विकाज-मासत Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3. meridian, middle. -अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky; युगांतरमासकः सविता S. 4. -अवधि end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -आद्यः the first day of a Yuga. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षया destruction of the world. -धरा the pole of a carriage. -पद्म, -पद्मः the mountain ebony. -पार्श्व

a. going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु a. long-armed: Ku. 2. 18.

युगंधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् ind. Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युगम.

युग a. Even; युगमा युगं जायते निगोऽयुगमसु रात्रिभुः तस्माद्युगमासु युगार्थी संविशेवार्त्तवे खिद्यं Ms. 3. 43; Y. 1. 79. -यमं 1 A pair, couple; see अयुग.

-2 Junction, union. -3 Conduence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युगमिति श्लोकः. -6 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. -ज a. twin, twin-born. -पद्मः mountain ebony.

युगमक = युगम above.

युग्य a. [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by; as in अय्ययुग्यो रथः -रथः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse; हरिद्वयुग्यं रथं तस्मै यजि-चाय पुर्व्वरः R. 12. 84. -रथ A vehicle, carriage. -Comp. -बाहुः a coachman.

युञ्ज् I. 7 U. (युजति, युक्ते, युजोते, यु-जुते, अयुज्य, अवैक्षीत्, अयुक्तं, बोधयति, योक्तुं, युक्तं) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थं देव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुर्वहति Ku. 6. 70; see pass. below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to; भानुः सङ्गुयुक्तोऽयं एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with; as in युगयुक्तं. -4 To use, employ, apply; यज्ञस्ते कर्मणि तथा सञ्चक्ष्वः पाद्य युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संपश्य मञ्जितो युक्त आसीत् मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युजने-वं सदात्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युजुते -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon. -Pass. (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रचिरीतजहा तपस्यये पुनरोपेन हि युज्यते महा Ku. 4. 44; R. 3. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of; हृष्टं युज्येथां Mv. 7; हृष्टेन युज्यस्व S. 5; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); वा यस्य युज्यते युक्तिका तां कलु भावेन तथैव

सर्वे वर्याः पाठिताः Mā. 1 ; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रमुखं स्वयं युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for ; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, to absorb in, be directed towards ; 3. 75, 14. 35 ; Kī. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess obtain. -9 To be made ready. -Caus. (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together ; परस्परं स्पृहणीयशोभं न चदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow ; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use ; शत्रुभिर्योजयच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards ; पापाक्षिवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform, achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place. -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround. -12 To despise, think lightly of. -13 To appoint to. -Desid. (युज्यते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c. ; see युञ् above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (id est with the *pass.* of युञ् 1). -IV. 10 A. (योजयते) To censure.

युञ् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on. -4 Even, not odd. -m. 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). -m. (dual) 1 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -2 The two Asvins.

युज्य a. Ved. 1 Connected, united. -2 Related to -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. -ज्यः A kinsman. -ज्यं 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युञान a. 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. -नः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A Brahmana who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A Brahmana.

युत् 1 A. (योते) To shine. युत् p. p. [यु-क्] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with ; as in युगमन-युते नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. -तं A measure of length (= 4 hastas).

युत्तक a. Connected, joined, united. -कं 1 A pair. -2 Union, friend-

ship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the foot. -10 Doubt.

युतेः f. [यु-क्ति] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition. -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध 4 A. (युज्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war ; Bg. 1. 23 ; Bk 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. -Caus. (योधयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with R. 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer. -Desid. (युज्यते) To wish to fight. -WIRU नि to wrestle, box. -यति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध p. p. 1 Fought, encountered. -2 Conquered, subdued. -द्ध [युध्-माद्यौ क्] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat ; वत्स केचं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. -Comp. -अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः a military preceptor. -उद्योगः, -उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. -उपकरणं a war-implement. -उन्मत्त a. frantic in battle. -कारिन् a. fighting, contending. -युत् chance of war. -भूः -भूमिः f. a battle-field. -मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manoeuvres. -रंग 1. a battle-field, battle-arena. -2 N. of Kāstikya a. -विद्या, -शास्त्र military science or art, science of war. -वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism ; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर. -शालिन् a. heroic, valiant. -सारः a horse.

युध् f. War, battle, fight, contest ; निवातपिष्यन्मुधि यातुधानात् Bk. 2. 21 ; सवति बाहुपदता युधि विक्रमः Bk. 2. 63. -m. A hero, soldier.

युधजित् m N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः ' Firm in battle ', N. of the eldest Pāndu prince, also called ' The steed ', ' Onamaraja ', ' Ajātasatru ' &c. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He

was formally crowned emperor of Hastinapura at the conclusion of the great Bharata war after eighteen day's severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see युधिष्ठिर.]

युध्म A. Ved. Martial, warlike. -ध्मः 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युध्मना Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युध्म a. Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युध्मसवः Bg. 1. 1. -युध्मः A combatant. युध्मधनः 1 N. of Indra. -2 A Kshatriya, warrior. -3 N. of Sātyeki.

युष् 4 P. (युष्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. -Caus. (योषयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् a. [योतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Uq. 1. 154] (युवति-नी or यूनी f. ; compar. यवीयस् or कवीयस् ; superl. यविष्ठ or कविष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. -m. (nom युवा, युवती, युवानः, acc. pl. युवः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth ; सा युनि तस्मिन्मिलाव-बंधं ज्ञासाक शालीनतया न वृक्तुं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive) ; जीवति तु वश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163 ; I. 2. 65, II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. -Comp. -खलति a. (ति-ती f.) bald in youth. -गुहः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. -जरत् a. (ती f.) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. -राज् m', -राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince ; (अती) द्वेषेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवतिः -नी f. [युवन्-ति ङीप् वा] A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; सु-युवतिसंभवं किल सुनेरपत्यं S. 2. 8 ; so हभयुवतिः. -ती 1 The sign virgo of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं युवा, युव) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय a. Your, yours.

युष्मादृशु-ज्ञ a. Like you.

यूकः -का A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

युक्ति f. Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करेभिर्वा कर्हिर्युतीन् पिप-द्वं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 60.

युथं [यु-थ् यु० दीर्घः] A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; क्षीरस्तेषु समो-वंशी दियतमा यूथे तथेयं वशा V. 4. 25 ;

S. 5. 5. -Oomp. —नाथः, -यः, -पति 1. the leader of a troop or band. -2 the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant ; गजयूथय यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24. —सुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.).

यूय a. [यूयन्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of oomp.), as in अयूयया. -2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd

यूथिका, -यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower ; यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24. Me. 26.

यूपः [यूप् एषो० शीर्षः; cf. Up. 3. 27.] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation ; अपेक्षते सायुजेने वैदिकी इमशानशालस्य न यूपसक्रिया Ku. 5. 73 ; R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Oomp. -आहुतिः f. an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. -कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa. -कर्णः that part of the Yūpa which is sprinkled with ghee. -द्रुः-द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -ध्वजः the sacrifice personified. -लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) -वृक्षः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूष् 1 P. (यूति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूषः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूषः -र्ष, यूषन् m. n. Soup, broth, pease-soup. (यूषन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूप after acc. dual).

येन ind. (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which ; किं तयेन मनो हर्षमलं स्यातां न हृष्यतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. -2 So that ; दर्शय त चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

यैष I. 1 A. (येते) To try, strive, attempt. -II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योक्तु m. [युज्-युक्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योकत्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [युज् मावादी यञ् कुञ्] 1 Joining; uniting -2 Union, junction, combination ; उपरगते शशिनः ससुपगता रोहिणी योम S. 7. 22 ; सुपमहतां महते युगाय योम Ki. 10. 25; (य) योगस्तद्विचोपयोरिवास्तु

R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection ; तमेकमापेत्प शरीरयोगजैः सुखेनिर्विचतमिवास्तु त्वदि R. 3. 26. -4 Employment, application, use ; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितं Ms. 9. 10 ; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means ; कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1. 'in the course of conversation'. -6 Consequence, result ; (mostly at the end of comp. or in abl.) ; रक्षायोगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14 ; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yoke. -8 A Conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 (a) An armour. (b) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitability. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An expedient, plan, means in general. -14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity ; Ms. 7. 44. -15 Remedy, cure. -16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. -17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. -18 The equipment of an army. -19 Fixing, putting on. -20 A side ; an argument. -21 An occasion, opportunity. -22 Possibility, occurrence. -23 Wealth, substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. -26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. -27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रुदि) ; अयवशक्तियोगः. -28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in Yoga phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः, सती सती योगविमुहदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; V. 1. 1 ; योगेनाति तदुत्पत्तां R. 1. 8. -29 The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. (The chief aim of the Yoga philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure abelution ; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such Yoga or concentration of mind). -30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. -31 (In arith.) Addition. -32 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. -33 A combination of stars. -34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such Yogas are usually enumerated). -35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. -36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. -37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A traitor, a violator of truth or con-

fidence. -Oomp. —अंशं a means of attaining Yoga ; (these are eight ; for their names see यम 5). —अंजनं a healing ointment. —अनुशासनं the doctrine of the Yoga. —आचारः 1 the practice or observance of Yoga. -2. a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic. -2. a teacher of the Yoga philosophy. —आधमनं a fraudulent pledge ; Ms. 8. 165. —आरूढ a. engaged in profound and abstract meditation. —आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. —ईश्वरः, ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of Yoga. -2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. -3. a magician. -4. a deity. -5. an epithet of Siva. -6. a Vetāla. -7. an epithet of Yājñavalkya. —इहं 1. tin. -2. lead. -कक्षा = योगपट्टं below. —कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodā (substituted as the child of Devaki for Krishna and killed by Kamsa). —क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. -2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. -3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity ; तेषां निर्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मरूपं Bg. 9. 22 ; सुध्याया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. -4. property, profit, gain. (-मौ, -मे or -मं, i. e. m. or n. dual or n. sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained) ; अलम्पलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लक्ष्यस्य पालनम् ; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः f. primitive condition. —चक्षुस् m. a Brāhmaṇa. —चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues ; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चंद्रमुसाय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तर्पणं = योगनिद्रा. —तारका, -तारत the chief star in a Nakshatra or constellation. —वानं 1. communicating the Yoga doctrine. -2. a fraudulent gift. —धारणं perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. —नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Datta. —निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness, i. e. light sleep ; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1. ; H. 3. 75 ; Bh. 3. 41. -2. particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end of a Yuga ; R. 10. 14 ; 13. 6. -3. N. of Durgā. —निद्रातुः N. of Vishnu. —निलयः N. of Siva. —पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. —पतिः

an epithet of Viṣṇu. —पादुका a magical shoe. —पारगः N. of Siva. —बलं 1. the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. —2. power of magic. —भाषना (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. —माया 1. the magical power of the *Yoga*. —2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity (भवतः सर्जनार्थं शक्तिः). —3. N. of Durgā. —रंगः the orange. —रत्नं a magical jewel. —राजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. —2. one well-versed in *Yoga*. —रुद्र a. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); e. g. the word पृञ्ज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतप or 'parasol'. —रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invulnerable or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —बतिका a magical lamp or wick. —बाह्य a term for the sounds विमर्शनीय, जिह्वाश्लेष उपसर्गनीय, and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. —वासिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of *Yoga*). —वाहित् m., n. a medium for mixing medicines; e. g. honey; नानाद्रव्यारमकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Sus. —वाही 1. an alkali. —2. honey. 3. quicksilver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. —विद्यु a 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. —2. conversant with *Yoga*. (—m.) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2 a practiser of *Yoga*. —3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. —4. a magician. —5 a compounder of medicines. —चिन्तिः practice of *Yoga* or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. —विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; e. g. see अदसो मात् P. I. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायेत् a. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. —शाब्धं the *Yoga* philosophy. —समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदर्थं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रजुः R. 8. 24. —सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. —श्लेष aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोबलयोगतः &c. —2 Suitably, properly. —3 Conjointly. —4 Conformably to, in accordance with. —5 In due time, opportunely. —6 Through devotion. —7 By the power of magic. योगत् n. 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. —2 The half of lunar month. योगित a 1 Charmed, enchanted. —2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् a [युज्-विभुष्, योग-इनिवा] 1 Connected or endowed with. —2 Possessed of magical powers. —3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. —4 Practising *Yoga*. —m. 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मोपभयेन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योर्जुन। सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6. 32, see the sixth *Adhyāya inter alia*; सेवा धर्मः परममहानो योगिनामत्पण्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगि किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. —2 A magician, sorcerer. —3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. —4 N. of Yājñavalkya. —5 n. Of Arjuna. —6 Of Viṣṇu. —7 Of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. —2 A female devotee. —3 N. of a class or female attendants on Siva or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight). —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईशः 1. the chief of ascets. —2. N. of Yājñavalkya. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. —वृद्धः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य a. [योगमर्हति यद्, युज् पयत् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योयं दृश्यते नरः. —2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. even gen. or in comp.). —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. —5 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. —न्यः 1 A calculator of expedients. —2 The asterism *Pushya*. —न्या 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रतिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरयोग्यै रान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; यजुर्योग्या, अन्नयोग्या &c. —2 Martial exercise, drill. —न्यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. —2 Sandalwood. —3 A cake. —4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युज्ययोग्यतामश्च पश्यामि सह रामसैः Rām. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Appropriateness. —4 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Fitness or compatibility of senses, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; e. g. अग्निना शिबति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:—एकपदार्थो-परपदार्थसंगो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धे वायाभावः S. D. 2.

योजक a. [युज्-कृत्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses. —2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. —3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः.

योजनं [युज्-भाषादौ ल्यट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. —2 Applying, fixing. —3 Preparation, arrangement. —4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. —5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं बाह्यमानस्य तुष्ण्या H. 1. 146. —6 Exciting, instigation. —7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (= योग q. v.). —8 Erecting, constructing; (also योजना in this sense). —9 Ved. Effort, exertion. —10 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection. —2 Grammatical construction. —Comp. —गंधा 1. musk. —2. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —3. of Śtā.

योजनिक a. Measuring so many *Yojanas*.

योजनीय a. 1 To be joined or united. —2 To be added. —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितु a. 1 Joining, combining. —2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुश्चनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योटकः A combination of ascets.

योत् 1 A measure (in general). —2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रं See योत्रं.

योद्धु m. [युष्-वृत्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युष्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहास्रवीररपि योधहुरुचैः Mb. —2 War, battle. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. —धर्मः the law of soldiers, military law. —संरावः mutual defence of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युष्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. —2 A weapon. —नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिन m. [युष्-जिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः m. f. [यु-नि Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female or gan of generation. —2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्गमिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्तं Ku. 2. 9. 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. —3 A mine. —4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. —5 Home, lair. —6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि° पशु° &c. —7 The asterism पूर्व-

कम्यनी. -8 Water. -Comp. -गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज a. born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asteriam एवंकल्पनी. -नासा the upper part of the female organ. -ग्रंथः full of the womb, prolapsus uteri. -रंजनं the menstrual discharge. -लिङ्ग the clitoris. -संकरा mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60. -संबंधः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योपणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता [Up. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसति योषितां तत्र नक्तं Ms. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. -प्रिया turmeric. -रत्नं an excellent woman.

योक्तिक a. (की f.) [युक्ति अगत ट्क्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपर्यं Simultaneity.

योगिक a. (की f.) [योग ट्क्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the

word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from Yoga. -Comp. -रूढ a. stymological and conventional; aa उद्भिद्.

योद् (ङ्) 1 P. (यौट-ङ-ति) To join together.

योक्तक a. (की f.) [युक् विवाहकले अपिगतं युक्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभाग-भाचना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च योक्तकैः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general.

-2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु योक्तकं यस्यात्कुमारी-भाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; also योक्तक in this sense.

योक्तवं A measure in general.

योथिक a. Belonging to a flock or troop. -कः A companion, comrade.

योध a. (धी f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (नी f.) [योनितः योनिसेंबंधात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 40. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधु-स्य विवोपि यौवतेर्न सहाधीसवतीमिमामह N. 2. 41. -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुध-यौवतं ब्रह्मसि तन्निव पृथ्वीगता Git. 10. (सुरसुंदरीरूपं).

यौवतेयः The son of a young wo- man.

यौवन a. (नी f.) [युते मावः अण्] Young, juvenile. -नं 1 Youth (धृg- also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth; पnb rty; सुग्धत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां K 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्पार 13. 29. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -अवस्था, -वृक्षा youthfulness, puberty. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Māl 3 -उ- ज्ज्वः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -वर्षः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. -ल-क्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3. the female breast. -स्थ a. 1. youthful. -2. marriage- able.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Māndhātṛi, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent; यौवराज्यप्रभाषिकः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौविष्यं Womanhood.

यौष्माक a. (की f.). यौष्माकीण a. Your, yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. -र 1 Giving. -2 Gold. -री Going, motion. -रं Brightness, 1 Ditre.

रसुः a. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रह् 1 P. (रहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न ररहाश्वकुंजर Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. -Caus. रहतिने; according to some 10 U) To cause to move rapidly, urge

on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रहतिः f. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रहत् n. [रह-अण्] 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 24; Si. 12 7; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence impetuously. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu.

रहिः f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक्त 10 U. (रक्तयति-ने) 1 To taste.

-2 To get, obtain.

रक्तः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त p. p. [रङ्-करणे क] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आ-भाति बालासपरकमातुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood red; सार्यं रक्तः प्रतिवज्जयापुष्परकं वधानः Me. 36. 80 रक्ताशोक, रक्ताशुक &c. -3 En- amoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमेदीमुखं पश्य रक्त-श्च्युवति चंद्रमा; Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked.

beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; ओत्रेषु संमूर्तिरि रक्षमासां. गी-
तासुं चारिदुग्धवाद्यं R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sporty, playful.
-रक्षः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower.
-3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree (द्विजल). -रक्षा 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुंजर. -रक्त 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. (-रक्तं) red sandal. -अक्ष a. 1. red-eyed -2. fearful. (-रक्षः) 1. a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane (सारस). -4. the Chakora bird. -अक्षः a coral. -अक्षः 1. a bug. -2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. (-रं) 1. a coral (also m. and f.). -2. saffron. -अति(ती)सारः dysentery. -अधरः a Kinnari. -अधिमेधः inflammation of the eyes. -अपहं myrrh. -अंधर a. clad in red garments. (-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a va-
grant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्जुनः a bloody tumour. -अर्जुन n. a form of piles. -अशोकः the red-flowered Ashka ; M. 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a. red-looking. -आजपः any viscous containing or acroting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उत्पलं the red lotus. -कंठः, कंठिन् a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, कंदलः a coral. -कदंबः the red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलं the red lotus. -केशरः the coral tree. -कैरवाः, कैरवनदः a red lotus-flower. -गंधर्वो myrrh. -ग्रीवः 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. -घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नि) the Dūrvā grass. -चंदनं 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्विः f. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a lion. -जुहः a parrot. -तेजस् n. flesh. -द्वंद्विका, द्वंद्वी N. of Durgā. -दुग्ध m. a pigeon. -गतः 1. rou chalk, orpiment. -2. copper. -नासिकः an owl. -पः a demon, an evil spirit. (-पः) 1. a leech. -2. a Dākṣi. -रक्षः N. of Garmā. -रक्षः a kind of mendicant, Pt. 4. 34. -रक्षः the Ashoka tree. -पत्रः blood seed. -पत्रा a leech. -पाद a. red footed. (-दः) 1. a bird with red feet, a parrot. -2 a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. -पापिन् m. a bug. -पापिनी a leech. -पादः, पदं cinnabar. -पिंडं 1. a red plumbe. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पित्तं derangement of the blood produced by bile. -पुष्टः N. of several plants. -करपीर, रोहितक, राशिक, हृद्य, पुष्या &c. -पूरकं = रक्ष-

स्त q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -फलः the fig-tree. -भवं flesh. -भावा a. 1. red. 2. loving, amorous. -वंजरः the Nicotia tree. -मंडलं a red lotus-flower. -मोक्षः, मोक्षणं bleeding, letting out blood. -राजिः a particular disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1. vermilion. -2. the Poonāga tree. -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palāsa tree. -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटीः, वरटी small-pox. -वर्णः 1. lac. -2. the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-वर्णः) 1. red-colour. -2. cobineal insect. (-वर्णं) gold. -वसन, वामस a. clothed in red. (-m.) a Brāhmana in the fourth order of life. -वालुकं, कावर्मिल. -वी(वी)जः the pomegranate tree. -ज्ञासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a kind of heron. -शूलिकं a kind of poison. -सेकोचः safflower. -सेकोचकं a red lotus-flower. -संज्ञं saffron. -संज्ञिका a leech. -संज्ञकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्षक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. -रक्षः 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -रक्तं 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्षिः f. [रक्ष-क्ति] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्षिका The Gunjā plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्षिमन् m. Redness.

रक्ष m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle) ; rule, govern (as earth) ; भवानिमां प्रतिकृति रक्षतु S. 6 ; ज्ञास्यसि कियञ्चु जो मे रक्षति मौर्विकिणां क इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divulge ; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often withabl.) ; सखीत्रनादुषहसनीयता रक्षामि Mk. 4 ; दूर्जनपथादहयते Ratn. 1 ; अठथं चैव लिप्येत लक्ष्यं रक्षेत्प्रक्षयात् H. 2. 8 ; आरुर्ध्वं धने रक्षेत् H. 1. 42 ; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid ; रक्षते वाज्यनोक्षं K. ; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching. -Comp. -पालः, पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (रक्षिका f.) [रक्ष ण्वल्] Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षन् [रक्षन्त्यर्] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षं) -णी A rein, bridle. -णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of Viahṇu. -णः Protecting.

रक्षणा(णी)रकः Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षन् n. [रक्षते हविस्मान्, रक्ष-अण्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin ; चतुर्दशसहस्रिणि रक्षसां भीम-
कर्मेणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणखरावेर्धुर्धनो रणे
हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -घ्नः white mustard. (-घ्नं) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night. -प्राज्ञः a contemptible demon. -सभं an assembly of demons.

रक्षरक्षं Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष-अधि अ टाप्] 1 Protection, preservation ; guarding ; मयि सुदृष्टि लोकानं रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Kn. 2. 28 ; S. 2. 14 ; R. 2. 4, 8 ; Me. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative ; as in रक्षकरं द q. v. below. -5 A tutelary deity. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvāṇa, as an amulet or preservative ; (रक्षी also in this sense). -8 Lac. -Comp.

-अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2. a magistrate. -3. the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1. a porter ; door-keeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. -करंडः, करंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed basket ; अहो रक्षकरंडकमस्य मणिबंधे न दूष्यते S. 7. -गृहं a lying-in chamber ; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः परयादिष्टा इषाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुष्यः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपाः a lamp kept burning as a sort of protection against evil spirits. -धूपगः, -मणिः, -रत्नं so ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. -मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

रक्षितु, रक्षिन् a. Protecting, guarding, ruling &c. ; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman ; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणं Mk. 3.

रक्षणः Protection.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति) To go, move.

रग 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रघु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2 Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.

—रुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he pronounced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajites* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brâhmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. —2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. —Comp. —नन्दनः, —नापः, —पतिः, —भेदः, —सिंहः &c. epithets of Râma. —प्रतिनिधिः the image or representative of Raghu, i. e. Aja; R. 5. 63. —वंशः the family of the Raghus. (—न) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kâlidâsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. °तिलकः N. of Râma.

रक a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. —2 Slow. —कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; पितरकः Mâl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रकुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रग् 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

रंगः [रङ्गं मांशे वश्] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. —2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविभोपज्ञातेषु S. D. 281. —3 A place of assembly. —4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अग्रे रागवद्भ्रञ्चिन्नुतिरातिरहित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य दुर्गंधित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा दुःस्वात्। पुरुषस्य तपस्वानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तनं प्रकृतिः || Sarva. S. —5 A field of the battle. —6 Dancing, singing, acting. —7 Mirth, diversion. —8 The nasal modification of a vowel; सर्वेण कपयेत्कं व रणविति निवृत्तं Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. —9 An extract of Khadira. —गः, —गं Tin. —Comp. —अंगनं-णं an arena, an amphitheatre. —अवतरणं 1 entrance on the stage. —2. an actor's profession. —अवतारकः, —अवतारिन् m. an actor. —आजीवः, 1. an actor. —2. a painter; so, —उपजीविन् m. —कारा, —जीविः a painter. —चरः 1. an actor, a player. —2. a gladiator. —जं red lead. —जीवकः 1 an actor. —2. dyer, colourist. —रुः 1 borax. —2. an extract of Khadira. —देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public

diversions generally. द्वार 1. a stage-door. —2. the prologue of a play. —पद्मी-पुष्पे the indigo plant. —पीठे a place for dancing. —पी(पी)जं silver. —भूतिः f. the night of full moon in the month of *Asvina*. —भूमिः f. 1. a stage, theatre. —2. an arena, battle field. —मंडपः a theatre. —मल्ली a lute. —मातु f. 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it. —2. a bowl, procuresa. —वस्तु n. a paint. —वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays dancing &c. —विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —वाङ्गा a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

रंगणं Dancing.

रंगिन् a 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. —3 Passionate, impassioned. —4 Acting on a stage.

रंय् 1. 1 U. (रयतिने) 1 To go. —2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रंयदुर्वासं Bk. 14. 15. —H. 10 U. (रयतिने) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

रंयत् f. Speed, haste; cf. रंय्.

रच् 10 U. (रचयतिने, रचिते) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्ररुः स्मितेन रचितो नी कुंजाराद्यादिभिः Amaru. 40; रचयति शयनं सचकितनयनं Git. 5. —2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्यन्दनैः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुविदुना रचयितुं क्षारांशुधेरिहते Bh. 2. 6; मौढौ वा रचयंजलि Ve. 3. 40. —3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वघोषी जगन्नाथो विश्वद्वयामरीरचत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. —4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरे कुरवककुसुमं Git. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. —5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. —6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनं-ना [रच्युत्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिवेक°, संगीत° &c. —2 Formation, creation, production; अयैव क्वापि रचना वचनवलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so प्रकृतिरचना Me. 50. —3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुह मम वचनं सत्वररचनं Git 5; R. 10. 77. —4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S. D. 422. —5 Dressing the hair. —6 An array or arrangement of troops. —7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. —8 Stringing together (flowers &c.)

रचयिद् m. f. A composer, author.

रचितं p. p. 1 Arranged. —2 Prepared. —3 Made, formed. —4 Strung together. —5 Composed, written. —6 Adorned. —7 Furnished with. —8 Directed towards (as the mind).

राजः See राज्

राजकः [रङ्ग-वल्गु नलोपः] 1 A washerman. —2 A parrot. —की 1 A washerwoman. —2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

राजका A washie: woman.

राजत a. [रङ्ग-अतच् नलोपः Up. 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. —2 Whitish. —ने 1 Silver; शुक्लो राजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. —2 Gold. —3 A pearl ornament or necklace. —4 Blood. —5 Ivory. —6 An asterism, a constellation. —7 A mountain. —Comp —अग्निः N. of Kailâsa. —कूटः N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. —श्रुतिः N. of Hanumat. —प्ररथः N. of Kailâsa.

राजनः [रङ्ग-श्रुत्] A ray. —नं 1 Colouring, dyeing. —2 Safflower (also राजनी in this sense).

राजनिः-नी f [रजयत्प्र, रङ्ग-कनि वा कर्त्] 1 Night; हरिश्चन्द्रायानी राजनिःशिवामिषमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. —2 Turmeric. —3 Red lac. —4 N. of Durgâ. —Comp. —करा 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चरः 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. —2. a thief. —3. a night-watcher. —4. N. of the moon. —जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. —पतिः, —रमणः the moon. —सुखं night-fall, evening.

राजनिमग्न a. Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

राज् न. [रङ्ग-अधृत् नलोपः] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धर्म्याः तद्वगजसा मलिनीभवंति S. 7. 17; आस्मीन्द्रतेरपि राजोभिरलंघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. —2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भूयात्कुशोन्नयराजोद्युदुष्टेषु रथाः (पयाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. —3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. —4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. —5 Gloom, darkness. —6 Foulness, passion, emotion moral or mental darkness; अपये पद्ममयंति हि क्षुतवतीदुषि राजो मीळिताः R. 9. 74. —7 The second of the three Gûnes or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being तत्त्व and तमस् ; राज् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures ; it predominates in men, is *Sallva* and *Tamas* pred. in: in gods and demons); अंतर्गमपारतं मे राजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; राजोद्युते जन्मनि K.; Mâl. 1. 20. —8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. —9 Safflower. —10 Tin. —11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. —12 A division of the world. —13 Vapour. —14 Cloud or rain-water. —Comp. —गुणः see (7) above. —वचनः a. being under the influence of both *rajâs* and *tamâs*

-लोकः-कं, पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice, -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menatrual excretion, first menatrual flow. -निमीलित a. blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. -पटकं a coating of dust. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः-बले darkness. -शुद्धिः f. pure condition of the menses. -हरः dirt-remover', a washerman.

रजसाद् 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart. रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वला a. [रजस्-वल्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means ' being in menses'). -2 Full of passion (रज्ज्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनां रज्ज्विः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. -3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकः a kind of wild fowl; sv रज्जुवालः. -वेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जुकु 8 O. To use as a rope; as in सर्प रज्जुकरोति.

रंज् 1, 4 U. (रजतिने, रज्यतिने, रंज् ; pass. रज्यते ; desid. रिरंजति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 5; नेत्र स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, pain. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); वेदानिर्वं निषधराजहचरस्यजंती रुपाद्वरपते नले न विदुषुषुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रंजयतिने) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; वा रंजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशौः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदुषं भङ्गापि नरे न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रंजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरत् कुचकुंभयोपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयत् तव हृदयेऽशं Git. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रंजति only in this sense) -5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक a. [रंजयति रंज-णिच् ष्वल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -कः 1 A painter, dyer. -2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन a. (नी f.) 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. -3 Exciting passion. -4 Conciliating, keeping contented. -नं (रज्यते-नेन रंज-करणे ल्यट्) 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलक्ष्यवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽधुर्नर्था राजा प्रकृतिरंजनत् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass. -6 (In gram) Nasalizing (a sound).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited. -3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रट् 1 P. (रटति, रटति) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; योराध्वारदिवुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रटनं [रट्-ल्यट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha

रटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रट् 1 P. (रटति) To speak.

रण् 1 P. (रणति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jinglo (as anklets &c.); रणद्विरापह्नया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभ्रज्ज्वित्तमंडलेः स्वरेः Si. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणिन्युरया परिपुरितसुरतवितानं Git. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः -णं [रण-ञच्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रवृत्तं तत्र भीमः ह्रस्वरक्षसां R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्वादिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhāsh. -2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. -2 The quill or bow of a lute. -3 Motion, going. -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). -Comp. -अग्रे the front or van of a battle. -अस्त्रं any weapon of war, a weapon, a sword; सस्येदे शोणितं व्योम रणंगणनि प्रजजलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अगणं-नं a battle-field. -अजिरं a battle-field, arena. -अंतकृत् m. N. of Vishnu. -अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स चभार रणापेतां चमूं पश्रद्बुचस्त्रितां Ki. 15. 33. -अभियोगः engaging in battle. -अलंकरणः a heron. -आतोद्यं, -तृषं -दुडुभिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -कर्मन् n. fighting. --क्षितिः f. -क्षेत्रं, -युः f. -यूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -गोचर a. engaged in battle. -गुरा the front or van of battle, the hunt of battle; ताने चापद्वितीये वृष्टि

रणपुरां को मयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -युद्धितः a warrior. -युय a. fond of war, warlike. (-यः) a falcon -मत्तः an elephant. -मुखं, -सुधन् m., -शिरस् n. 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयागी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. -रकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a goat, mosquito. (-णं) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. -रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविविद्धि विभ्रद्वारवर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; अतिभूमिं मतेन रणरणके नार्यपुत्रान्यमिवारमानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2. love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melae. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तम्भः a monument of war, trophy.

रणस्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणेस्वच्छः A cack.

रंड a. [रण्ड यस्य नेस्वम्] Maimed, mutilated. -डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. -डा 1 A slut, whore, a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l.; मति-कूलामकुलजां पापां पापासुवर्तिनीम् । केके-स्वाकृष्य तां रंडां पाखंडेषु मियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow; रंडाः पीनपयोधराः कति सया नोद्वादमालिगताः Prab. 3. रंडका & barren tree.

रत p. p. [रत्-कर्त्तरि क] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्). -तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. -Comp. -अंतुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अधिर्दे a. lustful, lascivious. -उद्दहः the (Indian) cuckoo. -कृद्विक 1. a day. -2. the sight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -गुरुः a husband. -ज्वरः a erow. -तालिन् m. a libertine, sensualist. -ताली a procurer, bawd. -नारीचः 1. a voluptuary. -2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. -निधिः the

wagtail. —बंधः sexual union. —वर्णः a dog. —शापिन m. a dog. —हिंसकः 1. a raviasher or seducer of women. —2. a voluptuary.

रतिः f. [स्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy ; S. 2. 1. —2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.) ; पापे रति मा कृयाः Bb. 2. 77 ; स्वयंविति रतिः 2. 62 ; R. 1. 23 ; Ku. 5. 65. —3 Love, affection ; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मेवोत्कृष्टो मनसः प्रवणायितं 207 ; cf. 206 also ; (it is the Sthâyibhâva of the *rasa* called *रुंगार* q. v.). —4 Sexual pleasure ; वाक्षिण्योत्कृष्टवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38 ; so रतिसर्वस्वं q. v. below. —5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. —6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Cupid ; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Mâl. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 23 ; 4. 45 ; R. 6. 2. —7 The pudenda. —8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. —9 Ved' Rest, cessation. —Comp. —अंगं, —कुहरं pudendum muliebre. —कर a. giving pleasure. —कर्मन् n. sexual union. —गृहं, —भवनं, —मन्दिरं 1. a pleasure-house. —2. a brothel. —3. pudendum muliebre. —तस्करः a seducer, raviasher. —दूतिः—ती f. a love-messenger ; Ku. 4. 16. —पतिः, —भियः, —रमणः the god of love ; अपि नाम मनागततीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणवाणोच्चरम् Mâl 1 ; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतोर्षिवः शिततां यदुत्पलपलाश-दृशाः Si. 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्षं sexual union. —लंपटः a. lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः f. manly or virile power. —शूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure ; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिवासि रतिसर्वस्वमधुरं S. 1. 24.

रत्नं [रत्नतश्च रत्न-न तातादेशः] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone ; कि रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86 ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen ; see the word पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). —2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. —3 Anything best or excellent of its kind ; (mostly at the end of comp.) ; जातो जातो यदुत्कृष्टं तद्दत्तमभिधीयते Malli. ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वचं च. धेनः Mv. 1. 30 ; १० पुत्रं, स्त्री V. 4. 25 ; अपरत्नं &c. —4 A magnet. —Comp. —अंकः N. of Vishnu's car. —अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. —अनुचित्र a. set or studded with jewels. —आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. —2. the ocean ; रत्नेषु लुतेषु बहुष्वमरैरथापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12 ; रत्नाकरं वैश्व R. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament

of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. —2. N. of a Nâṭikâ attributed to Srihârsha. —कंदलः a coral. —करः N. of Kubera. —सञ्चित a. set or studded with jems. —गर्भः 1. Kubera. —2. the sea. (—सो) the earth. —दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. —दीपः, —मदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. —2. a gem serving as a lamp ; अचिस्तंगानभिसुखमपि प्राय रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभः N. of Vishnu. —निधिः 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Meru. —4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —मुह्यं a diamond. —राज् m. a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. —2. the ocean. —सातुः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू a. producing jewels ; R. 1. 65. —सू, —सूति f. the earth.

रत्नवत् a. 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones. —2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रतिः m. f. 1 The elbow. —2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. —m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v.).

रथः [रथतेऽनेन अत्र वा, स्-कथन् of. Up. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle ; especially, a war-chariot. —2 A hero (for रथिन्). —3 A foot. —4 A limb, part, member. —5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिन् विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. —6 A reed. —7 A Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. —2. a measure of length. (=104 *angulas*). —अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. —2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage ; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41 ; S. 7. 10. —3. a discus, especially of Vishnu ; चक्रधर इति रथांगमदुः सततं बिभर्षि सुचने-षु रुढये Si. 15. 26. —4. a potter's wheel. (—गः) the ruddy goose. °आह्वयः, °नामकः, °नामन् m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) ; रथांगनामन् विद्युसो रथांगश्रोणिर्विचया । अयं स्त्रीं पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः ॥ V. 4. 18 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 24 ; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise). °पतिः N. of Vishnu. —अश्वः a reed cane. —अश्वकः a small carriage —अश्वः a carriage-house. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईशः, —शा the pole of a carriage. —उद्धृः, —उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कट्या, —कड्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright ; रथकारः रथकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुंबिकाः, कुटुंबिन् m. A charioteer ;

coachman. —कूबरा, —रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुतिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरणः, —पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. —2. the ruddy goose. —चर्यो chariot-exerciae, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनस्यस्तरथ-चर्योः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —धुर f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of a chariot. —नीहः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. —बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महो-रसवः, —यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —युद्धं 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् n., —वीथिः f. highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-houae. —2. a charioteer. —शाकिा f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, —शिक्षा, —विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

रथापि ind. 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक a. (की f.) [रथ-रत्] 1 Riding in a carriage. —2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् a. [रथ-रति] 1 Riding or driving in carriage. —2 Possessing or owing a carriage. —m. 1 An owner of a carriage. —2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन् a. See रथिन् above.

रथिन् a. 1 Possessing a carriage. —2 Riding in a carriage. —3 Quick, speedy. —रः =रथिन् m.

रथी a. Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. —2 Furnished with a carriage. —3 A coachman. —4 A guide, leader.

रथ्या [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse ; धारंस्वमी मृगजवाक्षमथेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8. —2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages ; (hence) a high-way, main road ; नृयो ध्रुयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पयंते Mâl. 1. 15. —2 A place where many roads meet. —3 A number of carriages or chariots ; Si. 18. 3

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रक्षः [रक्ष-अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); यत्नाश्चैव पराञ्चैति द्विरद्वानां रक्षा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. -Comp. —खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रक्ष-खंडनं Git. 10. —उद्यः A lip.

रक्षानिन्, रक्षिन m. An elephant.

रक्ष; (रक्ष) 4 P. (रक्षति, रक्ष; caus. रक्षयति; desid. रिरक्षिषति or रिरक्षति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अक्षं रक्षितुमारोहे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed. —Caus. (रक्षयति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रक्ष p. p. 1 Hurt. -2 Subdued, conquered.

रक्ष m. 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रक्ष a. Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रक्षनं, रक्षिः f. [रक्ष-यक् ल्यट्, रुमागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रक्षित p. p. 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रक्षितेवः 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides, which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मप्वती; of. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A dog.

रक्षुः 1 A way, road. -2 A river.

रक्ष्मि 1 A hole an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रक्ष्मिश्चालक्ष्मःप्रवेशा R. 13. 56. 15. 82; नासाग्रं रक्ष्मि Mā. 1. 1; कौश्लं रक्ष्मि Me. 57. -2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रक्ष्मिपानिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6; रक्ष्मिष्वेणवृक्षाणां द्वि-बासासिक्तौ यथौ R. 12. 11; 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine' (there being nine openings in the human body). -Comp. —अश्वेविन्, —अश्वसारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. —आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses.

—प्रहारिन् a. attacking (one) in his weak points. —बभ्रुः a cat —ब्रह्मः a hollow bamboo.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रक्ष n. Ved. 1 Defect, fault. -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm.

रक्ष, रक्ष 1 P. (ररक्षति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill.

रक्ष 1 A. (रभते, रभ्य; caus. रभयति-ते; desid. रभित्ते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रभ्य a. 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रभस a. [रभ्-असच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रभसया इ दिग्दन्तविक्रमया Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 61; Mu. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening.

—सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity; haste, speed, hasty, vehemence; अतीतिषु केदारभसेन बाला सुहृद्मेमालापमपालपती Bv. 2. 12; रभसिस्तरणरभसेन बलती Gt. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणां माविपत्तेर्भवति हृद्यदाशी शस्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight; मनसि रभस-विभवे हरिकदपुत सुकृतेन Gt. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रम् 1 A. (रभते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रमे, अरंस्त, अरंसीत् Par.; रंभते, रंभे, रंभे) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रहासि रमते Mā. 3. 2, Ma. 2. 223; U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोला-पानैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्विचिंतोऽसि Me. 27; अयजेह बह्वर्गमरंस्त नीतो Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजभियाः कैरविष्यो रमते म-धुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रमते H. 3. -5 To romian, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. —Caus. (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. —Desid. (रिरंते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

रम a. [रम्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. —सः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रमक a. Sporting. —कः A lover.

रमठ Asa Foetida (हिंदु). —Comp. —रभनिः Asa Foetida.

रमण a. (जी f.) [रमयति रम्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; Bh. 6. 72. —सः 1 A lover, husband; प्रायेणैते रमण-विदेहेद्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37; पमच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिभारं R. 14. 27; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruna. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. —जं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress; भोगः को रमणीं विना Subhāsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय a. [रम्यतेऽत्र रम्-आधारे-अनीवर] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome; रमिसे नेताकिं प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 9.

रमतिः [रम्-अतिच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kārttika. —Comp. —कान्तः, —नाथा, —पतिः epithets of Vishnu. —मियः Vishnu. —यं a lotus. —वेहः turpentine.

रम् 1 A. (रभते) To sound, bellow; to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree; विजितर-भयुद्धयं Gt. 10; विभोकरंभातरुपावरोऽथ N. 22. 43. 2. 37. -2 N. of Gaurt. -3 N. of an Apsaras, wife of Nalakuvara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तद्वरुच्युगेन सुंदरी किमु रंभा परिणाहिना परम् । तदणीमपि जिष्णुरेव सा धनदापत्य-त्पःफलस्तनीं N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lawing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. —Comp. —ऊह a. (ऊ or रू f.) having things like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round, and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य a. [रम्यतेऽत्र यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्या-स्तपोचनानां क्रियः समवलोक्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरसिजमद्भिर्दुं नैपलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20

1. 2. -रश्; The tree called चंपक. -रश्वा Night. -रश् Semen virile. -0omp. -अंतर a. having the intervening spaces made pleasant; Si. 4. 11. -पुष्पः the Salmalt tree. -श्रीः N. of Vishnu.

रश् 1 A. (रसते, रसित) To go, move.

रवः [रश्-अच्] 1 The stream of a river, current; जंबूकुंडजमतिहतरयं नो-यमादाय गच्छे। Me. 20. -2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. -3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रवि m. n. Ved.] Water. -2 Wealth.

रविः 1 N. of Kubera. -2 Agni. -3 Brahman.

रराट = उलाट q. v.

रल्लुकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket.

-2 An eye-lash; युचतिरल्लुकमल्लसमाह-तो भवति को न युचा गतचेतना. -3 A kind of deer.

रवः [र-अच्] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). -2 Singing, humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. -3 Clamour. -4 Noise or sound in general; चंदा°, भूषण°, चाप° &c. -5 Thunder.

रवण a. [र-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. -2 Sonorous, sounding; उत्कंठावर्धनेः सुभ्रं रवणैरवरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. -3 Sharp, hot. -4 Fickle, unsteady. -5 Jeating. -णः 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. -2 The cuckoo. -णं Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [Cf. Up. 4. 138] 1 The sun; सप्तसप्तमनरसमुद्रावृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -2 A mountain. -3 The Arka plant. -4 The number 'twelve'. -0omp. -कांतः the sun-stone (ह्ययंकांत). -जः, सनपाः, पुत्राः, सुहृदा 1. the planet Saturn. -2. epithets of Karpa. -3. of Valli. -4. of Mann Vaiyasvata. -5. of Yama. -6. of Sugriva. -दिनं, वारः, -वासरः, -र Sunday. -नेत्रः N. of Vishnu. -मियं 1. a red lotus flower. -2. copper. -रत्नं a ruby. -लोकना N. of 1. Vishnu. -2. Siva. -लौहं, -संज्ञकं copper. -संज्ञातिः f. the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रबीपुः The god of love.

रशना. रसना [अश्-उच् रशदेशः cf. Up. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. -2 A rein, bridle. -3 A zone, girth, woman's girdle; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले शोचयतु मममयनिवेशं Git. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58; Me. 35. -4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. -0omp. -उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the Upameya in the first comparison the Upamāna in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. -हुणः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मिः [अश् मि धातो रुट्, रश्-मि वा; cf. Up. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. -2 A bridle, rein; हुक्केषु रश्मिषु निरायुत-पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसंयमनात् S. 1. -3 A goad, whip. -4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7. 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरश्मि &c. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A measuring cord. -7 A finger (Ved.). -0omp. -कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. -सुचः the sun.

रश्मिम (व) त् m. The sun.

रस् 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; करार वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 73; Si. 3. 41. -2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्तूति यज्ञोर्बुधुभिः V. 1. 25; रसतां निर्भरं वृषारणां Katn. 1. 19; रसतु रसनापि तव वनजवनमंडले Git. 10. -3 To resound, reverberate. -4 To sing. -5 Ved. To praise. -11. 10 U. (रसगतिने, रसित) 1 To taste, relish; सूचीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27. -2 To feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रसः [रश्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसा, कुसुमरसः &c. -2 A liquid, fluid; Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water; सहस्रगुणसुसुम्भुमावृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18; Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liqueur, drink; Me. 2. 177. -5 A draught, potion. -6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 gunas; the rasas are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय); परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mn. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. -7 A sauce, condiment. -8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. -9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचित-रसाः प्रेमराशीर्भवन्ति Me. 112. -10 Love, affection; जरसा पस्त्रिषुदायौ रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्द्वेषितघ्नः 6. 11 ' a feeling of love ' ; रसावृत्ते V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. -12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. -13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसराशिर्निर्मितमावृत्ती भारती कवे-र्जयति K. P. 1. (The rasas are usually eight : -शृंगारहासकङ्कणरोद्विषमिवाकाः । बभ्रसाः कुतसंज्ञो वेदवैदी नाट्ये रसाः रश्नाः । but sometimes शतरस is added, thus making the total number 9, निर्देश्याग्निमानोस्ति शतोपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वास्तव्यरस, is also added, Rasas are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 3). -15 Essence, pith, best part. -16 A constituent fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile. -18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसवायिनः. -20

Any mineral metallic salt. -21 Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk. -23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar. -25 Soup, broth. -26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. -27 The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion. -0omp. -अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -अधिक a. 1. tasty. -2. abounding in pleasures, splendid S. 7. 20. (-कः) borax. -अंतरं 1. a different taste. -2. different feelings or sentiments. -अभिनिवेशः intention of affection. -अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. -2. sour sauce. -अमृतं 1. an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायन-महितो गंधेनोद्योग लघुन इव R. G. -2. (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae, i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आमंद्नानि इष्टयेकरसायनानि Mā. 6. 8; मनुसम्भ रसायनानि U. 1. 37; ओषध्, कर्ण° &c. -3. alchemy or chemistry. -4. any medicinal compound. -5. butter-milk. -6. poison. -7. long pepper. (-जः) 1. an alchemist. -2. N. of Garuda. -श्रेष्ठः mercury. (-नी f.) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. -2. N. of several plants: गृह्वी, काकमाषी, मशकरज, गोरसुदुग्धा, and मांसच्छदा. -आत्मक a. 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. -2. elegant, beautiful. -3. having taste or flavour. -4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. -5. fluid, liquid. -आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. -आधारः the sun. -आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. -2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आशय a. embodying or representing sentiments. -आस्वादः 1. tasting juices of flavours. -2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यास्वतरसास्वादाः. -आस्वादिन् m. a bee. -आहः turpentine. -इंद्रा 1. mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -उत्तमं milk. -उज्वलं 1. a pearl. -2. vermilion. -उपलं a pearl. -ऊर्ध्वं garlic. -कर्पूरं sublimate of mercury. -कर्मन् n. preparation of quicksilver. -केसरं camphor. -गंधः -गुं gum-myrrh. -गंधकः 1. myrrh. -2. sulphur. -गर्भं 1. = रसजन. -2. vermilion. -ग्रह a. 1. perceiving flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-हः) the organ of taste. -ह्रः borax. -जः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquida. -जं blood. -ज्ञ a. 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सासारिकेषु च सु-केषु च रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2. capable

of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1. a man of taste or feeling, a critic, in appreciative person, a poet.-2. an alchemist.-3. a physician or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. (रसज्ञता-रसं means 1. poetical skill. -2. alchemy. -3. knowledge of flavours.-4. discrimination). -उद्येयः 1. the sweet taste.-2. the love sentiment. -तेजश्च n. blood -वृः a physician. -धातु n. quick-silver. -नाथः mercury. -नायकः N. of Siva. -त्रेविका red arsenic. -पाकजः molasses. -पाचकः a cook. -प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -मर्दं blood. -मरमन् n. oxide of mercury. -मलं impure excretions. -मातृका the tongue. -योगः juices mixed scientifically. -राजः, -लोहः 1. = रसजन. -2. quick-silver -विक्रयः sale of liquors. -ज्ञानं the science of alchemy. -शोधनः borax. (-नं) purification of mercury. -सिद्धि a. 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयति ते दुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bb. 2. 24. -2. skilled in alchemy. -सिद्धिः f. skill in alchemy. -सिद्धं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre. -स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [र्ह-स्युट्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसमाहकं रसनं जिह्वायवति T. S. 8.; Bg. 15. 9. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वेण्यि रसनाद्गताः S. D. 244. -न, Phlegm. रसना See रसना. -Comp. -रवा a bird. -लिङ् m. a dog.

रसमय a. (ची f.) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् a. 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यद्येवोपनतं दुःखारहकं तद्वसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; संसारसुखदुःखस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । काण्वाद्युत्सारवाद्वाः संपर्कः सज्जनेः सह न. -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant. -5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. -6 Full of affection, possessed of love. -7 Spirited, witty. -ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell.-2 The earth, ground, soil;

Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरंगता रसात्सार सारसा Nalod. 2. 10. -3 The tongue. -4 A vine or grapes.-5 Ved. Moisture. -Comp. -ओकश्च m. an inhabitant of the lower world. -खनः a cock. -तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं यत्तु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्वर्णितुं रसातलं Bb. 2. 39. -पापिन् m. a dog.

रसालः [रसमाज्ञाति आ लो-क ष० त०] 1 The mango tree; धुंवा रसालकुसुमानि समाभ्ययते Bv. 1. 10. -2 The olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugar-cane. -ल 1 The tongue. -2 Curda mixed with sugar and spices. -3 Dūrvā grass. -4 A vine or grape. -ल 1 Gum-myrrh. -2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body. -2 A vein. -3 A nerve.

रसिक a. [रसोऽस्यस्य ढ्व] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned. -4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तत् इत्तं प्रवृत्ति काव्यरसिकाः शार्ङ्गलविकीर्णित Srut. 40. -5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in devoted to (usually in comp.); इत्तं मालती भगवता सङ्गसंयोगरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Mā. 6; so कामरसिकः Bb. 3. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -6 Humorous, witty. -7 Fanciful. -8 Lustful. -का, 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; of. अरसिक. -2 A libertine. -3 An elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Śraśra bird. -का 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -रसं 1 Taste, feeling. -2 Tastefulness. -3 Appreciative power.

रसित p. p. 1 Tasted. -2 Having flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded. -4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. -तं 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरेवकंठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Mā. 9. 3.

रसिन् . 1 Juicy, liquid. -2 Impassioned, full of feeling. -3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लहोम. रस्य a. Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसयाः स्निग्धाः शिवरा हृष्या आहाराः सात्त्विकमियाः Bg. 17. 8. -रस्यं Blood.

रसन् A thing, object.

रह 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति-ते रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, for-

sake, desert; रहवत्यापुपेतमावतिः Ki. 2. 14; रहयति ह्यं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4; Mā. 9. 8.

रहणं [र्ह-स्युट्] Desertion, quitting separation; सहकारवृत्ते समये सह का रहणस्य केन सस्मार पठे Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस्य n. [र्ह-अहृत्] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; रहसि रमते Mā. 2. 2; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. -2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A secret, mystery. -4 Copula ion, coition. -5 Truth. -6 Swiftmess. -7 A privacy. -ind. Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष कर्तव्यं विशेवास्मिन् गतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. in comp.; इत्तं रहः मणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य a. [रहसि-मवाः षत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine. -2 Mysterious. -रस्यं 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जंभकानाणि U. 1. -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधुनामनुष्यपि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. -4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं कृतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3. -5 An Upanishad; Mā. 2. 165. -रस्यं ind. Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken is an adj. also). -Comp. -अख्यायिन् a. telling a secret; रहस्याख्यः श्रीव स्वन्सि सुदु कर्णालिकचरः S. 1. 24. -भेदा, -विभेदाः disclosure of a secret or mystery. -व्रतं 1. a secret vow or penance. -2. the mystic science of obtaining oom mand over magical weapons.

रहित p. p. [र्ह-कर्मणि क] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. -2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते शिशु-शिशुभिर्मांसे Y. 3. 59; युगरहिताः, सस्वरहिताः &c. -3 Lonely, solitary. -त Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister. -2 A spring. -3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow, वचं ते अथ परिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5; स रातु वो दुभ्यश्चवचो भाङ्कानां परंपरां K. P. 7.

राका [रा-क तस्य तेवम् U. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; वारिष्ठं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकाधुना, स्लावति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. -2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day. -3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. -4 Itob, scab. -5 N. of the mother of स्र and हर्षवत्ता. -Comp. -ईका 1. full moon

-2. N. of Siva. —चंद्रा, -वतिः. -रमणः full moon.

राक्षस a (सी. f.) [रक्ष इद् अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature : सुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचमुन्मत्स-इमयोः U. 5. 30. Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, inip. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle ; राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61 ; cf. Ms. 3. 33. also. (Krishna carried away Rukmi- ni in this manner). -3 One of the astronomical Yogas. -4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākhaasa. -5 A king of the Rākhaasas. —स्त्री 1 A female demon. -2 Lanka or Ceylon. -3 Night. -4 A larger tooth, tusk. -Comp. --इंद्रः N. of Rāvana.

राक्षा See राक्षस ; (perhaps an in correct form).

रास् 1 P. (रास्ति) 1 To be dry. -2 To adorn. -3 To prevent, ward off. -4 To be able. -5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [रङ्-भावे क्त्वि नि० नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (a) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (b) Colour, hue, dye ; Pt. 1. 33. -2 Red colour, redness ; अधरः किसलय-रागः S. 1. 21. -3 Red dye, red lac ; रागेण बालाङ्गणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालोल्लसलं-कार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. -4 Love, pas- sion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling ; मलिनोपि रागपूर्णा Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also) ; अथ भवतमंतरेण कौटुशीस्यया बुद्धिरागः S. 2 ; see चक्षुराग also ; चरण-युगलादिव हृदयमविशद्भागः K. 142. -5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, inter- est. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 Anger, wrath. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 A musical mode or order of sound ; (there are six primary Ra'gas ; भैरवः कौशिकश्च हिंदोलो वीणकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bhā- rata ; other writers give differ- ent names. Each rāga has six rā- ginis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). -10 Musical har- mony, melody ; तथास्मि गीतरागेण हर- रिणा प्रसभं हृता S. 1. 5 ; अहो राग- परिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. -11 Regret, sor- row. -12 Greediness, envy. -13 The quality called Rajas q. v. -14 Ne- gation. -15 A process in the pre- paration of quicksilver. -16 A king, prince. -17 The sun. -18 The moon -Comp. —अज्ञानिः a Buddha or Jina —आत्मक a. impassioned —आयातं,

—उत्प्रेकः excess of passion. —खाद्य, —खाद्य see रागदाव. —चूर्णः 1. Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. -2. red lead. -3. lac. -4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called holi. -5. the god of love. —उत्प्रेकः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —दा crystal. —वालि a kind of pulse (मसूर). —पद्मः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, —प्रसवः the red globe- anaranth. —बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions) ; भावो भावं बुद्धि विषयाद्भागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. —युज्ज m. a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. —लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —वृत्ता the god of love —वाद्यः a kind of sweetmeat. —वृत्तं 1. any coloured thread. -2. a silk thread -3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् a. 1 Red, coloured. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Impassioned.

रागरा a. One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन a. [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Colouring, painting. -3 Red. -4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. -5 Full of love, subject to love. -6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -7 Delight- ing, rejoicing. —m. 1 A painter. -2 A lover ; एको रागिषु राजते वि- यतमादिवाधेहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. -3 A libertine, sensualist. —णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumer- ated. -2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

रास् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

रास् m. An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रघोर्भाषापर्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. -2 A kind of large fish ; Bv. 1. 55. -3 Sea, ocean.

रांफलः A thorn.

रांकर a. (सी. f.) [रंकोर्यं विकारो वा तद्विभजातत्वाद् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called ranku, or made from its hair ; wcolten ; Vikr. 18. 31. —चं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. -2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ने, राजित) 1 (a) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, so eminent ; रेजे महमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17 ; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंशं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजाः Ku. 1. 38 ; राजन् राजति, धीरैरिचभितावैधव्यवस्ते युजा K. P. 10 ; R. 3. 7 ; Ki. 4. 24.

11. 6. (b) To appear or look (like), shine (like) ; तोयांतमांस्क- रालीव रेजे सुनिपरंरा Ku. 6. 49. -2 To rule, govern. -3 To direct, regu- late. -4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —Caus. (राजयति-ने) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten.

राज् m., राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. -2 Anything best of its kind. राजकः A little king, a petty prince. —कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns सहने य जनोऽप्यधः क्रियां किञ्च लोकाधिक धाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 43.

राजकीय a. Kingly, royal. राजत a. (सी. f.) [रजत इद् अण्] Silvery, made of silver ; Si. 4. 13. —तं Silver.

राजन् m. [राज-कनिच् रजयति रज् कनिच् नि० वा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, obief (changed to राज at the end of Tat. comp.) ; वंगराजा, महाराजाः &c. ; तथैव सोधुत्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. -2 A man of the military caste ; a Kshatriya ; Si. 14. 14. -3 N. of Yudhishtira. -4 N. of Indra. -5 The moon ; राजाप्रियाः कैरविषयो रमते मधुपेः सह Bv. 1. 126. -6 Lord, master. -7 N. of Pritho. -8 A Yaksha. -Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अवनः the Piyāla tree. —अधिकारिन, —अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. -2. a judge. —अधिराजः, —इंद्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. —अध्वन् m. a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. -2. a title of respect former- ly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्नं 1. rice grown in Andhra. -2. food obtained from a king. —अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः corona- tion of a king. —अर्हं 1. aloe- wood, a species of sandal -2. a kind of rice (राजान्न). —अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. —आभरणं a king's ornament. —आज्ञः a superior kind of mango. —आवर्तः 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. -2. a diamond from Virāṭa country. —आवलिः-ली a royal dy- nasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne. —आसंवी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. —इंद्रः an excellent king ; R. 1. 12. —इष्टः a kind of onion. (-ष्टं) = राजान्न q. v. —उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —अभिः (राजकभिः or राजाभिः) a

royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and anastere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e., प्रसूतवम्, जनक, विशामित्र. —कन्या, कन्यका a princess. —करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्णः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तुं *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the duty of a king. —2. royal service. —कला a crescent of the moon. —कलिः a bad king. —कार्य, —कृत्यं state-affairs. —कुमारः a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. —2. the court of a king. —3. a court of justice; (राजकुले कथं or निर्विद् *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). —4. a royal palace. —5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —कृष्कः a kind of mustard. —गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). —गिरिः *N.* of a mountain in Magadha. —गुरुः a royal counsellor. —गृहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. —2. *N.* of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish —घा *a.* sharp, hot. (—घा) a king-killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जक्ष्मन् = राजक्ष्मन् *q. v.* —तरंगिणी *N.* of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kāsmira by Kalhana. —तदः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालः, —ताली the betel-nut tree. —दंडः 1. a king's sceptre. —2. royal authority. —3. punishment inflicted by a king. —4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानं राजा) the front tooth; *N.* 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दृशद् *f.* the larger or lower millstone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a traitor. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिका a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. —2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, —धानकं, —धानिका, —धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; *R.* 2. 70. —धामन् *n.* a royal palace. —धुर *f.*, —धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नया, —नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. —2. a royal fillet. —पद्मं royalty, sovereignty. —पयः, —पद्मिणि *f.* = राजमार्ग *q. v.* —पुत्रा 1. a prince. —2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. —3. the planet Mercury. 4. *N.* of a mixed

caste. —5. a *Rajpoot*. —6. a kind of mango. —पुत्री 1. a princess. —2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. —3. *N.* of several plants:—जाती, मालती, कटुतुवी &c. —4. a kind of perfume (रुका). —5. a musk-rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. —2. a minister. —पुत्रः the नागकेसर tree. —प्रेषः a king's servant. (—पयं) royal service (more correctly राजसेव्य). —फणिज्झकः an orange tree. —वदरं salt. —वीजिन्, —वश्य *a.* a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भूतः a king's soldier. —भृत्यः 1. a royal servant or minister. —2. and public or government officer. —भोग्यं a king's meal, royal repast. —भोग्यं nutmeg. —भोतः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, —मंत्रिन् *m.* a king's counsellor. —मार्गः 1. a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. —2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —मापः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मः, —यक्ष्मन् *m.* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिरायथी कामयानसमवस्थया तुलां *R.* 19. 50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महौघात् *Si.* 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on *Si.* 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युधन् *m.* 1. a king's soldier. —2. one who fights with a king. —यैगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. —2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग *q. v.* —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज *m.* 1. a supreme king. —2. the moon. —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. —2. *N.* of Kubera; अंतर्वायश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दृष्यौ *Me.* 3. —3. the moon. —रीति *f.* bell-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. —2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् *n.* royal insignia. (—*m.*) *N.* of Yudhisthira. —लक्ष्मीः, —श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; *R.* 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लौका a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. —2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the blue jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (of. राजनय); so राजज्ञानं. —विहारः a royal convent. —शा-

सनं a royal edict. —शुंगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः *N.* of a poet. —संसद् *f.*, —सभा *f.* a court of justice. —सदूनं a palace. —सर्षपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारतः a peacock. —स्यः —यं 1. a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty; राजा वै राजस्येनेष्टा भवति *Sat. Br.*; cf. सम्राट् also. —2. a lotus. —3. a mountain. —स्फंधः a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. —2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्गः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वानिन् *m.* *N.* of Vishnu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संपस्थते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायः *Me.* 11. —हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant, i. e. a lordly and handsome elephant. —राजतरा-स्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position. —राजन्य *a.* [राजन्-यत् नलोपः] Royal, kingly. —नपः 1. A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुराविश्वत्तयेऽनुमेने *R.* 4. 87; सत्यं कर्तव्यो राजन्योपि प्रश्रयः *U. G.*; *R.* 3. 48; *Me.* 48. —2. *N.* of Agni. —3. A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या *A* lady of royal rank. —राजन्यकं *A* collection of warriors or Kshatriyaa. —राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, which simply means 'having a ruler'); (वराणि देशे राजन्वत् स्यात्तोऽन्यत्र राजवात् *Ak.*); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमिं *R.* 6. 22; *Kāv.* 3. 6. —राजयते *Deu. A.* To act like a king, consider oneself a king. —राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king. —राज्ञी *I* A queen, the wife of a king. —2. Yellowish-red brass. —3. *N.* of the wife of the sun. —राज्यं [राज्ञी भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] 1. Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः *R.* 2. 53; 4. 1. —2. A kingdom, country, an empire; *R.* 1. 58. —3. Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. —*Comp.* —अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven: स्वाम्यात्सुहृद्दीपराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च *Ak.*). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. —2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; *R.* 1. 58. —करः the tribute

paid by a tributary prince. —कृतु *m.* 1. an administrator or officer of government. —2. a king. —च्युत *a.* deposed or dethroned. —तंत्र the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; *Mu.* 1. —द्वयं a requisite of sovereignty. —धरा, -भारः the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. —भंगः subversion of sovereignty. —भोगः the possession of sovereignty. —भंशः deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोकः greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —अयवेदारः administration, government business —मुखं the sweets of royalty.

राजस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [रजसा निर्मितं अयं] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajās*, endowed with the quality *rajās* or passion; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति सचरस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति राजसः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजिः —जी *f.* [राज्-इत् वा ङीप्] 1 A streak, line, row, range; सर्वं पंडित-राजराजिनिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं Bv. 4. 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4. —2 Black mustard.

राजिक 1 A line, row, range. —2 A field. —3 Black mustard. —4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः [राज्-इलच्] A species of innocuous and poisonless snakes; किं गहीरगविसर्पिक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. वैश्य.

राजीवः [राजा दलराजा अश्वस्य व] 1 A kind of deer. —2 A crane. —3 An elephant. —व A blue lotus; Ku. 3. 45. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* lotus eyed.

राटिः A bird. —*f.* War, battle. राटा 1 Lustre. —2 *N.* of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौडं राष्ट्रमुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राटा पुरी Prab. 2.

राण 1 A leaf. —2 A peacock's tail राणिका A bridle.

रतिती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausa.

रति *a.* Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. —2 Ready. —तिः A friend (opp. to अरतिः). —*f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. —2 A favour. —3 A gift, present —Comp. —साच *a.* (-चाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, beautiful.

रात्रिः —त्री *f.* [रात्रिच् वा ङीप्] 1 Night; रात्रिगता मतिमतां चर ह्यच जटयां R. 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाञ्छिता रात्रौ तरति

नर्मदाम्. —2 The darkness of night. —3 Turmeric. —4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmā. —Comp. —अटः 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. —2. a thief. —अंध *a.* night-blind. —करः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —चरः (also रात्रिचर) (री. *f.*) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. —2. a watchman, patrol, guard. —3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit; (ते) यतिं वने रात्रिचरी डुडोके Bk. 2. 23. —चर्या 1. night-roving. —2. a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation. —जलं dew. —जागरः 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. —2. a dog. —वः gnat. —तरा the dead of night. —तिथिः *f.* a lunar night. —नाशनः the sun. —पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night —चलः a demon. —मणिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —योगः night-fall. —रक्षः, रक्षकः a watchman, guard. —राजः darkness, obscurity. —वासच् *n.* 1. night-dress. —2. darkness. —विरामः 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day light. —विश्लेष-गामिन् *m.* the ruddy goose. —वेदुः, -वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हासः the white lotus. —हिडकः 1. a guard of the women's apartments. —2. a night-stalker.

रात्रक *a.* Nocturnal, nightly. —कः A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

रात्रिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पञ्चरात्रिक उत्सवः. —का Night.

रात्रिदिवं, रात्रिदिवा *ind.* By night and day, constantly, 'ceaselessly'; रात्रिदिवं गंधर्हः पर्याति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिन्य *a.* Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day); cf. राजान्य.

रात्रीण *a.* Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राध 1. 5 P. (राधति, राध्; desid. रिस्तति, but रिस्तति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. —2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. —3 To prepare, make ready. —4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). —5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वासरा भूधराय रेधुः Bk. 14. 19. —II. 4 P. (राधति, राध्) 1 To be favourable or merciful. —2 To be accomplished or finished. —3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राधयति गर्भः Sk. (i. e. पृष्टो गर्भः शुभाशुभं परालोचयति). —4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. —5 To be ready. —6 To kill, destroy. —Caus. (राधयति-ने) 1 To propitiate. —2 To accomplish, complete. —3 To make ready.

राध् *p.* [राध्-कर्त्तरि कर्मणि वा क्] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. —2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. —3 Dressed, cooked (as food). —4 Prepared. —5 Obtained, got. —6 Successful, fortunate, happy. —7 Perfect in magical power. —8 Fallen to the lot of. —Comp. —अंतः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine; dogma; सर्ववैनाशिकराध्ति नितरामनपेक्षितस्य इतीदानौमुपपादयामः S. B. —अंतित *a.* demonstrated, established by proof logically proved.

राधि *f.* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. —2 Success, prosperity.

राधः The month called Vaisākha —च, -धं 1 Favour, kindness. —2 prosperity. —धी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —रंकः 1. a plough. —2. thin rain. —3. hail.

राधनं [राध्-ल्यट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. —2 Pleasure, satisfaction. —3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. —4 Acquisition, going. —5 The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

राधन् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. —2 Kindness, favour. —3 A gift, present. —4 Liberality. —5 Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. —2 *N.* of a celebrated Gopt or cowherd-ess loved by Kṛishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gitagovinda); तदिमं राधं गृहं प्रापय GIt. 1. —3 *N.* of the wife of Adhiratha and foster mother of Karna. —4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. —5 Lightning. —6 An attitude in shooting. —7 Emblem myrobalan. —8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha. —Comp. —पतिः, -रमण *N.* of Kṛishṇa. —धे-दिन्, -धेदिन् *m.* *N.* of Arjuna. —सुतः *N.* of Karna.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेयः An epithet of Karna. राधस्वं 1 Delight, joy. —2 Impetuosity. —3 Violence, force.

राम *a.* [रम् कर्त्तरि षच् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. —2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. —3 Obscure; dark-coloured, black. —4 White. —मः 1 *N.* of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Janadagni; (b) Balarama, son of Vasudeva and brother of Kṛishṇa, q. v. v. (c) Rāmachandra or Sitā-rāma, son of Dasaratha and Kaushalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyana; (the word is thus derived in Parāna: —रागन्दी विश्वचनो मन्नापीश्वराचकः :

विश्वामित्रो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥) [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvāmītra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvāmītra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; of. Jayadeva: *वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्षुतिकमनीयं दशमुखमी- लिबलिं रमणीयं । केशव धृतरथुपतिरुवा जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1*]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Arupa. -4 A lover. -5 A horse -तं 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठं). -3 A tamāla leaf. -Comp. -अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (रं) 1. the adventures of Rāma. -2, N.

of a celebrated epic by Vālmīki which contains about 24,000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -ईश्वरः La. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्र) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसति रामगिर्याश्रमेषु Me. 1. -वदः, -भद्रः N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -जन्मन् n. the birth or birth-day of Rāma. -दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. -2. a monkey. (-ती) a kind of baal. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -पुतः a kind of betel-nut tree. -वल्लभः the birch-tree. -सखः N. of Sugriva. -सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक a. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः -उं Asa Fœtida (द्रियु).

रामणीयक a. (कीर्त्तः) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिघण्टुविद्येवता वा, Mā. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारवलि रामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रम्येति वा र्त्तु करण वच्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विक्रमसुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरति द्वयं प्रसभं नराणां Ka. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Fœtida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रामः A bamboo-staff carried by religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names, it is a corruption of राज्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sāla tree. -0omp. -कार्पः the Sāla tree.

रावः [रवच्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; सुरजवाद्यरावः, मधुरिपुरावः Git. 11.

रावण a. [रविश्च ल्यु] Drying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -ण N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas; सरावणो नाम निकामभीषणं बभूव रक्षः क्षतर

क्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48. [He was the son of Visravaas by Kesini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulaatya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his name Dasagriva Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.) He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahma, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name *Ravana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama, assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama and hence the expression: रामरावणयोर्बुद्धिः रामरावणयोरेव]. -0omp. -अरिः N. of Rāma. -गंगा N. of a river in Lankā.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इत्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चापत्यो योद्धुमारव्य च महान् गतः Bk. 15, 78. 89. -2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्रुने भ्यामोति, अश्रु-इत् पातो- रुडाममश्रु; of. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोरशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.). -3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. -अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. -गत

a. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. assumed op -चक्रं the zodiac. -त्रयं the rule of three. -नामन् n. a name given to a child taken from the Rāsi under which he is born. -भागः a fraction. -अनुबंधः the addition of fractions. -भोगः the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत. -घन a. Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्र [राह-द्र] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. -घ्नः Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिः f., -ष्ट्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. [राष्ट्रे मवः प] Belonging to a kingdom. -यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियशालः Mk 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुते राष्ट्रिय-मुखाद्यावदुल्लोपकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds but particularly the gopis or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana; उत्सुरय रासे रमं गच्छतीं Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिस्मिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मन कृतपरि-हाम Git. 2; also Git. 1. -5 A chain. -Comp. -ईश्वरी N. of Rādhā. -क्रीडा, -मंडले a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

रासेरसः, रासेवासः 1 The Rāsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (शृंगार). -5 The sixth night after delivery (षष्ठीजागर). -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन a. (नी f.) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभः An ass, a donkey.

रासना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राहिर्यं Being without anything, destitution, destituteness.

राहुः [रा-उण्] 1 N. of a demon, son of Vipracchitti and Simhikā and hence often called *Saimhikeya*; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं सुदुर्नुत राह्नाह्नमहर्षति तमः Si. 16. 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu : disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the son and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter. -Comp. -उच्छिष्टं, -उत्सृष्टं = लघुत q. v. -गत a. darkened. -ग्रसनं, -ग्रसः, -वर्शनं, -पीडा, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon) -छत्रं greenjanger. -भेदिन् m. N. of Vishnu. -सूक्तं, 'the birth of Rāhu', i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; of. Ms. 4. 110.

रि 1. 6 P. (रियति, रीण) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (रियति) To hurt, -III. 9 U. (रियति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त p. p. [रिच-क्त] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed (as hands). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded; see रिच-क्त 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. -अकं; a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. -पाणि, -हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.); अहमपि देवां वैशित्तुमारिक्त-पाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्त्यं [रिच-यञ्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobtruded property; विभजेत्सु सुतः पित्रोरुत्तरे रिक्त्यमुणं समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु यमैः पित्र्यं रिक्त्यमर्हति S. 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. -Comp. -आद्यः, -ग्रहः, -मागिन्, -हर a. receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (-m.) an heir. -विभागः partition of property. -हारिन् m. 1.

an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig tree.

रिक्तियन् a. 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. -m. An heir.

रिक्तन् m. Ved. A thief.

रिक्ता 1 A nit (लिङ्गा). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिक्त्, रिग् (रिक्ति, रिगति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिक्लं, रिगं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिक्ता 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिगिः f. Going, moving, creeping.

रिगितं Motion, surging (of waves).

रिच 1. 7 U. (रिगकि, रिक्ते, रिक्) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिगन्मि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आबि-र्यते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोक-सुभगं दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath; (usually in p. p., see रिक्त). -II. 1. 10 P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. -Caus. 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A (रेजते) To fry, paroh.

रितिः 1 The crackling of flames.

-2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; of. शृंग (ने) रितिः.

रिधमः 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिधुः [रा-उन् षो० Un. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. -Comp. -घातिन्, -घ्न, -जप, -निपातिन्, -सूदन a. killing or vanquishing foes. -भवनं, -स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिध a. Bad, vile. -य 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिक् 6 P. (रिक्ति, रिक्ति) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिच् 1 A. (रेचते) 1 To crackle, break. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिच्यन् m. Ved. A thief.

रिक् 6 P. (रिक्ति) To hurt, kill.
रिक् The zodiac.

रिक्सा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिक्सी Yellow or pale brass.

रिक् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिक्कित् m. Ved. An enemy.

रिक्साः A foe.

रिक्वः (वृः) A kind of antelope.

रिक् 1, 4 P. (र्वति, र्विति, रिक्) 1 To injure, hurt, harm ; तस्येहाद्ये न रिक्वते Mb. ; तेन वायारसतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रिक्वते Ma. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy ; Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिक् f. An injury, hurt, harm.

रिक् a. Injuring, destroying.

रिक्पयति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिक् p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. -इ 1 Mischief, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. -इः 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिक्तिः f. See रिक् above. -m. A sword.

रिक्व a. Injurious, hurtful.

रिक् 1 P. (र्वति) 1 To hurt, kill ; see रिक् -2 Ved. A form of लिक् q. v.

रिक्वायद्, रिक्व m. Ved. A thief.

री 1. 4 A. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रीणाति, रीणति, रीण ; caus. रीयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीण p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped & o.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame. 2 Shame, modesty.

रीढकः The black-bone.

रीढा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः f. [रिक्ति] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way ; रीतिं गिरामृत-वृष्टिकरीं तदीयां Bv. 3. 19 ; सब्रैवा विदिता रीतिः Moha M. 2 ; उक्तरीत्याः अनयेव रीत्या & o. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction ; पदसंघटना रीतिरसस्याविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा ॥ वेदर्थां चाय गीती च पावाली

छाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal ; (रीति also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron. -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Comp. -पुष्पं calx of brass.

रीतिकं Calx of brass. -का Brass. रीह 1 U. (रीयते-ते) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

रु 1. 2 P. (रीति, रीति, रु) To cry, howl, screech, yell, shout, roar ; to hum (as bees) ; to sound in general ; कर्णं कलं किमपि रीति जनि-विचित्रं H. 1. 81 ; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A. (र्वते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रु p. p. [रुक्] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. -ते A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general ; note (of birds), humming (of bees) ; पक्षिं, हंसं, काकिलं, अलिं. -Comp. -ज्ञः an augur. -स्वाज्ञः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक् a. Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म a. [रुक्-म् निः कुक्त्] Bright, radiant. -कम् 1 A golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -2 A thorn-apple. -कम् 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Comp. -अंगदं a. wearing golden armlets. -कारकः a. goldsmith. -पुष्क a. gilded, coated with gold. -रथः, -वाहनः N. of Droga.

रुक्मिन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments. -2 Gilded. -m. N. of the eldest son of Bhtsbma and brother of Rukmiñi.

रुक्मिनी The daughter of Bhtsbma ka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna].

रुक्म a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 = रुक्म q. v.

रुक्म p. p. [रुक्-क्] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick ; (see रुक्). -Comp. -रथ a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुक् 1 A. (रोचते, रुचते, अरुचत, अरोचिष्ट, रोचिष्यते, रुचि) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46 ; Ma. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable

to, please (of things) ; used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing ; न राज्ञो रुचिरे रमणीयाः Ki. 9. 35 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्स्य सुन्दरं H. 2. 53 ; sometimes with gen. of person ; वारिद्याम्भरणान्ना मरणं मम रोचते न वारिद्यं Mk. 1. 11. -Caus. (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in. -4 To resolve. -Desid. (रुचो-विषते) To wish to like & c.

रुक्, रुक्ता f. [रुक्-क्ति वा टार्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणदासु यत्र च रुक्कतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिरुक्ताः Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.) ; चलयन्मृगं रुक्कत-बालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65 ; S. 1. 16 ; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुक्क a. [रुक्-क्त्] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acid. -कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुक्ता See रुक्.

रुचिः (ची) f. [रुक्-क्ति वा क्तिर्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रुचिर्मिदुवले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णं रुचिर्मही-पतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light ; as in रुचिर्भर्तु q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.) ; पदलं वहिर्बेहलपंककचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish ; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zeal, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure ; रुचक्या ' at will or pleasure '. -7 Liking, taste ; विमर्गगायाश्च रुचिः रुचति Bv. 1. 125 ' liking or love ' ; न स क्षितीज्ञो रुचये बभूव, भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नादौ भिन्नरुचेर्जन्मस्य बहुधा-त्पेकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of ' indulging in ', ' devoted or addicted to ' ; हिंसा रुचेः MAL. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment (मोरिचना). -Comp. -कर a. 1. tasteeful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. -धामन् m. the sun. -भर्तु m. 1. the sun ; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित p. p. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

हाथिर a. [रुद्रि रानि ददाति रा-क] 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant; हेमहाथिरावर Ch. P. 14; कनकरुद्रि; रत्नरुद्रि &c 2 Tasty, palatable. 3 Sweet, dainty. -4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -5 Cordial, restorative. -र 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I. -रं 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

हाथिर्य a. 1 Pleasing, agreeable. 2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty.

हाथ्य a. Bright, lovely &c.; see रुद्रि. -रथ; 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. -रथं A lotio.

हज्ज 1. 6 P. (हजति, हज्ज) 1 To break to pieces, destroy; R. 9. 63, 12. 73; Bk. 4. 43. -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen.); राचणस्येह रोक्षयति कपयो भीमविक्रमः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -11. 10 U. (रोचयति-ने) To hurt, kill.

हज्ज, हजा f. [हज्ज-क्वि वाटार्] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish; अनिज्जमपि मकर-केतुर्मनसो हज्जमायहकमिमता मे S. 3. 4; क हजा हृदयमायिनी M. 3. 2; चरणं हजायति 4. 3. -3 Sickness, malady, disease; R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर a. causing pain, sickening. (-रि) a disease, sickness, illness. -प्रतिक्रिय counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -भेषजं a medicine. -समन n. feces, excrement.

हजायते Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

हृद् 1. 1 A. (रोदते) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -11. 10 U. (रोदयति-ने) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

हृद् 1. 1 P. (रोदति) To strike, strike down. -11. 1 A. (रोदते) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

हृणस्करा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

हृद् 1 P. (हृति) To rob, steal; cf. हृद्.

हृद् 1 P (हृति) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

हृद् a. Maimed, mutilated. -हृद्, -हृद् A headless body, trunk; वेत्तुर्नैरुषं हृद्दुर्लभिकरीषरिं प्रपद्यते ध्रुवः U. 5. 6; MAI. 3. 17.

हृदिका 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

हृद् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित; desid. रुद्रि-वति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn. shed tears; निराधारी हा रोदिति कथय केवामिह पुरः G. L. 4; अपि यावा रोदित्यपि ददाति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -WITH प्र to weep bitterly.

हृद् f. 1 A cry, wail. -2 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disease.

हृदयः 1 A child 2 A dog. 3 A cock.

हृदयं, रुद्रितं Weeping, crying, weeping, lamentation; अश्वतमारुद्रितं वनेरुद्रि R. 14. 69, 70; Me. 84.

हृद a. [रोदिति हृद्-रू Up. 2. 22] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy.

-द्वा 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva of Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group; रुद्राणां संहरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23; रुद्राणामपि सुधानः सवहृकारंशसिन्ना Ku. 2. 26. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -Comp. -अकः a kind of tree. (-क्षं) 1. a rosary. -2. the berry or this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोद्धृतं भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले ह्युभं K. P. 10. -अरि the god of love. -आकीर्णः a cemetery. -आवासः 1. 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailāsa. -2. N. of Banāra. -3 a cemetery; cf. पितृ-समगोचरः. -अश्वः N. of Agni. -जं quicksilver. -पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgā. -2. lined. -पिया 1. Pārvatī. -2. the yellow myrebalan tree. -भू f. a cemetery. -रोचनं gold. -रू f. a mother giving birth to eleven children.

हृद्राणी 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvatī. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

हृद्रिय a. 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. -चं Pleasure, delight.

हृद् 7 U. (रुद्रि, रुद्रे, रुद्रोष, रुद्रये, अरुधत्-अरोत्सीत् अरुद्, रोदयति-ने, रोदुं, रुद्; desid. रुद्रयति-ने) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent; हृदं रुद्रादि मां पश्यमेता-कृजितवदपदं V. 4. 21; रुद्रालोके नर-पतिपथे Me. 37. 91; प्राणपानयनी रुद्रा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); अज्ञाबंधा कुसुमसदृशं प्रायकों जगन्नामं सधःपाति प्र-यि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुद्रादि Me. 10. -3 (a) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.); Bk. 6. 35; वज्रं रुद्रादि मां Sk. (b) To sur-

round, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine; च्यालं बालदृणालतंतुपरिसौ रोदुं ससुज्जुंभते Bb. 2. 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade; रुधंशु वारणघटा नवरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17; अरुणजवनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh.; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. -Caus. 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -11. 1 P. (रोषति) To grow, germinate; cf. रुद्.

हृद् p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered.

हृद्रि a. [रुद्र-किरि] Red, red-coloured. -रं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -रः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -Comp. -अज्ञानः 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आरु-रुया a kind of precious stone. -आ-ननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. -आमयः hemorrhage, piles. -उद्गारिन् a. emitting blood. -पायिन् m. a demon.

हृद् 4 P. (रुषति) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

हृमा N. of the wife of Sugriva.

हृद्र a. 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

हृदुः 1 A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

हृदुः, रुदु (वृ) कः The castor-oil tree.

हृद् 6 P. (रुदति) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

हृदत् a 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Ved. Bright, white.

हृद् 1. 4 P. (रुषति; rarely रुषते; रुषित; रुष) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुष्य-दुर्नर्वह Bk. 17. 40; मा सुहो मा रुषोऽधु-ना 15. 16, 9. 20. -11. 1 P. (रोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. -Caus: To provoke, engage, exasperate.

हृद्, रुवा f. Anger, wrath, rage; निर्भयमंजावरुषा R. 5. 21; पक्षेभ्यनिषेध-रुषो हि सतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

हृषित, रुष p. p. Angry, enraged, provoked.

हृष्टिः f. Anger, wrath.

हृद् 1 P. (रोहति, रुतेह, अरुक्ष्, रोक्षयति, रोदुं, रुद) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुद्राणमवाला M. 4. 1; केसरैरुदुः Me. 21; छिन्नोऽपि रो-हति तरुः Bk. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise,

mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound) ; रोहते सायकैर्षिद्धे न संरोहति वाक्यसं Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. -Caus. (रोप- गति-ने, रोहणति-ने) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of ; गुण- वस्तुनरोपिताश्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at ; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. -Desid. (रुह- शति) To wish to grow &c.

रुह, रुह अ. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in ; as in मही- रुह पंकेरुह &c.

रुहकं A Fole, cave, chasm.

रुहा The Dūrva grass.

रुहन m. A plant, tree.

रुह p. p. [रुह-क] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced ; विषयव्यासंगरुहात्मना Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended. -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about. -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known ; क्षातकिल प्रायत इत्युद्यमः अत्रस्य रुहदो भुवनेषु रुहः R. 2. 53 ; (here रुह has a sense which is योगरुह q. v.) -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself ; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense) ; व्युत्पत्तिरहितः ज्ञादा रुहाशखं- बलाद्यः ; नाम रुहमपि च व्युत्पादि Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -Comp. -ग्रथि a. having formed a knot ; U. 2. 26. -यौवन a. one who has attained to youth. -सौ- रुह a. firm in friendship, of deep- rooted friendship ; V. 1. 10.

रुहिः f. [रुह-क्ति] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage ; ज्ञान्नाह रुहिरैलीय- सी ' custom prevails over precept '. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptance of a word ; सुरुष- यथापे तयोमे रुहितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2 ; सहवायशक्तिः रुहिः.

रुह 10 U. (रुहयति-ने) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3 Ved. To make dry.

रुह a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.) ; रुहशररं वाजति वायसोऽयं Mk. 9. 10 ; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied ; R. 7. 70 Mu. 4. 5. -5

Cruel, unkind, harsh ; निततरुहाभि- निवेशामि R. 14. 43 ; संरुहश्रमिव सुं- द्रि यद्यदासीत् V. 3. 20 ; S. 7. 32 ; Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary ; स्निग्धश्यामः रुहिवृपरतो भीष- याभोगरुहाः U. 2. 14. (रुहीकृ means ' to make rough ' 'soil', 'b-smear'). -शः A tree. -Comp. -गंधः, -गंधकः bdellium. -पत्रः the Sākhoṭa tree. -पर्व ind without the addition of any liquid ; as in रुहयेषं पिनहि.

रुहण 1 Making dry or thin. -2 (In medio.) A treatment for reduc- ing fat (of the body)

रुहित a. 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप 10 U. (रूपयति-ने, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate ; रथवेगं निरूपय S. 1. -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon. -7 To examine, investigate. -8 To feign. 9 To appoint.

रूप [रूप-क भावे अचूना] 1 Form, figure, appearance ; विरूपं रूपवतं वा पुमानित्येन भुंजते Pt. 1. 143 ; so सुरूप, कुरूप -2 Form or the quality of colour one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesikas ; चक्षुर्मात्रमाद्यजातिमान् शुणो रूपं Tarka K. ; (it is of six kinds : -शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful, form, beauty, elegance, grace ; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26 ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 ; रूपं जरा हृति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, type, pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer. -15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. In the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धनं ; धर्मरूपा सखा &c.). -Comp. -अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of

any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहि न a. caught in the act, caught red handed. -अरुः Cupid. -आजीवा a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -आ- श्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -हृदियं the organ which per- ceives form and colour, the eye. -उद्ययः a collection of lovely forms ; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -ग्रहः the eye. -ज्ञ a. perceiving forms, distinguishi g visible objects. -तरवं inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as ; सुगोप गोरूपधरगिबोधिनि R. 2. 3. -धारिन् a. 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-m.) an actor. -नाशनः an owl. -भामानुबंधः the addition of a frac- tion to a unit. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः dia- figurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्ति f. perfection or excellences of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty ; उदपादि चारस्य रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनमि K.

* रूपक a. [रूप-युक्] 1 Bodily, corpo- real. -2 Figurative (as words &c.). -कः A particular coin, a rupee. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifestation or re- presentation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition ; (one of the two main subdivisions or dramatic com- positions ; it is divided into ten classes ; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक) ; दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात् रूपकं S. D. 272. 3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English metaphor, in which the upameya is represented as being identical with the upamāna ; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानो- पमेययोः K. P. 10 (see ad. loc. for de- tails). -7 A kind of weight (= three gunjas). -Comp. -तालः a particular time in music. -शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [रूप-सृष्ट] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investiga- tion, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. ती A beautiful woman.

रूपित्व a. [रूप-इति] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate ; रूपी कोप इव स्यात् Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य a. [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, love- ly. -2 Stamped ; impressed. -कं 1 Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold. -Comp. -अचलः N

of the mountain Kaifāsa. —अव्ययः a master of the mind.

रुक्कः The castor-oil tree.

रूप I. 1 P. (रूपति, रूपित) 1 To adorn, decorate. —2 To smear, smoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). —11. 10 U. (रूपयति-ते) 1 To tremble. —2 To burst.

रूपणं 1 Decoration. —2 Smearing, soiling

रूपित *p. p.* 1 Adorned —2 Smearred, covered, overspread. —3 Soiled. —4 Made rough or rugged. —5 Pounded. —6 Perfumed. —7 Inlaid.

रे *ind.* A vocative particle; रे शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mā. 3.

रेक 1 A. (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. —2 A cow man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. —3 Emptying, loosening, lurging. —4 A frog.

रेकणस् *n* Gold.

रेकणस् *n.* Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख-अच् लस्य र] 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c.—2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखामात्रमपि व्यतीशु R. 1. 17. —3 A row, range, line, series. —4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिद्विस्तृतं S. 6. 13. —5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lanka to Meru and passing through Ujjayint. —6 Fulness, satisfaction. —7 Deceit, fraud. —Comp. —अंशः a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार *a.* lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. —यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. —2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [रेचयति, रिच-णच् ष्यल्] 1 Emptying, purging. —2 Purgative, aperient. —3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. —कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath', and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'). —2 A syringe. —3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं BURGATIVE, cathartic.

रेचनं-ना [रिच-ल्युट्] 1 Emptying. —2 Loosening, diminishing. —3 Emitting the breath. —4 Purging. —5 Evacuation.

रेचित *a.* Emptied, cleared. —कं Horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) 1 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेज् *m.* N. of Agni.

रेद् 1 U. (रेदिते) 1 To speak. —2 To ask, request.

रेणुः *m. f.* 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. —2 The pollen of flowers. —Comp. —रूपित *a.* soiled with dust. (—तः) an ass. —वासः a bee. —सारः, —सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जम-दग्नि. —2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [रि-अहन् तुट् च] 1 Semen virile, seed. —2 Ved. A flow, current. —3 Progeny, offspring. —4 Quicksilver. —5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.). —Comp. —धर *m.* a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. —Comp. —जं An offspring or child. —जा Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेतयं Bell-metal.

रेत्रं [रि-त्र] 1 Semen, sperm. —2 Quicksilver. —3 Nectar. —4 Perfumed power.

रेत् 1 A. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. —2 To sound.

रेप *a.* 1 Contemptible, low, vile. —2 Cruel.

रेप्य *a.* 1 Low, vile. —2 Wicked, a wretch. —3 Miserly. —4 Cruel, savage. —नः 1 A spot, stain —2 Fault, sin.

रेक *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. —कः 1 A burr, grating sound. —2 The letter र्. —3 Passion, affection.

रेकस् = रेप्य.

रेज् (ज्) 1 A. (रेज-व-ते) 1 To go. —2 To jump, leap.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To low (as cows).

रेज *a.* Ved. 1 Crackling. —2 Sounding loudly. —मः 1 A praizer. —2 A talker.

रेजणं The lowing of kine.

रेहिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. —2 A thief. —3 A demon.

रेह् 1 A. (रेहते) 1 To go, move. —2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A bonr. —2 A bamboo-cano. —3 A whirl-wind. —हं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. —2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16. —3 A oow. —Comp. —मनः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Balarāma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadā; रेवारोधासि वेतसीतकवले चेतः समुत्कण्ठे K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. —2 The indigo plant. —3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. (रेवते, रेवित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. —2 To neigh.

रेषणं, रेषा Roaring, noighing. रे 1 P. (रयति) 1 To sound. —2 To bark at.

रे *m.* (Nom. राः, राधे, रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches. —2 Gold. —3 A sound.

रेवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Saturn. —3 N. of a mountain.

रेवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रेकं 1 A hole. —2 A boat, ship. —3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. —2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रेतिक, रैत्य *a.* Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [रुज्-वच्] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयति कमपश्यसुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भांगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. —OOLP.

—अंतकः, —हत् *m.* a physician. —आ-यतनं the body. —आर्तः, —अश्वित, —ग्रस्त, —भाज् *a.* afflicted with disease, sick.

—उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. —घ्न *a.* curative, medicinal. —घ्न 1. a medicine. —2. the science of medicine. —ध् *f.* the body.

—राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —शान्तकः a physician. —शान्तिः *f.* alleviation or cure of a disease. —शिला red arsenic.

—श्रेष्ठः fever. —हृ *a.* drug. —हृत् *m.* a physician. —हर *a.* curative. (—र) a medicine. —हारिन् *a.* crnative. (—m.) a physician.

रोगितः *a.* 1 Diseased. —2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् *a.* Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य *a.* Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच्य *a.* Illuminating, enlightening.

रोच्यक *a.* [रुच-ष्यल्] 1 Brightening, enlightening. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Exciting appetite. —कं 1 Hunger. —2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. —3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. —4 The plantain.

रोचन. *a* (ना or नी *f.*) [रुच-ल्यु रोचयति वा ल्यु] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating, -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants: -पञ्जड, आरव्य, दाडिन, कंज, अंकोठ, &c. -नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Salmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, obarming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्ठ *a.* [रुच-श्चुष्] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोह 1 P. (रोहति) To despise.

रोह *a.* Satisfied. -हः Crushing, grinding.

रोहनं [रुह-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping; see रुहन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोहसू *n.* [रुह-अहृत्] (in dual), रोहसू *f.* Heaven and earth; एवा अ-वणभैरवः स्थगितरोहसूकंदरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदातेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोहसू V. 1. 1; Si. 18. 15.

रोधः [रुध-बृह्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; Si. 10. 19. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादिति प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरुते S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रीतिरोधमसहिष्टसा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a.* -Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रुह-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* [रुध-अहृत्] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; यमा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णीतव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -Comp. -वक्रा, -वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. -वपः a rapid river. रोधिच् *a.* Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्नः A kind of tree (= लोप *q. v.*). -घ्नः, -घ्नं Sin. -घ्नं Offence, injury.

रोपः [रुह-णिच् हस्य पः, कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [रुह-णिच् हस्य पः ह्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on; see रुह caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. -नं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -कं 1 A kind of salt (पाञ्चलव्य). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. -पत्तनं the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् *n.* [रुमन्तिरु Up. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp.

-अंकः a mark of hair; विघ्नती श्वेत-रोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. -अंचित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -आली,

-आवलिः, -ली *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोपावलिबधुः K P. 10; रोपाजि also. -उद्रमः, -उद्रैवः erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कूपः, (णं) गर्तः a pore of the skin. वेसरः, -केसरं, -गुच्छं a whisk, *chowrie*. -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P. 34. -धूमिः *f* 'the place of the hair', i. e. the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin.

-राजिः, -जी, -लता *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो (लो) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38, Si. 9. 22. -वादिच् *a.* cutting-off hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेवः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10. -विधंसता a louse. -द्वर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपयुश्च जरीरे मे रोम-द्वर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -द्वर्षण *a.* causing thrill horripilation, -thrilling, awe inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरा- (लो) महर्षयानि दीर्घोरपानि U. 2; संवाचनिममश्रीपञ्चुर्न रोमद्वर्षण Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Suta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. (-णं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [रोमं मन्वाति मंथ-अण् पूषो गलोवः T; v.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the oud

उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः Mbh.; छायायद्भक्तवृकं मृगकुलं रोमंथम-स्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* [रोमाणि संथस्य ज्ञ] Hairy shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुक्त्रं सज्ञोको मुवि-रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bear; तस्या रोलंबावली केश-जालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 18.

रोषः [रुष-बृह्] Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोयि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. -आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissonant.

रोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रुष-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a.* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रुह-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider'. -हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [रुह-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहतः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohini. -णः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of several plants: -वट, रोहितक, सूवण.

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी *q. v.*

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red face. -2 Indammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उप-रागतिं ज्ञानिनः सतुपयता रोहिणी योमं S. 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhādrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohini). -पतिः, -वि-पवद्भुजः, the moon. -रमणः 1. a ball

2. the moon. —शकटः the constellation Rohini figured by a cart ; रोहिणीशकटमर्कन्द्वन्द्वनाति रविरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.). —सुतः, भवः Mercury.

रोहित् *m.* 1 The sun. —2 A kind of fish. —*f.* Ved. 1 A red, mare. —2 A doe.

रोहित् *a.* (रोहिता or रोहिणी *f.*) Red, red-coloured. —तः 1 Red colour. —2 A fox. —3 A kind of deer. —4 A red horse. —5 N. of Harischandra's son. —6 A kind of fish. —त 1 Blood. —2 Saffron. —3 A straight rain-bow. —Comp. —अम्बः fire.

रोहित् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Rising, growing. —2 Long, tall. —*m.* N. of several trees:—रोहितक, बट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. —2 A kind of deer.

रोयम *a.* (रमी *f.*) Golden.

रोयमिण्यः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmīnī.

रोक्ष्य 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. —2 Roughness, harshness, cruel-

ty; प्रतिषेधरोक्ष्य R. 5. 58; निवेश° 14. 58.

रोचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Yellowish. —क The tartar of the teeth.

रोच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. —2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रोद्र (द्र) 1 P. (रोद्र-वति) To despise.

रोद्र *a.* (द्र-द्रा *f.*) [रुद्र अण] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. —2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. —3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). —4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. —द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. —2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. —3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. —4 N. of Yama. —5 Winter. —द्र 1 Wrath, rage. —2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. —3 Heat, warmth; solar heat. —Comp. —कर्मन् *a.* doing dreadful acts. (-न) a terrible magic rite. —वृशन् *a.* frightful-looking, terrific.

रोधिर *a.* (री *f.*) [रधिर-अण] 1 Bloody. —2 Caused by blood.

रोय्य *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver. —व्य Silver.

रोयम् A kind of salt.

रोयक *a.* Roman —क A kind of salt.

रोयव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. —2 Dreadful, terrible. —3 Fraudulent, dishonest. —वी 1 A savage. —2 N. of one of the hills; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिण *a.* (णी *f.*) Born under the Nakshatra Rohini. —णः 1 The sandal tree. —2 The fig tree —3 N. of Agni.

रोहिण्यः 1 A calf. —2 N. of Balarama. —3 The planet Mercury. —4 The planet Saturn. —य An emerald.

रोहिष *m.* A kind of deer.

रोहिषः See रोहिष. —व A kind of grass. —वी 1 A doe of the Rohiṣa kind. —2 A creeper. —3 A kind of Dūrva grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. —2 A short syllable (in prosody). —3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लकयतिने) 1 To taste. —2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. —2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. —च The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel; cf. लकुट.

लककः 1 Lao. —2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. —II.

10 U. (लक्षयतिने, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; अर्षयुजः शम्भुव्य इव लक्षणे V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. —2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतप्रकृतिर्हि बीज-लक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. —3 To define;

इदानीं कारणे लक्षयति &c. —4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा मंगलशब्दः स्रोतसि सबाध इति तटे लक्षयति तद्वत् यद्वि तटेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्पर्ययोजनं लक्षयत् K. P. 2.; अत्र गौशब्दे बाह्यकार्ये लक्षयति S. D. 2. —5 To aim at. —6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्ष [लक्ष-अच्] 1 One hundred thousand (*m.* also in this sense); इच्छति शनी सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh.; त्रयो लक्षारतु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. —2 A mark, bat, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवदकारो लक्षे बद्धवा Mu. 1. —3 A sign, token, mark. —4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; लक्षतुतः स्थितोऽस्मि Dk. ' feigning sleep '. Comp. —अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs

लक्षक *a.* [लक्ष-पठ्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. —क One hundred thousand.

लक्षण [लक्ष्यतेनेन लक्ष-करणे सूट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; यद्य-

दुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनारंभो हि कार्योऽयं प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh.; उपकारापकारी हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-नेतयोः II. 4. 15. अस्वाक्षेणो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5; पुत्रबलक्षणं ' the sign or organ of virility '. —2 A symptom (of a disease). —3 An attribute, a quality. —4 A definition, accurate, description; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्. —5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be. 32); द्वित्रिंशदलक्षणोपेतः; लक्षणसंपत्तानां गवामथाः सन्तो K. 64. —6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विषयस्त्वं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73; क्लेशवहा भर्तृ-लक्षगाई R. 14. 5. —7 A name, designation, appellation (oft at the end of Comp.); विदिशादक्षणां राजधानी Ms. 24. —8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in आदित्यलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. :—कुजेः प्रतिते तु कुललक्षणा-हितलक्षणो). —9 An aim, a scope, a

वाच्यस्य प्रगिरन्थो विशुष्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदितेति हि पुर एव जने संपदीरिताः खलु लगति गिरः Si 9 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लगति Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिद्लग्नियन्ति Pt. 4. 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लगतिने) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगति a. 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast; लग्नदिग्दे एकावली लग्न V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious; (see लग्). -ग्रः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. -ग्र 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Oomp. -अहः, -दिने, -दिवसः, -वासराः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -सुहृते, -वेला, -समया auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -ग्रह a. tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -युजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. -मंडले the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -युद्धि f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्निका A sur'y, ban, bondsman. लग्निका Incorrect form of लग्निका q. v. लग्न a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लघुदः, लघुरः, लघुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लघुद m., लघादः Wind. लघु a. (लु or लो f.) 1 Light, not heavy; तुणादपि लघुत्वं लघुत्वादि

च याचकः Subhāsh. ; रिक्ता सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्वता गौरवात् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1. 253; Si. 9. 39, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise; लघुद्वेषपदा सरस्वती R. 8 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्य इति लक्ष्मी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable. contem; tible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106 -6 Weak, feeble. -7 W etched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid; किञ्चित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12. 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53 -m. N. of the Nakshatras -Lāsta, Pūshya, and Āsvini. -n. 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agal'cchm, or a particular variety of it. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight'; S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लक्ष्मिता S. 4 'risen early'. -Oomp. --आग्नि, आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abatemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -समुत्थान n. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -लक्षिका a small bedstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस, -मनस, -हृदय a. 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean hearted. -2. frivolous. -3. Sckle, unsteady. चिभिदा colocyth. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लवक). -दाक्ष a small stoneless grape. -द्राविण a. melting easily. -नामन् m. agalloobam. -पत्रिका the Rochana plant. -पर्णी, -कणी N. of a plant (Mar. मोखेल). -पाक, -पाकिन् a. easily digested. -पुष्यः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. -पत्रः, पत्रो f. a kind of jujube. -भवा humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लयं a kind of fragrant root (वीरणमूल). -राशि a composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). -वासस्य a. wearing light or pure clothes. -त्रिक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1. ill-behaved, low, vile. -2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged,

ill-dono. -वेदिन् a. making a clever bit. -हस्त a. 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. -2. active, agile. (-स्ता) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितोत्तमसुखी लघयिष्यता पुरे R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहसि लघयेद्दारुणा वा तदायभिर्णा कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. -3 (a) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18 (b) To make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. [लघोर्भावः इमन्वि लघि] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness, spirit; मातृपतासुलभो लघिमा यन्मकर्मणि मा नियोजयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl of लघु q. v.)

लघीवस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.)

लघुता, -रवं 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (a) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इद्वोऽपि लघुतां यति स्वयं प्रख्यापितेभ्युः. (b) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness.

लघु 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघुकृत p. p. 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लक्षी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [लङ्-अङ् मुम् च] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Oomp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नायः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā', i. e. Rāvaṇa or Bibhishapa. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लक्ष्मी The bit of a bride.
लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षति) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.
लक्षः 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.
लक्षकः A lover, paramour.
लक्षल A plough.
लक्षूल The tail of an animal ; cf. लक्षूल.

लक्ष् 1 U. (लक्षते, लक्षति ; desid. क्लिबिषति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend ; अन्ये चालेषुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress ; लक्षते स्म ह्यग्निरेव विमानिव N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food. -5 To dry, dry up (Paras.) -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure ; पल्लवाच्च हरिणो लक्षितुमागच्छति M. 4. —Caus. or 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond ; सागरः ह्यभेद्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लक्षितः Mb. ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance) ; R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend ; R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey ; R. 9 9 ; Y. 2. 187. -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard ; हस्त इव च्युतिमलिनो यथा यथा लक्षयति खलु मुजनं। दुर्पणमिषं तं कुर्वते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायं च Vās. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert ; भाग्यं न लक्षयति कोपि विधिपणीतं Subhāsh. ; Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt ; एष खलु केसरिणी एव लक्षयति S. 7 ; नास्ति खलु विधेरलक्षणीयं V. 4 ; R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse ; (यज्ञः) जगत्प्रकाशं तदुपेक्षामिष्यथा भवदुर्बलैश्चरितं समोद्यतः R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

लक्षक a. Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लक्ष् [लक्ष्-स्युट्] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general ; द्युमेव पथि शीघ्रलक्षणा। Ghaṭ. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig also) ; नभोलक्षन R. 16. 33 ; जनोपसृष्टौ पदलक्षणेऽरुहकः Ku. 5. 64. ' wishing to attain or aspire to a high position. ' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing ; as in दुर्मलक्षनं. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, transgressious ; अज्ञालक्षनं, नियमलक्षनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting ; मणिवलक्षनं य-मार्हकामा V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An offense, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury ; as in आवपलक्षनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence ; Si. 12. 25

(where it means ' leaping ' also).
 -10 One of the paces of a horse.
लक्षनीय, लक्ष्य a. 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken ; अस्मोद्धतेरपि रजोभिरलक्षनीयाः S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted ; see लक्ष्.
लक्षित p. p. [लक्ष्-क्] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted ; लक्षित एष च्युतेऽपि सक्तुतलाध्याधिना S. 6.

लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षते) To mark, see ; cf. लक्ष्.

लक्ष् 1. 6 A (लक्षते) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. (लक्षति) To blame &c. ; see लक्ष् I. -III. 10 P. (लक्षयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal ; (according to some लक्षयति also in this sense).

लक्ष् 6 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To be ashamed, to blush ; cf. लक्ष्.

लक्षका The wild cotton-tree.

लक्षरी A white sensitive plant.

लक्ष् [लक्ष् भावे अ] 1 Shame, कामातुराणां न भयं न लक्ष्जा Subhāsh. ; विहाय लक्ष्जा R. 2. 40 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; शृंगारलक्ष्जां निरूपयति S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 7 ; R. 7. 25 ; लक्ष्जे स्वं मञ्जु सिंधौ Subhāsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. -अञ्जित a. (रा or री f.) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious ; Pt. 5. 10. -शील a. bashful, modest. -रहित, -सूय, -हीन a. shameless, impudent, immodest.

लक्ष्जाल a. Modest, bashful. -m. f. N. of the sensitive plant (also लक्ष्जरी.)

लक्ष्जावत् a. 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarrassed, perplexed.

लक्ष्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लक्ष्या = लक्ष्जा.

लक्ष्या A present, bribe.

लक्ष् I. 1 P. (लक्षति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लक्ष् [लक्ष्-अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band ; cf. कक्षा -3 A tail.

लक्ष् 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmi. -4 Sleep. **लक्षिका** A prostitute harlot.

लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षति) 1 To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.
लक्ष् A technical term used by Pāpini to denote the Present tense or its terminations

लक्ष् 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. -पर्ण large cinnamon.

लक्षकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लक्ष् a. (Connected with the Prākṛita लक्ष् which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely ; अतिक्रान्ता कालो लक्ष्मलक्ष्माभोगसुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators read लक्ष् by सलक्ष्ण्य) ; तस्याः पाद-नखश्रेणिः शोभते लक्ष्मसुधः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhana has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean ' young pretty woman', ' a handsome woman' ; s. g. किंवा वर्णनया समस्तलक्ष्मादेकारतासेव्यति 8. 86 ; अनर्थात्सलक्ष्ण्यनिधानधुमिर्न कस्य लोभं लक्ष्मा तनोति 9 68 ; केशश्रेणिसुधै-लक्ष्मामां विद्वत्तानिच जगाम तमिदं 11. 18.

लक्ष् A rogue, rascal ; see लक्ष्.

लक्ष् 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a caste. -द्वृत् 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लक्ष् I. 1 P. (लक्षति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लक्षति, लक्षयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते) 1 To fuddle, careen. -2 To annoy.

लक्ष् a. Beautiful, handsome (a Prākṛita word) ; see लक्ष्.

लक्ष् = लक्ष् q. v.

लक्ष्, लक्ष्कः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लक्ष् 1 P. 10 U. (लक्षति, लक्षयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लक्ष् Excrement, ordure.

लक्ष् London (a modern formation, probably from French Londres)

लक्ष् [लक्ष्-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant ; लक्ष्माचनं परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; लक्ष्मे संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 ; (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning ' arm', ' eyebrow', ' lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-

ness &c.; मुजलता, बाहुलता, बूलता, विष्-
लता; सो खड्ड, अलक, &c.; cf. Kn. 2.
64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9. 46. -2
A branch. -3 The creeper called
Priyangu. -4 The Mādhavi creeper.
-5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls.
-8 A slender woman. -9 A woman
in general. -10 The *Dūrvā* grass.
-10म्प. —अंशुलि: f. a branch serving
as a finger. —अंतं a flower. —अंबुजं a
kind of cucumber. —अकं: a green
onion. —अलक: an elephant. —अनन: a
particular position of the hands
in dancing. —उद्गम: the upward
winding or climbing of a creeper.
—कर: a particular position of
the hands in dancing. —क-
रुविक, —करुती musk-creeper. —गृह:
—हं a bower surrounded with creep-
ers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. —जिह्वा,
—रसन: a snake. —तटा: 1. the *Sāla*
tree. -2. the *Tāla* tree. -3. the orange
tree. —पनस: the water-melon. —पण:
N. of Vishnu. —प्रताना the tendril of
a creeper; R. 2. 8. —भवनं an arbour,
a bower. —मणि: coral. —मंडप: a
bower, an arbour. —मृग: a monkey.
—यष्टि: f. Bengal madder. —यावकं a
shoot, sprout. —वलनय: —यं an arbour.
—वृक्ष: the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्ट:
a kind of coitus or mode of sexual
enjoyment. —वेष्टनं, —वेष्टिकं a kind of
embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A
string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप 1 P. (लयति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3
To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं
किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -4 To wail,
lament. —Caus. (लययति-ते) To cause
to talk &c. —With उद् to call out
loudly to.

लपन [लप-भावे ल्युट] 1 Talking,
speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered
&c. —ते Speech, voice.

लपिसका A kind of prepared food.

लक्ष: Vad A quail.

लम् 1 A. (लभते, लभे, अलभ्य, लभ्यते,
लभ्ये, लभ्य) 1 To get, obtain,
gain, acquire; लभत सिकतासु तैः, मयि
यतनः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; चिराय य-
थाद्यथमलंभि दिग्गजे: Si. 1 64. -2 To
have, possess, be in possession of.
-3 To iske, receive. -4 To catch,
take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3.
-5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते
पथि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To
know, learn, perceive, understand;
भ्रमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhāshā P. 6;
सत्यमलभमाना Kull. on Ms. 8. 109; -8

To be able or be permitted (to do a
thing) (with inf.) ; मनुमपि न लभ्य-
ते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे.
(The senses of लम् are modified ac-
cording to the noun with which it
is used ; i. e. गर्भे लम् to conceive
become pregnant ; पदं or आस्पदं लम्
to gain a footing, take a hold on ; see
under पद ; अंतरं लम् to get a footing,
enter into ; लेभंस्तरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R.
6. 66 ' was not impressed on the
mind' ; चेतना, संज्ञा, लम् to regain
one's consciousness ; जन्म लम् to be
born ; Ki. 5. 43 ; स्वास्थ्यं लम् to enjoy
ease, be at ease ; दर्शनं लम् to get an
audience of &c.) . —Caus. (लभयति-ते)
1 To cause to get or receive, cause
to take ; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, con-
fer or bestow upon ; नोदकं नारायं माण-
वकं लभय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer.
-4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out,
discover. —Desid. (लिप्सते) To wish
to get, long for ; अलभ्यं चैव लिप्सते
H. 2. 8.

लभ्य p. p. [लम्-कर्मणि क] 1 Got,
obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, re-
ceived. -3 Perceived, apprehended.
-4 Obtained (as by division &c.) ;
see लम्. —यथा A woman whose hus-
band or lover is faithless (perhaps
for विप्रलम्बा). —यत् That which is
secured or got ; लभ्यं रक्षेद्वचनयात् II.
2. 8 ; R. 19. 3. —Comp. अंतर a. 1.
one who has found an opportunity.
-2. one who has got access or
admission ; R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, —अव-
सर a. 1. one who has found an
opportunity. -2. (anything) that has
gained a scope (for work) ; लब्धावका-
शा मे पार्थना S. 1. -3. one who has
obtained leisure, being at leisure; so
लुब्धक्षण. —आस्पद a. one who has
gained a footing or secured a posi-
tion ; M. 1. 17. —उदय a. 1. born,
produced, sprung ; लब्धोदय चांद्रम-
सौव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has
got prosperity or elevation ; स त्वत्तो
लब्धोदयः ' he owes his rise or eleva-
tion to you'. —काम a. one who has
got his desired object. —कीर्ति a. be-
come widely known, famous, cele-
brated. —चेतस्, —सज्ञ a. one who
has come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. —जन्मव a. born, pro-
duced. —नामव, —शब्द a. renowned,
celebrated. —नशः the loss of what
has been acquired ; लब्धनाशो यथा
मृत्युः —पशमनं 1. securing or keeping
safe what has been acquired. -2
bestowing on a worthy recipient ;
Kull. on Ms. 7. 56 —लक्ष, —क्षय a. 1.
one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled
in the use of missiles. —वर्ण a.
1. leamed, wise ; चित्रं स्वकीये विषये
समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः
Rāj. P. -2. famous, renowned,

celebrated ; Mk. 4. 26. °भाञ्ज a.
respecting the learned ; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि
लब्धवर्णभाक्त्वं विदेशं सुनये सलक्षमणं R.
11. 2. —विद्य a. learned, educated,
wise. —सिद्धि a. one who has attained
perfection or his desired object.

लब्धि: f. [लम्-किञ्] 1 Acquisition,
gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain.
-3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम a. Obtained, acquired, re-
ceived.

लभनं [लम्-ल्युट] 1 The act of get-
ting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiv-
ing.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One
who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope
for tying a horse (—m. also).

लभ्य a. [लम्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable
of being acquired or obtained,
attainable, obtainable to be reached ;
मांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धाहुरिव धामनः
R. 1. 3, 4. 88 ; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be
found ; Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable,
proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be
furnished or provided with.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लेपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous,
hankering after; दुष्टिभक्तलेपट इव Ratn.
2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute,
addicted to licentious pleasures. —उः
A libertine, profligate, rake ; (लेपाक
in the same sense).

लेफः A leap, jump, spring.

लेकनं Leaping, jumping.

लेव 1 A. (लेवते, लेवित) 1 To hang
down, hang from, dangle ; ऋषयो ह्यत्र
लंभते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick
to, hold on to, rest on ; ललंबिरे सदासि-
लताः मिया इव Si. 7. 25 ; पर्याप्तं ते
कथमपि सले लेवमानस्य भावि Me. 41
(where लं means ' hanging down
towards ' or ' resting upon ' the back
or hips). -3 To go down, sink,
decline or hang down (as the sun),
fall down ; लेवमाने दिवाकरे ; Si. 9. 20 ;
Ki. 9. 1 ; स्वयंभुवनलंबितकज्जलमुज्ज्व-
लय प्रिय लोचने Git. 12 (= गालित). -4
To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay,
tarry. -6 To sound. —Caus. (लेवयति-ते)
1 To let down, cause to hang down.
-2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To
stretch out, extend (as the hand) ;
करण वातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21 ; को लेवये-
दाहरणाय हर्षे 6. 75. -4 To cause to be
attached, join. -5 To depress. —With
उद् to stand up, stand erect ; पाद्वेकेन
गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले । तिष्ठाम्युल्लंबितस्ता-
वथावच्छिष्टति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लेव a. [लेव्-अच्] 1 Hanging down,
hanging from, pendent, dangling ;
पादं चोपमंतापितलेवहारः R. 6. 60, 84
Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached
to -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5

Long, tall. — 1 A perpendicular. — 2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. — 3 A bribe. — 4 Comp. — उदर *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (—रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. — 2 a glutton. — ओष्ठः (लंबो-बौ-ष्ठः) a camel. — कर्णः 1. an ass. — 2. a goat. — 3. an elephant. — 4. a falcon. — 5. a demon or Rākshasa. — गुणः, — उया, — रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. — जठर *a.* pot-bellied, portly. — पयोधर *a.* woman with large pendent breasts. — रिकृ *a.* having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). — 2 The complement of latitude, co latitude (in astr.).

लंबनः [लंब्य ल्युट् वा] 1 An epithet of Siva. — 2 The phlegmatic humour. — नं 1 Having down, depending, descending &c. — 2 Fringe. — 3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). — 4 A sort of long necklace. — 5 A mode of fighting.

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgā. — 2 Of Lakehmī.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula. लंबित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. — 2 Suspended. — 3 Sunk, gone down. — 4 Resting on, attached to (see लंब्).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लंबः 1 Attainment, acquirement. — 2 Meeting with — 3 Recovery. — 4 Gain.

लंबनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. — 2 Recovery

लंबित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. — 2 Given. — 3 Improved. — 4 Employed, applied. — 5 Cherished. — 6 Spoken to, addressed.

लम्ब 1 A. (लम्बते) To go, move.

लयः [ली-अच्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. — 2 Lurking, hiding. — 3 Fusion, melting, solution. — 4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction ; universal destruction (प्रलय) ; लय या ' to be dissolved or destroyed '. — 5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object) ; पश्यंते शिवरूपिणं लयवशाद्वात्मनस्यमागता Māl. 5. 2, 7 ; रथानलयेन Git. 4. — 6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रत, मय, and विलंबित) ; किमलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35 ; पाद्भ्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. — 7 A pause in music. — 8 Rest, repose. — 9 A place of rest, abode, habitation ; अदया Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. — 10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. — 11 An embrace. — 12 The supreme being. — 13 The union of song, dance, and

instrumental music. — 0omp. — अर्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe. — आरंभः — आलंभः an actor, a dancer. — कालः the time of destruction (of the world). — गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. — पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयने [ली-ल्युट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. — 2 Rest, repose. — 3 A place of rest, house.

लम्ब 1 P. (लम्बति) To go, move.

लल 1. 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic ; पनस-फलानीव वानरा ललति Mk. 8. 8 ; गज-कलभा इव बंधुला ललामः 4. 28 ; लल-जगद्वोरकोदराणां Māl. 5. 15. — II. 10 U. or Caus. (ललयति-ते, लालित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle ; लालने बहुवो दोषास्तादने बहुवो युगाः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. — 2 To desire. — III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle ; Mk. 4. 28. — 2 To loll the tongue. — 3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. — 2 Lolling. — 3 Wabing, desirous. — 0omp. — जिह = ललजिह्व *q. v.*

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. — 2 Shaking, flashing, moving about ; Māl. 5. 5. — 3 Lolling. — 0omp. — जिह्व *a.* (ललजिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. — 2. savage, fierce. (—हः) 1. a dog. — 2. a camel.

ललनं [लल-ल्युट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. — 2 Lolling the tongue. — नः 1 A child. — 2 The Śāla and Piyāla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general) ; शठ नाकलोकललनाभिरविरतं रिरंससे Si. 15. 88. — 2 A wanton woman. — 3 The tongue. — 0omp. — द्वियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman ; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. — 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटं [लृ-अच् इत्य लः, ललमटति अद्-अच् वा Tv.] The forehead ; लिखित-मपि ललाटे मेखितं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21 ; N. 1. 15. — 0omp. — अक्षः an epithet of Siva. — तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. — पट्टः, — पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. — 2. a tiara, fillet. — रेखा 1. a line on the forehead. — 2. a wrinkled brow. — 3. a coloured sectarian mark on the forehead. — रेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. — 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटतप *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the forehead ; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः

Māl. 1 ; U. 6 ' the sun is shining right overhead ' ; ललाटतपस्तपतिः E. 13. 41. — 2 (Hence) Very painful ; लिपिललाटतपनिदुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. — पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. — 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead ; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55 ; भस्मललाटिका X. 139 ; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयत् 157.

ललाटूल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* (मी /) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. — 2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. — नं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general ; (*m.* also in this sense) ; अहं तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य वचिनि S. 2 ; Si. 4. 28. — 2 Anything the best of its kind. — 3 A mark on the forehead. — 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. — 5 A banner, flag. — 6 A row, series, line. — 7 A tail. — 8 A mane. — 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. — 10 A horn. — सः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers down on the forehead.

ललामन् *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. — 2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind ; कन्याललाम कमनीय-मजस्य लिप्तोः R. 5. 64 ' the best or ornament of girls '. — 3 A banner, flag. — 4 A sect-rial mark, token, sign, symbol. — 5 A tail ; see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [लृ-क्] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. — 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. — 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful ; ललितललितैर्ययित्ता-प्रयैरङ्कत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20 ; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितं विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39 ; 8. 1 ; Māl. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45 ; Me. 32, 64. — 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine ; विपश्चिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6 ; संवक्षिते च ललितोभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9 ; V. 2. 18. — 5 Desired. — 6 Soft, gentle ; Si. 7. 64. — 7 Tremulous, trembling. — तः N. of a musical scale. — तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. — 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait ; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman ; सुकुमारतयांतां निष्प्रासो ललितं भवेत् S. D. ; Si. 9. 79 ; Ki. 10. 52. — 3 Beauty, grace, charm. — 4 Any natural or artless act. — 5 Simplicity, innocence. — 0omp. — अभिनय *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting ; V. 2. 18. — अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning ; V. 2. 14. — पद् *a.* 1. elegantly composed ; S. 3. — 2. consisting of amorous

words. ^०बंधनं an amorous composition. —महारः a soft or gentle blow. —ललित a. excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. —लुलित a. unnerved yet charming; Mā. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). —2 A wanton woman. —3 Muq. —4 A form of Durgā. —5 N. of various metres. —Comp. —^०चमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvinā. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

लवः [ल-अच्] 1 Plucking, mowing. —2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). —3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. —4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवमुच्चः Me. 21, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57. 16. 66; अशु^० 15. 97; अशुत^० Ki. 5. 44; यूक्षेपलक्ष्मीलव-कीते दास इव Git. 11; उ वृण^०, अपराध^०, ज्ञान^०, सुख^०, धन^० &c. &c. —5 Wool, hair. —6 Sport. —7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). —8 The numerator of a fraction. —9 A degree (in astr.). —10 Loss, destruction. —11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). —12 A kind of quail. —^० 1 Cloves. —2 Nutmeg. —^० ind. A little; लवमदि लवने न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [ल-अंगच्] The clove plant; द्वीपतराणीतलवंगपुष्पः B. 6. 57; ललित-लवंगलापरिशीलनक्रोमलमलपसमीरे Git. 1. —^० Cloves. —Comp. —कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण a. [ल-अणच्] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. —2 Lovely, handsome. —^० 1 Saline taste. —2 The sea of salt water. —3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17. 26. —4 N. of a hell. —^० 1 Salt, sea-salt. —2 A factitious salt. —Comp. —अतकः an epithet of Satrugna. —अविः the salt ocean; ^० जं sea-salt. —अंबुरादिः the ocean; आभाति बेला लवणांबुराशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. —अंभच् m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (—^०.) salt water. —आकतः 1. a salt-mine. —2. a receptacle of salt water, i. e. the sea. —3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलवः the ocean. —उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. —2. nitre. —उद्दः 1. the ocean. —2. the sea of salt water. —उद्दकाः, उद्दधिः, उद्दकाः &c. the ocean.

—सररं a kind of salt. —जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. —मेहः a kind urinary disease. —समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt. लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमत् m. 1 Saltness. —2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवणं [लृ मावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). —2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creaper; मया लवणः पाणिलोलितलवलीकंदलनिभः U. 3. 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. —2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लवि a. Sharp, edged. —विः = लविन.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लव् 10 U. (लावयति-ते) To exercise or practise any art; of. लव्.

लव्यु(लु)नः लं Garlic; निखिल-रसायनमहितो बंधेनोद्येन लव्युन इव R. G (= Bv. 1. 81); पक्षासौरव्यलव्युनः Bv. 1. 93.

लव् 1. 1, 4 P. (लवयति-ते, लवति) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि q. v.) —II. 10 U. (लावयति-ते) = लव् q. v.

लवित p. p. Wished, desired.

लव्यः An actor, a dancer.

लव् 1. 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकहारेण लसता इरसीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलककराणं Git. 10; Amarn. 16; N. 22. 53. —2 To appear, arise, come to light. —3 To embrace. —4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. —5 To sound, resound. —Caus. (लावयति-ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. —2 To cause to dance. —3 To exercise an art.

लसकः = लसक q. v.

लसा [लसति, लस्-अच्] 1 Saffron. —2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. [लस्-क] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लस्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. —2 Pus, matter. —3 The juice of the sugar-cane. —4 Lymph.

लसव a. 1 Embraced, clasped. —2 Skilful, skilled.

लसञ् 1 A. (लज्यते, लजित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); लीजनं पहरत्कथं न लज्यते Bān. 2; Bk. 15. 33. —2 To

blush. —Caus. (लजयति-ते) To put to shame; R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरिः—री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोरिक्षसास्ते जननि विजयंतां लहरयः G. L. 40; इनां वीर्य-लहरिं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां 53; 80 आनंद^०, कवणा^०, सुधा^० &c.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; लहुः लङ्गात् Bk. 14: 92, 15. 53.

ला f. 1 Taking, receiving. —2 Giving.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) [लकुट-इ-रामस्य उक्] Armed with a club or cudgel. —कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Sita.

लाक्षणिक a (की f.) [लक्षण-बोधयति उक्] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. —2 Characteristic, indicatory. —3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. q. v. v.). स्वाहाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जकादि-या K. P. 2. —4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. —5 Secondary, inferior. —6 Technical —कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य a. [लक्षणं वेत्ति इव] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. —2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret signs.

लाक्षा [लवयतेजया लव् च पृथो वाङ्] 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article or decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; of. अलक ; it is said to be obtained from the resin of a particular tree); निहृत्तस्वरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः के-नचित् (तदजा) S. 4. 4; R. 6. 14; Ki. 5. 23. —2 The insect which produces the red dye. —Comp. —तवाः, वृकः N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa. —प्रसादः, —प्रसाधनः the red Lodhra tree. —रक a. dyed with lac.

लासिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. —2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लास् 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry or arid. —2 To adorn. —3 To suffice, be competent. —4 To give. —5 To prevent.

लायडिक See लाकुटिक.

लास् 1 A. (लासते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [लघोर्भावः अण्] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance. -5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation ; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतघ्नियः स्वाने भवद्विस्ति विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Bg. 2. 35. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity : readiness ; हस्तलाघवं Versatility ; बुद्धिलाघवं. -10 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning ; (अल्पाद्यदितिसपिचलं लाघवं), आकाशो लाघवादेकः Tarka. K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगल [लण् कलच् प्रथो० वृद्धिः] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. -ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a plough. -दंडजः N. of Balarāma. -पद्धतिः f. a furrow. -फालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक a. (की f.) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिन m. [लांगलमस्थासि इति] 1 N. of Balarāma ; बंधुभीत्या समरविद्युत्को लांगली याः शिवे मे. 49. -2 The cocoa nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.
लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगुलं [लण्-ऊलच् प्रथो०] 1 A tail ; लांगुलचालममध्वरणावपात...त्वा पिंडद्वयं कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 ' wags his tail '. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगुलिन m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज्, लाज् 1 P. (लाजति, लाजति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजा [लाज्-अच्] Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.) Parched for fried grain (f. also) ; (तं) अवाकिरन्नाललताः पद्मनोराचारलज्जैविद पौरकस्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25 ; Ku. 7. 69, 80. -ज = उशीर q. v.

लाज् 1 P. (लाजति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लाञ्छनं [लाञ् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark ; नवांशुवानीकमुर्नलाञ्छने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mr. 1. 18 ; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of ' marked with ', ' characterized by ' &c. ; जतिःश्च देवस्य तथा विचाहमहोरसचे

साहसलाञ्छनस्य Vikr. 10. 1 ; R. 6. 18, 16. 84 ; so श्रीकंठपद्मलाञ्छनः Māl. 1. ' bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकंठ '. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon ; Ku. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लाञ्छित p. p. [लाञ्-क] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; एष च (लाटारुपासः) प्रायेण लाटजनमिषरत्वात्लाटारुपासः S. D. 10. -टा 1 A king of the Lāṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man. -Comp. -अहुपासः one of the five kinds of अहुपास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application ; it is thus defined and illustrated by Maṇaṭa:— शान्दस्तु लाटारुपासो भेदे तावर्षमासतः, e. g. वदने वर-वर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं सुधाहरः । सुधाकरः कुरु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाटक a. (टिका f.) Relating to the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटि 1 A particular style of composition ; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prakṛita dialect ; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाह 10 U. (लाहयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss ; cf. लह्.

लाठनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p p. Taken, received.

लाति f. Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लाडुः (वृ) A kind of gourd.

लाडुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लभ् भावे षच्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition ; शरीरस्यागमारेण बुद्धिलाभमन्यत R. 12. 10 ; शीरसनलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते स्वस्वपदे जतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage ; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38 ; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment, -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -करः, -कृत g. profitable, advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. -लिप्सु a. 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामजकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (वरिषमूल).

लापद्वयं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक a. (नी f.) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन a. (लिका f.) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. -मः A sort of poisonous mouse. -नं [लल्-स्युट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing ; सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much ; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after ; प्रणामलालसाः K. 14 ; ईशानसे-दर्शनलालसानो Ku. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in ; विलासलालनं Gīt. 1 ; शोकं, युगपा° &c. -साः = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [लल्-स्युट्] यद् लुक् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद्).

लालसीकं Sauce.

लाला [लल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] Saliva, spittle ; Bh 2. 9. -Comp. -भक्षः N. of a hell. -मेहः passing mucous urine. -स्रवः a spider. -स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To omit saliva ; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) [ललाटं प्रभो-मौलं पश्यति उच्छ्र] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead -2 Arising from or dependent on fate ; प्रासिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless ; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. -कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. -का A jesting reply.

लालित p p 1 Careeod, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. -तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितका A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ललितस्य भावः षच्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness ; वृद्धिनः पद्मलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालित् m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लातुका A kind of neoklaoc.
लाव a. (की f.) [लृ कर्तरी वृत्] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशसू. चिलंबं R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -वः 1 Cutting. -2 A quail

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योयंते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण a. (जी f.) [लवणे संस्कृतं अणु] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) [लवणे संस्कृतं अणु] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; लीलयेव सुतनीस्तुलयेत्वा गौरवाद्दक्षमपि लावणिकेन Si. 10. 38. (where it means ' a salt-merchant ' also). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं [लवणस्य भावः ध्वञ्] 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिद्विन्वितं S. 6. 13; 7. 18; (लावण्यं is thus defined in Sabdak.—सुकाकलेषु छायायास्तारलसमिवातरा । प्रतिभाति वयंते तद्लावण्यमिदोच्यते ॥) -Comp. -अज्ञितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावु See लावु.

लापुक a. (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः [लस-घञ्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing; मदनजनितलासेः Ra. 6. 30.—2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) [लस-ण्डुल्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. -कं A room n the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [लस-ण्वत्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये आस्यति करय लास्यमधुना ...वाचा विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes.

—स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लितुकः See लकुच.

लिक्षा. लिख्या 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasarenu*) जालतरणते भानी यच्चाणु इत्यते रजः । तैश्चतुर्भिर्भेदलिखा; or वसरेणोष्टी बिभेया लिखैका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिक्षिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरासिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; तारासरेयमातिते कठिण्या निशा-लिखद् व्योमिन तमः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87, S. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिभिविनेव लिखितेव Mā. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; मृग-मवृत्तिलं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7; मरसादुर्ध्वं विरहतलु वा भावमर्थं लिखती Ms. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिरया पापौ खड्गलेखां लिलेख K. P. 10; केशग्रहः खलु तदा दृपदारमजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितेतिव वीक्षितो यै Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किञ्चिद्दे चरणेन केषलं लि-लेख वाण्याकुललोचना ध्रुवं Ki. 8. 14; मूर्ध्नी दिवमिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck (as a bird). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [लिख्-भावाद्दो ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. [लिख्-क्त] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -ता N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with श्रुत). -कं 1 A writing, document. -2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse : of. लिखा.

लिख् 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिधुः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, block-head. -न. The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pāpini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

लिंग् I. 1 P. (लिंगति, लिंगित) To go, move. -II. 10 U (लिंगयति ते) 1 To

paint, variegate. -2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिंगं [लिंग्-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपाणिबलिंगधारीणो R. 8. 16; अथवा प्रावृषेवैरेव लिंगैर्नम राजोपचारा संमति V. 4; सुनिर्देहदलिंगवृशी 14. 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिंगेमुद्गः सेवृत्तविक्रिया-स्ते R. 7. 30; अगणकलिंगधारी Ms. 1; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85, see लिंगिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the *hetu's* being found in the एतत् or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined:—अभाविसुषमेताद्यल्लिंगम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex; युगात् पूजास्थानं युगिणु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram.). -10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallos. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as हयोग, वियोग, सत्त्वर्ष &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कृपिते मकरस्वजः the word कृपित् restricts the meaning of मकरस्वज to ' Kāma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad. loc.* -13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible, original of the gross or visible body; of. एवकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपादक). -16 (In Śān. phil.) Pradhāna or Prakṛti; q. v. -17 The effect or product, (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer.) -Comp. -अर्थे the glance people. -अधुनासनं the laws of grammatical gender. -अज्ञेनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -वेदा, -सारी the subtle frame or body; see लिंग (13) above. -धारिन् a. wearing a badge. -नाशा 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of power. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्शो the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire); see बह्विधात्पद्ममवानयं पर्यतः इति लिंगपरामर्शो. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. -वर्धन a. causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gender. -वृत्ति a. hypocritical. -वृत्तिः a

religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. —स्वः a religious student.

लिङ्गकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिङ्गन् Embracing.

लिङ्गवत् a. 1 Having marks. —2 Having various sexes or genders. —3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिङ्गिन् a. [लिङ्गमस्त्वस्वन्ति] 1 Having a mark or sign. —2 Characterized by. —3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); सः वर्ष्मि-
लिङ्गि विदितः समयौ च युधिष्ठिरं द्वेषते वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1 ; so आर्यलिङ्गि. —4 Furnished with a *linga*. —5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. —6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. —7 Having a subtle body. —m. 1 A religious student, Brāhmaṇa ascetic ; Pt. 4. 39. —2 A worshipper of Siva's *linga*. —3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. — An elephant. —5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term ; i. e. वह्नि is the लिङ्गिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् भूमात्. —6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. —7 the supreme being (as the sustainer of *linga*). —8 The cause or source. —9 N. of a Saiva sect. —Comp. —वेदः the dress of a religious student.

लिङ्ग A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिङ्गु A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini for nominal verbs.

लिङ्गु a. Ved. Slimy, sippery (विश्विल).

लिप् 6 U. (लिपितेने लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear ; लिपतीव तमो-गानि Mk. 1. 34. —2 To cover, overspread ; Si. 3. 48. —3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate ; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64 ; न मां कर्माणि लिपन्ति Bg. 4. 14. 18. 17 ; Me. 10 106. —4 To inflame, kindle ; तस्वाल्लिपत शोकमग्निं स्वांतं काष्ठमिव उवलत् Bk. 6. 22.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, —वी f. [लिप् इक् वा क्तिप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. —2 Writing, hand-writing. —3 The written characters, letters, alphabet ; यवनलिपिपा Vārt. ; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन चाक्रमयन् नवी-दुषेनेव सद्युद्गमाभिज्ञत् R. 3. 28 ; 18. 46. —4 The art of writing. —5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.) ; अयं वृत्तितो भवेति लिपिर्वि-ल्लादेः र्धिनस्य जातर्षी N. 1. 15, 138. —6 Painting, drawing. —Comp. —कृत्

1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. —2. a writer, scribe. —3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). —कारः a writer, scribe. —ऊ a. one who can write. —न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. —फलकं a writing-tablet or board. —शाला a writing school. —स-ज्जा writing materials or apparatus. लिपिका See लिपि.

लिप्त p. p. [लिप्-क्त] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. —2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. —3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). —4 Eaten. —5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, **लिप्तिका** A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्सा [लभ् सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining ; Bv. 1. 125. —2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु a. Desirous of getting &c.

लिपिः, —वी f. = लिपि q. v.

लिपिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिपट a. Libidinous, lustful. —रत A libertine, lecher.

लिपाकः [लिप् आकृत् रूपोः] 1 The citron or lime tree. —2 An ass. —कं A citron or lime.

लिपिः, **लिपिः** f. = लिपि q. v.

लिङ्ग I. 6 P. (लिङ्गति) 1 To go, move. —2 To hurt ; see लिङ्. —II. 4 U. (लिङ्ग्यतेने) To become small, be decreased.

लिङ्ग p. p. Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिङ्गः An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. (लेढि, लीढे, लिह्य-लिहिह्ये, अलिहित्-न, अलीढ, लेक्षयित्ते, लेह्यं, लीढः ; de-
sid. लिह्यतिने) 1 To lick ; कपाले माज्जाः पय इति करालिह्यि ज्ञानिनः K. P. 19 ; Bv. 1. 99 ; Ki. 5. 38 ; Si. 12. 40. —2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap ; N. 2. 99, 100.

लीढ p. p. [लिह्-आप्वादे क्] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c. ; see लिह्.

ली I. 1 H. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. —II. 9 P. (लीनाति) 1 To adhere. —2 To melt, usually with वि. —III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to ; M. 3. 5. —2 To clasp, embrace. —3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cover ; (भृङ्गागनाः) लीयन्ते सुकुलादिषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26 ; हरिश्चिह्नस्वपतितं द्वाग्मल-न्याकुल्य लीयते निभृत Bv. 1. 106 ; R. 3. 9 ; S. 6. 16 ; Ku. 1. 12, 7. 21 ; Bk. 18. 13 ; Ki. 5. 26. —4 To be dissolved, melt away. —5 To

be sticky or viscous. —6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभया-विष भावनया त्वयि लीना Git. 4 -7 To vanish, disappear. —Caus. (लापयति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured' ; जटाभिलीनायते = पूजामयिच्छति ; cf P. I. 3. 70).

लीः f. 1 Adhering, clinging to. —2 Embracing. —3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन p. p. [ली-क्त] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. —2 Lurking, hid, concealed. —3 Resting or reclining on ; S. 6. 16. —4 Melted, dissolved ; Māl. 5. 10. —5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with ; नद्यः सागरे लीना भवन्ति. —6 Devoted or given up to. —7 Disappeared, vanished ; (see ली).

लीका A nit ; see लिङ्गा.

लीला [ली-क्लिप् लिङ्गं लानि ला-क्-त्वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement ; क्लृप्त य-यौ कंडुकलीलययि या Ku. 5, 19 ; oft. used as the first member of comp. ; लीलाकमलं, लीलाद्युक्तः &c. —2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport ; उरसुष्टलीलागतिः R. 7. 7 ; 4. 22 ; 5. 70 ; ध्रुवंपति प्रसभमहो विनायि द्वेतेलीलाभिः किमु सति कारणे रम-प्यः Si. 8. 24 ; Me. 35 ; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः—

अप्राप्तबलमसमागमनायिकाया-सख्याः पुरोऽत्र निजाविचविनीदुद्धया । आ-लापवेशगतिहास्यलोकनायैः प्राणेश्वरायुक्तमाल-यति लीलाम् ॥) . —3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play ; लीलाया जयान 'killed with ease'. —4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien ; यः संपति प्राप्तपिः नाकिलील R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinakin'. —5 Beauty, charm, grace ; सुदुर्घरलीकितमंडललीला Git. 6, R. 6. 1 ; 16. 71. —6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham as ; लीलामनुष्यः, लीलानतः &c. —Comp. —अ(आ) गारा-न्, —सुहृद्, —वेश्मन् n. a pleasure-house ; R. 8. 95. —अंग a having graceful limbs. —अञ्जित a. sportively handsome. —अञ्जं, —अञ्जं, —अरविद्वं, —कमलं, —तामरसं, —पर्कं &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything ; R. 6. 13 ; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवताराः the descent (of Viṣṇu) on the earth for amusement. —उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. —2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहा 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel ; of. प्रणयकलह. —चतुर a. sportively charming ; Ku. 1. 47. —महानं a sportive dance —महृष्याः a sham man, a man in disguise. —मार्ज mer

sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रतिः *f.* diversion, sport. —वज्रं an instrument like Indra's thunder bolt. —वापी a pleasure-tank. —युकः a parrot kept for pleasure. —सास्य *a.* to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment. लीलायति-ने Den, U. To sport, play, divert oneself. लीलायतिं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलायत् *a.* 1 Sportive, playful. —2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. —2 An amorous or wanton woman. —3 N. of Durgā. —4 N. of a well-known smathematical work by Bhāskara chārya. —5 N. of the wife of the demon Inda.

लुक *ind.* A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुक् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुक् 1 P. (लुङ्गति, लुङ्गित) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. —2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुक् *f.* 1 Plucking out. —2 Dropping out.

लुक्, —लुङ्गनं Peeling, plucking out. लुङ्गित *p. p.* 1 Peeled. —2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुङ्ग I. 1 A. (लोडते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. —2 To shine. —3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 U. (लोडयति ते) 1 To speak. —2 To shine. —III. 1, 4 P. (लोडति, लुडयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; of लुङ्ग. —2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुङ्ग or लुङ्ग).

लुङ्ग A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुङ्ग 2. I P. (लोडति) To strike, knock down. —II. 1 A. (लोडते) 1 To roll on the ground. —2 To go, move. —3 To resist, oppose. —III. 10 U. (लोडयति ते) To rob, plunder. —IV. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; माणेलुडति पावेसु काचः किरसि चायते H. 2. 68; लुडति न सा हिमकर-किरणेन Gt. 7; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीण-लुडति सनमडले Amaru. 100; यदे गृहे पश्य तदायवर्णां गृध्रे सुवर्णाचलये लुडति Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54 —2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुङ्गनं [लुङ्ग-स्युट्] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुङ्गि *p. p.* Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुङ्ग I. 1 P. (लोडति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —*Caus.* (लोडयति ते) To stir, churn, agitate; (used with ति in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. —II. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. —2 To cover.

लुङ्ग 1. 1 P. (लुडति) 1 To go. —2 To steal, rob, plunder. —3 To be lame or crippled. —4 To be idle or lazy. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुडयति ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. —2 To disregard, despise.

लुङ्गा 1 Robbing. —2 Rolling. लुङ्गाक *a.* (को *f.*) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तद्व्यानां हृदयलुङ्गाकी परिव्यक्तमाणा निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुङ्गाः कता B. R. 6. —कः 1 A thief. —2 A crow.

लुङ्ग 1 P. (लुङ्गति) 1 To go. —2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. —3 To be idle. —4 To be lame. —5 To rob, plunder. —6 To resist.

लुङ्गकः [लुङ्ग-कृत्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुङ्गनं [लुङ्ग-स्युट्] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यदस्य वैत्या इव लुङ्गनाय काव्यार्थचोराः प्रयुजीभवंति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुङ्गा 1 Robbing, plundering. —2 Rolling.

लुङ्गाकः 1 A robber. —2 A crow. लुङ्गिः -डी *f.* Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुङ्ग 10 U. (लुडयति ते) : To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुङ्गिका 1 A round mass or ball. —2 Proper conduct.

लुङ्गी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुङ्ग 1 P. (लुङ्गति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To suffer pain, be afflicted

लुङ्ग I. 4 P. (लुङ्गति) 1 To confound, perplex. —2 To be perplexed or confounded. —3 To be suppressed or destroyed. —II. 6 U. (लुङ्गति ते, लुङ्ग) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अलुङ्गयं वचसा सखि लुङ्गति N. 4. 105. —2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. —3 To seize, pounce upon. —4 To elide, suppress, cease to disappear. —*Pass.* (लुङ्गते) 1 To be broken or violated; to be lost; तद्व्य भागो न लुङ्गते Ms. 9. 211. —2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —*Caus.* (लोडयति ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. —2 To omit, neglect. —3 To cause to swerve from; सत्याइ लुङ्गमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —*Desid.* (लुङ्गयति, लुङ्गयिष्यति); *frey.* लोलुङ्गयते or लोलोति.

लुङ्ग *p. p.* [लुङ्क] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. —2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). —5 Omitted, neglected. —6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुङ्क. —तं Stolen property, booty. —*Comp.* —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an *upama* in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —एव *a.* wanting in words. —पिडो-दकक्रिय *a.* deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ *a.* deprived of reason.

लुङ्ग I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. —II. 4 P. (लुङ्गति, लुङ्ग) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुङ्गते सुमाय. —2 To allure, entice. —3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —*Caus.* (लोडयति ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; प्रद्वे बहु लोडयन् Bk. 5. 48. —2 To excite Inst. —3 To entice, seduce; allure, attract; लोडयमानवचनः श्रुयांश्चु-केमंमलाखणपद्वेनितंविभिः R. 19. 26. —4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुङ्ग *p. p.* [मृ-क] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. —2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; *asin* धनलुङ्गय, मांसलुङ्गय, गुणलुङ्गय &c. —व्यः 1 A hunter. —2 A libertine, lecher.

लुङ्गकः 1 A hunter, fowler; सुग्-मीनसञ्जनानां वृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम् । लुङ्गकधी वरपिडुना निष्कारणवेरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. —2 A covetous or greedy man. —3 A libertine. —4 The star Sirius. —5 The hinder part.

लुङ्गित *p. p.* Perplexed, disturbed. लुङ्ग 1 P, 10 U. (लुङ्गति, लुङ्गयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुङ्गिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुङ्ग 1 P. (लोडति, लुडित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; सुलितदृष्टि मदादिष चस्सले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. —2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. —3 To press down, crush; see लुडित below. —*Caus.* (लोडयति ते) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुङ्गाय लुङ्गायः [लुङ्क ध्वज्ये क, तमागति अन्] A buffalo; सूरपिपुतधरित्रीचित्र-कापो लुङ्गायः.

लुङ्गित *p. p.* [लुङ्क] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; सुरालपमासिनिमिष-मंभस्त्रोतसं नौलुङ्गितं चर्धे R. 16. 34.

59. -2 Disturbed, touched ; लुलित-मकरंदो मधुकर्णे; Ve. 1.1. -3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair) ; Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured ; S. 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, touching ; अनतिलुलितज्याघाताकं (कनक-बलयं) S. 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved ; अलसलुलितयुग्धान्यध्व-संजातखेदात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24 ; गदोस्केटा लुलितलुलितैरंगकेस्ताम्यतीति Mā. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4. 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful ; वनं लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुप् 1 P. (लोषति) See लुष्.
 लुषमः An elephant in rut.
 लुह 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for ; cf. लुभ.
 लु 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीते, लुत ; caus. लावयति-ने ; desid. लुलुषति-ने) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) ; शरसनज्याम-लुनाद् विडौजतः R. 3. 59 ; 7. 45, 12. 43 ; पुरीमवस्कंदं लुनीहि नवंनं Si. 1. 51 ; क्रीडांति काकैरिव लुनयतेः Pt. 1. 187 ; Ku. 3. 61 ; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate ; लोकानलायीद्विजितांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -WITH आ to pluck (gently) ; Ku. 2. 41. -बिभ्र to cut, lop or pluck off ; U. 3. 5.

लुता [लुतक्] 1 A spider, -2 An ant. -Comp. -तंतुः a cobweb. -मकंदकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लुतिका A spider.
 लुन p. p. [लु-क्] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.) -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. -नं A tail.

लुनक a. Cut, divided. -कः 1 A cut, division ; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लुमं [लु-क्] A tail. -Comp. -विषः having poison in the tail, an animal that stings with its tail.

लुष् I. 1 P. (लुषति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10. U. (लुषयति-ने) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लुट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लुट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेशः [लिष् भावे च्] 1 A writing, document written document (of any kind), a letter ; लेशोयं न ममेति नोचगमिदं बुद्धा मदीया यत् Mū. 5. 18 ; निधारेतस्यं लेशेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70 ; अर्नगलेख Ku. 1. 7 ; मन्मथ-लेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. अलिख्य).

-अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हा a kind of palm tree. -रुषभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2 deed, document (legal). -संदेशः a written message. -हारा, -हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख् वृत्] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कं Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. -दोषः, -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी ङ्) [लिष्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिष् अ टप्] 1 A line, streak ; कांतिर्बुधोरायतलेखयोर्था Ku. 1. 47 ; Ku. 7. 16 ; Ki. 16. 2 ; Mo. 44 ; विद्युलेखा, फेनलेखा, मद्दलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting ; पाणिनेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Mā. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon ; लक्ष्मिदया चांद्रमसीषु लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34 ; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark ; उवासे सपावकसस्य-पावलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य a. [लिष्-ण्यत्] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -रूपं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -4 An inscription. -5 Painting, drawing. -6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरूढ, -कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. -गन a. painted, drawn in picture. -सूत्रिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. -पत्रं, -पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगं a document. -स्थानं a writing place.

लेट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेट्यति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep. -4 To shine.

लेट्टं Excrement, feces.
 लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिष्-चच्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing ; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father, i. e. to paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees) ; लेपभाजश्चतुर्थायाः पित्रायाः पित्रभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागिनः, -युक् m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree ; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः [लिष्-ल्युट्] Incense. -नं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering ; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् a. Smearing or covering with. -m. A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -त्वं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1. a model maker. -2. a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign Leo of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. -हा A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहाना 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [लिष्-चच्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity ; क्लृप्त (v. 1. खर्) -लेशैरभिकं S. 2. 4 ; अमवारिलेशः Ku. 3. 38 ; भास्किं, गुणं &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two kalas). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually consid-

ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:—*गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्यैष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं* लेशः ; for examples see *ad. loc.* (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). —*Comp.*—उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted, at, insinuated.

लेखा Light.

लघुः [लिप्तु-त्] A clod, lump of earth. —*Comp.*—भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेशिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह-श्च] 1 Licking, sipper ; as in मधुने लेहः Bk. 6. 82.—2 Tasting.—3 A lambative, an eluctuary.—4 Food.—5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs.—ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिना Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up.—ह्य 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar.—2 Food in general.

लेगं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लैगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिग-श्च] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign, or mark.—2 Inferred (अनुमित).—कः A maker of images, statuary.

लेण् 1 P. (लेणति) 1 To go, approach.—2 To send.—3 To embrace.

लोक I. 1 A. (लोकने, लोकिते) To see, view, perceive.—II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकिते) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive.—2 To know, be aware of.—3 To shine.—4 To seek.

लोकः [लोकयते-सी, लोक-श्च] 1 The world, a division of the universe ; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, i. e. मूर्तलोक, सुषुप्तलोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक ; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; i. e. अतल, वितल, मुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल).—2 The earth, terrestrial world (मूर्तलोक) ; इहलोक in this world (opp. परत्र).—3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v.—4 The people or subjects (opp. the king) ; स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः स्वियसे लोकहेतोः S. 5. 7 ; R. 4. 8.—5 A collection, group, class, company; आकृष्टलीलात् परलोक-

पालात् R. 6. 1; or ज्ञानम तेन क्षितिपाल-लोकः 7. 3—6 A region, tract, district province.—7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) ; लोकव्युत्थिताकैवल्यं Br. Śū. II. 1. 33 ; यथा लोके कस्यचिदातिशयस्त राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work).—8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedio usage or idiom) ; वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाच्च लोकिकाः, मियताञ्जिता वाक्षिणारया यथा लोके वेदे चति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लोकिकवैदिके च्चित्ति प्रयुजते Mbh. ; (and in diverse other places) ; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18.—9 Sight, looking.—10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'.—11 Ved. Open space ; space, room, (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly' ; as लोकविज्ञात ; so 'विद्विष्ट').—*Comp.*—अक्षः space, sky.—अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural.—अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary.—अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पंडितराजाः जितिलकेनाकारि लोकधिकं Bv. 4. 44 ; Ki. 2. 27.—अधिपः 1. a king.—2. a god or deity.—अधिपतिः a lord of the world.—अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy.—अन्तरं 'another world', the next world, future life ; R. 1. 69 ; 6. 55 ; लोकांतरं गन्-माप् &c. 'to die'.—अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवाम्मतो मे R. 14. 40.—अभिभविन् *a.* 1. overcoming the world.—2. Per- vading the whole world (as light).—अम्युद्यः public weal or welfare.—अयनः N. of Nārāyaṇa.—अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the east of the seven continents ; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light ; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोका-लोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ; लोकालोक-व्याहृतं धर्मराशिः शारीरं वा धाम नालं प्रस- र्त्तुं Śi. 16. 83 ; Mv. 5. 10, 45 ; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṣ- dārkar's note on I. 79 of Mā. 10th Aot). (—कौ) the visi- ble and the invisible world.—आचरः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world ; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशलं लोकाचारविचरिताः Pt. 5. 43.—आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the uni- verse.—आदिः 1. the beginning of the world.—2. the creator of the world.—आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (—तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (—त्तं) materis-

ism, atheism ; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvada- rasamgraha).—आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist.—ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world).—2. Brahman.—3. quicksilver.—उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying ; Pt. 1. 371.—2. common talk, public opinion.—उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual ; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70 ; U. 2. 7. (—1) a king.—एकबंधुः an epithet of Sākyaṃuni.—एषणा desire for heaven.—कंटकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind.—2. an epithet of Rāvaṇa ; see कंटक.—कथा a popular legend.—कर्तु, —कृत् *m.* the creator of the world.—कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world.—2. regarded by the world. (—रूप) a period or age of the world.—कति *a.* liked by the people, popular ; V. 6. 21.—कारणकारणः an epithet of Siva.—गतिः *f.* actions of men.—गाथा a song handed down among people.—चक्षुस् *m.* the sun.—चारित्रं the ways of that world.—जननी an epithet of Lakshmi.—जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha.—2. any conqueror of the world.—3. a sage.—ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world.—ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha.—तस्त्वं knowledge of man- kind.—तस्त्वं course of the world.—तु- वारः camphor.—त्रयं, —त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively ; उरक्षातलो- कत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73.—द्वारं the gate of heaven.—धातुः a particular division of the world.—धातु *m.* an epithet of Siva.—नाथः 1. Brahman.—2. Viṣṇu.—3. Siva.—4. a king, sovereign.—5. a Buddha.—नेतु *m.* an epithet of Siva.—पः, —पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world ; ललितभिनयं तमथ भर्ता म- र्त्तान् ब्रह्ममनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18 ; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78 ; (the *lokapa- las* are eight ; see अष्टविक्वाल).—2. a king, sovereign.—पक्षिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability.—पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman.—2. of Viṣṇu.—3. a king, sovereign.—पथि, —पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way.—पितामहः an epithet of Brahman.—प्रकाशनः the sun.—प्रवादः general umour, current report, popular talk.—प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known.—बंधुः, —बंधवः 1. the sun.—2. Siva.—बाह्य, —बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated.—2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (—ह्य) an outcast.—भावन, —भाविन् *a.* promoting the welfare of the world.—मर््यादा an established or current custom.—मातु *f.* an epithet of Lakshmi.—मार्गः an established

custom.—यात्रा 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलियं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; याचव्यं संसारस्तावत्प्रतिद्वैवेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. —2. a popular usage or custom.—3. worldly existence, career in life; Mā. 4, 6.—4. support of life, maintenance.—राजः a king, sovereign.—रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity.—रवः popular talk or report.—लेखः a public document.—लोचनं the sun.—वचनं a popular rumour or report.—वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवाद-अवगादाहासी R. 14. 61.—वार्ता popular report, public rumour.—विद्विष्ट a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked.—विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world.—2. the creator of the world.—विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned.—विश्रुति f. 1. world-wide fame.—2. unfounded rumour, mere report.—वृत्त 1. the way of the world, custom prevalent in the world.—2. an idle talk or gossip.—वृत्तान्तः, व्यवहारः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5.—2. course of events.—व्यवहार a. commonly used, universally current.—व्रतं general practice or way of the world.—युतिः f. 1. a popular report.—2. world-wide fame.—संघृति f. fate, destiny.—संकरः general confusion in the world.—संश्रयः 1. the whole universe.—2. the welfare of the world.—3. worldly experience.—4. propitiation of mankind.—साक्षिक a. attested by witnesses.—साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman.—2. fire.—सिद्ध a. 1. current among the people, usual, customary.—2. generally received or accepted.—स्थिति f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world; Bh. 2. 22.—2. a universal law.—हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule.—हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-त्) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकंयुग a. Filling or pervading the world; लोकंयुगेः परिमलौ परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कडुतापि नितान्तरम्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्य a. 1 World-wide.—2 Usual, customary.—3 Right, real.—4 Heavenly.—5. Granting free space.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.
लोच I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe.—II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see.—III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak.—2 To shine

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [लोच-कृत्] 1 A stupid person.—2 The pupil of the eye.—3 Lamp-black, collyrium.—4 A kind of ear-ring.—5 A dark or blue garment.—6 A bow-string.—7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead.—8 A lump of flesh.—9 The slough of a snake.—10 A wrinkled skin.—11 The wrinkled brow.—12 A plantsain tree.

लोचन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, brightening.—2 Visible.—नं [लोचये-नेन लोच-करणे ल्यट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing.—2 The eye; शेषाम्नासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयिष्या Me. 110.—3 Comp.—बोचरा, -पथा, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision.—विता blue vitriol.

लोढ 1 P. (लोडति) To be mad or foolish.

लोद् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोढनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोढा, लोढिका Sorrel.

लोठः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोद् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोढनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोटः 1 Tears.—2 A mark, sign, token.—त् 1 Booty.—2 Salt.

लोत्रं [लृ-इत्] Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोत्रेण) युद्धीतस्य कुंभीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोधः, लोधः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोधद्रुमं साहसतः प्र-कुर्वं R. 2. 29; युद्धेन सालक्ष्यत लोधपाण्डुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लृ-भवि षत्] 1 Taking away, deprivation; robbing, plundering.—2 Loss, destruction.—3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse.—4 Violation, transgression; धर्मलोपभवात् R. 1. 76.—5 Want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68.—6 Omission, dropping; तद्वद्वैश्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10.—7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.); अदर्शनं लोपा P. 1. 1. 60.—8 Being perplexed or confounded.—9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लृ-भ्यट्] 1 Violation, transgression.—2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपायुद्धा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of

different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ivala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपाकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाकः, लोपाकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming.—2 Subject to elision.

लोप्यं See लोपं.

लोभः [लृ-भावे षत्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चतुष्टयेन किं Bh. 2. 55.—2 Desiro for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); ककणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आनस्यश्लोभात् Me. 109.—3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man).—Comp.—अन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious.—आत्मन् a. greedy-minded, avaricious.—विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन a. (नी f.) Alluring, enticing.—नं [लृ-भ्यट्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement.—2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; S. 1. 21; 6. 19.

लोभित p. p. Allured, attracted; enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after.—2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail.—2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [लृ-भानिन्] The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्.—Comp.—अञ्चः 1. = रोमाञ्च q. v.—2. wool, down.—3. a tail.—आलि-ली, आवलि-ली, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमबली &c.—कर्णः a hare.—कीटा a louse.—कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंध्रे, -विषरं a pore of the skin.—दं morbid baldness.—पाद्ः N. of a king of the Angas; U. 1. 4.—मणिः an amulet made of hair.—वाहिन् a. feathered.—ज्ञातनं depilatory (removing the hair of the body).—स-द्वेषण a. thrilling, causing horripilation.—सारः an emerald.—हर्ष, -हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c.—हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोमश a. [लोमानि बहुल्येन संत्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy.—2 Woollen.

-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. —अः A sheep, ram. —आ- 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol. —Comp. —पुष्पकः the Sirtaha tree. —मार्जारः the civet-cat.

लौमश्यं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.
लौमाशः A jackal.
लौमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल a. [लोह् अच् इत्य लः, लुल् वच् वा]
1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरलोलशिखामाजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्संतमिर्वातवाह्निं Ki. 3. 20; लोलाशुकरय पचनाकुलितानुकांतं V. 2. 22; ततस्ततः मरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23; लोलापांगैः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियाः संश्रयदोषरुद्धं स्वभाषलोलैत्ययथाः प्रसूदं R. 6. 41; au Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अये लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6; इत्सं कपवती रुणादि रक्षणाप्यारलोलोद्युलिं M. 4. 14; कणं लोलः कथयितुमप्युदाननरयसंलोभात् Me. 109; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. —लौ 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. —Comp. —भ्रमि n. a rolling eye. —अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. —जिह्वा a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. —लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless. लोलित p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप a [लुभ् गृह् अच् एषो भव्यः]
1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलो- लुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुम्ब्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवस- तिमार्जनिर्वृती मधुकर विस्मृतोस्वेनां कथं S. 5. 1; मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः S. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). —या Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लौह् 1 A. (लोहेन) To heap up, accumulate.

लोहः, -हं A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोहदत्त यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोहकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोहघातं हत, Mu. 2. -हं Ruat of iron. —Comp. —घ्नः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोहक. 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोहः A clod, lump of earth.
लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron.

-ह, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-book. —हः The red goat. —हं Aloe-wood. —Comp. —अजः the red goat. —अभिसारः, —अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. —आमिषः the flesh of the red-haired goat. —उत्तमं gold. —कृतिः a leadstone, magnet. —कारः a blacksmith. —किंहे ruat of iron. —घातकः a blacksmith. —चूर्णं iron-filings, ruat of iron. —जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. —जालं a coat of mail. —जित् m. a diamond. —द्राविन् m. borax. —नालः an iron arrow. —पृष्ठः a heron. —प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. —बद्ध a. tipped or studded with iron. —मारक a. calcining a metal. —सुक्तिका red pearl. —रजसु n. rust of iron. —राजकं silver. —लिंभं a boil filled with blood. —वरं gold. —वर्मनं n iron-armor, mail. —शंकुः an iron spike. —श्लेषणः borax. —सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.
लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [र्ह्-हत् रस लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured; अस्तासावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ वाह घटोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुहृत्प्रत्यल्लवलोहिनीभिरुच्चैः शिखाभिः शिखिनोवलीढाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper made of copper. —तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputrā. -6 A kind of rice. —तृ N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. —तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 3. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agalochum. —Comp. —अकः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. (—कं) the armpit, thigh-joint; hip. —अंगः 1. the कापिल tree. -2. the planet Mars. —अयस् n. copper. —अर्मन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. —अशोकः a variety of *Aeoka* (having red flowers). —अश्वः fire. —आननः an ichneumon. —आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. —हंसण a. red-eyed. —उद a. having red or blood-red water. —कल्माष a. red-spotted. —कृष्ण a. dark-red. —क्षयः loss of blood. —शिवः an epithet of Agni. —संदनं saffron. —पुष्पकः the granite tree. —सुक्तिका red chalk. —शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. —शबल a. dappled with red.
लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. —कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. —कं 1 a Bell metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden; so लोहितायति.
लोहितिमन् m. Redness.
लोहितयः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputrā; see लोहितय.
लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.
लौकायतिकः A follower of Châr-vāka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लोके विदितः प- सिद्धो हितो वाच्यः] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वै- विकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbb. quoted under लोह 8). -6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. —का, (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world -2 The human race, mankind. —कं Any general or worldly custom. —Comp. —ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसेपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा यं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौह् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यं [लोलस्य भावः घ्नन्] 1 Fickle; ness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness, lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालोह्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 31.

लोह a. (ही f.) [लोहेभ्य लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. —हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. —हा A kettle —Comp. —आत्मन् m., —युः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. —कारः a blacksmith. —जं ruat of iron. —बंधः -धं an iron-fetter, irons. —भाहं an iron vessel. —मलं rust of iron. —शंकुः an iron-spike.

लोहिता The trident of Siva.
लोहितिक a. Reddish.

लोहितयः [लोहितस्य भावः घ्नन् स्वार्थे घञ् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmapu- trā; चक्रेषु तीर्णलोहितस्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्घ्नो- तिषेत्वरः R. 4. 8; (where Malli. says; तीर्णं लोहिण्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). —स्य redness.

ल्वी, ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति, ल्विनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.

व.

व a. Powerful, strong. वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -9 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Rāhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. व N. of Varuṇa (Medini). —*ind.* Like, as; in मणी वोहस्य लं वेते मियां वसतरो मम Sk.; (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [वमति उद्विचति वम-ञ्ज तस्य नेलम् Tv.] 1 A bamboo; धनुर्वेकविद्युजोऽपि निशुर्जा किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंश-मयो गुणवानपि संमदिज्ञेयेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also); Me. 79. -2 A race, family dynasty, lineage; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः सधुर्जाति H. 2; धुर्वंशमयो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe; कृञ्जद्विरापादितवंशकृत्य R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things); सांज्ञिकृतः स्वद्वंशवंशकैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Śāla tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten *hastas*). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo manna. -*Comp.* -अञ्ज, -अञ्जुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane -2. the shoot of a bamboo -अञ्जुर्जातेन genealogy. -अञ्जुकमः genealogy. -अञ्जुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. -आयत a. inherited. -आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आवः bamboo-manna. -कटि-नः a thicket of bamboos. -ककः cottony seeds floating in the air. -कर a. 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race; वंशस्थिति वंशकरणे तेन R. 18. 31. (-रः) 1. a son; स्वपि सधुत्वच-स्य वंशकरस्य मुखं प्रक्षिप्यते V. 5 -2. an ancestor. -कपूर्वोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-manna. -कृत m. the founder or perpetuator of a family. -कमः family succession. -कौरी bamboo-manna. -चरितं the history of a family. -चितकः a genealogist. -छेत् a. the last of a family. -ज a. 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family. (-ञ्जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. -2. the seed

of the bamboo. (-ञ्जं) bamboo-manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna. -तंडुलः the seed of the bamboo. -पर a. 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. -धान्यं = वंश-तंडुल q. v. -नतिम् m. a buffoon. -नाडि (लि) का a pipe made of bamboo. -नाथः the chief or head of a race. -नेत्रं the root of sugar-cane. -पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. -पत्रकः 1. a reed. -2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (-कं) yellow orpiment. -परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. -पूरकं the root of sugar-cane. -सूत्र m. the supporter or head of a family. -भोज्य a. hereditary. (-यं) a hereditary estate. -राजः a very high bamboo. -लक्ष्मीः f. the fortune of a family. -विततिः f. 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. -सकरा bamboo-manna. -सलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a *Vipā*. -स्थितिः f. the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V. 5. 15. -वंशकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of flesh. -कं Aloe-wood. -वंशिक a. Lineal, genealogical. -कं Aloe-wood. -वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood. -वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमङ्ग-सीमुपि करसरोजादिवलिता H. D. 108; कंठरिषाण्यपोहत स वोऽभ्रवांसि वंशीरवः Git. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weight -*Comp.* -धरः, -धारिन् m. 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2 any flute-player or piper. -ध्व a. [वंशे मयः ध्व] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. -द्वयः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इतरेऽपि स्वोर्ध्वरा R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor; वृन् मत्ता परं वंश्याः इतिवचिषेवृद्धांशिनः R. 1. 66. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kineman from seven generations above and seven below. -वंसगः Ved. A bull. -वंहू See वंद्. -वक्र See वक्र.

वकुल See वकुल.
वक्तु 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.
वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [वक्-त्वय] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तच्चहि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Depend-ent. -व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach. - वक्तव्यता-रं 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Subjection, dependence. वक्तु a. or m. [उचितं बहु वक्ति, वक्-वृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator; अग्रियस्य च पटवस्य वक्ता भोता च दुर्लभा Rām.; किं करिष्यति वक्तारः भोता यत्र न विद्यते; वृद्धो यत्र वक्तारस्तत्र मोक्षं हि शोभनं Subhāsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere. वक्त्रं [वक्तव्येन वक्-करणे वृच्] 1 The mouth. -2 The face; पटुवर्धं सुधुरीक्षेते न धनिनां वक्षे न चादृग्मुखा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spot of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to *amushṭubh*; See S. D. 567; Kāv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. -*Comp.* -आसवः saliva. -सुतः a tooth. -जः a Brāhmaṇa. -तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. -तुण्डः N. of Gaṇeśa. -वृक्षं the palate. -पटः a veil. -पट्टा a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. -परिस्वकाः speech. -भेदिन् a. pungent, sharp. -रंजं the aperture of the mouth -वासः an orange. -शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. a lime, citron. -शोधिन् n. a citron. (-m.) a citron, tree. वक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः पथा वद्वपि भवता प्रस्थितस्वोच्छराशी Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivoca-tion, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्रमणितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यरच-नारमणीयाः...सुधुवां प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition.

-6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet).
 -7 Prosodially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn.
 -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्र 1 The bend or arm of a river. -2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). —Oomp. —अंगं a crooked limb. (-गः) 1. a goose. -2. the ruddy goose. -3. a snake. —उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammaṭa thus defines it:—वक्रकर्मव्याख्यायनस्ययान्येन योग्यते । श्लेषेण काङ्क्षा वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विषा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (पन्था केयं रिद्यता ते &c.). -2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबन्धुर्जीणभद्रश्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥ -3. sarcasm. —कंटः the jujube tree. —कंटकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः—खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गति, गामिन् a. 1. winding, meandering. -2. fraudulent, dishonest. (-तिः f.) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. —ग्रीवः a camel —चतुः a parrot. —तुष्टः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. -2. a parrot. —वृक्षः a boar. —दृष्टिः a. 1. squint-eyed, squinting. -2. having a malignant or evil look. -3. envious. (-f.) squint, an oblique look. —नकः 1. a parrot. -2. low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, —पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the Palāsa tree. —बालधि, —लांगूलः a dog. —भ्रमिन् prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. -2. deceit. —वक्रवाः a hog.

वक्रता, -त्वं 1 Crookedness. -2. Retrograde motion. -3 Failure, mishap. -4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्ति a. 1 Equivocating. -2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित a. Bent, crooked.
 वक्रित् a. 1 Crooked. -2 Retrograde. —m. A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् m. [वक्र-इमन्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. -2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्राद्बुजसौरभं स च सुधास्वदी गिरां वक्रिमा Git. 3. -3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रोक्त 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रोक्त 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्रोपायः 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.
 वक्रोक्तिः f. वक्रोक्तिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful. -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

वक्ष्ण 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. —णः—ण pl. 1 the stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

वक्षयः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. -2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् n. [वक्ष् अक्ष् इट् च] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणक्ष्णकथरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength. —m. An ox, a bull. —Oomp. —जः, —वह, —वहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोवह, वक्षोवहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.
 वस्त्, वंस्त् (वसति, वंसति) To go, move.

वंक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

वंकः 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.
 वकरः The bend of a river.

वका The pommel of a saddle.
 वंकिलः A thorn.

वंक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some)). -2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses).

वंक्षर्ण 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

वंक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वंग् 1 P. (वंगति) 1 To go. -2 To limp, be lame.

वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; बंगालरुखाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्धतार R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारण्य बङ्गपुत्रांतयः मिये वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III). —गे 1 Cotton. -2 The egg-plant. —र्ग 1 Lead. -2 Tin. —Oomp. —अरि yellow orpiment. —ज 1. brass. -2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —शुल्बजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वंच् 1 A. (वंचते) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin. -4 To censure, blame.

वच् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वक्ति, उवाच, अयोवत्, वक्ष्यति, वक्तुं, उक्तुं) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वक्ति K. P. 10; (oft. with two acc.);

वाच्यदुस्ते नियमप्यमिध्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning ' speech ' ; उवाच चाडवायम मोहितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्ये Rām. -2 To relate, describe; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां महच्चनारसारथिः S. 2; Me. 98. -4 To name, call; त्वेकसप्ततिशुणं मन्वतरनिहोचयते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat. -7 To censure; reproach. —Caus. (वाचयति) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse. -3 To say, tell, declare. -4 To promise. —Desid. (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विवक्षता द्रोणमपि श्रुतामना स्वयंकमीशं प्रति साधु भावितं Ku. 5. 81.

वक्मन् n. Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वक्त्रम् m. A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वग् a. Talkative. —ग्र 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वग्धुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वचः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. —चा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root —चं Speaking, talk. —Oomp. —अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचकः a. Talkative, eloquent. —m. A Brāhmaṇa.

वचंवा A kind of talking-bird.

वचनं [वच-व्युट्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. -2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken) sentence; ननु वक्तुर्विशेषनिःस्पृहा शुणयुष्मा वचने विपश्चितः K1. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतियहसुखवचने स्वगतं स्वाजहार Ms. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. -5 An order, command, direction; महच्चनात् ' in my name, ' ' by my order. ' -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोषराज्ञाप्यः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). -11 Dry ginger. —Oomp. —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. (-रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. —करिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. —कमः discourse. —ग्रहित् a. obedient, compliant, submissive. —पद्म a. eloquent. —मात्रं mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —स्रतं a hundred

speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहायः a companion in conversation. —रिथत a. (वचनेरिथत also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय a. [वच्-अनीय्] 1 To be said, spoken, or related —2 Censurable, blameable. —यं Blame, censure, reproach ; न कामदृष्टिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82 ; वचनीयमिदं व्यचरिथतं रमण. स्वामुद्यामि वद्यापि 4. 21 ; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75 ; Ki. 9. 39, 65 ; Mk. 4. 1.

वचः 1 A cock. —2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचम् n. 1 A speech, word, sentence ; उवाच धाव्या प्रथमोक्तिं वचः R. 3. 25, 47 ; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36 ; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते कलं Subhāsh. —2 A command, order, precept, injunction. —3 Advice, counsel. —4 A hymn. —5 Singing, a song of birds. —6 (In gram.) Number. —Comp. —कर a. 1. obedient, compliant. —2. executing the orders of another. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्रहः the ear. —प्रवृत्तिः f. an attempt at speaking ; अव्यकरणं मेनीयवचःप्रवृत्तीन् S. 7. 17.

वचस a. Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त p. p. 1 Said, spoken. —2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संभावित.) —3 Told, addressed ; असावमुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क्त A speech, words collectively ; a sentence. —क्तं —क्त A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each). —Comp. —अमुक्त a. spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहारः a brief description, resume, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाहः defending an assertion. —पुंरुः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse. —वाक्यं a dictum, decree,

उक्तिः f. 1 Speech, expression, statement ; उक्तिरर्थतरन्यासः स्व्यास्तामन्यविशेषयोः Cbaand. 5. 120 ; Ms. 8. 104. —2 A sentence. —3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word ; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्यवती दिवाकरनिशाकरो Ak.

वच्. 1 I P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. —II 10 U. (वाजयति-ते)

1 To trim, prepare. —2 To feather an arrow. —3 To go, move.

वज्र a. [वज्र-उप. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamant. —2 Severe. —3 Forked, zigzag. —4 Grass. —ज्रः, —ज्रं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been forged out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi q. v.) ; अजंमते ममितायु सुराः सकवैरा द्विद्वैरस्याधिज्य धनुर्वि विजयं पौरुहते च वज्र S. 2. 15. —2 Any deatificative weapon like the thunderbolt. —3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels ; मणो वज्रतमुक्तीणि सूत्रयेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —4 A diamond in general, an adamant ; वज्रादपि कठोरानि सूत्रानि कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7 ; R. 6. 19. —5 Sour gruel. —ज्रः 1 A form of military array. —2 A kind of Kusa grass. —3 N. of various plants. —4 A kind of pillar. —ज्रं 1 Steel. —2 A kind of talc. —3 Thunder-like or severe language. —4 A child. —5 Emblic myrobalan. —6 The blossom of the sesamum or Vajra plant. —Comp. —अंगः a snake. —अव्यसः cross-multiplication. —अज्ञतिः the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकरः a diamond mine ; R. 18. 21. —आरुच्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. —2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. —आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुधः an epithet of Indra. —आसनः a diamond-seat. —कंकटः an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N. of the mother of Sākya-muni. —कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft ; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mā. 9. 37 ; cf. U. 1. 47. —कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. —क्षारः an alkaline earth. —गोपः = इंद्रगोपः q. v. —चंचुः a vulture. —चर्मन् m. a rhinoceros. —जित् m. N. of Garuda. —जलनं, —ज्वाल lightning. —हुंहुं 1. a vulture. —2. mosquito, gnat. —3. N. of Garuda. —4. of Ganesa. —तुल्यः lapis lazuli or szure stone. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. —दक्षिणः N. of Indra. —दंतः 1. a hog. —2. a car. —दंशनः a rat. —देहः, —देहिन् a. having an adamantine or very hardy frame. —धरः 1. an epithet of Indra ; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. —2. an owl. —नाभः the discus of Krishna. —निर्वोचः, —निर्वेषः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra, वज्रं सुयुञ्जति वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. —3. an owl. —पातः. —पतनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt ; U. 4. 24. —पुष्यं 1. the blossom of sesamum. —2. a valuable flower. —भूत् m. an epithet of Indra. —मणिः a diamond, an adamant ; Bh. 2. 6. —मय a 1. hard, adamantine.

—2. cruel, hard-hearted —हाटिः an epithet of Indra. —रवः a hog. —लेपः a kind of very hard cement, वज्र-लेपपादितेव Mā. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). —लाहका a magnet. —वयः 1. death by thunderbolt. —2 cross-multiplication. —व्यूहः a kind of military array. —शयः a porcupine. —सार a. as hard as adamant. having the strength of the thunderbolt adamantine ; क्व च निश्चितनिपाता वज्र-सारां ज्ञासते S 1. 10 ; स्वमपि कृ-सुमवाणान् वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. —सूचिः, —चो f. a diamond-needle. —हृदयं an adamantine heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. —2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन m. 1 N. of Indra ; ननु वज्रिण एव श्रीर्भूतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यद्वयं पक्ष्याः V. 1. 15 ; R. 9. 24. —2 An owl. —3 A Buddha saint.

वंच् 1 P. (वंचति) 1 To go, to arrive at ; वंचुश्चाहवक्तिं Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. —2 To wander over. —3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. —4 To go crookedly. —5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —Caus. (वंचयति-ते), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun ; अहिं वंचयति ; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8. 43. —2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also) ; सूक्ष्मि-स्वामवंचयंत Bk. 15. 15 ; कथमथ वंचयते जनमनुगतमसमशरज्ज्वरदूतं Git. 8 ; (वंचनं) वंचयन् प्रणयिनीरुपा सः R. 19. 17 ; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49 ; R. 12. 53. —3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of ; R. 7. 8.

वंचक a. [वंच्-णिच्-ङ्लु] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. —2 Cheating, deceiving. —कः 1 A rogue, cheat, a swindler. —2 A jackal. —3 Muskrat. —4 A tame iohneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

वंचयः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. —2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. —3 The cuckoo.

वंचन-ना [वंच्-स्युट्] 1 Cheating. —2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery ; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वती Mk. 1 5 ; स्वर्गाभिर्निषिद्धकृतं वंचनमिव भेजिरे Ku. 6. 47. —3 An illusion, delusion. —4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance ; दृष्टिपातवंचन Mā. 3 ; R. 11. 36.

वंचित p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. —2 Deprived of. —सर A sort of riddle or enigmas.

वंचुक a. (को f.) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —कः A jackal.

वंजुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [वंच्-उलच् वृणे वस्य जः Tv.] 1 A common cane or reed, आमंजुलंजुललत नि च ताप्यमूनि नीधनीलनिचुलानि मरित्तमनि U 2. 23; or मजुलवंजुलकुंजगणं विश्वकर्षं करेण दुहूले Git 1. —2 A kind of flower. —3 The Ashka tree. —4 A kind of bird. —ला A cow that yields much milk. —Comp —दुमः the Asoka tree. —मियः the ratan.

वट I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. II. 10 U. (वटयति-ने) 1 To tell. —2 To divide, partition. —3 To surround, encompass. —4 To tie, string, connect. —Caus. (वटयति) To speak.

वटः [वट-अच्] 1 The fig-tree ; अयं च चित्रकूटायाणि वटमनि वटः इर्यामो नाम U. 1 ; R. 13. 53. —2 A small shell or cowrie. —3 A small ball, globule, pill. —4 A round figure, a cipher. —5 A kind of cake. —6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). —7 Equality in shape. —Comp. —पञ्च a variety of the white basil. (—त्रा) a jasmine. —वास्तिन् *m.* a Yaksha.

वटका 1 A kind of cake. —2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटार *a.* Wicked, villainous. —रः 1 A cook. —2 A mat. —3 A turban. —4 A thief, robber. —5 A oburning-stick. —6 Fragrant grass.

वटारका; —वटारका A cord, string.

वटिकः A pawn at chess.

वटिका 1 A pill. —2 A chessman. —3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar.आबोकी) made of rice and Masha.

वटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक q. v.

वटी 1 A rope or string. —2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling, oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; अपलोयं वटुः S. 2 ; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विषयुः सुदुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 ; cf. वटु also. —2 A religious student or Brahmacharin q. v.

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. —2 A Brahmacharin. —3 A fool or blockhead.

वटुरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

वट् I P. (वटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. —2 To be fat.

वटर् [वट् अर्] 1 Dull, stupid. —2 Wicked. रः 1 A fool or blockhead. —2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow —3 A physician. —4 A water-pot.

वटभिः —भी See वलभिः-भी.

वटवा 1 A mare. —2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins,

see संज्ञा. —3 A female slave. —4 A harlot, prostitute. —5 A woman of the Brāhmana caste (द्विजवधित्). —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः the submarine fire. —सुखः 1. the submarine fire. —2 N. of Siva.

वट्टा A kind of cake.

वट्टिलं See वट्टेश.

वट्ट *a.* Large ; big, great.

वट्ट 1 P. (वटति) To sound.

वट्टः Sound, noise.

वणिज् *m* [Up. 2. 70] 1 A merchant, trader ; वसयामः कोबल जीविकावैतं ज्ञानपथं वणिजं वदति M. 1. 17. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* Merohandiae, trade. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.*, —क्रिया traffic, trade. —जनः 1. Merchants (collectively). —2. a trader, merchant. —पथः 1. trade, traffic. —2. a merchant. —3. a merchant's shop, a stall. —4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic ; Bh. 3. 81. —सार्धः a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, वणिज्या Trade, traffic.

वंद् 1 P., 10 U (वटति, वंठयति-ने) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वंद् *a.* Unmarried. —टः 1 A part, portion, share. —2 The handle of a sickle. —3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वंदकः [वंद्-वन् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. —2 A distributor. —3 A part, portion, share.

वंदन् [वंद्-ल्यट्] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वंदाला; —वंदाला 1 A contest of heroes. —2 A shovel, hoe —3 A boat.

वंद् 1 A. (वंठते) To go alone or unaccompanied

वंद् *a.* 1 Unmarried. —2 Dwarfish. —3 Crippled. —टः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. —2 A servant. —3 A dwarf. —4 A javelin, dart.

वंदरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. —2 The new shoot of the palm tree. —3 A rope for tying (a goat &c). —4 A dog —5 The tail of a dog. —6 A cloud. —7 The female breast.

वंद् I. 1 A. (वंठते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. —2 To surround, encompass. —II. 10 U. (वंठयति-ने) To share, divide, apportion.

वंद् *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. —2 Unmarried. —3 Emasculated. —टः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. —2 An ox without a tail. —ट्टा An unchaste woman ; cf. रता.

वंदरः 1 A miser, stingy person. —2 A eunuch.

वंदाल See वंदाल.

वत् *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession' ; धनवत् possessed of wealth ; रूपवत् beautiful ; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c. ; (the words so formed being adjectives). —2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle ; इत्युक्तवन्तं जनकारमजायं R. 14. 43. —*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as' ; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत् See वत.

वत् *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered. —2 Aaked, begged. —3 Hurt, killed.

वत्सः See अवत्स ; कपोलविलोलवत्सं Git. 2.

वत् *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. —2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman ; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वत्-स ; Up. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal ; देवाद्य वत्सनिव लोकमहं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46 ; वं सर्वतोला परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. —2 A boy, son ; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child' ; अपि वत्सं कृतं कृतमतिविशेषेण, किमपराजं वत्सेन U. 6. —3 Offspring or children in general ; जीवद्गत्सा 'one whose children are living'. —4 A year. —5 N. of a country ; (its chief town was कोजाबी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). —स्ता 1 A female calf. —2 A little girl ; वत्से स्तीते ' dear Stā ' &c. —स्तं The breast. —Comp. —अक्षी a kind of cucumber. —अद्वनः a wolf. —ईनाः, —राजः a kind of the *Vatsas* ; लोके हारि च वत्सराजपरितं नाटवे च वृक्षा वं रान. 1. —काम *a.* fond of children. (—मा) a cow longing for her calf. —तंत्री a rope for tying calves. —वृत्तः a kind of arrow. —नामः 1. N. of a tree. —2. a kind of very strong poison. —पत्तनं N. of the town Kausāmbi. —पालः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarama. —बंधा a cow longing for her calf. —शाला a cow shed.

वस्तकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (कृत्ज). -कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वस्ततरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; महोक्षतां वस्ततराः स्पृशन्ति R. 3. 32. -रि A heifer; श्रोत्रिषाया-स्यागताय वस्ततरि वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वस्तिका A heifer.

वस्तरः [वस्-तरन् Up. 3. 71] 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. -2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month Phālguna. -आदिः the month of Mārgaśīrṣa. -कर्मणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. [वत्सं लति ला-क] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वत्सला धेनुः, माता &c. -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; स्व-द्वत्सलाः कः स तपस्वि जनस्य ह्यंता Māl. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8, 41; so शरणा-गतवत्सल; वीनवत्सल &c. -लः 1 A fire fed with grass. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 The sentiment of affection (वात्सल्यस्य). -ला A cow fond of her calf. -लं Affection, fondness; Pt. 2. 9

वत्सलपति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for; नूनमनषत्पता मां वत्सलपति S. 7.

वस्तिन् m. Childhood, youth, early youth.

वस्तीषः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain propositions; see below; उवाच, अवासीत्, वदित्वा, वदित्वा, उदित; pass. उद्यते विवदित्वा) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to; वद् प्रदीये स्फुटचन्द्र-तारका विभाषरी यद्यथाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform; यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयं. -3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state; Ms. 2. 9; 4. 14. -5 To name, call; वदति वर्यावर्षाणां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; तद्दृष्ट्वाकीर्णना-भिरिन्द्रां वदन्त्यर्पयन्ति च तां पुराविद्वाः Ku. 5. 28. -6 To indicate, heapeak; कृतज्ञतास्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c. -8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm -11 To toil, exert,

labour (Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वादयति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument; वीणाभिष वादयती Vikr. 1. 10; वादयते युद्धे वेणु Gīt. 5. -3 To speak, recite.

वद् a. Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [उद्यतेनेन वद् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The face; आसीद्दृष्टवद्ना च निमोचयती S. 2. 12; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. -2 The mouth; वदनं विनिवेदिता भुजंगी विद्युनानां रसनाभिषण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point. -5 First term (in a series). -6 The summit or apex of a triangle. -Comp. -आसवः saliva. -श्यामिका 1. blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a See वदाय.

वदामः An almond.

वदर See वदर.

वदाल 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद् a. [अत्यं वदति वद्-अच नि.] 1 A sneaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य a. 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably. -3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. -व्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man; शिरसा वदान्यशुभ्रः सादमेनं वदंति सुतरवः Bv. 1. 19; तस्मै वदान्यशुभ्रे तस्मै नमोऽस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R. 5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a lunar month); as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. शुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवय. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वद्य 1 P. (वदति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for ह् in the Aorist and Benedictive).

वद्यः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction; आरमनो वधमाहतीं काशीं विहनत्सकरः V. 5. 1; मद्युष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. -अंगकं a poison. -अर्हं a deserving capital punishment. -उदकं a. resulting in death, proving fatal. -उद्यत a. 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. -उपायः

a means of killing. -कर्मधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an executioner. -जीविन् m. 1. a hunter. -2. a butcher. -वृद्धः 1. corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.). -2. capital punishment. -निर्णेकः atonement for murder. -भूमिः f. -स्थली f., -स्थानं 1. a place of execution. -2. a slaughter-house. -स्तम्भः the gallows; Mk. 10.

वद्यक a. (धक्ता, भिका f) Killing, destructive, injurious. -कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वद्यञ्ज A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर n. A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, f. -वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधुः [उद्यते विद्युमेहात् पतिगृहं वद् युक् च; of. Up. 1. 83] 1 A bride; वरः स वधवा सह राजमानो प्राप ध्वजच्छा-यनिभारितोष्णं R. 7. 4. 19; समानयंस्तु-ल्यद्युषं वधुवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न मतः प्रजा-पतिः S. 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वाङ्गिलां चानवधु-रिति Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law; एषा च वधुकुलमहत्-राणां वधुः U. 4. 4. 16; तेषां वधुस्तवमसि नंदिनि पाथिधानी 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general; हरिरीहं दुग्धवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलमति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; स्ववशांसि विह्वलवतामवशां न व-धुवधानि विमुञ्चति धिवः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Ms. 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal; वधुवधुः a doe; व्याघ्रवधुः गज-वधुः &c. -Comp. -गृहमेवेशः, -पवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. -जनः a wife; female, woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधुदशयनः A lattice, window.

वधु (धु)टी 1 A young woman or female; रथे वधुटीमारोप्य पापः काप्येव गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधुटीदुकूलचौ-राय (कुणाय) Bhāshā P. 1. -2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य a 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished. -व्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom; Mu. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. -वदहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. -व्यूः, -भूमिः f., -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to

be executed. —शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. —2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वधु 1 A leather strap or thong ; Si. 20. 50. —2 Lead. —धौ A leathern thong.

वधि a. Castrated, emaciated.

वधिका m. A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्वः A shoe.

वन I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To aid. —3 To sound. —4 To be occupied or engaged. —II. 8 U. (वनाति, वनुते, ननुते वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.) ; तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. —2 To seek for, seek to obtain. —3 To conquer, possess. —4 Ved. To like, love. —5 To wish, desire. —6 To make ready, prepare for. —7 To hurt, injure. —III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वनयतिने) 1 To favour, aid. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To sound. —4 To confide in.

वन [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees ; एको वामः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120 ; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवंति रागिणाम्. —2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed ; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16. 6. 86. —3 A place of abode, residence, house. —4 A fountain, spring (of water). —5 Water in general ; Si. 6. 73. —6 A wooden vessel. —7 Wood, timber. —8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. —9 Ved. A cloud. —10 Light ; a ray of light. —11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest' ; वन-वराहा, वनकवली, वनपुष्प &c.). —Comp. —अग्निः a forest-conflagration. —अजः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest ; R. 2. 58. —2. the forest region itself, wood ; U. 2. 25. —अंतरं 1. another wood. —2. the interior of a forest ; V. 4. 26. —अजिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. —अरिहा wild turmeric. —अचक्रः a florist, maker of garlands. —अलकं red earth or ruddle. —अलिका a sun-flower. —आलुः a hare. —आलुकः a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest-stream. —आर्द्रक the root of wild ginger. (-का) wild ginger. —आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. —आश्रय 1. an inhabitant of the wood. —2. a sort of crow or raven. —उत्साहा a

rhinoceros. —उद्भवा the wild cotton-plant. —उपह्वः a forest-conflagration. —ओकस् m. 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. —2. an anchorite, a hermit. —3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. —कृगा wild pepper. —कवली wild plantain. —करिन् m, —कंजरः, —गजः a wild elephant. —कार्पासि (मिः f.) the wild cotton tree. —कुङ्कुटः a wild fowl. —कोलिः f. the wild jujubs tree. —खंडं a forest. —गवः the wild ox. —गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. —गुप्तः a spy. —गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. —गोचरा a. 1. frequenting woods. —2. living in water. (-रः) 1. a hunter. —2. a forester. (-रं) a forest. —गहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress ; S. 2. —चंदनं 1. the Devadāru tree. —2. aloewood. —चंद्रिका, —उयोस्वना a kind of jasmine. —चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. —चरा a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman ; उपरथुरास्थितविषादधिपः ज्ञानयज्जवो वनचरा वसति Ki. 6 29 ; Me. 12. —2. a wild animal. —3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. —चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. —छागः 1. a wild goat. —2. a boar. —छिद्रं m. a wood-cutter. —जः 1. an elephant. —2. a kind of fragrant grass. —3. the wild citron tree. (-जं) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger. —2. the wild cotton tree. —जीविन् a forester, woodman. —तिका the yellow myrobalan tree. —द्वः a cloud. —दाहः a forest-conflagration. —द्वीपः = वनकः. —देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad ; R. 2. 12. 9. 52 ; S. 4. 4 ; Ku. 3. 52. 6. 39. —द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. —धरा an avenue of trees. —धितिः f. Ved. a hatchet. —धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. —धौ a woodman. —पल्लवः the shoot of a tree. —पांडुलः a hunter. —पार्श्वं the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुष्पः a forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. —प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. —प्रस्थ a. retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (-स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. —प्रियः the cuckoo. (-प्रं) the cinnamon tree. —प्रहिणः, —वर्हिणः a wild peacock. —यू f. forest-ground. —मक्षिका a gad fly. —मञ्जी wild jamine. —माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna ; R. 9. 51 ; it is thus described: —आजातुजैवेनी माला सर्वतुङ्गुहमोज्ज्वला । मध्ये शूलकृद्वाट्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता । धरः an epithet of Krishna. —मालिन् a. adorned with a chaplet of wood-

flowers. (-m.) an epithet of Krishna ; धीरसमीरे यदुनमीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gl. 5 ; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति ibid. —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. —मुञ्च a. pouring water ; R. 9. 22. (-m.), —मूढः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचरा wild plantain. —रक्षका a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः —जी f. 1. a grove or long row of trees. —2. a long tract of forest. —3. a path in a forest. —रहं a lotus flower. —रुद्री f. 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. —2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper ; दूरीकुताः खलु गुणदधानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वाहिनः —हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest ; S. 4. 9. —2. a wild or nomadic life. —3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet cat. —वासिन् m. 1. a forest-dweller, forester. —2. a hermit ; so वनस्थायिन्. —बीजः, —बीजकः the wild citron tree. —भुतानी the egg-plant. —वीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —धन् m. 1. a jackal. —2. a tiger. —3. a civet cat. —संकटः a kind of pulse. —समूहः, —संबासिन् m a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. —संपवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. —2. a hermit. —स्था, —स्थी the holy fig tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground ; Ku. 3. 29. —स्रज् f. a garland of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्पति नि० वृत्] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. —2 A tree in general ; तमालु विद्मं तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभृष्य Kn. 3. 74. —3 The Soma plant. —4 A stem, trunk. —5 A beam ; pole, post. —6 A sacrificial post. —7 An offering to Vanapati. —8 A wooden amulet. —9 A scaffold. —10 An ascetic. —Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वनने Ved. Wealth.

वनम् a. Ved. 1 Loveliness or glory. —2 Wealth. —3 A wood.

वनानुः N. of a district ; R. 5. 73. —Comp. —जः a. produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse)

वनद्विरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 N. of Agni. —2 A heap. —3 Asking, begging. —f. Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood ; as in अज्ञांक-वनिका.

वनिन् a. Ved. 1 Worshipping. —2 Desiring. —3 Giving, bestowing. —4 Abounding in water. —5 Living in a forest. —m. 1 A tree —2 The Soma-

plant. -3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha q. v.

बनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अबनीतलमेव साधु मन्थे न बनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

बनेकिञ्चुक्रः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly; also बनेकिञ्चुक्रः in this sense.

बनेचर a. [बने चरति चरट् अलुक् सं] Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forestor, woodman; बनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. -2 An ascetic, a hermit. -3 A wild beast. -4 A sylvan, satyr. -5 A demon.

वनित p. p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. -2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनितेति वदेयितां लोकाः सर्वे वदेतु ते । यूनां परिणता मेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8. -2 A wife, mistress; बनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. -3 Any beloved woman. -4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्विष m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -विलासः wanton pastime of women.

बनेदिहः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice -2 The rectum.

बानिष्णु a. Begging, requesting; (वाचक).

बनीकः A beggar.

बनीपकः, बनीचकः A beggar, mendicant; बनीयकानां स हि कल्पयुद्धः N. 15. 60.

बनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as alms). -2 To ask, entreat, request. बद्धः Ved. A malicious person (द्विषक).

बहुध a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. -2 Devoted or attached to. -3 A worshipper, one who honours. -m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (द्विषक). -2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

बद्ध 1 A. (बद्धे, बद्धि) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः विवर्ते बद्धे पार्थिवीपरमेष्ठिने R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. -2 To adore, worship. -3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81. बद्धकः A praiser.

बद्धयः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. -2 One who deserves praise.

बद्धन [बद्ध-स्युट्] 1 Salutation, obeisance. -2 Reverence, adoration. -3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c (by touching his feet). -4 Praising, extolling. -5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. -न 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -नी 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -3 Solicitation. -4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला,

-मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

बद्धनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. -य Yellow pigment.

बद्धा 1 A female beggar. -2 Parasitical plant; (बद्धाकः, -की, -का, -बद्धारः also in this sense).

बद्धार a 1 Praising. -2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमबुद्धीतो महासुनिबद्धारः Mu. 7. -n. Praise. -m. A panegyrist, bard.

बद्धिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; चर्मबद्धेवृत्पटु-तरगिरो बद्धिनो नीलकंठाः V. 4. 4; (the barda form distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother). -2 A captive, prisoner.

बद्धी f. See बद्धी. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

बद्धय a. 1 Adorable, venerable. -2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. -3 Landable, commendable, praiseworthy. -य 1 A parasitical plant. -2 Yellow pigment.

बद्धः A worshipper, votary. -ब्रं Prosperity.

बद्धुर a. See बद्धुर.

बद्धय. बद्धया See बद्धय, बद्धया.

बद्धः [Up. 2. 23] A co-partner.

बद्धय a. [बने-भवः बत्] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild; कल्पवृत्कल्पयामास बद्धय-मेवाय संविधां R. 1. 94; बद्धयानां मार्ग-शास्त्रिनो 45, 88. -2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -3 Wooden. -त्रयः 1 A wild animal. -2 A wild plant. -त्रयं Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. -Comp. -इतर a. tame, domesticated. -गजः, -द्विपः a wild elephant.

बद्ध्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. -2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

बद्ध 1 U. (बपति, बपते, उव; pass. उव्यते; desid. बिबपसितिते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यधरिणे बीज-सुप्त्वा न वत्ता लभते फले Ms. 3. 112; न विद्यामिरिणे वयेत् 2. 113; यादृशं बपते बीजं तादृशं लभते फले Subhāsh; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. -2 To throw, cast (as dice). -3 To beget, produce. -4 To weave. -5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). -Caus. (बापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put in to the ground.

बपः 1 Sowing seed. -2 One who sows, a sower. -3 Shaving. -4 Weaving.

बपन [बप-स्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 152. -3

Semen virile, seed. -नी 1 A barber's shop. -2 A weaving instrument. -3 A weaver's shop (वित्शाला).

बपा [बप-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. -2 A hole, cavity. -3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -4 The skin of the intestines. -Comp. -कृत् m. marrow.

बापिलः A procreator, father.

बपुः The body.

बपुनः A god, deity.

बपुव a. Ved. 1 Handsome. -2 Wonderful. -बं Beauty (of form).

बपुस् a. [बप-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). -n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मरे) बपुया स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नव बपुः कातमिदं बपु-श्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितबपुषो संख-पसो च बद्धा Me. 80; परिषा क्षतजतुल्य-बपुः Bri. 8. 30. 25. -2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. -3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. -5 Ved. Water. -Comp. -गुणः, -प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संयुक्षयंतीव बपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 32; बपु-प्र-कषां दजयद्दुर्गं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. -धर a. 1. embodied. -2. beautiful. -सवः a humour of the body.

बपुमत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; बद्धे जगतीसुजा मुनिः स बपुमानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

बपु m. [बप-नुच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता बपुर्गुणमेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. -2 A father, procreator. -3 A poet, an inspired sage. -4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः-प्रं [उव्यते अत्र बप्-रं] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; बेल(वप्र)बलयां (उर्वी) R. 1. 30. -2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वप्रकीर्ण below. -3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहत्तिलावप्रधनेन वससा Ki. 14. 40. -4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तीर्थे महाव्रतनिवात्र चरति वप्रा Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. -5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; ववनय-प्रतेवुरवप्रमयां Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. -6 The foundation of a building. -7 The gate of a fortified town. -8 A ditch. -9 The circumference of a sphere. -10 A field in general. -11 The lutting of an elephant or bull. -12 Dust. -प्रः 1 A father. -2 A Prajāpati. -प्रं Lead. -Comp. -अभि-

घातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.) ; Ki. 5. 42 ; cf. तदाघातः. —क्रिया, —क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound ; वपक्रिया-मूकवतस्तदेषु R. 5. 44 ; वपक्रीडापरिणत-गजमेक्षणोर्यं वृद्धौ Me. 2.

वपकः The circumference of a wheel.

वपिः 1 A field. —2 The ocean. —3 Difficult position (बुद्धि) .

वपी A mound of earth, hillock.

वञ्ज 1 P. (वञ्जति) To go, move.

वस् 1 P. (वमति, वात, caus. वामयति, वमयति ; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth ; रक्तं चावमिषुर्ब्रह्मैः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. —2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also) ; किमप्यिषया निकृत इव तेजसि वमति U. 6. 14 ; S. 2. 7 ; R. 16. 66 ; Me. 20 ; अविविक्तयुगपि सत्कविभिर्गतिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारां Vās. —3 To throw out or down ; वातमाल्या R. 7. 6. —4 To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. —2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वम्-स्य्] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. —2 Drawing out, taking or getting out ; as in वमन्निष्येव्वमनं R. 15. 29 ; Kn. 6. 37. —3 An emetic. —4 Offering oblations. —5 Pain. —नः Heinp. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [वम् इत्] 1 Fire. —2 A cheat rogno. —मिः f. 1 Sickness, nausea. —2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंशः A bamboo (वंश).

वंशारवः The lowing of cattle.

वञ्जः —ञ्जी An ant. —Comp. —कूटं an ant-bill.

वञ्जः —ञ्जी An ant. —Comp. —कूटं an ant-bill.

वञ्ज 1 A. (वञ्जे) To go, move.

वपः A weaver.

वपनं Weaving.

वपस्य् n. [अज-अहर्त् वामीवः] 1 Age, any time or period of life ; गुणः पु-जास्थानं युगिषु न च लिङ्गे न च वपः U. 4. 11 ; नवं वपः R. 2. 47 ; पश्चिमे वपति 19. 1 ; न वपतु वपस्तेजसो हेतुः Bh. 2. 38 ; तेजसां हि न वपः समीपवते R. 11. 1 ; Kn. 5. 16. —2 Youth, the prime of life ; वपोगते किं वमितापिलासाः Śbhbāsh. ; ० अतिक्रान्तवपः. —3 A bird in general ; वपनीयाः समवे वपं वपः N. 2. 62 ; वप-वपौवपौवपितं वपं R. 9. 53 ; 2. 9 ; Śi. 3. 55, 11. 47. —4 Crow ; Pt. 1. 23 ; (here it may mean ' a bird '

also). —5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. —6 Energy, strength. —7 Health, soundness of constitution. —Comp. —अतिव, —अतीत a. (वयोतिव &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. —अवस्था (वयो-वस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age ; Māl. 9. 29. —कर a. advanced health and vigour of life, prolonging life. —गत a. 1. come of age. —2. advanced in years. (—तं) the departure of youth, —परिणामः ripeness of age ; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. —2. duration of life. —वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संधि 1. transition from one period of life to another ; वयो वयःसंधयः. —2. puberty, maturity, (period of coming of age). —स्थ a. (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. —2. grown up, mature. —3. strong, powerful. (—स्थः) a friend ; contemporary. (—स्था) 1. a female companion. —2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —3. small oardamome. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः f. (वयो-हानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. —2. loss of youthful vigour.

वपस्य a. [वपसा तुल्यः वत्] 1 Being of the same age. —2 Contemporaneous. —स्या A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वपकः A little branch, a creeper.

वपुनं [वप् उन्त्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. —2 A temple (said to be m. also in this sense in Upadishātra). —3 A rule, precept, order. —4 Manner, custom. —5 Clearness.

वयोधस्य m. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा a. Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. —2 Giving strength or health. —3 Giving food. —धाः f. Strength, power.

वयोरंशं Lead.

वृ 10 U. (वरयति-ने, strictly caus. of वृ or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get ; see वृ.

वर a. [वृ कर्मणि अप्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest ; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp. ; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 ; वेद्विष्ठां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54 ; Kn. 6. 18 ; वरवरा, तद्वरा, सरिवरा &c. —2 Better than, preferable to ; संश्लिष्टो वारि वरः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 352. —रा 1 The act of choosing,

selecting. —2 Choice, selection. —3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते वस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः) ; वरं वृ or वाच् ' to ask a boon ' ; श्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63 ; भवद्ब्रह्मवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32 ; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). —4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. —5 A wish, desire in general. —6 Solicitation, entreaty. —7 Charity, alms. —8 Surrounding, enclosing. —9 Obstructing, checking. —10 A bride-groom, husband ; वरं वर-यते कस्या ; see under वृ (1) also. —11 A suitor, wooer. —12 A dowry. —13 A son-in-law. —14 A dissolute man, libertine. —15 A sparrow. —रं Saffron ; (for वरम् see separately). —Comp. —अंग a. having an excellent form. (—गः) 1. an elephant. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. N. of Cupid. (—नी) turmeric. (—नं) 1. the head. —2. the best part. —3. an elegant form. —4. pudendum muliebra. —5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह a. 1. worthy of a boon. —2. very worthy, highly esteemed. —3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् m. an astrologer. —आरोह a. having fine hips. (—रः) 1. an excellent rider. —2. a rider on an elephant or horse. —3. mounting, riding. (—हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman ; कामं कुर्व वरा-रोहे देहि मे परिरेभणं Māl. 6. 11. —आलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. —2. the chief seat, seat of honour. —3. the China rose. (—नः) 1. a door-keeper. —2. a lover, paramour. —इन्द्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. —2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Siva. —उवः-रुः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —कृतुः an epithet of Indra. —कंदनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. —2. the pine tree. —तदु a. fair-limbed. (—तु, f.) a beautiful woman ; वस्तुवरवशात् नैव वृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तंतुः N. of an anointing sage ; R. 5. 1. —स्वचः the Nimba tree. —वृ a. 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. —2. propitious (—वृ) 1. a benefactor. —2. N. of a class of Manes. —3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. °हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (—वृ) 1. N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. —2. a maiden, girl. —वृक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. —वृत्तं the granting of a boon. —वृमः agallochum. —निश्चयः the choice of a bride-groom. —वपः the party of the bride-groom (at a wedding ; R. 6. 86. —वृत्ता N. of Lopā-mudrā. —वपयानं, —वाजा the setting

out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —कलः the cocoa-nut tree. —बहिकं saffron. —युवतिः स्त्री *f.* a beautiful young woman. —बन्धिः N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see वरसत; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vartikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —लक्ष्मणः received as a boon. (—वधः) the *Champaka* tree. —वरसल्ला a mother-in-law. —वर्णः gold. —वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. —2 a woman in general. —3. turmeric. —4. lac. —5. N. of Lakshmi. —6. of Durgā. —7. of Saraavati. —8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. —9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of Siva. —सुरतः *a.* 1. very wanton. —2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —सख्यः *f.* 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरका [वृ-वृत्] 1 A wish, request, boon. —2 A cloak. —3 A kind of wild bean. —4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —कः 1 The cover of a boat. —2 A towel, wiper.

वरणं [वृ-वृत् लृ-वृत्] 1 Choosing, selecting. —2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. —3 Surrounding, encircling. —4 Covering, screening, protecting. —5 The choice of a bride. —6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). —7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —जः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. —2 A bridge. —3 The tree called *Varuṇa*. —4 A tree in general; इह सिंधवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां युवे सनलवानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. —5 A camel. —6 A kind of ornament on a bow. —7 N. of Indra. —Comp. —माला, —सख्यः See वरसल्ल.

वरटः [वृ-वृत्] 1 Gander. —2 A kind of grain. —3 A kind of wasp. —डा-स्त्री 1 A goose; नवमसृतिवरेटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. —2 A wasp or a variety of it; मो वषट्च एते लल्लु दास्याः पुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्ता वरटाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र न छाद्यते तत्र तत्र गच्छन्ति Mk. 1. —टः A jasmine flower (कुद्रुधु).

वरणसी More usually written वराणसी q. v.

वरहः [वृ-अडच्] 1 A multitude, group. —2 A pimple or eruption on the face. —3 A veranda. —4 A heap of grass. —5 The string of a fish hook. —6 Pocket. (The word वरहल्लुक्क in यद्विवाहीनर्ह वरहल्लुक्क इव

वृक्षसुरिक्षिप्य पतितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which if raised high, is sure to topple down; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरहक *a.* 1 Large, great, spacious. —2 Frightened. —3 Miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mound of earth. —2 The seat on an elephant, a *howdah*. —3 A wall. —4 An eruption on the face.

वरंज 1 A dagger, knife. —2 A kind of bird (सरिका). —3 The wick of a lamp.

वरंडालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरत्रा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather); Si. 11. 44. —2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् *ind.* Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative; ससुखयन् भूमिमनार्थसंगमाहर् विरोधोपि समं महामभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मोक्षं कार्यं न च वचनसुक्तं यद्वचनं...वरं भिक्षाशिल्पं न च परधनास्वावृत्तसुखं H. 1; वरं प्राणस्यानो न पुनरधमानासुपगमा *ibid.*; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः; याज्जा मोषा वरमाधिष्ठणे नार्थमे लक्ष्यकामा Me. 6.

वरयितु *m.* A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —लः 1. A goose. —2 A kind of wasp.

वरम् *n.* Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalsan. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 Turmeric. —4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यश्च वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1; यतिकुञ्जिजहानजीविता वराकीं वासुकुपते Māl. 10. —2 Low, vile. —3 Impure. —कः 1. N. of Siva. —2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरस्ये अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A cowrie. —2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A cowrie; वामा काणवराटकोपि न मया सुषेणेषुना सुंघ मां Bb. 3. 4. —2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. —3 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). —Comp. —रजम् *m.* the tree called नागकेशर.

वराटिका A cowrie; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, —वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः —सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय सुस्तादिलामाय भाहति भूमिं आ-हृ-ड Tv.] 1 A boar, hog; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहनिभिर्मुस्ताक्षरिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. —2 A ram. —3 A bull. —4 A cloud. —5 A crocodile. —6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. —7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar-incarnation; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंककलेव निमया। केशव धृतगुरुरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. —8 A particular measure. —9 N. of Varāhamihira. —10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. —Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. —कंठः a kind of esculent root. —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —काणिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांतः the sensitive plant. —व्रादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Māgha in honour of Vishnu. —नामन् *n.* an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine-gems' at the court of king Vikrama). —शुभा N. of Siva.

वराहः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् *m.* 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. —2 Ved. Circuit, compass. —3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. —2 Wealth. —3 Room, space. —4 Pleasure, happiness. —5 Ease.

वरिपति (स्त्रि) त *a.* Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्था 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. —2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. —2 Largest, greatest. —3 Widest. —4 Heaviest. —5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उड् q. v.). —डः 1 The francolin partridge. —2 The orange tree. —डं 1 Copper. —2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhāyā, wife of the 6th. —2 The plant called वराणसी.

वरीमन् *m.* Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; Māl. 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उह q. v.). -4 Extremely tender or younger. -*n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरी (ली)वदः An ox, a bull.

वरीधुः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुटः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.

वरुहः N. of a low caste.

वरुणः [व-उरन् Up. 3. 53] 1 N. of an Aditya (usually associated with Mitra). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यः दृते अवपश्यन्ननानाम्; वरुणो यादमासर्द Bṛ. 10. 29; रथं विश्वेशं वरुणाभि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ताः Rv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति Mb.; अतिसन्निभस्य वरुणस्य दिशा भ्रमाम्बरज्यपदुषारकरः Si. 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The Varuṇa tree. -Comp. -अंगरुहः an epithet of Agastya. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. -वैध, -वैवत the Nakshatra Satabhisaj. -पाराः 1. a shark. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. -लोकः 1. the world of Varuṇa. -2. water.

वरुणानी Varuṇa's wife.

वरुणाविः *f.* N. of Lakshmi.

वरुत्रं A cloak, mantle.

वरुतु *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. -त्री A guardian deity.

वरुथं [व-ऊथन् Up. 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरुथो रथगुप्तियां तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). -घा 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरुथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमेकरथेन वरुथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्धताः R. 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. -नी An army; स्खलितसलिलासुहृद्यैर्ना जगाम वरुथिनी Si. 12. 77; B. 12. 50.

वरुष्य *a.* [व-रुष्य] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेद्विच्छसि युद्धमाणं पाणिं वरुष्येन R. 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished. chief; चेदा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवेदुषिचं दूरीकरानि न कथं विदुषां वरुष्यः Bv. 2. 158; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही Rv. 3. 62. 10; R. 6. 84, Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. -*व्यं* Saffron.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. -*ट* Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वरुकरः [वृ-क-रत्] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. -Comp. -करुकरः a strap or rope of leather (करुकरः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वरुकराटः 1 A side glance, leer. -2 The mark of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वरुकुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृ-वृ-ञ्] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यवेदि शेषोऽप्यनुपायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; eo पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side Ku. 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class; of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyāya in Rīgveda. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existences (धर्म, अर्थ, and काम). -Comp. -अंरथं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, i. e. a nasal. -चनः the cube of a square. घातः the fifth power -पदं, -मूलं the square root. -प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गण Multiplication.

वर्गवति Den.. P. To multiply.

वर्गज्ञस् ind. In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गिण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -*यः* A class-fellow.

वर्ष *a.* Belonging to the same class. -*व्यः* One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या एष्य युज्यते भूमिका तां स्रुतु भावनं तथैव सर्वं पर्यायः पाठिताः Māl. 1; ब्रह्महना सुहृदिरे सुहृत्साम्बन्धाः Si. 5. 15.

वर्च 1 A. (वर्ति) To: shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस् *n.* [वर्च-अहर्] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चरिवन् *n.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जन [वृ-ज-स्युट्] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्ज ind. To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्कान्ताः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. -उर्ध्वं A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण 10 U. (वर्णयतिने, वर्णते) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयाम्यमनस्तदुं Subhāsh. -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन Gīt. 3; Ki 5. 18. -3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण-अञ्] 1 A colour, hue; अंतः सुहृद्, वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वद्गदातुं जलमवनेते शाङ्गिणी वर्णचोरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामानुपूर्वेषु Vāt. 5; न कश्चिद्द्वर्णानामप्यमपकृष्टोऽपि अजने S. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species; as in सर्वर्णं अक्षरं. -6 (a) A letter, character, sound; नमे वर्णविचारक्षमा वृष्टिः V. 5. (b) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. -7. Fame, glory,

celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजारंजन-
लक्ष्यवर्णः R. 6. 21. -8 A good quality,
merit, virtue. -9 Praise. -10 Dress,
decoration. -11 Outward appearance,
form, figure. -12 A cloak, mantle.
-13 A covering, lid. -14 The order
or arrangement of a subject in a
song (गतिक्रम) ; उपास्यवर्णं चरिते पिना-
किना Ku. 5. 56. 'celebrated in song,
made the subject of a song.' -15 The
hauntings of an elephant. -16 A qual-
ity, property. -17 A religious obser-
vance. -18 An unknown quantity.
-19 The number 'one'. -20 Applica-
tion of perfumed unguents to the
body. -21 Gold. -22 A musical mode.
-क 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent
or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen.
-अधिपः a planet presiding over a
caste or class. -अपसदः an outcast.
-अपेत a. devoid of any caste, out-cast,
degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean.
-आगमः the addition of a letter; भवे-
द्दण्डगमाद्धसः Sk. -आत्मन् m. a word.
-आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages
of life; R. 5. 19. -उदकं coloured
water; R. 16. 70. -कृपिका an ink-
stand. -क्रमः 1. the order of castes
or colours. -2. alphabetical order
or arrangement. -गत a. 1. coloured.
-2. algebraical. -चारकः a painter.
-ज्येष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa. -तुलिः, -तुलिका,
-तुली f. a pencil, paint-brush. -द a.
colouring. (-दं) a kind of fragrant
yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः
a letter. -दूषक a. violating the dis-
tinctions of castes. -धर्मः the pecu-
liar duties of a caste. -पातः the
omission of a letter. -पात्रं a paint-box.
-पुष्पं the flower of the globe-amar-
anth. -पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth.
-प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं
aloe-wood. -मातु f. a pen, pencil.
-मातृका N. of Sarasvatī. -माला,
-रान्तिः the alphabet. -रे(ले)खा obalk.
-वर्ति, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush,
pencil. -वादिन् m. a panegyrist.
-विपर्ययः the substitution or change
of letters; (मवेत्) सिद्धो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.
-विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोढकः 1.
a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist
(lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तं a metre reg-
ulated by the number of syllables it
contains (opp मातृवृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः
f. the institution of caste. -शिक्षा in-
struction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brāhmaṇa.
-संयोगः marriage between persons of
the same caste. -संसर्गः confusion of
castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes
through intermarriage. -2. mixture or
blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः
K. (where both senses are intended).
Si. 14. 37. -संघातः, -समाह्वयः the
alphabet. -स्थानं an organ of utter-
ance. -हीन a. outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण-ण्वल्] 1 A mask,

the dress of an actor. -2 A paint,
colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. -3 A
paint or anything used as an unguent
or pigment; एतैः पिष्टमालवर्णकानिभैरा-
लित्तमभोधरैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. -4
A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6
Sandal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable.
-का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour
for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Ver-
milion. -5 A cloak, mantle. -क 1 A
paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. -2
Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A
circle, orb.

वर्णनं-ना [वर्ण-ल्युट्] 1 Painting. -2
Description, delineation, representa-
tion; स्वभावो नस्तु विभादेः स्वक्रियारूप-
वर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing. -4 A
statement, an assertion. -5 Praise,
commendation. (-ना only in this
sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णटिः 1 A painter. -2 A singer. -3
One who maintains himself by his
wife (श्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्ण अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संवस्था-
त्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor.
-2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen,
pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. -परिग्रहः
the assumption of a character or
mask; ततः प्रकरणयाकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य
माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Mā. 1.

वर्णित p. p. [वर्ण-क्त] 1 Painted. -2
Described, represented. -3 Extolled,
praised.

वर्णिन् a. [वर्णोऽस्तस्य इति] (At the end
of comp.) 1 Having the colour or
appearance of. -2 Belonging to the
caste of. -m. 1 A painter. -2 A
scribe, writer. -3 A religious student,
a Brāhmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku
5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी
विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19. -4 A
person of any one of the four prin-
cipal castes. -Comp. -लिग्निन् a. dis-
guised as or wearing the marks of a
religious student; स वर्णिलिगी विदितः
समाययो युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2
A woman belonging to any one of
the four principal castes. -3 Turme-
ric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य a. To be described; (often
used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or
प्रस्तुत q. v.). -वर्ण्यं Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.)
Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्तं q. v.
-Comp. -जन्मन् m. a cloud. -लोहं
bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. [वर्त-ण्वल्] 1 Living, being,
existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः 1 A

quail. -2 A horse's hoof. -क A sort
of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन् a. [वर्त-ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, liv-
ing, staying, being &c. -2 Station-
ary. -नः a dwarf. -नी 1 A road,
way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding,
grinding. -4 Sending off, despatch-
ing. -5 A spindle. -नं 1 Living,
being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing.
-3 Action, movement, mode or
manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपाते-
स्वाव गेवर्तनानि U. 1. 26; (the word
may here mean 'abode or residence'
also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at
the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood,
maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turn-
ing round, revolving. -7 Rolling on,
moving about. -8 Appointing. -9
A means of subsistence, profession,
occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour,
proceeding. -11 Wages, salary,
hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A
spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनिः 1 The eastern part of India,
the eastern country. -2 A hymn,
praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). -निः f. 1 A
way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved.
A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान a. [वर्त-शानच्] 1 Being,
existing. -2 Living, being alive,
contemporary; प्रथितयज्ञसां भासकवि-
सौमिल्लकविभिश्चादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्त-
मानकथा कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं
परिवदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or
moving round, revolving. -4 Dwel-
ling in. -नः The present tense
(in gram.); वर्तमानसानीपे वर्तमानवद्वा
P. III. 3. 131. -नं Presence.

वर्तकुकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An
eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's nest.
-4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तन् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -ती f. [वर्त् इत् वा कीप्] 1
Anything wrapped round, a pad,
roll. -2 An unguent, ointment,
eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic
(in the form of a ball or pill);
सा पुनमेव प्रथमवर्तनात्प्रथम्यमृतवर्तिरिव
चक्षुषोरानं वृत्तस्यादयती Mā. 1; इयममृत-
वर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव
लोचनतापहंश्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3
The wick of a lamp; Mā. 10. 4.
-4 The projecting threads or un-
woven ends (of a cloth), the fringe.
-5 A magical lamp. -6 The pro-
truberance round a vessel. -7 A
surgical instrument (such as a
bongie). -8 A streak, line. -9
Swelling in the throat. -10 A swell-
ing formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush ; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1 ; अङ्गुलिवारणसम्भवर्तिकाः R. 19. 19. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour, paint. -4 A quail ; Māl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) [वृत्-गिति] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. -2 Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting, behaving. -4 Performing, practising. वर्तिष्यु a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being, abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary, fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिन् n. Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2 A way, path. -3 Abode, residence. वर्ति (ति) : A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [वृत्-बुल] Round, circular, globular. -लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. -लं A circle.

वर्त्मन् [वृत्-मनिन्] 1 A way, road, path, passage, track ; वर्त्म भानोस्त्य-जायु Me. 39 ; पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रवक्ष्ये स्थलवर्त्मना ' by land ' ; आकाशवर्त्मना ' through the air. ' -2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct ; सम वर्त्मामुंघच्छंति मनुष्याः पार्थे सर्वज्ञः Bg. 3. 23 ; रेखायात्र-मपि क्षुण्णादात्मनोर्वर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य निर्यतुर्नसिद्धतयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended) ; अहमेत्य पतेगवर्त्मना पुनरंका-अयिपी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 ' after the manner of a moth. ' -3 Room, soope for action ; न वर्त्म कस्मिन्विदुषि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. -4 An eye-lid. -5 An edge, a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. ' roadwork ', engineering. -पतः deviation from the road. -बंधा, -बंधकः an affection of the eye-lids. -रोगः a disease of the eyelids.

वर्त्मनि-नी f. A road, way. वर्ष a. Ved. Protecting. -ई A dam, dike.

वर्ष 10 U. (वर्षयति-ते, also वर्षयति) 1 To out, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्षः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. -3 Increase, augmentation. -ई 1 Lead. -2 Red lead.

वर्षक a. [वृष्-गिष् षुल] 1 Increasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3 Filling. -कः A carpenter.

वर्षकिः, वर्षकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. [वृष्-गिष् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Increasing ; growing. -2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. -नः 1 A beator of prosperity. -2 A tooth growing over another

tooth. -3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water-jar of a particular shape. -न 1 Growing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. -3 Elevation. -4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. -5 Educating, rearing. -6 Cutting, dividing ; as in नाभिर्धनं. -7 A means of strengthening restorative. -8 Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [वृष्-शानच्] Growing, increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N. of Vishnu. N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). -4 Sweet citron. -नः, नं 1 A pot or diab of a particular shape, lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door the south side. -ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna.) -जम्प. -पुरं the city Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापने [वर्षं हेतुं करोति, वृष् गिष्-आप् ष ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered ; cf. पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4 Filled, full.

वर्धिष्यु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्नी 1 A leather strap or thong. -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्धि A leather strap or thong.

वर्धन् n. Ved. 1 Form, figura. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्ध्नी 1 P. (वर्कति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्मन् n. [वृष्-मनिन्] 1 An armour, a coat of mail ; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्मं करोति सजलनलिनीद्वलजालं Glt. 4 ; R. 4. 56 ; Mu. 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter, protection. -3 Bark, rind. -m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas ; as चंद्रवर्मन् प्रहारवर्मन् cf ; दास. -Comp. -हर a. 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle) ; सम्पत्विनी-तमये वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्षे a. [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Beat, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.) ; अन्वितः स कृत्पियैः किरातवर्षैः Ki. 12. 54. -ईः The god of love. -या 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्षट् See वर्षट्.

वर्षणा See वर्षणा.

वर्षर a. [वृ-अरच् वृट् च] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. -रः 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair. -5 The clasp of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. -रा, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. -र 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion. -3 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -वत्यं white sandal-wood.

वर्षरक A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्षरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्षू (वृ) रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -ई [वृष् भावे षच् कर्त्तरि अच् वा] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain ; वि-सृस्तनितवर्षेषु Ma. 4. 103 ; Me. 35. -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything ; सूरभि सूरवि-सुक्तं पुष्पवर्षे पपात R. 12. 102 ; so हर-वर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal effusion -4 A year (usually only n.) ; इत्यंति वर्षाणि तथा सहोद्यमभ्यस्यतोश्च ब्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; न वर्षर्षे वर्षाणि द्वादश वृक्षशतांशः Dk ; वर्षभोग्येण ज्ञापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent ; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated : -1 कुट्ट ; 2 हिम-य ; 3 स्यक ; 4 इलावृत ; 5 हरि ; 6 केतुमाळा ; 7 मद्राथ ; 8 किंनर ; and 9 भारत) ; एतद्-दृश्यभारभारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तेते वक्षे Si. 14. 5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only m. according to Hemachandra). -Comp. -अंशः, अंशकः. -अंगः a month. -अंबु n. rain-water. -अयुते ten thousand years -अविद् m. the planet Mars. -अवसानं the autumn or Sarat season. -आधोषः a frog. -आमवः a peacock. -उपलः hail. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket. -कोशः, -वः 1. a month. -2. an astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः ' a Varsha mountain, ' i. e. one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another ; (they are seven : -हिम-वान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मेरुश्च च । चैतः कर्णो च शृंगी च सतेते वर्षपर्वताः). -ज a. (वर्षेज

also) produced in the rainy season. —**धरः** 1. a cloud. —**2.** a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments ; *M.* 4 ; (वर्षवर्ष in the same sense). —**पाकिन्** *m.* the hog-plum. —**पुगः** a series or collection of years. —**पतिबंधः** a drought. —**प्रियः** the Chātaka bird —**वरा** a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. —**वृद्धिः** *f.* birth day. —**शतं** a century, one hundred years. —**सहस्रं** a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.
वर्षण [वृष्-ल्युट्] 1 Raining, rain. —**2** Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also) ; द्रव्यवर्षणं ' showering or bestowing wealth '.

वर्षणः *f.* [वृष्-ञिति] 1 Raining. —**2** A sacrifice, asacrificial rite. —**3** An act, action. —**4** Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon ; ग्रिष्मे षष्ठाग्रिमध्यस्थो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेऽग्रयः *Y.* 3. 52 ; *Bk.* 7. 1. —**2** Rain (sing. in this sense). —**Comp.** —**कालः** the rains, the rainy season ; so वर्षासमया. —**कालीन** *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. —**प्रभञ्जनः** a high wind. —**पू** *m.* 1. a frog. —**2.** a kind of insect (इन्द्रगोप). —**पू**, स्त्री *f.* 1. a female frog or a little frog. —**2.** hogweed. —**3.** an earth-worm. —**रात्रः** 1. a night in the rainy season. —**2.** the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. —**क** Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृष् उक्त्] Raining, watery, pouring down water ; वर्षुकश्च किमपः कृतोक्तैरेषुद्वय परिहार्यमू. वरं *Si.* 14. 46 ; *Bk.* 2. 37. —**Comp.** —**अब्दः**, —**अब्दः** a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. —**2** Strongest. —**3** Largest (superl. of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षीयसू *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older ; very old. —**2** Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध *q. v.*) .

वर्षम् The body ; see below.

वर्षमन् *n.* [वृष्-यनिन्] 1 Body, form. —**2** A measure, height ; वर्षम द्विपानं विरुवंत उच्चकैवेनेचरेभ्याश्चरमाच्चक्षिरे *Si.* 12. 64 ; गजवर्षमं किरातेभ्यः शंशंसुर्व्वेवदार. वः *R.* 4. 76. —**3** A handsome or lovely form. —**4** Surface (as of a mountain) ; *Mål.* 9. 5.

वर्ह
वर्ह
वर्हण
वर्हिण
वर्हिन्
वर्हिस्

See वर्ह, वर्ह, वर्हण, वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस्

वल् 1 A (बलने ; but sometimes बलति also ; बलित्) 1 To go, approach, hasten ; अग्न्योर्न्य इरवृष्टिरेव बलने *Mv.* 6. 41 ; ण्यनिं परिरेष्युमथांगना बवल्लिरे बलिरोचित मध्यमाः *Si.* 5. 38, 6. 11. 19. 42. ; त्वदभिसरणभसेन बलती पतति पदानि किंचति चलती *Git.* 6. —**2** To move, turn, move or turn round ; बलितकंधर *Mål.* 1. 29 ; वृष्टिरन्यतो न बलति *K.* —**3** To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to ; हृदयमव्ये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनबलने बलात् *Git.* 7 ; *Nalod.* 3. 5. —**4** To increase ; बलस्युपनिस्वना *S. D.* 116 ; अमंदं कर्षणं जनिता कुलतया बलद्वाधा राधा सरसामिदमूचे सहचरी *Git.* 1. —**5** To cover, enclose. —**6** To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. —**WITH** वि to move to and fro, roll about ; स्विद्यति कृणति वेद्यति विबलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् *K. P.* 10. —**सं** 1. to mix, blend. —**2.** to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.* ; see संबलित).

बलन [बल् भावे लृट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. —**2** Moving round in a circle. —**3** (In astr.) Deflection. —**4** Agitation, excitement.

बलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. —**2** Moved, turned round, bent round. —**3** Surrounded, enclosed. —**4** Wrinkled ; *Ki.* 11. 4. —**5** Cast, darted ; *Mål.* 8. 11.

बल see बल.

बलक्ष see बलक्ष.

बलग्नः, —**ग्रं** The waist.

बलभिः, भी *f.* [बलने आच्छाद्यते बल्ल-अभि वा ङीप्] (Also frequently written बडभिः-भी) 1 The sloping roof the wooden frame of a thatch ; ध्रुवैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्बलयः सदिग्धपारावताः *V.* 3. 2. ; सौधान्धर्यथापादलभिरिच्छिद्येविपारावतामि *M.* 2. 13. —**2** The topmost part (of a house) ; वृष्ट्या वृष्ट्या भवनबलभीतंघातायनस्था *Mål.* 1. 15 ; *Me.* 38 ; *Si.* 3. 53. —**3** N. of a town in Saurashtra ; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु बलभी नाम नगरि *Dk.*, *Bk.* 22. 35.

बलंब See अबलंब.

बलय —**यं** [बल-अयन्] 1 A bracelet, armet ; विहितविश्वविसकिसलय-बलया जीवति परमिह तव रतिकलया *Git.* 6 ; *Bk.* 3. 22 ; *Me.* 2. 60 ; *R.* 13. 21, 43. —**2** A ring, coil ; *S.* 1. 33, 7. 11. —**3** The zone or girdle of a married woman. —**4** A circle circumference (oft. at the end of comp.) ; अतभूबलयः *Dk.* ; वेलावयबलयां (बवी) *R.* 1. 30 ; दिग्बलय *Si.* 9. 8. —**5** An enclosure, a bower ; as in लताबलयमंडप. —**यः** 1 A fence, hedge. —**2** A branch. —**3** A sore throat. (बलयीक् ' to form into a bracelet ' ; *Kn.* 5. 66 ; बलयीष् ' to serve as a bracelet or girdle ').

बलयित *a.* 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed ; *Bh.* 3. 26 ; *U.* 4. 30. —**2** Whirling round. —**3** Curling, *Mål.* 5. 6.

बलाक See बलाक.

बलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

बलासकः 1 The cuckoo. —**2** A frog. बलाहक See बलाहक.

बलि-ली *f.* (Also written बलिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin) ; बलिभिर्दुस्वमाक्रांतम् —**2** A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty) ; मध्येन सावेदिविलय मध्या बलित्तये चारु बभार बाला *Kn.* 1. 39. —**3** The ridge of a thatched roof. —**4** A lino made on the body with fragrant unguents. —**Comp.** —**भृत्** *a* curled, having curls (as hair) ; कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभूतश्चलयन् भृगुरचस्तबालकान् *R.* 8. 53. —**मुखः**, —**वदनः** a monkey ; *Mål.* 9. 31.

बलिकः-कं The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिन, बलिभ *a.* [बलि-न म वा] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid ; *Si.* 6. 13.

बलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

बलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

बलिश-शी A fish hook.

बलीकं The edge of a thatched roof ; *Si.* 3. 53.

बलुकः A kind of bird. —**कं** The root of lotus.

बल्ल *a.* Strong, robust, powerful. बल्ल् 10 *U.* (बल्लयति-ते) To speak.

बल्लकः-ल्लकं [बल्ल-संघरणे क, कस्य नेल्वं] 1 The bark of a tree ; स बल्लकावासि तवापुना हरन् करोति मर्त्यु न कथं धर्मजयः *Ki.* 1. 35 ; *R.* 8. 11 ; 11 ; *Bk.* 10. 1. —**2** The scales of a fish. —**3** A part, fragment (संब). —**Comp.** —**तरुः** a kind of tree. —**द्रुमः** the birch tree. —**लोध्रः** a variety of the Lodhra

बल्लकत् *a.* A fish (having scales).

बल्लकलः-लं [बल्ल-कलन् कस्य नेल्वं] 1 The bark of a tree. —**2** A garment made of a bark, bark-garment, इयमधिकमनोसा बल्लकेनापि तन्नी *S.* ; 1. 20, *R.* 12. 8 ; *Ku.* 5. 8 ; हेमबल्लकलाः 6. 6 ' wearing golden bark-dresses ' ; (cf. चौरपरिहाः in *Ku.* 6. 93). —**Comp.** —**संबीत** *a.* clad in bark.

बल्लिकलः A thorn.

बल्लकुटं Bark, rind.

बल्ल 1 *U.* (बल्लति-ते, बल्लित्) 1 To go, move, shake ; *Si.* 12. 20. —**2** To leap, bounce, bound, ; go by leaps, gallop (fig. also) ; बल्ल्य बल्लति सक्तयः *Pt.* 1. 62. —**3** To dance prance ; द्वारे

हमविभूषणश्च तुरगा चल्मति यद् द्युतिः।
Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si. 18. 53. -4 To
be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat;
निजिताखिलमहाणवोपधिस्वदसारममृतं व-
बल्लिरे Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger,
vaunt; विद्यासञ्चविनिर्गलकणमुषो चल्मति
चेर्यामराः Bv. 1. 72.

वल्मन Leaping, jumping, gall ping;
R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आला गृह्यते
हस्ती वाजी वल्गामु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

वल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bound
ed, leaped &c. -2 Moved, mad to
dance; Kāv. 2. 73. -त् 1 A gallop,
one of the paces of a horae. -2
Swaggering, boasting, vaunt; निमि-
त्तादपराङ्मोधादिपुष्कस्येव वल्गिते S. 2. 27.

वल्गु u. [वल् संवर्णे उ वृत् व Tv.] 1
Lovely, beautiful, handsome, attractive;
R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. -2 Sweet; Bv. 2. 136. -3
Precious. -adv. Beautifully, splen-
didly, Pt. 1. 62. -ह्युः A goat.
-Comp. -पत्रः a kind of wild pulae.
-वल्गुक a. Handsome, lovely, beau-
tiful. -कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A
wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. -2 A
chest.

वल्गुपति Den. P. 1 To be hand-
some. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3
Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्म 1 A. (वल्मे) To eat, devour

वल्मने 1 Eating. -2 Food.

वल्मिक, वल्मिकि m., n. See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an
ant-hill.

वल्मीका-कं [वल्-ईकं मुट् च Up. 4. 25]
An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by
white ants, moles &c.; धर्मं ज्ञानेः
संचितुपाहर्लमीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhāsh.;
Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः 1 Swelling of
certain parts of the body, elephantiasis.
-2 The post Vālmiki. -Comp.
-शीर्षं a kind of antimony (used as
collyrium).

वल्मू (ल्यु) ल् 10 P. (वल्-ल्यु-ल्यपति) 1
To cut oil. -2 To purify.

वल् 1 A. (वल्ते) 1 To cover. -2 To
be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल् [वल्-वल्] 1 Covering. -2 A
weight of three Gunjas. -3 Another
weight of one Gunja and a half; or
of two Gunjas (in medicine). -4
Prohibiting. -5 Winning corn. -6
A Masha of silver.

वल्की [वल्-कु गाल-ङीप्] The
(Indian) lute; अजस्रमास्कालितवल्की.

वल्मतेज्ज्वलाद्युद्धनकाद्याभेदका Si. 1. 9,
4. 57; Ks. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्म a. [वल्-अभच् Up. 3. 125]

1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supre-
me. -मः 1 A lover, husband; (वेदः)
स्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्मालोकनेन Māl. 3. 8;
Si. 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt. 1. 53. -3 A
superintendent, an overseer. -4 A chief
herdsman. -5 A good horae (one with
auspicious marks). -म 1 A beloved female,
mistress, wife; वहुवल्मभारजाजः श्रूयते S. 3; Mu. 3. 9.
-Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the celebra-
ted founder of a Vaiashnava sect.

-पालः a groom.

वल्मार्थित A mode of sexual en-
joyment; cf. पुष्पाथित.

वल्मरं [वल्-अल्] 1 Aloc-wood. -2
A bower. -3 A thicket (गहन). -4 A
branching foot-stalk.

वल्मरिः-री f. [वल्-अरि वा ङीप्] 1
A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्गुमे
गजभ्रे पतनाय वल्मरी Ku. 5. 31; तमी
वल्मरी Māl. 5. 7. -2 A branching foot
stalk.

वल्मवः (वी f.) See वल्मव; Si. 12. 39.

वल्मिः f. [वल्-इन्] 1 A creeper,
creeping or winding plant; भूतेशस्य
भुजंगवल्मिबलयन्नन्दजुदा जटाः Māl. 1. 2.
-2 The earth. -Comp -दूर्वा a kind
of grass.

वल्मी f. A creeping plant, winding
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.
-वृक्षः the Sāla tree.

वल्मरं [वल्-उल्] 1 A bower, an
arbour. -2 A place overgrown with
creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branch-
ing foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated
field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness.
-6 Dried flesh.

वल्मरा [वल्-ऊल्] 1 Dried flesh.
-2 The flesh of the (wild) hog.
-त् 1 A thicket. -2 A desert,
wilderness. -3 An uncultivated
field. -4 Ground impregnated with
salt.

वल्म 1. 1 A. (वल्ते) 1 To be pre-
minent or excellent. -2 To cover
-3 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To
give. -11. 10 U. (वल्मयति-ते) 1 To
speak. -2 To abate.

वल्मिक, वल्मीक See वल्मिक, वल्मीक.

वल्म 2 P. (वल्ति, उञ्जित) 1 To wish,
desire, long for; निःस्वो वल्ति ज्ञतं शती
दृशज्ञतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं
भवस्य जयाप मेनाभ्यमुञ्जति देवाः Ku. 3.
15; S. 7. 20; वल्ति भागुरिरहोपमवा-
च्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To
shine (कर्तुं).

वल्म a. [वल्-कर्तरि अच् भावे अण वा] 1
Subject to, influenced by, under the

influence or control of, usually in
comp.; शोकवशा, मृत्युवशा &c. -2
Obedient, submissive, compliant.
-3 Humbled, tamed. -4 Charmed,
fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms.
-शाः, -ङी 1 Wish, desire, will. -2
Power, influence, control, master-
ship, authority, subjection, submis-
sion; स्ववशा 'subject to oneself',
independent; परवशा 'under the in-
fluence of others'; अनयत् प्रयु-
शक्तिसंपदा वशमेको वृपतीनेतरान् R. 8.
19; वशं नी. or आनी to reduce to
subjection, subdue, win over; वशं
गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to,
give way, yield, submit; न युचो वशं
वशिनामुत्तमं गंतुमर्हति R. 8. 90; वशे कृ
or वशीकृतु to subdue, overcome, win
over; to fascinate, bewitch. -वशात्
(abl.) is frequently used adverbially
in the sense of 'through the
force, power or influence of', 'on
account of', 'for the purpose of';
देववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3
Being tamed. -4 Birth. -ङाः The re-
sidence of harlots. -Comp. -अनुय,
-ग, -वर्तिन् (so वशंगत) a. obedient to
the will of another, submissive, sub-
ject. (-m.) a servant. -आढ्यकः a
porpoise. -क्रिया wianing over, sub-
jection. -ग a. subject, obedient;
नमस्थामो देवास्तु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः
Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. (-ग) an
obedient wife.

वशवद् a. Obedient to the will of
compliant, submissive, subject, under
the influence of (lit. and fig.); कौ-
पस्य किं तु करभोरु वशवदाऽयुः Bv. 3. 9,
2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा वृद्धां गुरु-
हर्षवशवद्बद्धनमनेगनिवासं Git. 11; अग्नि-
सारयते कानं या मन्मपवशवद्वा S. D.

वशाका An obedient wife.

वशा [वश-अच्] 1 A woman. -2 A
wife. -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's
sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren wo-
man. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female
elephant; कौरवेषु ममोर्वशी नियतमा
यूधे तवेयं वशा Vi. 4. 25.

वशिः Subjugation. -2 Fascinat-
ing, bewitching. -न. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloc-
wood.

वशिता-स्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2
Bewitching, fascinating.

वशिन् a. (वी f.) [वशः अस्यस्य इति]
1 Powerful. -2 Being under control,
subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One
who has subdued his passions (used
like a noun, also); प्रस्थापयामास वशी
वासिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5.
28. -m. Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A
sage.

वशिनी The Sāmi tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. —रं Sea salt.

वशीकृत See वशिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. —2 A cause of attraction or allurements; एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Mā. 6. 17. —3 Subduing, subjugation.

वश्य a. [वश्-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यैर्विधियात्प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. —2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled; Bg. 6. 36. —3 Under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient: तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्दृश्यः समृद्धो धार्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (मना) हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिबद्धं Ku. 3. 50. —इयः A servant, dependent. —इया An humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वाग्वश्येवाजुवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). —इयं Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वश् 1 P. (वशति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वशद् ind. An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय वशद्, पूज्ये वशद् &c. —Comp. —कर्तुं m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वशद्. —कारः the formula or exclamation वशद्.

वश्च् 1 A. (वश्कते) To go, move.

वश्कयः A calf one year old.

वश्कयणी, वश्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves, (निरमृता गौः).

वस् 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवासीत्, बस्यति, वस्तुं, उवित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc. ; but sometimes acc.); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. —2 To be, exist, be found in; वसति हि प्रेम्णि युगा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र युगा वसति, भूतिः श्रीहोषुतिः कीर्तिदक्षे वसति नालमे Subhāsh. —3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). —Caus. 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. —2 To receive hospitably. —3 To dwell, inhabit. —Desid. (विवसति) To wish to dwell. —II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परिधुसरे वमाना S. 7. 21, Si 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10. —Caus. (वासयतिने) To cause to put on. —III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. —2 To be firm. —3 To fix. IV. 10 U. (वासयतिने) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. —2 To love. —3 To take, accept. —4 To hurt, kill. —5 To offer,

—V. 10 U. (वसयतिने) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती f. [वस्-अति वा डाप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1. ' fixed his residence in ' ; S. 5. 1. —2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. —3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); अलकामतिवाहोव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37; 80 दिनयवसतिः, धर्मकवसतिः. —4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). —5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादिका बहुव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः = रात्रिः Malli.) ' he halted at night ' &c ; तिन्नो वसतीरचित्वा 7. 33; 11. 30. —6 A Jaina monastery. वसथं An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसने [वस्-आधारे लुट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. —2 A house, residence. —3 Dressing, clothing, covering. —4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधुसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. —5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रसना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months वैश्व and वैशाख); मधुमाधवौ वसंतः Susr.; सर्वे भिये चास्तरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; बिहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Git. 1. —2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. —3 Dysentery. —4 Smallpox. —5 (In dramas) A nickname for the Vidūshaka or buffoon. —Comp. —अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring; वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्माद्वित्तकं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य S. 1. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phālguna, and indentified with the Holi festival. —कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. —वोषिन् m. a cuckoo. —जा 1. the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. —2. the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव. —तिलकः -कं the ornament of the spring; कुल्लं वसंत-तिलकं तिलकं बनालया Chand.M 5. (-कः -का -कं) N. of a metre; see App. 1. —इतः 1. the cuckoo. —2. the month called Chaitra. —3. the musical mode शिंदोल. —4. the mango tree. —इती the trumpet-flower. —दुः, -द्रुमः the mango tree. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. —वंधुः, -योधः -सखः epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-अन्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; udeps, anet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16. —2 Any oily or fatty exudation. —3 Brain. —Comp. —आढ्यः, -आढ्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. —छत्रा the mass of the brain. —पायिन् m. a dog.

वसिः [वस्-इत्] 1 Clothes. —2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. —2 Dwelling. —3 Stored (as grain). —व Abode, residence.

वसिरं Sea salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. —2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु a. 1 Sweet. —2 Dry. —3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. —4 Ved. Good. —n. [वस्-उत्] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्तुता वसुमानस्य वसुने मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. —2 A jewel, gem. —3 Gold. —4 Water. —5 A thing, substance. —6 A kind of salt. —7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. —m. 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सेयं धृतिवसो धर्मोऽरिब सुता वृत्तयोर्द्वे वर्तते Mā. 5. 24; Ki. 18; (the Vasus are eight in number: —1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or धव, 5 अश्वि, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्युष and 8 प्रभास ; sometimes अह is substituted for आप ; वरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चेवानिलोऽनलः 1. प्रत्युषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति सूताः). —2 the number ' eight '. —3 N. of Kubera. —4 Of Siva. —5 Of Agni. —6 A tree. —7 A lake, pond. —8 A rein. —9 The tie of a yoke. —10 A halter. —11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्भविमपेतवत्तु वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुसमाधे मद्रमापत्ययोधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means ' wealth ' also). —12 The sun. —f. 1 A ray of light. —2 Light, radiance. —3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). —Comp. —औकसारा 1. N. of Amarāvatt, the city of Indra. —2. of Alakā, the city of Kubera. —3. of a river attached to Amarāvatt and Alakā. —कीटाः, -कुम्भिः a beggar. —तातिः f. Ved. wealth. —वा the earth. —वैवः N. of the father of Kriśhṇa and son of Sūra,

a descendant of Yadu. °यू: -सुत: &c. epithets of Krishna. —रेषता, -रेष्या the esterism called Dhaniahthā. -रेष्या the ninth day of lunar fortnight. —धर्मिका crystal. —धा 1. the earth; बहुषेपमेवेष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; S. 7. 33. —2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. °अधिप: a king. °धर: a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varṇa. —धारा, -भारा the capital of Kubera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्राण: an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. —रोचिस् m. a sacrifice; religious ceremony. —अर्घं 1. wrought gold. —2. silver. —वेण: N. of Karna. —स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

वसु (सू) कः The plant called Arka. —कं 1 Sea-salt. —2 Fossil-salt. बहुधरा The earth; नानारत्ना बहुधरा; R. 4. 7; R. 1. 23.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. —नी The earth; वसुमत्या हि द्युपा: कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; S. 1. 25.

वसुला A god, deity.

वसुरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्तु 1 A. (वस्तुने) To go, move.

वस्तु: 1 Going, motion. —2 Applying, perseverance.

वस्तुय See वस्तुय.

वस्तुयणी Sho वस्तुयणी.

वस्तुराटिका A scorpion.

वस्तु 10 U. (वस्तुयति-ने) 1 To hunt, kill. —2 To ask, beg, solicit. —3 To go, move. —4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्त: A goat; see वस्त. —Oomp. —अञ्जी benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वस्ति: m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. —2 The abdomen, the lower belly. —3 The pelvis. —4 The bladder. —5 A syringe, clyster. —Oomp. —मल urine. —शिखर n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. —2. the neck of the bladder. —शोचनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वस्तु n [वस्तु] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुवस्तुवारोपो ज्ञानम्. —2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा सुदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते कुण्ठता: 3. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुस्सुरवे प्रवेयं 5. 18. 3. 5; वस्तुनीदृष्यन्वावृ: S. D. —3 Wealth, property, possessions. —4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. —5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also): अस्तित्वस्य यादृशेनाममूलवस्तुकां संभाषयामि

M. 1. —6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रथितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपरथा-तथ्यमस्माभि: S. 1; अथवा सुदुस्तुपुरुष-बहुमानात् V. 1. 2; आशीर्नामस्क्रिया-वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6; Ve. 1. —7 The pith of a thing. —8 A plan, design. —f. Ved. A day (?). —Oomp. —अभाव: 1. absence of reality. —2. loss of property or possessions. —उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. —उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin who thus illustrates it: —राजीवमिव ते वस्तं नेत्रे नीलोलले इव । इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मां वस्तुमिव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upamā where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). —उपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). —रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतत् ind. 1 In fact; in reality, really, actually. —2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. —3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. —4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence; Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं [वस्-वृत्] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. —2 Dress, apparel. —Oomp. —अगारा-रं, -सुहं a tent. —अञ्चल:, —अंत: the hem of a garment. —आगारं a clothier's shop. —कुट्टिमं 1. a tent. —2. an umbrella. —गंधि: the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel); cf. नीवि. —निर्णेजक: a washerman. —परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. —पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. —पूत a. filtered through a cloth; वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. —भेदक:, —भेदित् m. a tailor. —योनि: the material of cloth (as cotton). —रंजनं safflower. —विलास: foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्त्रं [वस्-न: Up. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages (in this sense m. also). —2 Dwelling, abiding. —3 Wealth, substance. —4 A cloth, clothes. —5 A skin. —6 Price. —7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वस्तिक a. Mercenary, hireling.

वसमन् n. Ved. 1 A garment. —2 An abode.

वहं 10 U. [वहयति-ने] To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह 1 U. (वहति-ने, उवाह, ऊहे, अवा-शीत, अवोढ, वशयति-ने, वोढुं, ऊढ; pass. उहते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft. with two acc.); अजां ग्रामं वहति; वहति विधिहुतं या हवि: S. 1. 1; न च हव्यं वहत्यग्नि: Ms. 4. 249. —2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel; जलानि या तीर-निस्वातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामसु राजधानी R. 13. 61; त्रिभोतसं वहति यो गगनमतिष्ठो S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. —3 To fetch, bring; वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. —4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; न गर्हभा वाजिपुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; तर्ते चापद्वितीये वहति रणपुरं को भयस्या: वकाश: Ve. 3. 5 ' when my father is leading the van &c. ' ; वहति सुवन-श्रेणीं शेष: कणाफलकरस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17. —5 To carry off; take away; अद्र: शृंगं वहति (v. l. for इरति) पवन: किंरिषद् Me. 14. —6 To marry; यदुहया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70; Ma. 3. 38. —7 To have, possess, bear; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषधारात् पवीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. —8 To assume, exhibit, show; लक्ष्मीसुहाह सकलस्य शङ्गाकर्मण: Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. —9 To look to, attend to, take care of; सुगधाया मे जन-न्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4; तेषां निरत्या-भियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहत्यपहं Bg. 9. 22. —10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94; १० दु:खं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. —11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; वहसं क्लीबवर्द्धं वहतं Mk. 6; उदथाप पुनरपहत् K.; Pt. 1. 43, 291. —12 To flow (as rivers); प्रत्यगुहमं होनया: Mb.; परि-पकाराय वहति नद्य: Subhāsh. —13 To blow (as wind); मद्रं वहति मासत: Rām.; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनसुपनिधाय Git. 5. —14 To breathe. —Caus. (वहयति-ने) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. —2 To drive, impel, direct. —3 To traverse, pass or go over; स वाह्यते राजपथ: शिवाभि: R. 16. 12; भवान्वाह-येद्वचकोषं Me. 38. —4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23. —5 To place in a boat. —6 To proceed, go. —7 To carry out, complete, finish. —8 To go to visit. —Desid. (विवशति-ने) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. —2 Taken. —3 Married; Ku. 5. 70, —द: A married man. —डा A girl who is married. —Oomp. —कं-कद a. mailed —भार्ध a. one who

has married a wife. -वयसः a young-man.

ऊढिः f. 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्त्तरि. अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद्). -8 A measure of four Droṇas. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहतीः -वहा A river, stream in general.

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [वह्-ल्यट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting. -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वहित p. p. 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल a. See वहल. -ऊः A raft, boat.

वहित्रं, वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्युत्स्यदृश्यत किमपि व, हित्रं Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Git. 1.

वहिसू See वहिसू.

वहिष्क n. Outer, external.

वहेहकः The Bibhṭaka tree.

वह्निः [वह्-नि] 1 Fire; अतुणे पतितो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशास्यति Subhāsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Leadwort. -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. -कर a. 1. igniting. -2. stimulating digestion, stomachic. -करद्द्र a kind of agallochum. -गंधः 1. incense. -2. resin. -गर्भा 1. a bamboo. -2. the Samī tree; cf. अग्निगर्भं. -दीपकः safflower. -नामन् m. 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. leadwort. -भोग्यं clarified butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रत्नम् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. gold. -लोहं, -लोहकं copper. -वर्णं the red water-lily. -बहुभः resin. -वर्जं 1. gold. -2. the common lime. -शिल्बं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. -सखः the wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

वह्नी 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वह्निक, वह्निका see वह्निक, वह्नीक.

वा ind. 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. च. -2 It has also the following senses:—(a) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा वह्नो वा G. M.; अरिते ते माता स्मरसि वा ताते U. 4. (b) like, as; जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पश्चिनी वाय्वरूपं Me. 83; मर्णा वोद्गृह्य लभेते Sk.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिद्विपितबलो दुर्घोधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवक्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपुज्यते M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो णो वा चित्वाविरागे P. VI. 4. 99, 91. (d) Possibility; (in this sense, वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वाग्यस्य च्चासि मया स्यातस्यं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (f) Indeed, truly. (g) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभो-स्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमादुरोपाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौर-वाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं पार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.).

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 14; विशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतोऽबुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वायति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -With आ to blow; बह्नां बह्नां भिसिंशं कामयुष्मिन्नावानावाग्मातरि-श्वा निहति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -प्र, -वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरकराणां R. 6. 23. -II. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वायति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश a. (शी f.) [वंश-अण्] Made of bamboo. -शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes. -कः [वच्. वञ्] Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाक्यं [वच्-प्यत् चक्ष कः] 1 Speech words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K.; श्रौत्यार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समारे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In estr.) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. °उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation. -यद् a word in a sentence. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. -पद्धतिः f. the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. -2. the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; वाक्यभेदान्बहूनामत् Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -विशारद a. eloquent, skilled in speech. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सदीपावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone whet-stone. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination. -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bride.

वागारु a. Breaking one's promises, perfidious, faithless.

वागाशानिः A Buddha.

वायुरा [वा-हिते उरच् गच् च] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जन-वायुरासु पतितः क्षेमण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman; Ms. 10. 32.

वायुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वागिमन् a. [वाच् अस्त्यर्थे गिमनिः चक्ष कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Elo-

quent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. -m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man ; अनिलोहितकार्यस्प- वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृषा Si. 2. 27, 109 ; Ki. 14. 6 ; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishnu.

वाग्य a. [वाचं यच्छति, यम्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. -म्यः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वांक्ष 1 P. (वाक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाच् [वच्-क्विप् दीर्घोऽसंस्कारणं च Up. 2. 67.] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ) ; वाग्धर्माच्चि व संयुक्तौ वाग्धर्माच्चि व R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech ; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः MĀ. 4 ; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थे वाग्- धुवन्ति । ऋषीणां पुत्राद्यानां वाचमर्थोलु- धवन्ति U. 1. 10 ; निनिश्चितामिति वाच- मावदे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows' ; R. 1. 49 ; Si. 2. 13, 23 ; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound ; अन्नरितेणि वाग्दुच्चरत् U. 2 ; मनुष्यवाच R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech -Oomp. -अपहारकः (वाग्- पहारकः) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. -अर्थः (वाग्धर्मः) a word and its meaning ; R. 1. 1 ; see above. -असिः cut- ting speech (cutting like a sword) ; स्फुरत्सप्तोर्ध्विद्वेगोति वागसिः Ki 14 12. -आह्वरः (वागाह्वरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् a (वागात्मन्) con- sisting of words ; अये यद्ब्रूवसि वागा- त्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brah- man ; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya (-ज्ञा) N. of Saras- vati. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. (-रि) Sarasvati, the god- dess of speech. -ऋषभः (वाग्धमः) ' eminent in speech, ' an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel strife. -कीरा (वाक्कीराः) a wife's brother. -गुहः (वाग्गुहः) a kind of a bird. -गुणः (वाग्गुणः) a merit or excellence of speech ; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hema- chandra.). --गुलिः, -गुलिका (वाग्गुलिः & o.) the betel-bearer of a kind & c ; cf. तालकं च वाहिन्. -चपल a. (वाक्च- पल) chattering, frivolous or incon- siderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चाप- ल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -छलं (वाक्छलं) ' dis-

honesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication ; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छ- लं Mu. 2 ; केनेदममुते मे वाक्छलाद् वृष्टं K. 330. -जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk ; अनिलोहितकार्यस्प- वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृषा Si. 2. 27. -ह्वरः (वाग्ह्वरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. -वृहः (वाग्द्वहः) 1. reproach- ful words, reprimand, reproof. -2. restraint of speech, control over words ; cf. विदह. -वृत्त (वाग्द्वत्) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -वृद्धि (वाग्द्विद्धि) a. 'poor in words,' i. e. speaking little. -वृलं (वाग्द्वलं) a lip. -दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -दुष्टा (वाग्द्वुष्ट) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using un- grammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brahmana not invest- ed with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the god- dess of speech ; वाग्देवतायाः संसृष्टयम- धत्ते S. D. 1. *कुल science, learning. -द्वेषः (वाग्द्वेषः) 1. the utterance of a (dis- agreeable) sound ; द्वेषिचमपरिच्छन्नो वाग्द्वेषाद् गर्वो हतः H. 3. -2. abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. -निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) a. de- pending on words. -निश्चयः (वाक्- निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु a. (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति a. (वाक्पति) eloquent oratorical. (-तिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वचसापतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. -पादक्यं (वाक्पादक्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) ' the god of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stop- ping the speech, silencing ; Amaru. 13. -मनस म. (the dual वाक्मनसी in Vedio language) speech and mind ; अप्येनं तुष्टुवुः स्तुष्यमवाक्मनससोच्चरं R. 10. 15. -मात्रं (वाक्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाग्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an ex- ordium, a preface. -यत (वाग्गत) one who has controlled or orbed his speech, silent. -यमा (वाग्गमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यामः (वाग्गामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग्गुद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -योधः (वाग्गोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. -यज्ञः (वाग्गयज्ञः) 1. adamant- ine words ; अहं दारुणो वाग्गयज्ञः U. 1. -2. harsh or severe language.

-विद्वग्ध a. (वाग्विद्वग्ध) skilled in speech. (-ग्या) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. --विषयः (वाग्वि- षयः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language ; नास्ति मे वाग्विषयः प्रज्ञासिद्धं V. 3 ; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तन्नवाग्विषयोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, Mā. 1. 26. -विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. --व्यवहारः (वाग्ग्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion ; प्रयोगमधानं हि नाट्यज्ञानं किमत्र वाग्ग्यवहारेण M. 1. -व्ययः (वाग्ग्ययः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाग्ग्यव्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. --संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or con- trol of speech.

वाक्मय a. (यो f.) 1 Consisting of words ; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words ; Ms. 12. 6 ; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -यं 1 Speech, language ; म्यरस्तजम्भेर्लोतिरे- भिर्दशभिरक्षरैः । समस्तं वाक्मयं व्याप्तं त्र- लोकायनिव विष्णुना Chand. 1 ; Ku. 7. 90 ; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -3 Rhetoric. -यो The goddess Saras- vati.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन.

वाच्यम a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn ; उपास्थिता देवी तद्वाच्यमो भव V. 3 ; विद्वांसो बहुधातले परवचश्शुभाष्ट वाच्यमाः Bv. 4. 42 ; वाच्यमन्वात् R. 13. 44. -मः A sage who maintains a rigid silence.

वाचक a. [वच्-प्ठुल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Express- ing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यञ्जक) ; साक्षात्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -Oomp. -पदं a signifi- cant word.

वाचनं [वच्-गिच् स्वार्थे वा गिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance ; as in स्वस्ति- वचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q. q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक a. (की f.) [वचनेन निर्बुद्धं टक्] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः वडधल्ल्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue ; तद्व्रीह्यस्य कृति

भिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (= Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism -3 An oath.

वाचाट a. [वाच् आटच् चस्य न कः] Talkative, garrulous : talking much or idly ; अरेरे वाचाट Ve. 3 ; Mv. 6 ; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. [वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous ; see वाचाट ; Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचिक a. (का, की f.) [वाचा कृतं वाच् ढक् चस्य न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words ; वाचिकं पाठ्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of month. -क 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication : वाचिकम-प्रायेण सिद्धार्थकाच्छात्राव्यमिति लिखितं Mn. 5 ; निर्धारितैः लेखेन खलूकः वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. -पत्र 1. a letter. -2. a newspaper. -हारकः 1 a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer.

वाचिन् a. (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्ति f. 1 ' Arrangement of words ', a declaration, announcement, speech ; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mā. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य a. [वाच्-कर्मणि प्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed ; वाच्यस्त्वया महद्वचनात्स राजा R. 14. 61 ' say to the king in my name '. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible ; Si. 20. 34 ; एभिर्दुक्तो महोपातः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. -स्व 1 Blame, censure, reproach ; प्रमदामलु संश्रितः शुचा वृपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदुर्गनात् R. 8. 72, 84 ; चिरस्य वाच्यं न वतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, S. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिधा q. v. ; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य ; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यमति-भासादेव चादस्तामतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अयम) division of Kāvya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. इन्द्राचित्र) ; see चित्र also. -वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता, -स्व 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजः [वाच्-घञ्] 1 A wing. -3 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. -वेयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सप्तः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Śiva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyins.

वाजिन् a. [वाज-अस्त्वर्थ इति] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. -m. 1 A horse ; न गर्दभा वाजिपुरं वर्हति Mk. 4. 17 ; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तेत वाजिनः S. 1 ; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67 ; Si. 18. 31 -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -4 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. -नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. -पुष्टः the globe-amaranth. -भक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidneybean. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजिन 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The soum of curdled milk.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणे Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiaca.

वाञ्छ 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) 1 To wish, desire ; न संवृतास्तस्य न भिक्षुवृत्तयः मियागि वाञ्छत्यशुभिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. -With अभि, -सं To wish, desire or long for ; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छन् Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.) ; वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगेन Bb. 2. 62 ; Ki. 4. 25.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -सं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छिन् a. 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. -नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाच् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः -टं [वाट्-घञ्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court ; स्ववाटकुक्कुटाविजयहट्टः Dk. ; so वेज्ञ°. इमजान° &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain. -Comp. -धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female ; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden ; अये वृक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; so पुष्टि°, अज्ञाको° &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard ; वाटीमुचि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य a. Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. -पुष्प 1 sandal. -2 saffron. (-रुपी) the plant अतिवला.

वाट्या, वाट्याला, वाट्याली N. of the plant अनिवला.

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive.

वाडव्यः [वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां सङ्घो वा अण्] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brāhmaṇa -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. -आग्नेः -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडवेयः [वडवा-ढक्] A bull. -रु (m. dual) The two Asvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

वाट See वाट.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatī.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman ; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language ; वाच्येका समलं करोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bb. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice ; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak. ; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition : महाग्नि मा कुर्व विवाद्मनाद्वेण मास्त्वमग्र-मनसां सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41 ; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात p. p. [वा-क] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind,

the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover. (वृष्ट). -Comp. -अदः 1. an antelope (वातमृग). -2. a horse of the sun. -अंडः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind -अयं a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1. a window, an air-hole ; Māl. 2. 11 ; Ku. 7. 59 ; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants :— शमली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भागी, खुडी, विडंग, जूण, जतुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आर्चं 1. fermentation. 2. Soma. -3. Water. -आमोवा musk. -आलिः ली f. a whirl-wind ; एतेन वातालीपुंजितेन वृष्टकण्ठयुडेन प्रच्छाद्यपामि Mk. 8. -आहत a. 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहतिः f. a violent gust of wind. -आह्विः f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् n. breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुंभः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -केलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् m. a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -उवरा fever arising from vitiated wind. -तूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -धुवा 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पिसं a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhitra or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपा excess of wind. -प्रमी m., f. a swift antelope. -फुल्लानं flatulency in the bowels (caused by indigestion). -मंडली a whirl-wind. -मृगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूपः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगा, -रवाधिः gout or rheumatism. -रसिः f. suppression of urine. -रुद्धिः f. swelled testicle. -वैरिन् m. the castor-oil tree. -शोधि the lower belly. -यूलं colic with flatulency. -सहः a. gouty. -सारधिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार), -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् a. (नी f.) Gouty.

वातमज्जा A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर a. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल a. (ली f.) [वातरागभेदं लालिका-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि m., -सदनः, -इन् m. epithet of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-किच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -वा, -वमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant ; (वाणिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक a. (की f.) [वातागतः उक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -रुः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय a. Windy. -यं Rice-gruel.

वातुल a. 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed ; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातुल a. See वातुल.

वातु m. Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानं समूहः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind ; वात्यायो परुषी-कृता दश विंशब्दवाच्यो दुःसहः Bv. 1. 31 ; R. 11. 16 ; Ki. 5. 39 ; Ve. 2. 21 ; Māl. 5. 6 ; 10. 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वत्सलस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general ; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमवाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 ; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98 ; so भार्या, प्रजा, शरणगत, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः -रसी f. The daughter of a Sūdra woman by a Brāhmana.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasūtra (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः [वद्-वञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk ; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकः Si. 2. 55 ; so केतववादः Git. 8 ; सात्त्ववाद &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation ; अवाच्यवादाश्च बहून् वदित्थं तवहितः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account ; शाकुंतलादीनिहितसाचात् Māl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion,

dispute, controversy ; वादे वादे जायते नवबोधः Subhāsh. ; सीमा. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine ; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवाद् निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work) ; परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution' ; so नास्तिक. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अद्यवादी (m. du.) 1. assertion and reply, pliant and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कार, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, वाद्यमस्तोऽयं विषयः -चंचु a. clever in repartee or witty replies. -यतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -रत a. disputations. -वादिन् m. a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वाद्यकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि स्तुट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादिते p p. 1 Cannot to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument ; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [वद्-णिच्] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -म. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist ; तस्यापीकरणेन वादिन इव स्पारस्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10 ; R 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यनिः Malli.). -Comp. -करः a musician. -भाणं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वाद् a. (री f.) Made or consisting of cotton. -र The cotton shrub. -र Cotton cloth.

वाद्दरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वाद्दरायण See वाद्दरायण.

वाद्दलः The sheat-flah.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधी See वाध्, वाय, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा.

वाधु (धू) क्यं Marriage.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसंघे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-क] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhūka tree. -4 the Pālāsa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसंबन्धि फलादिकं राति-गृह्णाति रा-क ; वा विकल्पेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. -रि A female monkey. -Comp. -अश्वः a wild goat. -आचाराः the tree called Lodhra. -हृद्गः N. of Sugrīva or of Hanumat. -मियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower ; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानाशुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan ; स्मरामि वानीरपद्मेषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35 ; Ms. 41 ; Mā. 9. 15 ; R. 13. 30, 16. 21 ; U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (सुप्ता).

वांत *p. p.* [वृ-क्त] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अश्वः a dog. -आशिनः *m.* a foul-feeding demon.

वांति *f.* 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -क् *a.* emetic.

वाण्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वृ-वृत्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing ; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. -द्वंद्वः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः -पी *f.* [वृ-वृत् वा वृ-पि ; Up. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water ; वापी

चास्मिन्मरकताशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गं Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the Chātaka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण) ; विलोचने दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाष्य तद्वृत्तवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8 ; Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side ; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9 ; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense) ; *e. g.* वामेनात्र बटस्तमध्व-गजनः सर्वोस्मना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable ; तद्दो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gt. 12 ; Mā. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature ; यांस्वेवं युधिष्ठीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17. (*c*) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory ; S. 6. -4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad ; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; as in वामलोचना *q. v.* -6 Short. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine). -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचाराः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the Tantras. -आपदिनाः the Pīlu tree. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरु *f.* a woman with handsome thighs ; तद्विदं विषद्विषपते कथं वद वामोक्ष चित्ताधि-रोहणं R. 8. 57. -दृश *f.* a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवा 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva. -धृः a beautiful eye-browed woman ; Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes ; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुते वाम-लोचनाः K. P. 10 ; R. 19. 13. -शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature ; croos-tempered ; तद्देहि वामशीलं मालतीं नि-शेस्तेयामः Mā. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवल-भ्यते Mā. 8 (where both senses are intended.)

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy ; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length ; वामनाचि-त्वि वीपमाजनं R. 19. 51 ; कथं कथं तानि (विनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (वन्र) ; शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबंधने छलवामनं विनयवाम-नं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy ; पशु-लभ्ये फले मोहाद्बुद्धादुरिष वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Viśvānu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि) ; छलपसि विक्रमणे बलिमस्तुत-वामन पद्मसूनीरजानितजनपावन । केशव

धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gt. 1 ; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvṛitti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.
वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामदूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman ; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaurī. -4 Of Lakshmi. -5 Of Saras-vatī.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgā.

वामो 1 A mare ; अधोष्टवामोऽतवा-रितारो R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-वृत्] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -द्वंद्वः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. -2 Aerial. -चे The north-west quarter (presided over by Vāyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः [वय पव अण् Up. 3. 120] 1 A crow ; बलिभिच परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्क-यति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. -आहः a kind of esculent vegetable. -हृद्युः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [वा-उण् युक् च Up. 1. 1] 1 Air, wind ; वायुविधूमयति स्पृकण्ण-रेणुन् K. R. ; आकाशात्तु विकुर्वाणात्सर्व-बंधवहः सुचिः । बलवाञ्जयते वायुः स वै स्पृण्युणो मतः ॥ Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other : -आवहः त्वहश्चैव संवत्स्रीद्वहस्तथा । वि-वहाह्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्.) -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the re- gent of the north-west quarter). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated : -प्राण, अपान, समान, ध्यान and उदान. -4 Morbid

affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -गति a. swift as wind, very fleet. -गुल्मः 1. a burri-cane, storm. -2. a whirlpool. -गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त a. 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. -जातः, -तनयः, -तन्त्रः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुतः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -वाहः a cloud. -निग्र a. affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -निवृत्तिः f. 1. a lull, calm. -2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -फल 1. hail. -2. the rain-bow. -भक्षः, -भक्षणः, -भुक् m. 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. -2. a snake; cf. पवनशन. -तोषा night. -रुग् a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् m, n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. -चरः a goose, gander. -दा a cloud. -द्वरं 1. water. -2. silk. -3. speech. -4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell. -धिः the ocean. -भवं a kind of salt. -पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. -भटः an alligator. -सुच्छं m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सद्वनं (वाःसद्वनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः [व-वञ्] 1 That which covers, a cover. -2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. -6 Time, turn; शक्रकस्य वारः समाप्तः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. -7 An occasion, opportunity. -8 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a river. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Ved. A tail. -रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -युवति f., -योषित् f., -वनिता, -विलासिनी, -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). -2. the submarine fire. -3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings

are given in Madini). -वृ(वृ)वा the plantain tree. -मुख्य the chief of a number of harlots. -बा(वा)णः, -णं armour, a coat of mail; अगमरकैतकं रजः 1 तद्योधवारवाणानामयस्त्वपटवासतां R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. -बाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -बाणी a harlot. -बुवा 1. corn. -2. the plantain tree. -बेला a time or period of the day when no act is performed. -सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक a [वृ-णिच् षड्] Obstructing, opposing. -का 1 A kind of horse. -2 A horse in general. -3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume (वाळ or वीवै).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. -टा A goose.

वारण a. (णी f.) [वृ-व्यु ह्युट वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing. -णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसंतुर्वाणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition. -4 Defending guarding, protecting. -णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसंतुर्वाणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Kr. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -बुवा, -बुवा, -बुवा the plantain tree. -साहचं N. of Hastinapura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी

वारणावतः-तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति वृजोकदमं वाष्पपूरः Mā. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp -2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वारह a. (ही f.) [वारहस्येद् निय-स्वात् अच्] Relating to a boar; वरहो मात्स्ययोनेस्तनुमवनविधावारस्थितस्यात्पुरुषां Mo. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -द्वः 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which

we are at present living). -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Sakti of Viṣṇu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. -कंदा N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. [वृ-इण् Un. 4. 124] 1 Water; यथा स्वनम् खनित्रेण नरो वारिधिगच्छति Subhāsh. -2 A fluid. -3 A kind of perfume (वाळ or वीवै). -रि, -री f. 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारौ सस्मरे वारणानां Si. 18. 56; R. 5. 45. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water pot. -6 N. of Sarasvatī. -7 Speech. -Comp. -ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Viṣṇu. -उज्ज्वं a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कपूरं a kind of fish (हलाय). -कुञ्जकः the plant गुणटक -किमिः a leech. -चत्वरः a piece of water. -चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -चामरं moss. -ज a. produced in water. (-जः) 1. a conch-shell; Si. 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-जं) 1. a lotus; Si. 4. 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गीतसुवर्ण). -4. clothes. -सस्करः 1. a cloud. -2. the sun. -त्रा an umbrella. -द्वः a cloud; वितर वारिद्वं वारि द्वाधारे Subhāsh. ; Bv. 1. 30. (-द्वं) a kind of perfume. -द्वः the Chataka bird. -धरा a cloud; नक्षत्रारिधरोद्वाद्दृष्टोभिर्भवितव्यं च निरासपत्वर-स्यैः V. 4. 3. -धारा a shower of rain. -धिः 1. the ocean; वारिधिमुत्तामह्यां दिव्युष्णः शतैः Gīt. 12. -2. a jar or pot. -नाथ 1. the ocean. -3. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3. a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent race. -निधिः the ocean. -पथा, -यं 'journey by sea', a voyage. -प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. -सति, -सुच्छं m., -रा a cloud. -यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. -रथः a raft, boat, float. -राशिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. -रहं a lotus. -लोमन् m. N. of Varuṇa. -वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. -वाहा, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142 -ज्ञः N. of Viṣṇu. -संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony. -3. the fragrant root called उशीर v.

वारी See वारि (f.)

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुटः A bier.

वारुण a. (णी f.) [वरुणस्येद् अण्] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साक्ष्येऽनं वदन् पाशैरेष्यते वारुणैर्बुधैः Mā. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. -3

Given to Varuṇa. —**ण**: N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —**ज** Water.

वारुणी 1 N. of Agastya. —2 Of Bhrigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). —2 Any spirituous liquor; पयोपि ज्ञोहि कीदृशे वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both eyes are intended); Ku. 4. 12. —3 The asterism शतभिषज्. —4 Dūrva grass. —5 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. —6 A kind of Dūrva. —**Comp.** —**वल्लभः** an epithet of Varuṇa.

वारुहः The chief of the serpent-race. —**ह**; —**हं** 1 The rhenn or excretion of the eyes. —2 The ear-wax. —3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. —**हो** A door-step.

वारुंद्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्क्षं a. (की f.) [वृक्ष-अण्] 1 Counting of trees. —2 Made of or belonging to a tree. —3 Made of bark. —**क्ष** A forest.

वार्क्ष्य a. Made of trees. —**र्क्ष्यं** An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्षिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, **वार्ताकिः** f., **वार्ताकिन** m., **वार्ताकी** f., **वार्ताकुः** m. f. The egg-plant. **वार्तिक** A kind of quail.

वार्त्त a. [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. —2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असत्). —3 Following a profession. —**स** 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेदि राजन् R. 5. 13; 13. 71; स वृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्य-दाजे न संतति 15. 41; Si. 13. 68. —2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुद्यैः Ki. 13. 34. —3 Chaff.

वार्त्त 1 Staying, abiding. —2 Tidings, news, intelligence; सामरिकयाया का वार्त्ता Ratn. 4. —3 Livelihood, profession. —4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10, 80; Y. 1. 311. —5 The egg-plant. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. —**Comp.** —**आरम्भः** a commercial undertaking or business. —**मात्रं** 1. mere report. —2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —**वहः**, —**हरः** 1. a messenger —2. a chandler. —**वृत्तिः** one who lives on agriculture. —**व्यतिकरः** general or common report.

वार्त्तान्तः A news bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) [वृत्ति-टक्] 1 Relating to news. —2 Bringing news. —3 Explanatory, glossarial. —**कः** 1

An emissary, a spy. —2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). —**कं** [वृत्तिल्लेण कृतो वयः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्तानुक्तदुर्बकार्थ-व्यक्ति (or चिन्ता) कारि तु वाचिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāpini's Sūtras). —**Comp.** —**करः** N. of Kātyāyana.

वार्त्तवृषः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

वार्त्तकं [वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य मावः कर्म वा वृत्] 1 Old age; किमिदं पण्यारयाभरणानि योवने धृतं स्वया वार्त्तकशोभि बलकलं Ku. 5-14; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. —2 The infirmity of old age. —3 A collection of old men.

वार्त्तकपं 1 Old age. —2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्त्तकं = वार्त्तकं.

वार्त्तुषिः, **वार्त्तुषिकः**, **वार्त्तुषिन** m. A usurer.

वार्त्तुष्य Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्त्तुषी, **वार्त्तुषी** f. A leather thong.

वार्त्तुषीणसः 1 A rhinoceros; see वार्त्तुषीण also. —2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्त्तुषीणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्त्तुषीण A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्त्तुषीणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्त्तुषी a. (की f.) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. —2 Annual.

वार्त्तुषी a. (की f.) [वर्षं वर्षाद्यं वा मयः टक्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season; वार्त्तुषी संजहारो धनुर्जेतं रघुर्वयो R. 4. 16. —2 Annual, yearly. —3 Lasting for one year; मातृषाणं प्रमाणं स्यात्तुषीर्षे दशवार्त्तुषी; so वार्त्तुषीकर्म Y. 1. 124. —**कं** N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्त्तुषी Halil.

वार्त्तुषी a. (की f.) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्त्तुषी 1 A descendant of Vri- shbui. —2 Particularly Krishna. —3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्त्तु

वार्त्तुद्रय

वार्त्तुद्रधि

वार्त्तुद्रपत

वार्त्तुद्रपत्य

वार्त्तुद्रण

वार्त्तु

वार्त्तु

See वार्त्तु, वार्त्तुद्रय, वार्त्तु-
द्रधि, वार्त्तुद्रपत, वार्त्तुद्रपत्य,
वार्त्तुद्रण, वार्त्तु, वार्त्तु.

वालखिल्य See बालखिल्य.

वालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugriva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkinda to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him.]

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel, अकृतज्ञ-
स्योपकृतं बालुकार्त्तुव सूत्रितम्. —2 Pow-
der. —3 Camphor in general. —**का**,
—**की** A kind of cucumber. —**Comp.**
—**अल्पिका** sugar.

वाल्येय See बाल्येय.

वालक a. (स्त्री f.) [बल्क-अण्]
Made of the bark of trees.

वालकल a. (स्त्री f.) [बल्कल-अण्]
Made of the bark of trees. —**लं** A
bark-garment. —**ली** Spirituous-liquor.

वाल्मीकः, —**वाल्मीकिः** [वल्मीके मयः
अण् इत् वा] N. of a celebrated sage,
and author of the Rāmāyana. [He
was a Brahmana by birth, but being
abandoned by his parents in his
childhood, he was found by some
wild mountaineers who taught him
the art of thieving. He soon be-
came an adept in the art, and pur-
sued his business of plundering and
killing (where necessary) travellers
for several years. One day he saw
a great sage whom he asked on pain
of death to deliver up his posses-
sions. But the sage told him to go
home and ask his wife and children
if they were ready to become his
partners in the innumerable iniqui-
ties that he had committed. He ac-
cordingly went home, but returned
dismayed at their unwillingness.
The sage then told him to repeat the
word *marā* (which is *Rama* inverted)
and disappeared. The robber con-
tinued to repeat it for years together
without moving from the place, so
that his body was covered up with
ant-hills. But the same sage re-
appeared and got him out, and as he
issued from the ' *valmika* ' he was
called *Valmiki*, and became after-
wards an eminent sage. One day
while he was performing his ablu-
tions, he saw one of a pair of
Krauncha birds being killed by a
fowler, at which he cursed the
wretch in words which unconscio-
usly took the form of a verse in the
Anushtubh metre. This was a new

mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

वाङ्मयं Being beloved or favourite.

वाक्पटु *a.* [वक् पट् लुक्-ऊकञ्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वाक्पुत्रः A kind of basil.

वावुटः A boat, raft.

वावृष 4 *A.* (वावृष्यते) 1. To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो वावृत्यमानसौ रामशालां न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावृत *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वावृ 1. 4 *A.* (वावृते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general ; (शिवाः) तं श्रिताः प्रतिभयं वचाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76 ; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire
वाशिनं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant; अग्रयथत सं वाशितासखः पुष्यिताः कमलिनी-रिव द्विपः R. 19. 11 ; (also written वाशिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र *a.* Ved. Roaring, bellowing, -श्रा 1 A day. -2 A bull. -श्रा 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. -श्रं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल *a.* Large, great. -ल 1 A warrior.

वाष्प -ष्पं See वाष्प.

वाष् 1. 10 *U.* (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant ; वासिताननविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 60 ; प्रकटितपटवासेवासयन् काननागि Git. 1 ; U. 3. 16 ; R. 4. 74 ; Me. 20 ; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -11. 4 *A.* See वाष्.

वासः [वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा वस्] Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling ;

वासो यस्य द्वेः करे Bv. 1. 63 ; R. 19. 2. Bg 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -0omp. -अ(आ) गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेष्टमन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house ; particularly bed-chamber ; धर्मासनद्विशति वास-गृहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7 ; समयः खलु ते वासयष्ट-पवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्णा 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -त-बूलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -गंदिरे, -सवनं a dwelling-place, house. -वाष्टिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on ; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयाष्टिषु निशानिद्रा-लसा वहिणः V. 3. 2 ; Me. 79. -योगा a kind of fragrant powder. -सजा = वासकसज्जा 1. 7.

वासक *a.* (का or सिंका *f.*) [वास्-वस्-णिच् वा वृत्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -0omp. -सजा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her ; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā ; S. D. thus defines her: -कुर्वते मंदनं वास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्मद्विदितप्रियसंगमा ॥ 120 ; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c. ; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निष्पाधार-यते संयुटादेकं समुद्रे यथ्यादिकृतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory ; of. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fanciful, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination ; संसारवासनाबद्ध-सुखला Git. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard ; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मधु-मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित *p. p.* [वास्-कं] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, po-

pulous. -6 Possessing, having. -7 Famous, celebrated. -न्तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge ; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासः An ass...

वासतेय *a.* (वी *f.*) [वासते हितं साधु वा द्रु] Habitable. -वी Night.

वासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain ; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers) ; वसन्ते वासन्तीकुसुमसुद्ध-मौरेवयवैः Git. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 *N.* of a festival held in honour of Cupid ; cf. वसन्तीसह. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal ; वासंतिकस्तकजिः S. 6. -कः 1 The Vidūshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः -रं A day (of the week). -रा *N.* of a Nāga. -0omp. -संगः morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वसुदेव स्वार्थे अण् वसूनि संत्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra ; पांडुतो वासवी विगयासीत् K. ; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -वा *N.* of Indra ; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -वं The constellation Dhauishthā. -0omp. -वत्ता 1 *N.* of a work by Subandhu. -2 *N.* of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vataa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य विद्युदितरं वस्तराजोऽत्र जज्ञे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana ; (see Māl. 2.). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vataa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी *N.* of the mother of Vyāsa.

वासु *n.* [वसू-आच्छादने असि णिच्] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes; वासुसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि युहति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22; Ku. 7. 9; Mō. 59. -2. A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent. -चंडः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter.

वासिः *m., f.* An adze, a small hatchet, obisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासि (रश्मि) ष्ट *a. (ष्टी f.)* [वसि-सिष्ट-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishṭha, as a Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. -ष्टः A descendant of Vasishṭha. -ष्टी The Gomati river.

वासुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 The 'constellation पुनर्वसु.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः [वसुदेवस्यपत्यम् अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Kṛishṇa.

वासुरा [वसु-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

वासुः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवासि वासु शिरसि गृहेता Mk. 1. 41; वासु प्रसीव Mk. 1.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a. (वी f.)* [वस्त्वेष अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial. -2 Determined, fixed. -वः Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a. (की f.)* [वस्तुनो निवृत्ते ठक्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरोऽस्य वास्तव्यकुटुंबितं यदुः Si. 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -व्यः A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नामादिगंतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Mā. 1. -व्यं 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m., n.* [वस्तुण् Up. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place; रथेरेविवये वास्तु किं न वीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh.; Ms. 3. 18. -Comp. -पानः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of

a house. -संशमनं-शान्तिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Iudra.

वास्त्येय *a. (वी f.)* 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. -वः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वास्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह 1 A. (वाहने) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह-वञ्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as in अंबुवाह, तोयवाह, &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras; वाहो भारचतुष्टयं. -Comp. द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहक [वह-वृत्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [वाहयति वह-णिच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Bearing; carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स द्रु-ष्वापयशाः प्रापदाश्रमं श्रौतवाहना R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाहम् *m.* Ved. 1 Agui. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन *a.* [वह-णिच्] Bearing, carrying. -*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [वाहो अस्यस्याः इति स्त्री] 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुजे न वाहिनी R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horses, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहसः 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A cart drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहिरथं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य. -ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. -ह्यः A carriage.

वाह्यिः N. of country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bread horse.

वाह्यि (ह्यो) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas: -कं 1 Saffron. -2 Aea Fostida.

वि ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विद्युत्, विह, विच्छत् &c.; (b) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy' -विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember' -विस्मृ 'to forget'; (c) division; as विभज्, विभाग; (d) distinction; as विशिष्य, विशेष, विविच, विवेक; (e) discrimination; व्यवच्छेद; (f) order, arrangement; as विधा, विरच; (g) opposition; as विरुच, विरोध; (h) privation; as विनी, विनयन; (i) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (j) intensity; विष्वन्. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर, i. e., it forms Bah. comp., विधवा, व्यसुः &c.; (b) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (c) variety, as विचित्र; (d) deference; as विलक्षण; (e) manifoldness, as विविध; (f) contrariety, opposition, as विद्वेष; (g) change, as विकार; (h) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

विः *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a. (शी f.)* Twentieth. -शः A twentieth part.

विंशक *a. (की f.)* Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a. (मी f.)* Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः-तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were

made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* [विकच्-ञ्च्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिंशुकसंहतिरुच्यते: Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्रकुसुदः Mu. 3. 7. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचीकृ 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; गृथुललाटतटघटितविकटमुकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटाधिधुतुवदतद्वलनगलितामृतधरं Git. 4. (*b*) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; कृभाविद्वधि विकटोद्वरमस्तु चा U. 4. 30; आदर्शिक विकटन विवाहवृक्षस्यैव कुचमंडलमन्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. -4 Proud, haughty; विकटे परिक्रामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -5 Beautiful: Mk. 2. -6 Frowning. -7 Obscure. -8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed. -ॐ A boil, tumour.

विक्रय 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमाना विक्रयते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विक्रयते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विक्रयन् *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोऽप्यविक्रयन् भवति Mu. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. -ञ् 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विक्रय 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विक्रम् 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकद्वलीव विक्रममाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहुसुदृश्च विक्रमते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. -Caus. To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

विक्रम *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विक्रमित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विक्रः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the termination

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; U. 5. 26.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various business. -कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

विकल 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कृत्कृद्विकलेंद्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिविकलविकला Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूति° S 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषीदति रोदिषि विकला विदसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gtt; 9; विरहेण विकलद्वेषा Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुतियुगल पिकवतविकले Gtt. 12; वहति विकलः कार्यो मोहं न ह्युचति चेतना U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला-ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -हृदय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. -करण *a.* helpless, piteous; Māl. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. -पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमूर्छयति च U. 2. 26.

विकलीकृ 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरण 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kalā* q. v.

विकलमथ *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विक्र 1 P. 1 To open, expand (Bg. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुत्रोरं Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसतः Bh. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. -Caus. To open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकसयति केरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकासः Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth; U. 6. 28; see विकास also.

विकासनं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्व (श्च) र *a.* 1 Opening-expanding; कुकेनैरेव जलाशयोविता सुदा रमते कलभा विकस्वरे: Si. 4. 33. -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्धीयत वैकुण्ठाः कथञ्जहात्स्य विकस्वरस्वरे: N. 2. 5.

विकालः, विकालः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरश्मः.

विकार 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -Caus. 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

विकाराः 1 Manifestation, display exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकार in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course; विकारमोयुजगतोऽशमार्गः Ki. 15. 52. -4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकासक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

विकासनं 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विक्रान्ति (सि) न् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

विक्रुन्त N. of Vishnu's heaven. -ट्ट N. of the mother of Vishnu.

विकुंठिन *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

विक्रम The moon.

विकृजन 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकृजान A side-glance, leer.

विकृजिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect; विकारहेतो सति विक्रियते येषां न चेत्तसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ma. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, affect; Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विभ्रं विकृर्वति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.); हीनात्यनुपकर्तुं वि प्रवृजानि विकृर्वति R. 17. 58. -5 To utter (a sound); विकृर्वणः स्वराणाम् Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.). -10 To rejoice (A.). -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To dial tribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; of, विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; S. 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं क्लृप्त परमार्थतोऽज्ञारवासांभ्रं प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 48. -4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्च्छयमी विकाराः प्रत्येकं चर्यमतेषु S. 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चेत्यं भ्रमयति च संकीलपति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Mā. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face); प्रमथयुक् विकारैर्हासयामास एतं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (In Sā. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakriti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -वेद्यः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारहेतो सति विक्रियते येषां न चेत्तसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व a. 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भ्रमति भ्रुवने कंवर्याज्ञा विकारि च योचनं Mā. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकृर्वण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 In-

complete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled; see विकृ above. -11 Change, modification. -12 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form, &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुली-पकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जी-वितसुष्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; U. 5. 29; Si. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion; S. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृत् 1 P. i To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विकृत्पना-मिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकृत् 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकृर्वणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 Across throw.

विकृत् p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; ; (see कृत् with वि).

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, out to pieces; अतिगोत्र-गात्रं सपदि लवणस्ते विकृत्त Mā. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकृत् 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकालीकलजनिधुगुणविकृत्-स्याहारिणस्तद्भुवो भागः Mā. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकृत् 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हिसन). -5 Knowledge. -जः The Arka tree.

विकृत् 1 p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केशः, -मूर्धजा a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair; विललाप विकृत्-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4. -ज्ञं a kind of perfume.

विकृत् 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. -Caus. 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि

विकल्पते S. 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation; तद्विषये निश्चयेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion; Mo. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; नायाविकल्पपरचित्ते R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -स्त्री 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Veni*. -4 N. of the wife of Siva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Siva; cf. यामहः सर्वभूतप्रकृति S. 1. 1.).

विकोश -व a. 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विकः A young elephant.

विक्रम 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; विक्रमेणा विक्रमे ' took 3 steps ' ; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, over- come, conquer. -3 To leave; split open (P.). -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour; Mā. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; गतेषु लीलाचित्तविक्रमेण u. 1. 34; S. 7. 6, cf. त्रिविक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walk- ing. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अहस्तेकः खलु विक्रमंकारः V. 1, R. 12. 27, 93. -5 N. of a celestial king of Ujjayini; see App. 11. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 strength, power. -Comp. -अर्काः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमं A stride (of Vishnu); छ- लयस्त्रि विक्रमेण बलिमहूतवामन Gīt. 1.

विक्रमिन् a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रांत p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, over- powering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called विक्रांत-

विक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तु *a.* Valiant, victorious. -*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero, victor.

विक्रान्तः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; इमंश्चप्रवृद्धिजनिताननविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. -2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन नियुक्त विक्रियामभि- शप्तः फलमेतद्वन्वत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. -3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; साधो प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रिया Subhāsh. ; लिंगैर्द्वैः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वेक्यं Malli. 'defect'). -5 Knitting, contraction (of the eye-brows); भ्रुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगेः Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in रोम- विक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. -7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. -8 Violation, vitiatio (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -Comp. -उपमा kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; see Kāv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे सुतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाच्छुद्धान् Ms. 10. 90; 8. 197, 222; Śānti. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange; नाक- स्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलेस्तिलात् Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुशयः rescision of a sale. -रत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor

विक्रये *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रु 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly; अक्रौश विक्रौश लपाधिचंड Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुह *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -हं 1 A cry for help. -2 Abuse.

विक्रोजनं 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

विक्रुव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आच- काक्ष चनशब्दाविक्रुवाः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. -2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with; निसर्गदुर्बोधमोहाविक्रुवाः कथपतीनां चरि- तं क जयः Ki. 1. 6 -4 Agitated, ex- celled, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 26. -5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved;

निराकरणविक्रुवायाः प्रियायाः S. 6; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from; सुगयाविक्रुवं चेतः S. 2. -7 Faltering; प्रस्थानविक्रुवगते- रवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3.

विक्रिन्न *p. p.* 1 Very moist, tho- roughly wetted. -2 Decayed, wither- ed up. -3 Old.

विक्रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflict- ed, distressed. -2 Injured, destroyed. -हं A fault in pronunciation.

विक्रेद्ः 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

विक्रेशः An incorrect pronuncia- tion of the dentals.

विक्षत *p. p.* Torn asunder, wound- ed, hurt, struck. -ते Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

विक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract -5 To ex- tend, stretch out. -6 To reject, dis- card.

विक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Dis- carded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatch- ed. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agi- tated; Mā. 9. 8. -5 Refuted; (see क्षिप् with वि).

विक्षेपा 1 Throwing away or asun- der, scattering about. -2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संहार); R. 5. 45. -3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro; लंगुलं Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatch- ing. -5 Distraction, confusion, per- plexity; Mā. 1. -6 Alarm, fear. -7 Refutation of an argument. -8 Polar latitude. -9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. -Comp. -ध्रुवा (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. -शक्ति *f.* (in Vedānta phil.) the power of Māyā (अविद्या).

विक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, dis- charging. -2 Despatching, sending. -3 Scattering, dispensing. -4 Con- fusion, perplexity.

विक्षीणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Siva. -2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A destroyer. -4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The Arka tree.

विक्षुभ 1 A., 4, 9 P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. -Caus. To agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking, agitation, move- ment; चीचि° R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. -3 Con- flict, struggle.

विख

विखु

विख्य

विख

a. Noseless. -Comp. -नख *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

विखंडित *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divid- ed. -2 Cleft in two. -3 Disfigured, mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. -4 Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit.

विखासा The tongue.

विखुरः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 A thief.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known or famous. -2 To look at, see. -3 To call, name. -4 To celebrate. -5 To make visible, illuminate. -Caus. To proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well- known, celebrated, famous. -2 Call- ed, named. -3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातिः *f.* Celebrity, fame, pro- claimation.

विख्यायनं 1 Publishing, proclaim- ing. -2 Explanation, exposition. -3 Confessing, acknowledging.

विगण 10 P. 1 To number, compute; Y. 3. 104. -2 To regard, consider; Me. 109; B. 1. 87 -3 To disregard, not to mind. -4 To reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनं 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation. -2 Considering, deliberat- ing. -3 Paying off a debt.

विगंधकः The tree called ह्यर्श.

विगम् 1 P. 1 To pass away (as time &c.); संध्ययापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. -2 To go away, depart. -3 To vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा व्यगमदिव दूरं सुगदुःखाः Git. 11; Bg. 11. 1. -4 To die. -Caus. To spend, pass; विगमयत्युज्ज्व एव क्षया 8. 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. -2 Parted, separated. -3 Dead. -4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.); विगतमदा. -5 Lost. -6 Dark, obscured. -तं The flight of birds. -Comp. -अर्तवा a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). -कर्मव *a.* sinless, pure. -भी *a.* fear- less, intrepid. -लक्षण *a.* unlucky, insuspicious. -स्यू *a.* indifferent, void of desire.

विगमः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चावृत्त्यविगमे च तद्गुह्यं R. 19. 15; इतिविगम M. 5. 20; Ra. 6. 23. -2 Abandoning; कर्णविगमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death. -5 Separation.

विगमः 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A mountain. -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विगम 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगमति साधवा Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53 -2 To despise, contemn.

विगमनं, -ण Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

विगमि p. p. 1 Censured, reviled, abused. -2 Disdained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. -4 Low, vile. -5 Bad, wicked. -तं Censure.

विगम 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रतिविगलितचषं केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः V. 4. 10. -2 To ooze or trickle. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

विगलित p. p. 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away. -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Down. -6 Slackened, untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विगाह 1 A 1 To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) म स्वगाहत् विगाह-ममथः R. 19. 9. -2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोपि विगाह्यते नवः कृत्तीषा पयसानिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. -3 To stir about, agitate; विगाह्यमानां सरयूं च नोभिः R. 14. 30. -4 To follow, practise; तथा सुनीनां चरितं स्वगाह्यत Kn. 5. 19. -5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाह p. p. 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. -2 Deep, excessive.

विगाहः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विगुण a 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; अयाम्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वयुजितात् Bg. 3. 35; Si. 9. 12, Mn. 6. 11. -2 Destitute of qualities. -3 Having no string; Mn. 7. 11.

विगुह्य p. p. 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. -2 Reproached, censured.

विग 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे मन्मथदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

विगान 1 Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यस्तुः कारणविषयं विगानं दर्शितं तस्योपहर्तृत्वं S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विगीत p. p. 1 Censured, abused, reviled. -2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

विगीति, f. 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of; विग्रहं तिसृणां जयिनं पुरां Ki. 18. 12. -2 To quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रहं चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बलीय इत्यमस्वास्थ्यमहविच विवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To perceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

विग्रहात् p. p. 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). -2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed. -4 Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह above.

विग्रहः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. -2 Form, figure, shape. -3 The body; त्रयी विग्रहस्यैव मममथारमविषया M. 1. 14; गृहविग्रहः R. 3. 39. 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11. 12. 43. -4 Resolution dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थं (समासार्थं) बोधकं वाक्यं विग्रहः. -5 Quarrel, strife (often love-quarrel or पण्यकलह); विग्रहाच्च ज्ञानेन पराङ्मुखीनां तुनेतुमचलाः म तखर R. 19. 38, 9. 47; Si. 11. 35. -6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Gnas or modes of policy; see युग. -7 Disfavour. -8 A part, portion, division.

विग्रहवत् a. Having body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

विग्रोद्य a. Decapitated.

विघट 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; MAl. 9. 24. -Caus. 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart; विघटयत्यग्रनभोऽधोमुचः MAl. 5. 2. -2 To remove, displace.

विघटनं Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

विघटित p. p. 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3. 43.

विघटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikā (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विघट्ट 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; काठवचनविघटितर्षाचिमालाः Rn. 3. 8; 4. 9. -3 विघटितानां सरलदुर्गाणां Kn. 1. 9, Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41.

-3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

विघट्टन-ना 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

विघट्टित p. p. 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

विघनः 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विघसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विघसो मुक्तशेषं तु Ms. 3. 285; तुप्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रावियसव्याकीर्णमाण्डव U. 5. 6; MAl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. -सं Bees' wax. -Comp. -आज्ञः, -आज्ञिन् m. one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विघातः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियादधानां मध्या विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तते R. 3. 44; अथवाविघाताज्ञाते 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -Comp. -सिद्धिः f. the removal of obstacles.

विघृणित p. p. Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विघृष्ट p. p. 1 Rubbed excessively, -2 Sore.

विघ्नः [विहृक्] (rarely a.) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नो सतां रक्षितस्त्वपि S. 5. 14; मूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नः S. 1. 33; हुंकारेण च धनुवः म हि विघ्नानगोहृति S. 3. 1; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Ganesa. -वाहनं a rat. -कर, -कर्तुं, -कारिन् a. opposing, obstructing -ध्वंसः, -विघातः removal, of obstacles. -नायकः, -नायकः, -नाशनः epithets of Ganesa. -प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. -राजः, -विनायकः, -हारिन् m. epithets of Ganesa. -सिद्धिः f. removal of obstacles.

विघ्नयति Dan. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

विघ्नित a. 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded; Ku. 3. 31.

विखः A horse's hoof.

विच्छ 3, 7 U. (वेचिके, पचिके, विचिके, विके, विक) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove

from (with instr.); संज्ञासप्त बहुवचोधात्
जातिनेन विवेच्य Bk. 14. 103.

विचार्किलः 1 A kind of jasmine.—2
N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-
seeing, circumspect.—2 Wise, clever,
learned; विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5.
19.—3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13.
69.—**णः** A learned man, wise man;
न ह्यत्र कस्यचित्कस्यो पुनर्देयाद्विचक्षणः
Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षस् *m.* A spiritual teacher,
preceptor.

विचक्षुस् *a.* 1 Blind, sightless.—2
Perplexed, sad.

विचर 1 P. 1 To wander about, roam
over (oft. with acc.); इत्यान्वेशान् विचर
जलद Me. 115: विचरार दावं R. 2. 8;
Ku. 3. 31.—2 To do, perform, practise.
—3 To act, deal, behave.—4 To deviate
from the right path, go about wan-
tonly; Ms. 9. 20.—5 To pass through,
pervade.—6 To attack, march against.
—7 To associate or have intercourse
with.—8 To go badly, fail.—**Caus.** 1
To think, reflect or meditate upon.
—2 To discuss, call in question, debate:
आज्ञां युक्त्यां विचरारणाया R. 14. 46.
—3 To calculate, estimate; take into
account, consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो
विचार्य बलावलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्यं यच्छतं H.
1. 22.—4 To hesitate, doubt.—5 To
examine, investigate.—6 To seduce.
विचरितं Wandering, roaming.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation,
thought, consideration; विचारमार्ग-
पद्धितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42.—2 Examina-
tion, discussion, investigation; तदर्थ-
विचार.—3 Trial (of a case); वि-
सलिलदुलाग्निमार्गिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43.—
4 Judgment, discrimination, dis-
cernment, exercise of reason: विचार-
मूढा प्रतिभासि मे रवं R. 2. 47.—5 Decision,
determination.—6 Selection.—7 Doubt,
hesitation.—8 Prudence, circumspec-
tion.—**Comp.**—**ञ** *a.* able to
decide, a judge.—**च्** *f.* 1. a tribunal,
seat of justice.—2. Particularly the
judgment-seat of Yama.—**शील** *a.*
thoughtful, considerate, prudent.
—**स्थल** 1. a tribunal.—2. logical dis-
cussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge,
an examiner.

विचारणं 1 Discussion, consideration,
examination, deliberation, investiga-
tion.—2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discus-
sion, investigation.—2 Reflection,
consideration, thought.—3 Hesitation,
doubt.—4 The Mīmāṃsā system of
Philosophy.

विचरित *p. p.* 1 Considered, in-
quired into, examined, discussed.—2
Decided, determined.—**त्** Delibera-
tion, thought.

विचारित् *a.* 1 Roaming, wandering.
—2 Dissolute, wanton.—3 Deliberat-
ing, judging.

विचार्चिका Itch, scab.

विचार्चित *a.* Anointed, smeared.

विचर 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble,
move; पतति पतत्रे विचरति पत्रे ङकित-
भद्रुपयाने Gt. 5.—2 To go, pro-
ceed, set out.—3 To be agitated or
disturbed, be rough (as the sea):
स्यचालीदंभसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70.—4 To
deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358.—5 To
fall off or down—**Caus.** 1 To shake,
move, wave.—2 To cause to swerve,
lead away from.—3 To excite, agi-
tate, stir up.—4 To destroy, rescind,
annul.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking,
wavering, tottering, unsteady (fig.
also).—2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving.—2 Deviation.
—3 Unsteadiness, fickleness.—4 Con-
ceit, pride.

विचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather,
bring together, store up; Pt. 1. 45,
36.—2 To search for, look out for;
विचिञ्चैव समतात् इमज्ञानवाटः Māl. 5;
R. 12. 61. 13. 23; वियतमां विचिञ्चन्
V. 4.—3 To seek, investigate, ex-
amine, reflect upon; R. 10. 23; Ki.
16. 1.—4 To separate, discern, dis-
tinguish.—5 To disarrange.—6 To
select, choose.—7 To destroy, efface.
—8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a
way).

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking
out for; हृत्पराविचयपन्थात् U. 1. 23.
—2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचिन्त *p. p.* Searched, searched
through.

विचिन्तिः *f.* 1 Searching, search,
seeking for.—2 Inquiry, investiga-
tion.

विचिः *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave; cf.
वीचि.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation,
uncertainty.—2 Mistake, error.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, varie-
gated, spotted, speckled; Mn. 1.
4.—2 Various, varied.—3 Painted
—4 Beautiful, lovely; कश्चिद्विचित्रं
जलयंत्रमंदिरे R. 1. 2.—5 Wonderful,
surprising, strange; ह्यनविधिलसितानां
ही विचित्रां विपाकाः Si. 11. 64.—**त्रा** A
white deer.—**ञ** 1 Variegated colour.

—2 Surprise.—**Comp.**—**ञ** *a.* having
a spotted body. (—**णः**) 1. a peacock.
—2. a tiger.—**देह** *a.* having a lovely
body. (—**हः**) a cloud.—**रूप** *a.* di-
verse.—**वीचः** N. of a kind of the
lonar race. [He was a son of Santa-
nu by his wife Satyavati and so
half-brother of Bbīahma. When he
died childless, his mother called
Vyasa (her own son before her
marriage), and requested him to
raise up issue to Vichitravrya in
accordance with the practice of
Niyoga. He complied with the re-
quest, and begot on Ambika and
Ambalika, the two widows of his
brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and
Pandu respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree.—**कं**
Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचिन्त 10 U. 1 To think, consid-
der.—2 To think of, ponder over, call
to mind; विचिन्तयती यमनश्यमानसा S.
4. 1.—3 To take into consideration,
have regard to, regard; अस्मान्नाथु
विचिन्त्य संयमधनाद्युच्यैकलं चारमनाः
S. 4. 16.—4 To intend, fix upon, de-
termine.—5 To devise, find out, dis-
cover.—6 To imagine.—7 To per-
ceive, observe (Ved.).

विचिन्तकः 1 Search.—2 Investi-
gation.—3 A hero.

विचिर्ण *a.* 1 Occupied by, wander-
ed through.—2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless,
unconscious, dead.—2 Inanimate;
Ku. 4. 33.

विचेतस् *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid,
ignorant.—2 Perplexed, confounded,
sad.—3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेह 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be
in motion, move about.—2 To act,
behave.—3 To exert oneself, strive,
try.—4 To roll, wallow, struggle,
writhe.

विचेहा 1 Effort, exertion.—2 Move-
ment.—3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried,
struggled.—2 Examined, investi-
gated.—3 Misdone, done foolishly.
—**त्** 1 An act, a deed.—2 Effort,
movement, undertaking, enterprise.
—3 Gesture.—4 Working, sensation,
play; किमपि चेष्टमन्यविचेष्टितं V. 2.
9.—5 Machination.

विच्छ 1. 6 P. (विच्छति also विच्छा-
यतिने) To go, move—II. 10 U.
(विच्छयतिने) 1 To shine.—2 To speak.

विच्छन्दः, **विच्छन्दकः** A palace, a
large building having several stories
(ईश्वरगृह).

विच्छेदकः A palace : see विच्छेद above.

विच्छेदं Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छेदित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given up, abandoned, left ; Mā. 7 ; U. 1. -4 Marred, impaired, lessened ; Mā. 1.

विच्छेदाय *a.* Pale, dim ; Ratn. 1 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel. -*यं* The shadow of a flock of birds.

विच्छिद्य 7 U. 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide ; यदर्थे विच्छिद्यं भवति कृतसंभाननिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; B. 16. 20 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family) ; विच्छिद्य-धमनेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52 ; Amara. 74.

विच्छिन्ति *f.* 1 (a) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off ; Bh. 3. 11 (b) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation. -5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge ; विच्छिन्तिः सुरसुन्दरीणां S. 7. 5 ; Si. 16. 84. -6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). -7 A pause in a verse, caesura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty) ; स्तोकात्प्राकरप्रवना विच्छिन्तिः कातिपोष-कृत् S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated ; S. 1. 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with unguents. -8 Crooked, curved.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation ; Mā. 6. 11. -2 Breaking ; Si. 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance ; विच्छेदमाय भुवि यस्तु कथामर्थः K. ; पिदाविच्छेदवादीनां R. 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue.

विच्छेदनं Cutting off, breaking &c. ; see विच्छेद.

विच्छुर 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat ; मनाजिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ka. 1. 55 ; Ch. P. 11 : V. 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, over-spread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Besmeared, anointed.

विच्यु 1 A. 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces. -3 To err, make a mistake. -*Caus.* To throw down or destroy.

विच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failure ; as in गर्भविच्युतिः.

विज् I. 3 U. (वेदिके, वेदिके, विक) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to विच with वि q. v.) -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विजति, विज) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid ; अज्ञं विजा सुररीषभूयः R. 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. -*Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

विज *p. p.* 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

विज *m.* A bird ; a die (?) .

विजित् *m.* 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, co-heir.

विजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -*n.* A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately. -*n.* Birth.

विजात *p. p.* 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. -*ता* A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः *f.* 1 Different origin. -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय *a.* 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

विजपिलं Mud.

विजयंतः N. of Indra.

विजर *a.* Young, fresh. -*र* A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित *p. p.* 1 Spoken, talked ; परिहासविजल्पेन सखे (चक्षः) S. 2. 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

विजि 1 A. 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue ; अजिषे बह्वर्षं Bk. 1. 2 ; प्रायस्स्वस्त्युखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुत्रायुधः Git. 10 ; Bk. 2. 39 ; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel ; अहमेवकर्मबुजं विजयते Vb. 1 33. -3 To win, acquire by conquest ; भुजविजिताविमान B. 12. 104 ; विजितारिपुरः 1. 59 ; Sānti. 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent ; विजयतं देवः S. 5 ; रहस्यं सार्धनाममुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2 ; Mā. 2. 4.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph ; विजिजयादारस्य 'conquest of the world ;' Ki. 10. 35 ; R. 12. 44 ; Ku. 3. 19 ; S. 2. 14. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 N. of Arjuna ; the Mb. thus explains the name :—अभिप्रायमि संयामे यदहं युद्धदुर्दान्तं नाजित्वा विनिवर्तामि तेन मां विजयं विदुः ॥ -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle -7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -अयुषायः a means of victory. -ईशान N. of Siva. -कुंजरः a war-elephant. -हृदः a necklace of 500 strings. -हिडिभः a large military drum. -नगरं N. of a town. -मर्दलाः a large military drum. -सिद्धिः *f.* success victory, triumph.

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of one of her female attendants ; Mn. 1. 1. -3 N. of a lore taught by Visvāmitra to Rama ; Bk. 2. 21. -4 HEMP. -5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव see below. -6 Yellow myrtle-*Comp.* -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -दशमी the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasa-*A.* -सप्तमी the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

विजयिन् *m.* A conqueror, victor.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer, overcome. -2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु *a.* 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer ; यज्ञते विजिगीषूणां R. 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. -*बुः* 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजित *p. p.* Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् *a* self-subdued, self controlled. -हृदिय *a.* having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः *f.* Conquest, victory, triumph ; Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नं (-लः, -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विज्ञिह्य *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविज्ञिह्यमानं Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजुम् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth, व्यजुम्बित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजुम्बितिभिरांशिक्षेण Mk. 5. 2 To open, expand (as a flower). -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा संगमनूर्धनिस्वताः.....न केवलं सन्नमि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजुम्भत विवोकसामप R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोधकारस्य विजुम्भितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest oneself; तत्त्वत्विवदं विजुम्भते Māl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

विजुम्भणं 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; शनेषु सायननमल्लिकानां विजुम्भणाद्दंषिषु कण्डमलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -4 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजुम्भित *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51 -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. -नं 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजुम्भितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21. -5 Fruit, result.

विज्जनं-लं 1 A kind of sauce; See विजुल. -2 An arrow.

विज्जिल ऋजिन.

विज्जुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. -Caus. (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः-नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

विज्ञ, विज्ञान्त *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

विज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement.

विज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; पयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. -Oomp. -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the *Mitāksharā*, a commentary on *Yajurvedyā's Smṛiti*. -वाद्ः N. of *Vyāsa*. -मातृकः an epithet of *Buddha*. -वाद्ः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by *Buddha*.

विज्ञानिक *a.* Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant -2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं-नर 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविज्ञिविज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

विज्ञापि See विज्ञापि.

विज्ञाप्यं A request; U. 1.

विज्वर *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विज्वरं The white of the eye.

विज्वोलिः -ली *f.* A line, row.

विट् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

विटः [विट्-क] 1 A paramour; रघु-दृष्टसलः क स तपस्विजनस्य इता कन्धाविटः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतु त्वां Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the *Vidūshaka*; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue,

cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The *Khadira* tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. -Oomp. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. -लवणं a medicinal salt.

विटंठः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महोदधरविटंठः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विटंठक See विटंठ.

विटंठित *a.* Marked, stamped.

विटपः [विट् विस्तारं वा पाति विवति पादक Tv.] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटपादुकारिणी वाट्ट S. 1. 21, 32; यद्वनन तस्मै पतितः क्षपिता तद्विटपाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension. -6 The septum of the scrotum.

विटपिन् *m.* [विटप-अस्यर्थे इति] 1 A tree; परितो वृष्टाश्च विटपिनाः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. -Oomp. -सुतः a monkey, an ape.

विटिः-टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

विट्ट(ट्ट)लः N. of a form of *Vishnu* or *Krishna* (worshipped at *Pandharpur* in the *Bombay* presidency).

विटंठ *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

विटठरः N. of *Brihaspati*.

विड् 1 P. (वदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

विडं A kind of artificial salt.

विडंग *a.* Clever, skilful. -नः, -नं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विडंङ् 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) अतुविडंङ्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; दपुःप्रकर्षणं विडंङ्बितश्वरः 3. 52; 13, 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संभोदयति मद्यंति विडंङ्बयंति निभर्त्सयंति रमयंति विषादयंति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडंङ्बन्ते जनेः K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एवमारमाभिवापसंभावितेऽजनचित्तवासिः प्राथयिता विडंङ्बन्ते S. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To transform, distort.

विडंङ्बः 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडंङ्बनं-ना 1 Imitation. -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Vexation, mortification. -5

Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेऽस्या पुरतो विहंसना Ku. 5. 70; असति स्वयि चारुणीमदः प्रमदानामपुना विहंसना 4. 12. विहंसित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified. -5 Frustrated. -6 Low, abject, poor. -सं An object of ridicule.

विहारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See विडाल, विडालक.

विडानं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see वीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विह्वरजं *Lapis lazuli.*

विडो (हो) जस्र *m. N.* of Indra.

वितंसः 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope-chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection; idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padartha*s or categories in Nyāya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनादीनां विटंडा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रश्न R. 2. 42.

वितथ *a.* False; see above.

वितथयति *Don. P.* To make false; Si. 7. 8.

वितहुः *f. N.* of a river in the Panjāb.

वितन् 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; स्फुरितविततजिह्वा Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 15. 53, Si. 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill; प्रस्वेद्विदुविततं च्चुनं मियायाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितन्व स्थिता खं Me. 58. -3 To form, make; अणीचंधादितन्वाद्दिरस्तंभो तोरणस्रजं R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वप्रद्योतो भावदीपो वितन्वते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; Mā. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

वित्त *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. -2 Elongated, large, broad.

-3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञा S. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused; (see तत् with वि). -सं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -*Comp.* -घञ्च्च् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row; Mā. 9. 47.

वित्तु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful. वित्तुः A good horse -*f.* A widow.

वित्तंत्री A disordered or discordant lute; Ku. 1. 45.

वित्तप 1 A. 1 To shine; रविवितपतेऽर्यश्च Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

वितमस्र *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quantity of ignorance (तमम्).

वितर्क 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; त्रिरीषपुण्यादिकसौकुमार्यो वाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

वितर्कणं 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard. -2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः, -र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितर्लं The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता *N.* of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितरितः [Cf. Up. 4. 181] A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -3 Dismayed, sad; शिवि पतिमंडलमन्वते वितानं R. 6. 86. -4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. -ना, -नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. -2 An awning, a canopy; विपुलेऽसकनकरश्चिरवीवितानं

समाच्छः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; पस्तारस्थगिता इवोऽम्बुलमणिज्योतिर्वितानैः दिशः Mā. 6. 5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice; an oblation; वितानेष्वप्येवं तव मम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportunity. -नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -कं 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Māda.

वितानायते *Den. A.* To act or serve as an awning; Mā. 9. 15.

वितानीक 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितुसं 1 The pot-herb called सु-निषण्णक. -2 The plant called शेवाल.

वितुसकं 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called ताम्रकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

विट् 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते वृक्षेन वितरति S. 7; वितरति वृक्षः प्राज्ञे विद्या यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वितरति वृषो नीचतमदो Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासहेतोर्जडं वितरः R. 14. 81; Mā. 1. 3; G. 7, 7. 9, 44. -3 To cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाशंकाभिह वितरति वंसभर्जा Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance. -*Caus.* To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

वितरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present; पुर्णज्ञा बहवः कृता वितरणैरेन स्वया याचकाः Subhāsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

वितर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted; U. 3. 25, Si. 7. 67, 17. 15. -3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तृ with वि.)

वित् 10 U. (विचयतिने; विचायतिने also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त *p. p.* [विद् लामे क] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-

quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. -त्त 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -Comp. -आगमः, -उपार्जनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ma. 7. 4. -जानि a. one who has married a wife. -वः a donor, benefactor. -मात्रा property. -वर्धन a. profitable, lucrative. -समागमः acquisition of wealth, income; Pt. 1. 425.

विचवत् a. Rich, wealthy.

विचिः f [विद्-क्ति] 1 Knowledge. -2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

विचित्र 1, 4 P. To be frightened or terrified; विचित्रस्तमुग्रहरिणीसदृशैः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. -Caus. To terrify, frighten.

विचित्रासः Fear, alarm, terror.

विस्तनः An ox, a bull.

विचू 1 A (वेद्यते) To beg, ask,

विधुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. -रा A widow; cf. विधुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेद-विदा-व-कार, अवेदी, वेदितुं, विदित; desid. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; न वेत्ताद्विप्रः कतरकौ गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg 2. 5; तं मोक्षधः कथमयमर्षुं वेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; R. 3. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; य एनं वेत्ति हतारं Bg. 2. 19; विद्वि स्यादिव्यालग्रस्तं लोकं शोकहृतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bh. 2. 17; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. (वेद्यतिने) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, appraise, tell. -2 To teach, expound; वेदार्थं स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. -3 To fell, experience; Ma. 12. 13 -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, विद्य) 1 To be, to exist; अपापांनां कुले जाते मयिपापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नासतो विद्यते भावा नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (of. the root (1) अस-) -2 To happen. -III 6 U. (विद्यतिने, विद्य) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विहते फलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise; यथा वेदसद्वेषु वस्तो विद्यति मातरं Subhāsh. ; Ma. 8. 1 1. -3 To fell, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. (विद्ये, विद्य or विद्य) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for; न तुण्ण्णीति लोकोप्यं पिते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience

-3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations : -वेत्ति सर्वाणि ज्ञानाणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । विद्ये यथै सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पुत्रां च विद्यति II. of. also: -सचायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विद्ये विचारेण । विद्यते विद्यति प्रावीं वयन्लुक् इत्यम्. शेष्विदं क्रमात् II.) [cf. L. video; A. S. witan; Goth. wai].

विद् a. [At the end of comp.] Knowing, conversant with; वेद्विद् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विद् 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. -2 The planet Mercury. -वा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव चरंसीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated; well known; सुवनविद्यिते वंशे Me. 9. -4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -त्त 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle; Pt. 1. 164; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). -यः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. -या A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -सं Shrewdness, cleverness; skill, elegance &c.

विदग्धः 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. -यं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?).

विदूरः Breaking, bursting, rending. -रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (m. pl.) [विगताः दर्भाः कुशा यतः] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mā. 1; R. 5. 49, 60; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. -र्भः 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -जा, -तनया, -राजतनया, -सुधुः epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. -जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विद्वल् 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack; स्वदिपुभिर्ष्वद्विलिप्यद्वसावयि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

विद्वल् a. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). -लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A oak. -4 Mountain ebony. -लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker-work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विद्वलनं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungenoy, sharpness.

विदाहिन् m. A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशाक्ष; तेषां (दशाक्षीनां) द्विधु प्रथिविदिशाक्षणां राजधानी Mo. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mālvā. -3 = विदिश p. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुम्भमध्यभागः) -2 A hippopotamus.

विदुर a. [विद्-कुर P. III. 2. 162] Wise, intelligent -रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pāndu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne-Dhritarāshtra being blind and Pāndu pale and sickly-she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāndavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gum-myrrh.

विद्वान् p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदूर a. Remote, distant; सर्गि-द्विदूरतरभावतन्वी R. 13. 48; U. 6. 39. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaiditya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought, विदूरमुनि-नैवमेषाद्वाद्वादिभया रत्नशालाकयेव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदूर, विदूरेण विदूरतल् or विदूरात् are often used

adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance'; 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; *Mā.* 3. 18.). -*Comp.* — *a.* spreading far and wide. — *जं* the lapis lazuli.

विदूषक *a.* (*कृत्*-*f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. -2 Detracting, abusing. -3 Witty, humorous, jocular. — *कः* 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 Particularily, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him: — कुमुदमवसंतापमिथः कर्मयुक्तेषामावायेः । हास्यकरः कलहरात्विदूषकः स्यात्कर्मयुक्तः ॥ 79. -3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषण 1 Pollution, corruption. -2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विद्वृत्तिः A seism.

विद्व 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces; *ऐन्द्रिः* किल नक्षत्रस्या विद्वदार स्तनो द्विज R. 12. 22; न विद्वोर्षे कठिनाः खलु खियः Ku. 4. 5; R. 15. 33. -2 To rend (fig.); चित्तं विद्वारयति कस्य न को-विदारः R. 3. 6; स घोषो धातराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि स्वदारयत् Bg. 1. 19. — *Pass.* To be rent or torn (with grief &c.). — *Caus.* To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; *Mā.* 5. 15; 10. 1.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting -2 War; battle -3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). — *री* A swelling in the groin.

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. -2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). -3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. — *कं* Alkaline earth.

विदारण 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). -2 War, battle. -3 The Karṇikāra tree. — *ण* War, battle. — *णं* 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुतं सखे श्रद्धणविदारणं चचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनासिजः नखचिकित्सुकजाले Git. 1, Ki. 14. 54. -2 Afflicting, tormenting. -3 Killing, slaughter.

विद्वीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. -2 Opened, expanded; (see *दृ* with *वि*).

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; भजने विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुभवमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48;

को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषया को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. — *Comp.* — *ज* *a.* exotic, foreign.

विदेशिक, **विदेशीय** *a.* Foreign, exotic. — *m.* A foreigner.

विदेह *a.* 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. -2 Trunkless. — *हाः* (*m. pl.*) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III.); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. -3 The natives of this country. — *हा* 1 The district Videha. -2 N. of Janaka. — *हा* The same as विदेहवर्गः.

विद्ध *p. p.* [*व्यु-*क] 1 Pierced, penetrated: wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. -3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. — *द्* A wound. — *Comp.* — *कर्ण* *a.* having bored ears.

विद्वान् *n.* Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान *a.* 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

विद्या [*विद-*क्यर्] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; (*तां*) विद्या-मस्यस्तनेनैव प्रमाद्व्यित्तमहंसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रबुद्धयुतं धनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyas* are four: — आग्नीषिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka), चतसृष्वपि ते विद्वन्निनी दृष्टा विद्यासु निरू-दिमागताः Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मवेद्या; see Ms 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyas*, is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four *Vedas*, the six *Angus*, *Dharma*, *Mimamsa*, *Tarka* or *Nyaya* and the *Puranas*; see चतुर्दशविद्या (under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; ग. 6. 6; cf. अवेद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation. -4 The goddess Durgā. -5 Magical skill. — *Comp.* — अलुपालिन, -असुतेचिन *a.* acquiring knowledge. — अस्यासः, -अजने, -आससः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. — अर्थः seeking for knowledge. — अधिवृ *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. — अधारः a receptacle of learning; *Mā.* 2. 11. — आरभः introduction of a boy to learning. — आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. — उपाजने = वि, याजने *q. v.* — ऊरः a learned man. — चण, -चंचु *a.* famous for one's learning. — दलः the Bhārja tree. — दत् *m.* a teacher, an instructor. — दाने teaching, imparting, instruction. — देवी the goddess of learning. — धनं 1. wealth in the form of learning. -2. wealth acquired by learning. — धतः (*-री* *f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्या धाद्युचितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. — प्राप्तिः = वियाजनं *q. v.* — लाभः 1. acquisition of learning. -2. wealth or any other acquisition made

by learning. — विशिष्ट *a.* distinguished by learning. — विहीन *a.* illiterate, ignorant; Pt. 1. 35. — वृद्ध *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. — स्वसनं, -स्वतसायः pursuit of knowledge. — व्रतस्नातक, -स्नातकः a Brāhmana who has finished his course of religious studentship (ब्रह्मचारिव्रत).

विद्युत् 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle be bright; स्वद्योतिष्ठ सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिल्पिचयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20. -2 To light, illuminate (usually *caus.* In this sense).

विद्यत् *f.* 1 Lightning; वाताय क-पिला विद्यत् Mbh.; Ms. 38, 115. -2 A thunderbolt. — *Comp.* — उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. — जिह्वः a kind of demon or Rākṣasa. — उवाला, — योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. — दामन् *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. — पतः falling or stroke of lightning. — निय hell-metal. — लता, — लेख (विद्युलता, विद्युल्लेख) 1. a streak of lightning. -2. forked of zigzag lightning.

विद्युस्वत् *a.* Having lightning; Ms. 64. — *m.* A cloud; विद्युस्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन *a.* (*नी* *f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. -2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. -2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्रधिः An abscess.

विद्राण *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसघात इवास्ति विद्रुतः Kn. 4. 6. -2 To melt, dissolve. -3 To become divided, burst asunder. — *Caus.* To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरभावोम-भोवितनष्टविद्रावितान्निवहः *Mā.* 3: असौ कुम्भिभ्रांया खरनिखरविद्रावितमहायुध-श्रावयामः स्वपिते गिरिगर्भे हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

विद्रव 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Panic. -3 Flowing out. -4 Melting, liquefaction. -5 Censure, abuse. -6 Intellect, understanding.

विद्राव = विद्रव *q. v.*

विद्रावर्ण 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. -2 Liquefying.

विद्रावेत *a.* 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. -2 Scattered, dispersed, torn asunder. -3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

विद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). -2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. -3 Liquid, fluid.

विद्वान् 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gema called corala). —2 A coral; तवाधरस्यधिषु विद्वानेषु R. 13. 13; Kn. 1. 44 —3 A young shoot or sprout. —Comp. —लता 1. a branch of coral. —2 a kind of perfume. —लतिका a kind of perfume. (नलिका).

विद्वान् a [विद्व-कर्म] (Nom. sing. m. विद्वान् ; f. विद्वान् ; n. विद्वान्) 1 Knowing (with acc.) : आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न विभक्ति कथाचनः तव विद्वानाय तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. —2 Wise, learned. —m A learned or wise man, scholar : किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रवेद्यं R. 5. 18. —Comp. —कला, -द्वारा, -वेद्य a. (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वत्तया, विद्वत्तय) slightly learned, a little learned. —जनः (विद्वत्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्वेष m., विद्वेषः An enemy, a foe ; विद्वेषोऽप्यदुःखः Bh. 2. 77 ; R. 3. 60 ; Y. 1. 162.

विद्वेष p. p. Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium ; Ms. 8. 346 —2 Disdainful pride, contempt ; विद्वेषाभिमतप्रासावपि महाद्वाराधरः Bharata.

विद्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. —णे A woman of a resentful temper. —णं 1 Causing hatred or enmity. —2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, **विद्वेषु** a. Hating, inimical. —m. A hater, an enemy.

विधि I. 6 P. (विधाति) 1 To pierce, cut. —2 To honour, worship. —3 To rule, govern, administer. —II. 1 A. (धने) To ask, beg.

विधेयः [विध-क अच् वा] 1 A kind, sort ; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. —2 Mode, manner, form. —3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals) त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. —4 The food of elephants. —5 Prosperity. —6 Penetration.

विध्वनन् ! Shaking, agitating. —2 Tremor, trembling.

विध्वन्यं Tremor, agitation.

विधवा [विगतो धरो वस्याः सा] A widow ; सा वरान् विधवा जाता युहं रादि-ति तस्यति Subhāsh :—Comp. —आवेदन् मारिग a widow. —गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विध्वस् m. N. of Brahman, the creator.

विधा 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion ; यथाक्रमं पु-सवनादिकाः क्रिया धुनेश्च धीरः सद्गुणोपध-

न सः R. 3. 10 ; तसो देवा विधेयास्तु Bk. 19. 2 ; विधेयस्तु देवाः परमरमणीया परि-णति Māl. 6. 7 : प्रायः क्षुभं च विधातय-क्षुभं च जनाः सर्वेषां भगवती भावतव्यतैव 1. 25 ; ये ह्ये कालं विधतः S. 1. 1 ' cause, produce, or regulate time ' ; नस्य तस्याश्चान् अद्वा नामिव विधायस्यं R. 7. 21 ; R. 2. 38, 3. 66. Ve. 1. 1, Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28 ; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used ; cf. कृ.) —2 To lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin : प्राकृतानभिवर्धनायुमो जातकर्म विधायते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19 ; Y. 1. 72 ; शूद्रस्य त सर्वेषां भाषया भार्या विधायते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118 ; पाणिनिश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तव्यामित्त्वं सत्यात्मनेपदं विद-धाति J. N. V. —3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture : तं वधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतमसाधिनः R. 1. 29 ; अगामि चंपकद्रुमैः स विधाय नूनं कति कथं घटितवायुफलं चेतः S. Til. 3. —4 To appoint, depute (as a minister). —5 To put on, wear ; Pt. 1. —6 To fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.) : योगे धेयसमाधासिद्धिसुलभं बुद्धिं विधदध्वं बुधाः Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. —7 To arrange, put in order. —8 To make ready, prepare. —9 To settle, fix, establish. —10 To give, grant ; Ki. 14. 10. —11 To procure, furnish. —12 To place, put, lay.

विधा 1 Mode, manner, form. —2 Kind, sort. —3 Prosperity, affluence. —4 The food of elephants, horses, &c. —5 Penetration. —6 Hire, wages. —7 Act, action.

विधातु m. 1 A maker, creator ; Kn. 7. 36. —2 The creator, N. of Brahman ; विधाता भद्रं नो वितरत मनोज्ञाय विधाय Māl. 6. 7 ; R. 1. 35, 6. 11 ; 7. 25. —3 A grantor, giver, bestower ; Ku. 1. 57. —4 Fate, destiny ; H. 1. 40. —5 N. of Visvakarman. —6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. —7 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —आयुध m. 1. sun-shine. —2. the sun-flower. —धुः an epithet of Nārada.

विधात्रो Long pepper.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. —2 Performing, making, doing, executing ; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1 : आज्ञा, यज्ञ &c. —3 Creation, creating ; R. 6. 11, 7. 14 ; Ku. 7. 66. —4 Employment, use, application ; प्रतिकाराविधानं R. 8. 40. —5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. —6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction ; Ms. 9. 148 ; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24 —7 Mode, manner. —8 A means or expedient. —9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. —10 A rite, ceremony. —11 Gaining, obtaining. —12 Affixing, prefixing (as termi-

nations, suffixes &c.). —13 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated ; विधानसंवादितदानजोभिः K. (where विधान means ' rule ' also) ; उत्सिहस्तगतलक्षविधानपिडनैह-सुतिस्मृतिवाहुरिभाधिराजं Si. 5. 51. —14 Wealth. —15 Pain, agony, torment, distress. —16 An act of hostility. —Comp. —गः, —ज्ञः a wise or learned man. —युक्तं a. in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानकं Distress, affliction, pain.

विधायक a (यिका f.), विधायिन् a. 1 Arranging, disposing. —2 Doing, making, performing, executing. —3 Creating. —4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. —5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधि [विधा-कि] 1 Doing, perform-ance, practice, an act or action ; ब्रह्मध्यानाध्ययनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41 ; योगविधि R. 8. 22 ; अस्याः समविधौ V. 1. 8 ; लेखाविधि Māl. 1. 35. —2 Method, manner, way, means, mode ; Pt. 1. 376. —3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and पारं संज्ञा q. q. v. v.) विधिरस्यतमप्राज्ञोः विकीर्षाकृतिसाधयस्वहेतुधीविधयो विधिः, व हति विधिहुतं वा हविः S. 1. 1. —4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance in-junction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थ-वाद which means ' an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations ' ; see अर्थवाद) ; प्रवृत्तिपरं वाक्यं विधिः. as उयोतिष्ठेन स्वर्गं प्राप्नुयात् ; अद्वा विदं विधिश्चेति त्रैतयं तसमागतं S. 7. 29 ; R. 2. 16. —5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony ; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचरित्वा स्वर्गतरायो भवति च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. —6 Behaviour, conduct. —7 Condition ; V. 4. —8 Creation, formation ; साम-ग्र्याविधौ Ku. 3. 28 ; कल्याणी विधायु विधिप्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7 —9 The creator. —10 Fate, destiny, luck ; विधो वामारभे मम सद्गुचितैवा परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. —11 The food of elephants. —12 Time. —13 A physician. —14 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —ज्ञ a. disregarding prescribed rites or rules. —ज्ञ a. knowing the ritual. (—ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. —दशकः a priest at a sacrifice who sees that everything is done accord- ing to the precepts and corrects any deviation from them. —दृष्ट, -विहित a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. —देशकः 1. = विधिदेशक above. —2 a preceptor, teacher. —द्वेषं diversity of rules, variance of precept or com- mandment. —पूर्वकं ind. according to

rule. —प्रयोगः application of a rule. —योगः the force or influence of fate. —वधुः *f.* an epithet of Sarasvati. —हीन *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधिरता 1 Desire to do or perform. —2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधिस्तित *n.* Intended to be done. —ते Intention, desigo.

विधिवत्, विधितः *ind.* According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be done or performed. —2 To be enjoyed or prescribed —3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिचयः Mál. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); विद्वाविधेयं नरदेवसेन्यं R. 7. 62; संभाष्यमानस्नेहरसेनाभिंसंधिना विधेयीकरोऽपि Mál. 1; Bg. 2. 64; ऋतुः सौहावेन विधेयीकृतोऽस्मि Mv. 7; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. —4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविधेयमिन्द्रियः पुंसां गौरिवैति विधेयतां Ki. 11. 33. —5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र मिथयामहिनस्वं नानुवाच अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. —यं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 1. 25, 16. 62. —2 The predicate of a proposition. —यः A servant, dependent. —Comp. —अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly (मतिवृष्टः प्राधान्येनानिदिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र K. P. 7; see examples *ad. loc.*). —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —ज्ञ *a.* one who knows one's duty; स धृतो यो विधेयज्ञः Pt. 1 337. —यद् 1. the object to be accomplished. —2. the predicate.

विधुः [धृ-कृः Up. 1. 23] 1 The moon; संधिना विधुवति विधुरापि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. —2 Campbor. —3 A demon, fiend. —4 An expiatory oblation. —5 N. of Vishnu. —6 N. of Brahman. —7. N. of Siva. —8 Wind. —9 War, battle. —Comp. —क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. —यजरा (also विजरा) a scimitar, sabre. —प्रिया a *Nakshatra* or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः *f.* Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायक्याश्चरं चो वदनविधुतयः पांतु कीर्त्तकारवरयः Mál. 1. 1.

विधुननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. —2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुतुद्दः *N.* of Bāhu; विधुनिव धिकवविधुतुद्दंतदलनगलितासुतधरं Gtt. 4; आभिधुतुद्दं ज्ञानांकरय यथायापि वि-

धुतुद्दः Pt. 1. 326; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

विधुर *a.* [विमता धृयस्य अत्र समा०] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Mál. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26; Si. 9. 77, 17. 66, Bb. 3. 8, 114. —2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; माये च विधुरे भावः कर्ताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनाकृतुः मां प्रापय पर्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32; विधुरबंधुर-बंधुरभेक्षत Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. —3 Devout, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सा वै कलकाविधुरा मधुराननयोः Bv. 2. 5. —4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. —रः A widower. —रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. —2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. —Comp. —दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मंदादरा भवति H. 2. —2. a feeling of agitation.

विधुरा Cards mixed with sugar and spices.

विधु 5, 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुविधुनय-ति चंपकयुपरेण्युत् Kavirahaaya; सुदु-पक्षनाविधुतान् Ks. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घो-वेणी विधुम्बाना Mb. —2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपोविध-वितुं द्युतिं Bk. 9. 28; R. 9. 72. v. 1. —3 To spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. —4 To leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about; waded. —2 Tremulous. —3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. —4 Unsteady. —5 Abandoned. —तं Repugnance. —Comp. —कहम्ब *a.* free from sin. —केज्ञ *a.* one who has tossed about the hair; Ki. 8. 33 —निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधुतिः *f.*, विधुननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुनित *n.* 1 Agitated, alarmed. —2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधु 10 U. 1 To seize, catch, snatch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधुतः Amarn. 79, 85 —2 To put on, wear, use; R. 12. 40. —3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up; शिरसा विधुता नित्यं Pt. 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended); Bb. 3. 23. —4 To fix upon, direct towards. —5 To separate, divide. —6 To arrange; manage. —7 To withhold, abstract, restrain.

विधुत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. —2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. —3 Assumed, possessed. —4 Checked, restrained. —5 Supported,

protected, borne up; (see धृ with वि). —तं 1 Disregard of a command. —2 Dissatisfaction.

विधुतिः *f.* Arrangement, regulation
विध्वंस 1 A. 1 To fall to pieces. —2 To be dispersed or scattered —3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined. —Caus. 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. —2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. —2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. —3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. —2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed; Pt. 2. 113. —2 Scattered about, tossed up. —3 Obscured, darkened. —4 Eclipsed.

विनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, resound. Bg. 1. 12. —2 To roar, cry out. —3 To fill with cries. —Caus. To cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदेः शिखिगणो विनाद्यते Ghat. 10.

विनद्दः 1 Sound, noise. —2 N. of a tree.

विनिम् 1 P. To bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनिमति चारस्य तरवः प्रच्ये Ki. 6. 34; Bb. 1. 67; Bk. 7. 52.

विनात *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. —2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; S. 3. 10. —3 Sank down, depressed. —4 Bent, crooked, curved. —5 Humble, modest. —6 Changed into a lingual letter; see विनात. —Comp. —आनन *a.* with downcast face, dejected.

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruṇa and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see गरुड. —2 A kind of basket. —Comp. —नन्दनः, —सुतः, —सुतः epithets of Garuda or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. —2 Modesty, humility. —3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; Ki. 4. 2. —2 Depressed, sunk down. —3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the *Tugara* tree.

विनिश 4 P. 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. —2 To disappear, vanish. —3 To be lost or ruined. —4 To be frustrated or foiled. —Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

विनिशयं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. —नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvati is lost in the sand; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टिः *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मस्तु त्रिविधस्येव-पि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihi-lation. -नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (सा -सी *f.*) Noseless; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with *acc.*, *instr.* or *abl.*); यथा तानं विना रामो यथा मानं विना रूपः। यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना पतिः Bv. 1. 119; धैर्येण सरो भाति सद्यः क्षलजनैर्विना। कदुर्बणैर्विना कार्यं मानम् विषयेर्विना 1. 116; विना बाह्व-हस्तिभ्यः कियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7; Si. 2. 9. (विनाङ्क means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मत्नेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poeticaly charming way; विना-धर्मबंध एव विनोक्तिः R. G.; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghāṭikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In Gram.) Change in- to a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of व् for सू and ण् for न्.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuḍa. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास(सि)क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वनाह.

विनिकू 6 A. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिक्षिप् 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth,

विनिग्रह *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिग्रह 9 P. 1 To restrain, check; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing; subduing; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or anti-thesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (6g. also); तामेकतस्तत्र विभक्तिं गुरु-र्विनिद्रा R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्र-मंदाररजोरुणं गुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 19. -2 To attack, assail. -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विषकृष्टदानं भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. (where it has sense 1 also); त्रिधिहेतु-रहेतुरागसां विनिपातोपि समः समुज्जतेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect. -Comp. -शंसिन् *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्य-विनिमयेन M. 1.; संपद्धिनिमयेनोभौ दधतु-क्षुबनद्वयं R. 1. 26 -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes).

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb; Bg. 6. 24. -2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियता-हार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 A. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनि-युक्तास्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. -Caus. 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, en-joined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal; बभूव विनियो-गज्ञः साधनीयेषु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67; प्राणा-

यामे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रभाविष्यु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 De- parture.

विनिर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer com- pletely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी *q. v.*

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्बेधः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created. -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast). -4 Determined, destined, from.

विनिर्मुञ्च 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, libe- rate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत् See निर्वृत्.

विनिर्विद् See निर्विद्.

विनिर्विद् 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. -Caus. 1 To fix, place; Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मधुरसि कुच-कलशं विनिर्विज्ञाय Gtt. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -4 To add, insert.

विनिर्वेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place. -2 An impression; S. 6. 14.

विनिर्वृ 10 U. or -Caus. 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress; विनयं विनिवार्यं Mā. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, re- turn. -2 To cease, come to an end; संपिंडता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60; Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, युद्धात् &c. -Caus. 1 To cease to cease or stop, withdraw; S. 26. -2 To re- strain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -1 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्रावसृपाविनिवृत्तये R. 6 74. -2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चतुं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिश्चयः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. -तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A portent, comet.

विनी 1 U. 1 To remove, take away, destroy (said to be *Atm.* only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पदपदहृत्विनिविनीत-निद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतखेदः 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Si. 10. 62, Ki. 7. 30, Ku. 1. 9, 5. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिन्युरेनंशुर्वो युद्धमिच्छे R. 3. 29; 5. 101. 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control (fig. also); वन्यान्विनेषास्त्रि दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41; वनयज ह्व तस्मार्तोऽनुपायैविनेयः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (*Atm.*); R. 2. 49. -5 To pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यामिनीं विनीयं Gt. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete, finish. -7 To spend, apply to use (*Atm.*); शतं विनयते Sk. -8 To give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (*Atm.*); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct, towards; Ku. 7. 9. -10 To bid, direct, order; Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. -वः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; प्रजातं विनयाधानान् R. 1. 24; Māl. 10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; अनुपायस्वस्मितनयां सहसा विनयेन चरितप्रसराः S. 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman like bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Māl. 1. 18. -4 Modesty, humility; सुदुःशीभते आर्षुवपेतेन विनयमाहारस्थेन U. 1; विद्या वृद्धति विनयम्; तथापि नीचोर्विनायवदुश्चत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where Mall. renders विनय by इन्द्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing

off, taking away, removing; Si. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -*Comp.* -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्रहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -भाज् *a.* modest, well-behaved. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly of affably. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. (See नृ with वि also). -तः 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् *a.* humble, lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good behaviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनेतु *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor; स तपेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः प्रतिगृह्य वचो. विससर्ज सुभि R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher; अर्थं विनेता वृत्तानां Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39. 14. 23.

विनुद् 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणा, आतोद्य &c.). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तप्यं विनेद्वयं दुष्टिभिः Gt. 10; Si. 4. 66; S. 3; 21; Māl. 9. 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time). -3 To divert, amuse, entertain; क ह्यु खल्वस्मानं विनेद्वयामि S. 3; लतासु हृष्टं विनेद्वयामि S. 6; B. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with; लक्ष्मीर्विनेद्वयति येन विद्यंतलेषी सोपि स्वदानकचिं विजहति चंद्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अमविनोद. -2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेते रम्यविरेद्वेषंगानां विनोदाः Me. 87; निद्वेषवत्सवं वदंति सुगयामोऽङ्गि विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यलुभः U. 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमरतिरसभावविनोदं Gt. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विन्दु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. -दुः A drop; see विन्दु.

विन्ध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustan proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see Ms. 2. 21. [According to legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru]. -2 A hunter. -यर् 1 N. of a plant (लवङ्गी). -2 Small cardamoms. -*Comp.* -अट्टी the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, -कूटनः epithets of the sage Agastya. -वालिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विद्व *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, investigated. -4 Placed, fixed. -5 Married; (See विद्).

विद्वकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 U. 1 To put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यतीं सुविगणनया देवहीवत्सुत्तः Me. 87; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तानसताः राम. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तप्रीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To arrange, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Present, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध-विन्यासचैवैव्ययनिधिः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विर् 10 A. (विपति ते) To throw, cast. **विप्** *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. -*f.* 1 Praise, a hymn. -2 A finger.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. —**क्षः** 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent ; युगास्तस्य विपक्षेपि गुणिना लेभिरेतरं R. 17. 75; Si. 11. 59. —2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. —3 A disputant ; Ki. 17. 43. —4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (i. e. that in which the सत्य or major term is not found) ; निश्चितताध्यामाववाच विपक्षः T. S. ; Mu 5. 10. —5 (Ingram.) An exception. —**Comp.** —भावः, —वृत्तिः *f.* hostility.

विपक्षता—**त्वं** Hostility, enmity, opposition ; B. 3. 62.

विपक्व 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen ; bear fruit : (समारंभः) गभेशालिसधर्मोणस्तस्य गृहं विपेचिरे B. 17. 53. —2 To digest. —3 To cook thoroughly. —4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. —5 To roast. —**Caus.** 1 To cook thoroughly. —2 To melt, liquefy.

विपक्वम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled ; यच्च तप्तं तप्तस्य विपक्वं कलमद्य नः Ku 6. 10. —3 Cooked.

विपंक्षिका, विपंक्षी 1 A lute. —2 Play, sport, pasture.

विपद् 10 U. 1 To tear up or out ; (केतकवर्षे) विपाटयामास युवा नखाद्यैः R. 6. 17. —2 To pull or draw out, extract. —3 To root up, eradicate. —4 To open, unfold.

विपाटन 1 Tearing open, splitting. —2 Eradication. —3 Spoliation.

विपण 1 A. 1 To sell, barter ; आभीष्टेन किल चंद्रकालं विभिर्वरादेविपणंति गोयाः Subhāsh. —2 To bet, stake.

विपणा, विपणन 1 Sale ; Ms. 3. 152. —2 Petty trade.

विपणिः, —**णी** *f.* 1 A market, marketplace, stall ; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथस्य विपणिः सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24 ; R. 16. 41. —2 An article or commodity for sale. —3 Trade, traffic ; Ms. 10 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper ; Si. 5. 24.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् 4 A. 1 To go badly ; fail, miscary (as a business &c.). —2 To fall into misfortune or bad state, स चंपुयौ विपक्षानामापयुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. —3 To be disabled or incapacitated. —4 To die, perish ; नाथवंतस्त्वया लेकास्त्वमनाथा विवरंश्ये U. 1. 44 ; हा तात एष ते नरेन्द्रचित्ताशाननिकरणं जने विप-

द्यते Mā. 5 ; Mk. 1. 38. —5 To obstruct. —**Caus.** To destroy, kill.

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity ; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh. —2 Death, destruction ; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही ग्रहणतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99 ; R. 19. 56 ; Ve. 4. 6 ; हिमसेकविपात्तिः नालिनी R. 8. 49. —3 Agony, torment (यातना) —**त्तिः** (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier ; Ki. 15. 16.

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress ; तस्वनिक्कषया वा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. —2 Death ; सिंहाद्वापाद्विपदं वृत्सिंहः R. 18. 35. —**Comp.** —उद्धरणं, —उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. —कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —ग्रस्त, —युक्त *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. —सागरः 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

विपद् See विपद्.

विपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Dead. —2 Lost, destroyed. —3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. —4 Declined. —5 Disabled, incapacitated —**नः** A snake.

विपरिणम *Caus.* To change or transform into. —**Pass.** 1 To be changed into. —2 To undergo a change for the worse.

विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. —2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also) ; Bg. 9. 10. —2 To roll about. —3 To wander about, move to and fro. —4 To return. —5 To surround ; attend upon (with acc.).

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरी (विपरि+इ) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. —2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless ; कल्याणं विद्धान्तु वा भगवतीनीतिविपर्यस्तु वा Mā. 6. 3. —3 To change for the worse. —4 To go round, return.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. —2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse ; R. 2. 53. —3 Wrong, contrary, to rule. —4 False, untrue ; Bv. 2. 177. —5 Unfavourable, adverse. —6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. —7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. —**तः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —**तर** 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. —2 A perverse woman. —**Comp.** —**जर, —कारक, —कारिन्, —कृत्, a.** perverse, acting in a contrary manner ; Si. 14. 66. —**चे, च्य, —मति** *a.* having a perverted mind.

—**रतं** inverted sexual intercourse ; cf. पुरुषायिन. —**लक्षणा** ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

विपरीतता, —**त्वं** Contrariety, inversion, opposition ; लोके सुदृक् विपरीतता वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव, नरं नयति Subhāsh.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion ; आहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना स्वया R. 11. 86 ; स्वप्नरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययो यदा 8. 89 ; नभसः स्फुटदारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (नभाजनं) Ki. 11. 44 ; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise' ; if contrary be the case ; विपर्यये स्वस्याधिपतेरुल्लेपितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. —2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.) ; कथमेव्य मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 ; 80 वेष्टविपर्यय, Pt. 1. —3 Absence or non-existence ; समुद्राकारुविपर्ययेऽपि Ku. 7. 42 ; स्यापि श्रुत्वाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. —4 Loss ; विद्या संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. —6 Exchange, barter. —7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. —8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. —9 Hostility, enmity. —10 Perverseness, opposition.

विपर्यायः Reverse, contrariety ; V. 4 ; विपर्यय above.

विपर्यस्त 4 U. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. —2 To change, alter. —3 To take wrongly, misunderstand ; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्तं जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrans.) ; देवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरपवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8 ; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat').

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed ; इत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीबलोकः U. 1. —2 Opposite, contrary. —3 Wrongly considered to be real. —**Comp.** —युक्ता a woman bearing no male children.

विपर्यायः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse ; विपर्यायं यतो घनविरलभावः क्षितिर्वा U. 2. 27. —2 Adverseness, unfavourableness ; as in देवविपर्यायात्. —3 Interchange, exchange ; प्रवहणविपर्यायेनावता Mk. 8. —4 An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a pala).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise ; विपश्चिता चिन्तयुतेन गुरोरो गुरुभिर् R. 3. 29.

-m. A learned or wise man, sage ; भवति ते सप्रथमा विपाश्चिता मनोगतं चाचि विशेषार्थं ते Ki. 14. 4 ; Pt. 1 100 :

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. -2 Digestion. -3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also) ; अनी प्रयुस्त्वचमृतः विङ्गतां गता विपाकेन कलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26 ; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. -4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth ; अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354 ; ममैव जन्मंतरपातकानां विपाक-विस्तृजेथुमसहाः R. 14. 62 ; Bb. 2. 99 ; Mv. 5. 56. -5 (a) Change of state ; कष्टं वताम्पादिव वैचक्षणं जातः दुःखारम्भं किमपि सूतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity ; ईदृशानां विपाकांसि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3 ; विपाके घोरेऽस्मिन्मम खलु विमुदा तव सखी 4. 12. -6 Difficulty, embarrassment. -7 Flavour, taste.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow.

विपांडु a. Pale, pallid ; परितो विपांडु वपुश्चक्रिः Si. 9. 3 ; Ki. 5. 6 ; so विपांडुर Si. 4. 5 ; Rsn. 2. 4

विपादनं Destroying, killing, destruction.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. -2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपादा, विपाशा f. N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं [वृ-इन् प्रो० ; cf. Uq. 2. 52] A wood, forest, grove, thicket ; इवावमविपिने ललितं वितनोत शुभानि यजस्यं Git 1 ; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शाक-मत्पात्रकार सः R. 4. 31 ; Mā. 9. 2.

विपुल a. 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious ; विपुलं नित्यदेशे M. 3. 7 ; शिरसि तद्विपुलश्च मधुदेशे Mk. 3. 22 ; कालो ह्यर्षं निरवधि-विपुला च पृथ्वी Mā. 1. 6 ; so विपुलं पृष्ठं, विपुला कुक्षिः &c. -2 Much, ample, copious, abundant ; Ki. 18. 14. -3 Deep, profound ; Mv. 1. 2. -4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling ; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -लः 1 N. of the mountain Maru. -2 Of Himālaya. -3 A respectable man. -Comp. -उद्य a. shady, umbrageous. -जयना a woman with large hips. -मति a. endowed with great talents or understanding. -रसः the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुष्ट a. Ill fed.

विपुयः The *Munja* grass.

विप्र [वृ-स् प्रो० अत इत्स्व ; Uq. 2. 28] 1 A Brāhmana ; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. -2 A sage, wise man. -3 The *Asvattha* tree. -4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -5 A singer of hymns, praiser. -Comp. -अर्षिः = ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. -कण्ठं the cotton-plant. -मिवः the *Palāsa* tree -समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmanas. -स्व the property of a Brāhmana.

विप्रकीर्ण p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. -2 Louse, dishevelled (as hair). -3 Expanded, cutretrobed. -4 Wide, broad.

विप्रलु 8 U. 1 (a) To tease, trouble, harass, harm ; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकराणि S. 7 ; (b) To oppress ; नदिमन् विप्रहृतः काले तारकेण दिवाकसः Ku. 2. 1. -2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend ; S. 4. 17. -3 To affect, cause a change in ; कमपरमवशं न विप्रहृत्युविधु-मपि ते यदमी तुक्षति भावः Ku. 6. 95. -4 To disfigure, deform ; अभरणो-चितं रूपमाश्रममल्लभैः प्रसाधनं विप्रकार्यते S. 4.

विप्रकारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect ; Ki. 3. 55. -2 Injury, offence. -3 Wickedness. -4 Opposition, counteraction. -5 Retaliation.

विप्रकृत p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. -2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. -3 Opposed. -4 Retaliated, requited. -5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. -6 Irritated, provoked ; विप्रहृतः पक्षयः कर्णां कुर्वते S. 6. 31.

विप्रकृतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. -2 An insult, abuse, contumely. -3 Retaliation, retort.

विप्रलुच 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract ; U. 5. 31.

विप्रकर्षः Distance, remoteness.

विप्रकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed, -2 Distant, remote. -3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विप्रकृष्टक a. Remote, distant.

विप्रणक्ष See प्रणक्ष.

विप्रतिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. -2 Retaliation.

विप्रतिषद् 4 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. -2 To waver, vacillate.

विप्रतिषत्तिः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). -2 Dissent, objection. -3 Perplexity,

confusion. -4 Mutual relation. -5 Conversancy.

विप्रतिषद् p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. -2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. -3 Contested, disputed. -4 Mutually connected or related.

विप्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling ; कस्याद्य इव भवानाम-मदंतिष्यः सदा भयम् । तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा वृष्टः स्वर्गमुवा Mb. -2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests ; उरविप्रतिषेधं तमाचक्षते विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6 (तुक्कलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). -3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules ; विप्रतिषेधं पर कार्यं P. 1. 4. 2 ; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः । यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावगम्याथावेकस्मिन् पाठ्यतुतः स विप्रतिषेधः Kāśikā ; See Mbh. also. -4 Prohibition.

विप्रति (ता) सारः 1 Repentance ; Si. 10. 20. -2 Anger, rage, wrath. -3 Wickedness, evil.

विप्रदुष्ट p. p. 1 Vitiated, spoiled, absolute. -2 Corrupt.

विप्रनष्ट p. p. 1 Lost. -2 Vain, useless.

विप्रमुच See प्रमुच.

विप्रमुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. -2 Shot, discharged. -3 Free from (in comp.).

विप्रयुञ्ज 7 A. To separate, disjoin ; to deprive (one) of. -Pass. To be separated from (with instr.). -Caus. 1 To deprive of, free from. -2 To separate, disjoin.

विप्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. -2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.) ; अवलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी Me. 2. -3 Freed or released from. -4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विप्रयोगः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, disassociation ; as विप्र^०. -2 Especially, separation of lovers ; मा सुदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Me. 115. 10 ; सद्यस्त्वया सह क्रुमोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16 ; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Being fit or deserved.

विप्रलप् 1 D. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel. -2 To discuss, debate. -3 To lament, bewail.

विप्रलप्तं 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. -2 Bewailing, lamentation.

विप्रलापः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. -2 Mu-

tual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलम्भ 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलम्भ *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. -अथ A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several clauses of a Nāvikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :-प्रियः कृतवपि स-कृतं यस्या नवापति संनिधिम् । विप्रलम्भेति सा ज्ञेया नितान्तमवमानिता ॥ 118.

विप्रलम्भः 1 (a) Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Kl. 11. 27. (b) Delusion; अनिष्कृमिता अलु प्रियसखी अने-नालुकूलविप्रलम्भेन Mā. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The asperation of lovers; सुशुभे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्र-लम्भपरिशक्तिना वचः R. 19. 18; V. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of लृंगार (opp. संगम); अपरः (विप्रलम्भः) कभिलाष-विरिष्ठाप्रवाससंज्ञापहतुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनोर्युक्तयोर्भागे युक्त्येवैवियथा विधः । अमीहालि-गलादीनामनवातो महृष्यते । विप्रलम्भः स विज्ञेयः :- उज्ज्वलमणिः—; of. S. D. 212 *et seq.*

विप्रलम्भं Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रलयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेण मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि । जह्वाणीव वि-वर्तानां कापि विप्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विप्रलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रवसु 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. -Caus. 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विप्रवासनं 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विमोचित *p. p.* 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. -Comp -भर्तुका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्रादिनका A female fortune-teller; A. 64.

विप्रहीण *a.* Deprived or destitute of.

विप्रिय *a.* Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. -च Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृततुर्व तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 42, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 59; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषे गृहीत्वा Si. 8, 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

विप्रु 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यात्पर-पतिः सम्यक् नेता ततः प्रजा । अकर्णधारा जलधो विप्रुवतेह नीरिव H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail -Caus. 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Mā. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; गुणानामायाथातद्व्यादर्धं विप्रु-वपति ये Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विप्रुवः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सखविप्लवात् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्य-विप्लवात् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्रुवे शुचौ...मते-रादर्श इवाभिदुश्यते Ki 2. 26 (where विप्रुव also means प्रमाणबाध; 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विप्लवः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्लव *p. p.* 1 Drifted, about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नते वाचं विप्लवां स्पहरंति U. 4. 18.

विप्लुष See विप्रुष.

विप्लसा See विप्लसा.

विफल *a.* 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफल-मेतद्वृत्तरूपमपि यौवनं Gt. 7; जगता वा विफलं किं कलं R. G; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Mē. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. -ला V. of a plant (केतकी).

विफलीकृ 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफलीभू 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबंध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

विबंधः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

विबाध See बाध.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निर्मीलम नेत्रे सहसा व्यबुध्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious. -3 To observe, perceive; find out. -Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अथ मोक्षप-रायणा सती विवशां कामवधुर्विचोचिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; S. 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधा 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सरूप मातृपदीनां भो इत्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. -2 A god, deity; अ-सूनुषो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गो-सतरं न निर्वाणा महयति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Sabbāsh. -3 The moon. -Comp अधि-पतिः -इन्द्रः ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्, शत्रुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 A wakening, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्याभवारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निदानानांतरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विबोद्धः See विबोध.

विप्र 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभञ्ज 1 U. 1 To divide, distrib-ute; विभज्य मेहनं यद्विपाकृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां -व्यभजद्भ्रमाहृतिः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति

Si. 1. 3 ; संध्यामंगलव्रीहिका विभजते
सुधाविवृद्धो जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes or
places.' -2 To divide (as property,
patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रतरः 'divid-
ed brothers'. -3 To distinguish, dis-
criminate. -4 To honour, worship.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned
(as property &c.). -2 Divided,
separated in interest, as in विभक्ता
भ्रतरः. -3 Parted, separated, made
distinct; St. 1. 3. -4 Different,
multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded.
-6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Orna-
mented. -8 Measured. —कः N. of
Kārttikya. —क 1 Solitude, retire-
ment. -2 A share. -3 Property
(divided). -4 Separation. —Comp
—जः a son born after partition of
the family property (between his
parents and brothers).

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division,
partition, apportionment. -2 Divi-
sion, separation in interest. -3 A
portion or share of inheritance. -4
(In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a
case or case-termination.

विभङ्ग 7 P. To break asunder,
break to pieces, shatter.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2
Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg.
2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of
the eyebrows); ध्रुविभंगकुटिलं च वीक्षितं
R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A
step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out,
manifestation; विविधविकारविभंगं GII.
11. -7 Division.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property;
अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8 ;
R. 8. 69. -2 Might, power, prowess,
greatness; एतावान्मम मतिविभवः V. 2 ;
वाचिवभवः Māl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9 ; Ki. 5.
21. -3 Exalted position, rank, dig-
nity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final
beatitude, abasolution.

विभा 2 P. 1. To shine; पयसा कमलेन
विभाति सरः Bh. 2. 71. -2 To seem,
appear. -3 To become visible, come
to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of
light. -3 Beauty; splendour. —Comp
—रः 1. the sun; वत वत लसत्तेजःपुंज
विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2. fire.
arka plat. -3. the moon. -4. the
—वज्रः 1. the sun. -2. fire;
रचायिष्यमित्तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34 ;
R. 3. 37, 10. 82 ; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the
moon. -4. a kind of necklace.

विभातंती Day-break, dawn; S.
5. 19.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, ap-
portionment (as of inheritance);

समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ma. 9. 120, 210 ;
Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheri-
tance. -3 A part or share in general.
-4 Division, separation, disjunction
(regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa):
Ku. 2. 4 ; Bg. 3. 18. -5 The numer-
ator of a fraction. -6 A section. -7
Arrangement. —Comp. —रूपना allot-
ment of shares; Y. 2. 149. —यमः
the law of inheritance. —पत्रिका a
deed of partition —भाक् *m.* one who
shares in a property already distr but-
ed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागतः *ind.* Proportionately.

विभागज्ञः *ind.* Part by part, share
by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be
divided. -2 Divisible.

विभात्री 1 Night; अरवणि ग्रहकलु-
षेदुमंडला विभावते कथयकथं भविष्यति M.
4. 15, 5. 7 ; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric.
-3 A bawd. -4 A harlot. -5 A per-
verse woman -6 A talkative woman
(मुखास्त्री).

विभाय 1 A. 1 To lay down as an
optional rule -2 To abuse, revile,
defame, censure.

विभावः 1 An option, alternative.
-2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear
down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To
divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5
To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To
loosen, untie. -7 To alienate,
estrangle. —Pass. To change, become
changed. —Cruz. 1 To divide, separate.
-2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To dis-
pel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिन *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder,
divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded.
-3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed.
-4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved
to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7
Different, various. -8 Mixed, blend-
ed, variegated; विभिन्नगणां गरुडाग्रजेन
सूर्यस्य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरन्त्या St. 4. 14.
-9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Be-
come faithless. —कः N. of Siva.

विभेद्ः 1 Breaking asunder, divid-
ing. -2 Division, separation. -3
Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewilder-
ing. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity,
opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः, -तं, विभीतका-कं, विभीतकी,
विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia
Bellerica, one of the three myro-
balans.

विभीरक *a.* Frightening, terrify-
ing.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means
of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow),
यदि ते संति संखेद केयमन्या विभीषिका U.
4. 29.

विभु *a.* (ध्रुवी *f.*) 1 Might,
powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3
Able to, capable of (with *i f.*);
(धनुः) पूरयितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणि
रुचः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self subdued,
firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न
धिकुर्याद्विभुमणि तं यद्मी स्पृजति भावाः
Ku. 6. 95 -5 (In Nyāya phil.)
Etereal, existing everywhere, all-
pervading, pervading all material
things; सर्वमूर्तेद्वयसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्. -6
Firm, hard. —सुः 1 Ether -2 Space.
-3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord,
ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The
supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15 ; 10. 12.
-7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9
Of Siva; Ku. 6. 95 ; 7. 31 ; Ma. 1.
1. -10 Of Vishnu.

विभू 1 P. 1 To appear, become
manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice
for. -3 To pervade. -4 To be able,
be capable of, prevail. —Cruz. 1 To
think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To
be aware of, know, perceive, discover,
see; Māl. 1. 18 ; 5. 21 ; Pt. 6. 7 ; U.
2. 24. -3 To see or observe intently,
perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To
decide, settle, make clear. -5 To
manifest, show, reveal. -6 To separate.
-7 To suppose, imagine. -8 To
convince -9 To establish, prove ; S.
6. 10.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition
which produces or develops a partic-
ular state of body or mind; (one of
the three main divisions of *Bhava*;
the other two being अनुभाव and अभि-
चाभिभाव *q. v. v.*); रस्य सुद्वेषा हा लोके
विभासाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62 ; its
chief subdivisions are आलंबन and
उद्दीपकः see आलंबन. -2 A friend, an
acquaintance. -3 Any exciting cir-
cumstance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक *a.* 1 Manifesting, showing
-2 Discussing.

विभावनेना 1 Clear perception or
ascertainment, discrimination, judg-
ment. -2 Discussion, investigation,
examination. -3 Conception, imagi-
nation. —ना (In Rhet.) A figure of
speech in which effects are represent-
ed as taking place though their causes
are absent ; क्रियायाः प्रतिबोधेति
फलस्यक्तिविभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made
clearly visible. -2 Known, understood,
ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4
Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred,
indicated. -6 Proved, established.
—Comp. —एकदेश *a.* 'with whom a

part has been discovered, who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावि-
लेकदेशेन देयं यद्भिद्युज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

विभूतिः *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted rank -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमंत्रिणो विभू-
तिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लक्ष्मिन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Aneka of cow-dung.

विभू 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरा न विभूयन्ति पुरुषं Bb. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; वि-
शेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमप-
ह्वितानां Bb. 2. 7; R. 16. 60.

विभूरा 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे अमसलिलोद्गमो विभूरा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश 1 A. 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall, stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vani h. -6 To fail. -*Caus.* 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, mislead. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Deceayed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of.

विभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; P'g. 16. 16. -*Caus.* To confuse, confound; प्रभामत्तश्चंदो जगद्विद्वमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the fur

of mind caused by love; विस्तवृष्यन-
स्थानं कृपाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments & o. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रम-
स्वरयास्त्राले भूषास्थानाविवर्षयः; यश्चात्त-
रोविभ्रममंडनानां संपादायित्री शिखरैर्विभ्रार्से
Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli. thereon) -6 Any
amorous or sportive action, amorous
play or movement; Māl. 1. 26, 9 38.
-7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15-25.
U. 1. 20, 34, 6 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15,
16 64, Māl 7. -8 Doubt, apprehension.
-9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रत *p. p.* 1 Whittled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flur-
ried -3 Mistaken, erring. -*Comp.*
-नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. -शील
a. 1. confused in mind. -2. intex-
cated, drunk. (-लः) 1. a monkey.
-2. the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रति *f.* 1 Whirling, going round.
-2 Flurry, error, confusion. -3 Hurry,
precipitation.

विभ्रान् 1 A. To shine brilliantly
or intensely; विभ्रान्ते मकरकेतनमर्चयती
Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्रान् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright,
luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy,
unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विम (मं) य 9 P. 1 To disperse,
scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate.
-3 To confound, confuso.

विमयः Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become per-
plexed or confused -2 To be intoxi-
cated or mad. -*Caus.* 1 To con-
found, perplex. -2 To intoxicate,
maadue.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2
Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद् *a.* 1 Free from intoxication;
Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of (juy); sad,
cheerless.

विमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dis-
honour, insult; स्वया नाम मुनिविमान्यः
S. 5. 20; श्रीभिर्विमानितानां कायुरुषाणां
विदर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissent-
ing, differing in opinion. -2 At
variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted,
despised, neglected. -4 Dubious,
doubtful. -तः An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intel-
ligence, foolish. -तिः *f.* 1 Dissent,
disagreement, difference of opinion.
-2 Dislike. -3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour.
-2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a

heavenly car (moving through the
skies); पदं विमानेन विवाहमाना R. 13.
1, 7. 51; विमानीराजकुलसंमंडला K.;
R. 12 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7 40; V. 4.
43; Ki. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or con-
veyance in general; R. 16 68. -5 A
palace (with seven stories); मेघ-
भीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाद्भ्रमिः Me.
69. -6 A horse. -*Comp.* -चारि-
-यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः
1. an excellent heavenly car; U. 3.
-2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour
contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुबु-
कुतः पितृवृंदे Ku. 5. 43; अथवास्व
विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dis-
honoured.

विमनसु, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad,
disconsolate, depressed in mind or
spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7.
-2 Absent minded. -3 Perplexed,
bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Chang-
ed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. -2
Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad,
discomposed.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2
Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation.
-2 Impatience, non-forbearance. -3
Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In
dramas) A change in the successful
progress of a dramatic plot, a change
in the prosperous course of a love-
story caused by some unforeseen
reverse or accident, one of the five
Sandhis in a drama; it is thus de-
fined in S. D.; यत्र सुखफलप्राप्य उज्जि-
को गर्भतोऽधिकः प्रापाद्योः सांतरापथश्च स
विमर्ष इति स्मृता 336; see Mn. 4. 3;
(often written विमर्श in all these
senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spot-
less, clean (fig. also). -2 Clear,
limpid, pellucid, transparent (as
water); विमले जले. 3 White, bright.
-लः An Arhat. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. -2
Talo. -*Comp.* -अग्निः the mountain
Girnār in Gujerāt (famous for its
inscriptions). -दानं an offering to a
deity. -मणिः a crystal

विमांसः -सं Unlean meat (as of
dogs).

विमादु *f.* A step mother. -*Comp.*
-जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A
wrong road, evil conduct or course,
immorality. -3 A broom. -*Comp.*
-या an unchaste woman; विमार्गमा-
याश्च कश्चिः स्वकांति Bv. 1. 125 -नामिदं

Ms. 12. 77). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरञ्च 10 U. 1 To arrange; Ki. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together. write; R. 5. 75, Me. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

विरचन-नर 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set; inlaid.

विरज्ज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -जः An epithet of Vishnu. -जा 1 *Dūrvā* grass. -2 N. of the wife of Nabusha.

विरजस्, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion; Si. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman In whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजीकु 8 U. To render free from dust.

विरजीशू 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

विरञ्च; -ञ्चिः N. of Brahman.

विरञ्ज 1, 4 U. 1 To grow discoloured or seiled, become coarse or rough; केशा अपि विरञ्ज्यन्ते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेव हाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिरात्तरकोऽपि विरञ्ज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चित्तयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bb. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. -*Caus.* To colour, dye.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bb. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. -कः An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion of worldly attachment.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरणं A kind of fragrant grass; cf. वीरण.

विरम् 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end; अविविक्तगतयामा रात्रिरेव

परंसीत् U. 1. 27; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); एतावदुक्त्वा चिरते मुनेऽरे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चिन्तं चिरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25; न स्थिरकर्मो विरामकर्मणः R. 8. 22; वसैतस्माद्दिरम विरमातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33; Bb. 2. 80.

विरत् *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (which abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end; चिरतं गेयमुनुनिवसवः R. 8. 65.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinnance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments; चिरतिवनितासंगमुदितः Bb. 3. 79.

विरामः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

विरामः 1 (a) Cessation, discontinuance; सुयो विना न प्रयुज्जिरामं Bb. 2. 80; प्रयुक्तस्याविरामे भवतीं ज्ञासितस्या Mbh. (b) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion; रजनिरिदानोमियमपि याति विरामं Gtt. 5; U. 3. 15, Mā. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; चिरार्णसं यामो घनविरलभावः किति कदा U. 2. 27; 1. 20; भवति विरलभक्तिर्मानुषयोपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; विरला हि तेवायुषदेहारः K.; Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); तस्त्वं किमपि काश्चानां जानाति विरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117; विरलात्पचुडविः Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -लं *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -*Comp.* -जातुक *a* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -द्वय *a* kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवमान् वनांतरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7; Mā. 1. 31; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. -सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers; सा विरहे तत्र दीना Gtt. 4; सजगन्पि विरहः पुरा न मेहे *ibid.*; Mo. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation; see विरहंय (6). -7 Loneliness. -*Comp.* -अनलः the fire of separation. -अवस्था the state

of separation. -आर्त, -उत्कंठः, -उत्कंठ *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -उत्कंठिता *a* woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions; see S D. 121. -उजः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wagon, hire.

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.)

विरहित *a.* (णी *f*) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; दृश्यति सुवतिवनेन मम सखि विरहितनरदुर्गते Gtt. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; चिरात्कारणेषु परिहृतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज् 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter; Bv. 1. 83. -2 To appear or look like; R. 2. 2). -3 To be eminent or illustrious. -*Caus.* To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

विराज् *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 32; तस्मात् विराट्जायत Bv. 19. 9). 5 (where विराज् is represented as born from *Purusha*). -4 The body. -5 (1) Vedānta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See विराज्.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsya. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incongnito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteen of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parthiv who succeeded Yudhishtira to the throne of Hastināpura. -*Comp.* -जः a sort of inferior diamond. -परं *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond.

विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराध् 3 P. 1 To hurt, injure, of fend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराधयेते क्षमेत का Si. 2. 43; विराद्ध एव भवता विराद्धा बहुधा चनः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराध् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt: see the quotations under रध् with वि above.

विराधः 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Rākshasa slain by Rāma.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

विराल See विडाल.

विरिच. विरिचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu.

विरिचिः 1 N. of Brahman; Vikr. 1. 46; N. 3. 41; Si. 9. 9. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva.

विरिच्यः A note, sound.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु महचरी द्वरे मखा विरौपि ससुस्तुकः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs. 6. 27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरौपि न चापि स ज्ञोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णस्वाद् गृहस्य विरौपि कपाटं Mk. 3; एते त एव गियो विरुचमयूतः U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विरावः Clamour, noise, sound; अलोकशब्दं वयसां विरावैः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. -2 Lamenting. -णी 1 Weeping, crying -2 A broom.

विरुत् *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. -2 Resounding, filled with cries. -ते 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. -3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परभुतविरुते कले यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेविरिदं S. 4. 9.

विरुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blended, dulled.

विरुत् 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous. -3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. -Caus. 1 To irradiate, illuminate. -2 To delight in. -3 To sport with.

विरुम्त् *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुदः -दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. -3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिविरुदमुच्यते

S. D. 570; नदंति मद्दंतिनः परिलसंति वाजिजत्राः पठंति विरुदावरीमहितमंविरे बंदिनः ॥ R. G.

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. 1.

विरुध् 7 U. To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. -Pass. 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116 -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुध् *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्यपत्तो हेतुविरुद्धः Tarka K.; e. g. शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S. -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. -दं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, disagreement. -Comp. -धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -मतिकृत् *m.* a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थपरिस्मत् विरुद्धमतिकृन्मत्.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विश्रांतः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not as: -representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāna and Subandhu; उष्यवयपि पवित्र, कुण्डोऽप्यसुदर्शन, मरुतोपि रुद्रः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Maṅgala: - विरोधः सोऽपि विरोधवि-विरुद्धेन यद्भवः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभासः). -Comp. -उक्तिः, *f.* -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. -कृत् *a.* opposing. (-*m.*) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2. besieging, blockad-

ing. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरौपिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवनं S. 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोपिसर्वो-द्विप्रतपूर्वमस्तरं Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. -*m.* An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. -Caus. 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

विरुह् *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1. 9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increase. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended, mounted.

विरौप (ह)णं 1 Healing (as a sore); ब्रगविरौपणं तैलं S. 4. 13. -2 Planting.

विरोधः Growing, shooting forth.

विरुक्षणं 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143 -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. -दं 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes; बहुविरुपक्षे Ku. 5. 72. (-क्षः) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृग्ना दृग्ं मनसिजं जीवयति दृक्षै-च याः विरुपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः श्रुत्य वाम-लोचनाः n Vb 1. 2; K. 1. 6. 21. -करणं 1. disfiguring. -2. injuring. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रु *a.* deformed.

विरुपक *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. -कः A nickname.

विरुपिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. -*m.* A pole-cat.

विरोकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरिचनं See विरेक.

विरिचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरोकः 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter

विरोकः -कं A hole, pit, chaam; Si. 5. 54. -कः A ray of light

विरौचनः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Prahlāda and father of Bali; Si. 14. 74. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरु I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -11 10 U. (वेत्तयति) To throw, send forth.

विलं See विल.

विलक्ष 10 U. 1 To see, observe, perceive, notice. -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildered; निर्यापारविलक्षितानि सांख्य बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed. -3 Surprised, astonished. -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेषु स्खलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडाविलक्षधरे S. 6. 4. -5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षप्रितमस्तुस्तिर्देशानांशुभिः K. 233; Rata. 3. 14.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -5 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Dis, cernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

विलग्न 1 P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

विलग्न a. 1 Clinging or sticking to resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपद्मविलग्न S. 7. 25; Si. 9. 20. -2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. -3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). -4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमव्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -5 The waist. -2 The hips. -3 The rising of constellations.

विलग्न 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निम्नकारमास विलंघिता R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Si. 12. 24, 8 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, Si. 17. 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -5 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बंधप्रत्यस्तान् विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4. -6 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णात्पले प्रायस्तत्र वृष्ट्या विलंघ्यते Kāv. 2. 224. -7 To cause to fail. -8 To overcome, surmount. -9 To offend, insult.

विलंघनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping -2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलंघित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज् A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed;

यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज् a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विल्लाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4; विल्लाप स बाष्पगद्गं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Git. 3. -3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनं 1 Talking. -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोत्पल्लवः U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकाक्षणीं पुनश्चके विलापाचार्यके श्रेः R. 12. 78.

विलम्ब 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; ता गच्छतुस्त्रीं तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीं क्षणं स्पलंबंत पुरो निषेधाः Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; विलंबितकालः कालं निनाप स मनोरथो R. 1. 33; किं विलंब्यते स्वार्थं तं प्रवेशय U. 1. -Caus. 1 To delay, detain. -2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. -3 To waste, lose.

विलम्बः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलंबनं 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न कुच नितं विनि गमनविलंबनं Git. 5; or तन्मुखे विकलं विलंबनमसौ रज्जोभित्तरक्षणः ibid.

विलंबिका Constipation.

विलंबित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendent, pendulous. -3 Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time) in music. -6 Delay -7 ind. Slow, tardily.

विलंबित्वा a. (नी. f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; ननांशुभिर्भूरि विंङ्निनो घनाः S. 5. 12; त्रिष्विषमागंधविलंबिकेशरं 6. 17; अलघुविलंबिययोधरोपश्रद्धा Si. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलंबित्वा विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वास हसज्जा Git. 6.

विलंबः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामात्मनोऽग्नेषु विलयमथा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गम् to be dissolved,

to end, to be terminated; विलयोऽग्नि, त्रयमग्नद्वयं Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलस 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विल्लास तद्वद्विदुर्विलसति चंद्रमसो यद्द्वयः Bk. 10 68; Me. 47; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; येन विलसति महसद्बो Si. 15 : 11; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरिपुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकमुणा Git. 7; or हरिणिह सुयथवर्धनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति कैलपरे Git. 1; पर्यंके तथा सह विल्लास ll. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (खेदः) स्वयि विलसति तुल्यं बहुभालोकेनेन Māl. 3. 8. -6 To move about, dart, shoot upwards.

विलसत् pres. a. (नी. f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive playful; see विलस above.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Sportive, wanton. -4 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोऽनुवां सुहृद्वसुत्र डिस्मयीनां मासतद्विद्विलसितानि विंङ्बयंति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अतिविद्युनानि चैकांनिहृदस्य वैवहतकरय विलसितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result; Māl. 2. 9.

विलास 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. -3 Coquetry, dalliance affectation, Wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; कवि-कुलमुखः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Si. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. -5 Flash, gleam. -Comp. -काननं a pleasure-grove. -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -चेदितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Re. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined

In S. D. :- गुंगारबहुलेनीका दशल्लक्षणसंयुता। विद्रुक्कविटायां च पीठमर्दनं मृषिता ॥ इतीना गर्भ-विमर्शानां संविश्यां दिननायका ॥ स्वल्पवृत्ता हनेपथ्या विह्वता सां विलासिका ॥ 52.2.

विलासिन *u.* (मी. *f.*) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish; R. 6. 14. —*m.* 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमान-मृद्विलासिनीं करणं पञ्च कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4 5. —2 Fire. —3 The moon. —4 A snake. —5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. —6 Of Siva. —7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). —2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिरीह सुवचधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति कालिपरे Git. 1; Ku. 7. 69; Si. 8. 10, R. 6. 17. —3 A wanton, harlot.

विलालः 1 A cat (= विलाल). —2 An instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6: P. 1 To write, inscribe —2 To draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रत्नसि कुरंगमर्देन भयंतमम-हरभूतं Git. 4. —3 To scratch, scrape, tear up; मर्दं शत्रुशयमानो विलिखति शयनदुस्थितः शर्मा हुरेण K. P. 10; व-लिखत्तुपुत्रेण पक्ष्मी N. 2. 2; पादेन हेमं विलिखत्तु पीठं R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. —4 To implant, infix; तावतोपि विलिख्यते हृदये शोकशंकरः H 4. 72 v. 1.

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. —2 Digging. —3 Uprooting. —4 Dividing, splitting.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, rub on; तथाहि सुराभिनयक्रियाद्युतं विलिप्यते मालाभिरंशुकीकतां Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20; 15. 6; Si. 16. 62. —2 To pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, besmeared, smeared over. —2 Polluted, stained, defiled.

विलेपाः 1 An unguent, an ointment. —2 Mortar. —3 Plaster (in general). —4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. —2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.); न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालकृता मूर्धजा Bb. 2. 19; पाम्थेव सुरभिक्षुसुमधूपावलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. —2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired (सुवेषा). —3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपा, विलेपा Rice gruel. **विली** 1 4 A. 1 To cling or stick to, adhere to. —2 To rest on, settle

down or slight on; पुरोस्य वाचक भुवि व्यलीयत Si. 1. 12.—3 To be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; विलिख्ये यत्कुक्षिस्थिमक्षिनि वातापिवपुषा Mv. 6. 60; 7. 14.—4 To vanish, disappear. —5 To perish. —II. 9 P. To melt, liquefy.

विलीन *p. p.* 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. —2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. —3 Contiguous to, in contact with. —4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. —5 Disappeared, vanished. —6 Dead, perished.

विलुंचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुङ् *Cius.* 1 To agitate, stir up, toss about. —2 To disturb, confuse. —3 To turn over, upset.

विलोढनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14 83.

विलोहित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. — Rolling on the ground. —तं Butter-ailk.

विलुठनं Robbing, lundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull out, cut off. —2 To seize, plunder, rob, carry off. —3 To mar, spoil, impair. —4 (a) To destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; म्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (b) To eat up; कस्याङ्गिरगलतिका भियतं विलुप्त U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. —5 To wipe or rub off. —*Pass.* To be destroyed or lost, to perish, disappear; जराविलुप्तमानावमानश्चितः Dk.

विलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. —2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Destroyed, ruined. —5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. —2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. —2 Carrying away. —3 Destroying, destruction.

विलुप्त 4 P. To be disturbed or deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40. —*Caus.* 1 To allure, entice, attract; स्मर वाचक विलोप्यते द्विवि Ku. 4. 20; अंगनास्तामधितं व्यलोभयत् (सुखेः) R. 19. 10 —2 To divert, amuse, entertain; क दृष्टिं विलोभयामि S. 6; लालतलताविलोभयमाननयने मवाहुरंतो विनोदयत् V. 2.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. —2 An allurement, a temptation, seduction; प्रयुज्य सामाच्चरितं विलोभनं भयं विभेदाय धियः प्रदासितं Ki. 14. 7; R. 8. 60 —3 Praise, flattery.

विलुक् 1 P. 1 To move to and fro. —2 To shake, make tremulous. —3 To disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair). —*Caus.* To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित *p. p.* 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous; U. 3. 23. —2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुसुमवलाविलुलित-केशा Git. 7. —3 Waving, fickle, unsteady.

विलून *p. p.* Cut ² ff, lopped off, clipped, cut asunder.

विलोक 10 U 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृद्धोभयमधिष्ठितं स्वया महारजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. —2 To search for, look out for.

विलोकितं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16 —2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. —2 Examined, thought about. —तं A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 1. 3. 67. —*Comp.* —अंशु *n* tears.

विलोम *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. —2 Produced in the reverse order. —3 Backward —*m.* 1 Reverse order, inversion. —2 A dog. —3 A snake. —4 N. of Varuna. —तं A waterwheel, machine for raising water from a well. —*Comp.* —उत्पक्ष, —ज —जात —वर्ण *a.* 'horn in the reverse order'; i. e. born of a mother; whose caste is superior to the father's; of प्रतिलोमज also. —क्रिया, —विधिः 1. a reverse action. —2. a rule of inversion (in math.). —जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; दृवतीषु विलोलमिभितं R. 8 59; Ku. 5. 8; Si. 8. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; Ve. 2. 23, 24; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. —2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); दृधती विलोल-कषरीकमाननं U. 3. 4.

विलोढनं 1 Shaking. —2 Stirring, agitating.

विलोहित *a.* 1 Of a purple colour. —2 Reddish, red; धनुर्धरा कोपविलोहितः R. 16. 77. —तः N. of Rudra. —तः One of the tongues of fire.

विलु See विलु.

विल्व See विल्व.

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. —2 Wish, desire. —3 Meaning, sense. —4 Intention, purpose.

विवक्षित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken ; विवक्षितं ह्यनुक्रममुत्तरं जनयति S. 3. -2 Meant, intended, purposed -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favour. to. -त्तं 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning.

विवक्षु *a.* Wishing or about to speak ; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तरपरः Ku. 5. 83.

विवंचिपू *a.* Crafty, deceitful.

विवद 1 *A.* 1 To quarrel, dispute ; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ. -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition ; परस्परं विवदमानानां शास्त्राणां II. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

विवदः 1 (*a*) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife ; अलं विवादेन Ku. 5. 82 : एतयोर्विवाद् एव म न रोचते M. 1 ; एकांतरःप्राथितयोर्विवादः R. 7. 53. (*b*) Argument, argumentation, discussion. -2 Contradiction ; एव विवाद एव मत्याययति S. 7. -3 A litigation, law suit, contest at law ; सोमविवादः ; विवादपदं &c. (it is thus defined:—ऋग्विद्याकलहं द्वयोर्बद्धतरस्य वा विवादो ध्वजहारश्च) ; see ध्वजहार also. -4 Crying aloud, sounding. -5 An order, a command ; तस्याननादुच्चरितो विवादश्च स्वाल वेलास्वपि नाणवानां R. 18. 43. -Comp. —अधिन् *m* 1. a litigant. -2. a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. —पदं a title of dispute. —वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवदित् *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. —*m.* A litigant, party in a law suit.

विवरसा *A.* calfless cow.

विवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain. -5 A pitcher.

विवधिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. -2 A pedlar, hawkor.

विवरं 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacancy ; यच्च नार विवरं शिलरघने तादकोरसि स राममायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7 : धीरनादभरितकर्णविवरं पिते मयंतिक्के इति व्याहरति Māl. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space ; S. 7. 7. -3 A solitary place ; Ki. 12. 37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound. -6 The number 'nine'. —*r.* Expansion. -Comp. —नासिका *a* finte, life. —प्रवेशः entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired object) ; Pt. 5.

विवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid ; नरंद्रमार्गाहं इव प्रपदे विवर्णभावं स

स भूमिपालः R. 6. 67. -2 Discoloured, deprived of water (as a gem) ; विवर्णणीकृते (कनकचलयं) S. 3. 13. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, stupid, non-lettered. —*र्णः* An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विवशा *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, independent, unobduded. -2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless ; परीता रभोभिः अयति विवशा कामसि दुर्गां Bv. 1. 83. ; मिचरनेहाद्विवशमधुना साहसे मां नियुक्ते Mu. 6. 18 ; जाते जातमवश्यमाशु विवशं मृत्यु करोस्यात्मसात् Bh. 3. 105 ; Si. 20. 58 ; II. 1. 172 ; Mv. 6. 32, 63. -3 Insensible, not master of oneself ; विवशा कामवधुर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1. -4 Dead, perished ; उपलब्धवर्गी विवशश्चानं विवशा शापनेवृत्तिकारणं R. 882. -5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विवश I. 1. P. 1 To dwell abroad. -2 To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass (time). -4 To retire, withdraw. —*Caus.* To banish, send into exile ; Bk. 4. 35. -II. 2 *A.* 1 To exchange clothes. -2 To wear, put on.

विवसनः -विवसनेन Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion ; रासस्य गात्रमति दुर्वृत्तपर्मस्त्रिभूमिताविवसनपदेः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

विवसित *p. p.* Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवसन *a.* Naked, unclothed. —*n.* A Jaina mendicant.

विवस्वत् *m.* 1 The sun ; स्वप्ता विवस्वत्तमिबोद्धलेख Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48 ; R. 10. 30, 17. 48. -2 *N.* of Arjuna. -3 *N.* of the present Manu. -4 A god. -5 The *Arka* plant.

विवह 1 *P.* 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. —*Caus.* To give in marriage.

विवहः *N.* of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवहः Marriage ; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage: ब्रह्मी देवस्तथैषा—प्राजापत्यसत्यासुरः । गार्गी राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चाद्रमोश्चवः Ms. 3. 21 ; see Y. 1. 58-61 also ; for explanation of these forms see s. v.). —*Comp.* —चतुष्टयं marrying four wives. —दोहा the marriage ceremony or rite ; R. 3. 33.

विवहित *p. p.* Married.

विवह्यः 1 A son-in-law. -2 A bridegroom.

विवहकः A judge ; cf. प्राह्विवहकः.

विवारः 1 Opening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *Abhyantara Prayatnas*, opp. *संवार*) ; cf. विवृतमूर्धनां संवाराणां च St. on P. 1. 1 9.

विविग्र *a.* 1 Vetermined, much agitated or terrified ; R. 19. 9. 1713 ; Ku. 1. 1. -2 Very angry. —*solvia.*

विविच 3, 7 *U.* 1 *Vorro* To separate, divide, remove from ; *V.* विविचिन् विविसुरान् Bk. 6. 36. -2 To discern, discriminate. -3 To judge, ascertain, determine ; रे खलु तव खलु च विविचिन् विवामये विविच्य बहयामि Bv. 1. 1. 1008. To describe, treat of. -5 To separate, rend asunder.

विविक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, detached. -3 Disjoined, unabstracted. -2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. -3 Single, alone. -4 Distinguished, discriminated. -5 Judicious. -6 Pure, faultless ; *ल* Ratn. 1. 21. -7 Profound (as a judgment or thought). -8 Intention. -9 Devoid of, free from ; Ku 1. 23. —*क्तं* 1 A lonely or solitary place, विविकतादृते नाप्यदुःखस्य शरणमतिर V 2 ; S. 5. 5, Si. 8. 70. -2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. —*क्ता* An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भगा). —*Comp.* सेवित्र *a.* seeking solitude, lonely.

विविध *a.* Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry ; Ms. 1. 8, 30. —*यं* A variety of action or gesture.

विवृतः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture land.

विवृ 5, 9 *U.* 1 To cover up, stop. -2 To open ; Ku. 4. 26. -3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display ; इदं विवृति भावं क्रिययाविवृत्तः Ku. 3. 35 ; N. 9. 1 ; Bk. 7. 73, Si. 16. 30. -4 To speak, utter ; श्रवणकटु दृष्टाणामेकवाक्यं विवृत्तः R. 6. 85. -5 To teach, explain, expound ; Mv. 2. 43. -6 To spread ; Bv 1. 5. -7 To choose.

विवरणं 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. -2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

विवृत *p. p.* 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. -2 Evident, clear, open. -3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. -4 Opened, unclosed ; bare, open. -5 Proclaimed. -6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. -7 Expanded, spread out. -8 Extensive, large spacious. -9 Bare, barren (as ground). —*त्तं* Open articulation. —*त्तं* *inl.* Openly. —*Comp.* —अक्ष *a.* large-eyed. (—*क्षः*) a cock. —*द्वार* *a.* with the gates thrown open ; Ku 4. 26.

विवृतिः *f.* 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विद्युज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To abun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विवर्जनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.); Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed.

विवृक्त *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. —का A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विविक्ता.

विवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Mål. 1. 40 -2 To turn or move about. -3 To turn aside, bend; कश्चिद्विद्वत्तत्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16; S. 2. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तद्गुणं विवर्तनितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तमेदाङ्गिष्ठः पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तानं U. 3. 47; अकाङ्क्षुष्काज्ञानिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विषयो विवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti: —विद्याकलेन मरुता मेधानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. —वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round; शब्दप्रदानविवर्तनेन विगमयस्युभिद् एव क्षयाः S. 6. 4; Ve. 2. 8, 5. 40; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition; पुनरर्थाद्

विवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनटि विधिर्मनसो रुजं U. 4. 15; Mål. 4. 7.

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling; विवर्तितभूरियमद्य शिक्षते S. 1. 23. -3 Mangled, hacked, cut to pieces; Mål. 3 17. -4 Unfolded. -5 Distorted, bent down.

विवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. -2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

विवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). -3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धिः R. 18. 49; विवृद्धिसञ्चय इवुवते बन्धि 13. 4; so शोक°, हर्ष° &c. -2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि यास्तत्रवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञानोयं जलधर तावको विवेकः 96; विवेकप्रष्टाना भवति विनिपातः शतशुलः Bh. 2. 10 -2 Consideration, investigation, investigation; पृच्छुंगारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत्काश्येषु लीलायितं Git. 12, so द्वेष°, धर्म°. -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके ह्यसालस्ये त्वमेव तज्ये चत् Bv. 1. 13; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* judicious, discriminative; Pt. 1. 262, 387. —ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. —दृश्व *m.* a discerning man. —दृशी reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् *q.* Discriminating, discreet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. —*m.* 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक *m.* 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवोद *m.* 1 A bridegroom, husband. -2 A son-in-law.

विश्वोक See विश्वोक; विश्वोकस्ते सुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विश्व 6 P. (विशति, विशे, अविशत्, वेक्षति, वेष्टु, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विशे कश्चिज्जदिलस्तपोषचं Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, Me. 192; Bg. 11. 29; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चित्तं विशे K. 199. 'fell a-thinking.' -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विविशुः शश्वजोरतेकाः कोशलेष्वरे R. 4. 70. -3 To sit or settle down upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. —*Caus.* (वेशयित्ते) To cause to enter. —*Desid.* (विविशति) To wish to enter. विश्व *m.* 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. -2 A man in general. -3 People. —*f.* 1 People, subject. -2 A daughter. -3 Ved. Entrance. -4 A family, tribe, race. —*Comp.* —पश्यं goods, merchandize. —पतिः (also विश्वापतिः) 1. a kind, lord of subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a head merchant.

विशं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. विस. —*Comp.* —आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रूड). —कंठा a crane.

विशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about; विशंकते भीरु यतोऽन्धीरणां S. 3. 14; सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलेकसंभ्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भवुमती विशंकते 5. 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशंकमाना रमितं कयापि जनार्दनं दृष्टवदेतदाह Git. 7.

विशका *a.* Fearless. —का Fear, suspicion.

विशंकट *a.* (दा-रो *f.*) 1 Great, large, big; विशंकटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. —इं *ind.* Vehemently, intensely.

विशद् *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्रांतविशद्वैः पद्मैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14 19. 39; 8. 3; प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्त्रे वृदाति न संकिता Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. -2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्धातहायुलिका-विशद्वै हियाभा R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; S. i

8. 70. —4 Clear, evident, manifest. —5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममार्यं विशद्वः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, V. 3. —वृ The white colour. (विशद्वीकृ 8 U. 'to explain, make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarapa q. v. —2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. —2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशरुप a. 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. —2 Free from thorns or darts. —रुप N. of several plants: —द्वीती, वृक्षी, अजमोदा &c.

विशरु 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. —2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्तं दुहितस्तथा विशसनं किं दावणोऽसुरपथाः U. 4. 5. —2 Buir. —नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. —2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. —2 Rude, ill-mannered. —3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तु m. 1 An immolator. —2 A Chāṇḍāla.

विशस्त्र a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशालः 1 N. of Kārttikeya; Mv. 2. 38. —2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). —3 A beggar, petitioner. —4 A spindle. —5 N. of Siva. —6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pāṇini and Patanjali along with Skanda; e. g. see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. —Oomp. —जः the orange tree.

विशालल See विशाल. (2).

विशाला (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाले शशांकलेखाममुर्वते S. 3.

विशालतनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. —2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशालयः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, ending. —2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुदान-विशारदाः R. 9 29, 8. 17. —2 Learned, wise. —3 Famous, celebrated. —4 Bold, confident. —वृः The Bakula tree,

विशाल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; वृधैविशालैरपि वृशिकालैः St. 3. 50; रथचरणविशालभ्रौणिलोलेक्षणैः 11. 23, 17. 47; R. 2. 21, 6, 32, Bg. 9. 21. —2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. —3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. —लः 1 A kind of deer. —2 A kind of bird. —ल 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुतरं पूर्वं श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. —2 N. of a river. —Oomp. —अक्ष a. large eyed. (-क्ष) 1 N. of Vishnu. —2. of Garuḍa. —3. an epithet of Siva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशालता -त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. —2 Eminence.

विशालः a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. —सः 1 An arrow; माधवमनासिजविशालभयादिव भावमया स्वदि लीमा Git. 4; R. 5 50; Mv. 2. 38. —2 A kind of reed. —3 An iron crow.

विशाला 1 A spade. —2 A spindle. —3 A needle or pin. —4 A minute arrow. —5 A highway. —6 A barber's wife.

विशित a. Sharp, acute.

विशिशं 1 A temple. —2 An abode, a house. —3 A palace.

विशिष्ट 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. —2 To distinguish, discriminate. —3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांशविवर्तनवाक्यो विशिष्टो विशिष्टमि मनोवर्जं Mā. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. —4 To surpass, excel; विशेषको वा विशिष्टो यस्याः अर्थं श्लोकीतिलकाः स एव Si. 3. 63. —Pass. 1 To be different from; R. 17. 62. —2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद्दुर्गं विशिष्यते H. 3. 50; Mv. 7. 39; मोनारतरं विशिष्यते Ms. 2 83; 3. 203.; (also with instr. and gen.); सर्वेषामेव वानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ma. 4. 233. —Caus. 1 To distinguish, particularize. —2 To surpass, excel; मदनमदि गुणैर्विशेषयती Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. —2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. —3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. —4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशेषण संगतो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. —हः N. of Vishnu. —Oomp. —अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regard Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. —बुद्धिः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. —वर्ण a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. —2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष a. 1 Peculiar. —2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा कल्पवृक्षद्विः R. 2. 14. —वृ 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. —2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. —3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by ' special ' ' peculiar ' &c.; S. 6. 5. —4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3. ' I feel better. —5 A limb, member; उपोष लाघवमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. —6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); भूतविशेषः U. 4; परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. —7 A difference or various object, various particulars (pl.); मामदास्त्वां तुल्यितुमलं यत्र तैलोर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. —8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by ' excellent ', ' distinguished ', ' pre-eminent ', ' choice ', &c.; अद्भुतविशेषात् R. 1. 37; वदुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 6. 31; R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृत्यविशेषाः ' excellent forms ', अतिविशेषः ' a distinguished guest ' &c. —9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine dravyas; अयमस्माद् व्याहृत इति व्याहृतिवृत्तिमात्र-हेतुर्विशेषः Tark. K. (these viseshas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind). —10 (a) Individuality, particularity. (b) A particular instance; उक्तिर्यातरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः. —11 A category, predicament. —12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. —13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. —14 N. of the mundane egg. —15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:— विना प्रसिद्धमाधारभाष्यस्य व्यर्थस्थितिः । एकारणा युगपद्भिरिरेकस्वानेकयोश्च । अन्यस्युत्पत्तः कार्यम-शक्योपस्य वस्तुनः । तेषु करणं वेति विशेषसि-द्धिः स्यूतः । K. P. 10. —Oomp. —अति-वेष्टाः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. —उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषाकिरसंज्ञेयु कारयेण फलावचः K. P. 10; e. g. हृदि स्नेहयुषोनामृत्स्म-रद्विषे ज्वलयति. —गुणः 1. a special or distinguishing property. —2. (in phil.) such guṇa as is not produced (like

in general) ; तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः S. 4. 5 ; चरणाविदुविश्लेष R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chaasm. -6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. -Comp. -जातिः f. the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित p. p. Severed, seperated, disanited.

विश्व pron. a. [विश्व-व Uq. 1. 151]

1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. -m. pl. N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्व; their names are: -वसुः सत्यः कतु-द्वेषः कालः कामो धृतिः कृष्णः । पुरुषा मादृषश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तताः॥ -व्ये । The universe, the (whole) world ; इदं विश्वं पालये U. 3. 30; विश्वासिमल्लधुनाभ्यः कुलवते पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -2 Dry ginger. -3 N. of Vishnu. -व्यः । The soul. -2 A citizen (नामर). -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3 of Siva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरौ सं-दिदृश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 of Vishnu. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः । the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. -2. an epithet of Siva. -कदु a. wicked, low, vile. (-दुः) । a hound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound. -क्रमन् m. 1. N. of the architect of gods ; cf. स्वदु. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. °जा, सुता° an epithet of संज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. -कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. -कृत् m. 1. the creator of all beings -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. -क्रेतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -ग N. of Brahman. -गंधः an onion. (-घं) myrrh. -गंधा the earth. -गोप्त m. 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. Indra. -ग्रधिः the plant called हसपदी. -चक्रं a kind of valuable gift (महादान) of pure gold. -चर्षणि a. Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. -जन्तु mankind -जनीन, -जग्य, -जनीय a. good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men ; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. -जित् m. 1. N. of a particular sacrifice ; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. -3. N. of Vishnu. -वेव see under विश्व m. above. -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् m. a deity. -धेना Ved. the earth. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -प्र m. 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -पसन् m. 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. -षोष्ण a Buddha. -भावनः N. of Vishnu. -घुज a. all enjoying, all-eating.

(-m.) an epithet of Indra. -भेषज dry ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. -मूर्ति a. existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent ; Māl. 1. 3. (-निः) । 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of Siva. -योगिः । an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -राज् m. -राजः a universal sovereign. -रुचो one of the seven tongues of fire. -रूप a. omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) agalloohum. -रेतस् m. an epithet of Brahman. -वाह a. (विश्वोद्गी f.) all-sustaining. -वेदंश्च a. 1. all knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. -व्यच्छत् N. of Aditi. -व्यापक, -व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. -सह । 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. -सारकं the prickly pear. -सृज् m. an epithet of Brahman, the creator ; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः पटुतिः Ku. 3. 28; 1. 49.

विश्वंकरः The eye (n. according to some).

विश्वतस् ind. On all sides, all round, everywhere ; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -मुख a. having a fall on every side ; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा ind. Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं ind. Ved. At all times.

विश्वंभर a. All-sustaining. -रः । 1 The all-pervading, being, the Supreme Spirit. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of Indra. -रा The earth ; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसृत् U. 1. 9 ; विश्वंभरायतिलपुनरनाथ तवातिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयुः Air, wind.

विश्वह ind. At all times. -इत् ind. Everywhere.

विश्वत् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.) ; दुस्ति विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारो N. 5. 110 ; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनायदस्मितकलसखीजनं स्थापे विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; (sometimes with gen. also). -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विश्वश्वसे पक्षिण्यैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. -Caus. To cause to believe, inspire confidence in ; ऋते क्रौर्योस्त-म रतो मां विश्वासयितुं न किं Bk. 8. 105 ; Pt 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय pol. p. 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence ; अहो वीसिमंतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वयुषः S. 2 ; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त p. p. 1 Beleived in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वस्तः । Trust, confidence, faith, reliance ; दुर्जनः मिथसावीति नेदद्विश्वास-

कारणं ; S. 1. 14 ; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. -2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -घातः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -घातका, -घातिन् m. a treacherous fellow, traitor. -वाच, -धुनिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासने Producing confidence.

विश्वाधायस् m. A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः [विश्वं मित्रं दस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पूर्ववद्वीर्यः ; P. VI. 3. 130] N. of a celebrated sage. [He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadbi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated ; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles Rājārshi, Rishi, Maharshi and Brahmarshi, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name Brahmarshi, which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmanishi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trisanku to the skies, in saving Sunahshepa from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rāma to whom he gave several miraculous missiles].

विश्वाराज् m. [विश्वस्य राजा] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् I. 3 U. (वेष्टे, वेष्टि, विष्ट) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter ; (not generally used in classical literature). -II 9 P. (विश्वा-ति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेष्टि) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष् f. 1 Faeces, excrement, or dure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विष्टपति. -Comp. -कारिक

(विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. —ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. —चरः, चराहः (विष्चरः, विष्चराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). —पतिः a son-in law. —लवणं (विष्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. —संगः (विष्संगः) constipation. —सारिका (विष्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विषं [विष्क] 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense); विषं भवतुमायुद्धा कटादोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. —2 Water; विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्च्छिताः पयिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended). —3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. —4 Gum-myrrh. —Comp. —अक्त, विग्ध a. poisoned, envenomed. —अंकुरः 1. a spear. —2. a poisoned arrow. —अंतक a. antidotal. (—कः) an epithet of Siva. —अपहः, प्र a. repelling poison, antidotic. —आननः, आयुधः, आस्यः a snake. —आस्या the marking-nut plant. —आस्वाद a. tasting poison. —कटः N. of Siva. —कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. —कुम्भिः a worm bred in poison. न्याय see under न्याय. —वातिन m. the Sirtsha tree. —प्र a. antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति चित्तविष-दोनोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (—प्रः) 1. an antidote. —2. the शिरीष and चंपक trees. (—नी) 1. turmeric. —2 colocyth. —उष्ट a. 1. poisonous. —2. poisoned, affected by poison. —उवरा a buffalo. —वः a cloud. (—वं) green vitriol. —वृत्कः a snake. —वृक्षेणमृत्तुकः, वृत्तुः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). —वृमः = वृमः q. v. —धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. —निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. —पुष्पं the blue lotus. —पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers. —प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. —भियञ्ज m, —वेद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a curer of snake-bites; संपति विषवेद्यानां कर्म M. 4. —नत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites; —2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. —रसः a poisoned potion, poison-liquid U. 2 26. —विद्या cure or poison. —वृक्षः, वृमः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोपि संबर्धय स्वयं छेत्तुमसापतं Ku. 2. 55; अत्रियासि चंदनभ्रात्या दुर्धियाकं विषदुमं U. 1. 46; न्याय see under न्याय. —वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. —शालुकः the root of the lotus. —शूकः, —उत्त, —मृकन् m. a wasp. —सूचकः the Chakora bird. —हृदय a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषंज 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in p. p.).

विषक्त p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. —2 Adhering or clinging closely to —3 Hung or suspended on;

S. 1. 32. —4 Caused, produced; U. 4. 3.

विषकुंडं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषकु 1 P. 1 To sink down, be exhausted. —2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विषपति हसति विवि-दति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तार्य Git. 4; बालसुखवलोक्य भार्गवस्वांशं च विषसादु पायिवः R. 11. 67; Bg. 2. 1; Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. —3 To be afraid. —Caus. 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. —2 To make afflicted, pain.

विषग्ग p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. —Comp. —दुख, —वदन a. looking sad. —म्य a. in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; महाणि मा कुर्विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्मणे विदधति जडाः प्रसुत सुदं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54; S. 4. 15. —2 Disappointment, despondency, despair; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्य R. 3. 40; (विषादश्चेत्तो भंग उपायमावनाशयोः). —3 Langnor, drooping state; दोविषादः Māl. 2. 5. —4 Dulness, stupidity, naensibility.

विषादिन a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम a. [विगतो विरुद्धो वा समः] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथिषु विष-मेव्यपचलता Mu. 3. 3; श्यालाकीर्णा सुविमना Pt. 1. 64; Me. 19. —2 Irregular, unequal; Māl. 9. 43. —3 Odd, not even. —4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki 2. 3; विमयाः कर्मतयः Pt. 4. 50. —5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3, Bb. 3. 5. —6 Coarse, rough. —7 Oblique; Māl. 4. 2. —8 Painful, troublesome; कांताविभ्रंषदुःखयति हरविदमे पीवने विम-योगः Bb. 3. 106; H. 4. 3. —9 Very strong, vehement; Māl. 3. 9. —10 Dangerous, fearful; Mv. 5. 56, Mx. 8. 1. 27, Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. —11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. —12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. —13 Dishonest, artful. —14 Intermittent (as fever). —15 Wicked. —16 Different.

—मः N. of Vishṇu. —मं 1 Unevenness. —2 Oddness. —3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. —4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune; सुप्तं प्रसक्तं विषम-स्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतामि Bb. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. —5 Rough or uneven ground. —6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; (said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikā 126 and 127). —7 A kind of stanza

or verse; भिन्नबिह्व चतुष्पादं विषमं परि-कीर्तितम्. —मं ind. Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. —Comp. —अक्षः—ईक्षणः—नयनः,—नेत्रः,—लोचनः epithets of Siva. —अन्न unusual or irregular food. —अवतरः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure, V. 1. —आयुधः,—इषुः—शरः epithets of the god of love. —कणः 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. —2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle —कर्मन् (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke.) —मालः an unfavourable season. —चतुस्त्रः—चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. —छद्वः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. —छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. —उष्यः remittent fever. —त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. —लक्ष्मी f. ill luck. —विभागः unequal distribution (of property). —शील a. cross-tempered, peevish, perverse. —स्य a. 1. being in an inaccessible position. —2. being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमित a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. —2 Contracted, frowning. —3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषमीधू 1 P. 1 To become uneven. —2 To stumble, fall unevenly; S. 4. 15:

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear); श्रुतिविषययुग वा स्थितरा श्रायय विषयं S. 1 1. —2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. —3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.) यौवने विषयैरिगा R. 1. 8; शब्दादीन् वि-षयान्भोक्तुं 10. 25; विषयव्यावृत्तकोतुहलः V. 1. 9; निर्विद्विषयस्तैः 12. 1, 3. 70. 8. 10, 19. 49; Bg. 2. 59. —4 An object, a thing, matter; नारायं न ज-स्तुविषयंतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. —5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; भूयिष्ठमन्वविषया न हृद्विद्विषयाः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. —6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्रेणि परिणाम-विषये तत्र विषे क्रासि भोः U. 3. 45; य-स्मिन्नीचैर इत्यन्वयविषयः शब्दो यथार्था-क्षरः V. 1. 1; सतलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. —7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याप्यहार्त्य-मेव विषयः V. 3. —8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; अथि मरुपज महिमाय कस्य मिरानस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; so ह्युमाविषयो ग्रंथः 'treating of love',

-9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first or the five members of an Adhikarana q. v. -10 A place, spot; परिसरविषयेषु लीडयुक्तः Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2 -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of,' 'in the case of,' 'regarding,' 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सुखिदायेव धातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures, Ki. 6. 44; so *अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः, -उपसेवा, -निरतिः f. -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषित्वा a. addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक a. 1. Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in ज्ञानविषयको ग्रंथः.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world -3 The god of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldly. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गतः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्बारेण सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषहे R. 14 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रथोः पंडेभ्याः प्रतारं न विषेहिरे R. 4 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषह्य a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यस्यसनेव धूमितां Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom. विषा 1 Order, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-र्ण-णी [विष् वा० कानच्]. 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्ष्यत् ॥ पुत्रउद्वि राणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; क-

वाचिविषि पर्यटन् ज्ञानविषाणमासाद्येत् 2. 5. -2 The trunk of an elephant or boar; तसानामुपद्विरे विषाणभिक्षाः पहाद्वं सुरकारिणा घनाः सरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो निषाणोऽयमिहास्य पुष्पैः सदानतोऽनेन विषाणिनाथ Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a Poisonous, venomous. विषु ind 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. -नः The equinox.

विषुर्पुं The equinox.

विषुवं The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -रेखा the equinoctial line. -संक्रान्तिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुवत् n. 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for Comp. see विषुव above).

विष्क 10 U. (विष्कयति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विष्चिका Cholera.

विष्कन् 1 P. 1 To go in different directions, roam, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कन्तुः 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कन्तु 5, 9 P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कन्ता 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In drama) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, middling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on; S. D. thus defines it:—एवमतिथ्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः । संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कन्त आदारकस्य दृशिः । मध्येन मध्यमाभ्या वा पात्राभ्यां संशोभितः । शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संक्षिप्तो निचमव्यमकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture prac-

tised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कन्भक See विष्कन्.

विष्कन्भित a. Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कन्भिन m. The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणोऽस्किरसुखस्याकृष्टकीदरश्चः U. 2. 9.

विष्टप् f. 1 A place, region, world -2 Heaven.

विष्टवः -वं 1 A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. शिष्टिय. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.); -Comp. -हारिन a. one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टम् 5, 9 P. 1 To stop, obstruct; S. 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अस्युच्छिन्ते मंत्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टस्य पादाः युपतिष्ठे श्रीः Mn. 4. 13. -Caus. 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टस्य p. p. 1 Fixed firmly; well-supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralyzed, made motionless.

विष्टम् 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet.

विष्टमिन् a. 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass). -3 A handful of Kusa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -Comp. -भाजू a. seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -भ्रवद् m. an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टा Exc. oment, faces, ordure.

विष्टिः f. [विष्-किन् किच् वा] 1 Per- vading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्टा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3 180, 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval.

विष्टयुः [विष् व्यापने सुक् Uq. 3 39] 1 The second duty of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatāra

व. and also under अक्षता); and word is thus popularly derived:—वस्माद्विष्णुमिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः । तस्मादेवोच्यते विष्णुर्विश्वपातोः प्रवेक्षनात् ॥ -2 N. of Agni. -3 A pious man. -4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति. -5 N. of one of the Vasus. -6 The lunar mansion called Śravaṇa (presided over by Viṣṇu). -7 Comp. -काशी N. of a town. -कनः the step or stride of Viṣṇu. -कृष्ण N. of Chāpakya. -कैलं a kind of medicinal oil. -कैवर्ष्य N. of the eleventh and twelfth days of each fortnight (of a lunar month). -पदं 1. the sky, atmosphere. -2. the sea of milk. -3. the foot of Viṣṇu (worshipped at Gayā). -4. a lotus. -राक्षी an epithet of the Ganges. -युराणं N. of one the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. -धीतिः f. land granted rent-free to Brāhmanas to maintain Viṣṇu's worship. -माया N. of Durgā. -रथी an epithet of Garuḍa. -राजः N. of king Parīkṣit. -लिंगी a quail. -लोकः Viṣṇu's world. -बहुभा 1. an epithet of Lakṣmi. -2. the holy basil. -बाहनः, -बाह्यः epithet of Garuḍa.

विष्णुर् 1 A. 1 To move about. -2 To throb, beat, palpitate.

विष्णुः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्कारः 1 The twang of a bow. -2 Vibration.

विष्य a. Deserving death by poison.

विष्यं 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यं Flowing, trickling.

विष्व a. Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्वच्च, विष्वच् a. (Nom. sing. m. विष्वह्; f. विष्वी, n. विष्वच्) 1 Going or being everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वक्कर्मोद्गः स्थगयति कथं संवधारयः करोमि U. 3. 38, Mā. 9. 20. -2 Separating into parts. -3 Different. -4 Alternately (विष्वक् is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; Ki. 14. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Mā. 5. 4, 9. 25). -Comp. -सेना (विष्वक्सेन or विष्वक्सेणा) an epithet of Viṣṇu; सार्वमाप कमलासखविष्वक्सेनसेवितयुगांतपयोधिः Si. 10. 55; विष्वक्सेनः स्वतन्त्रमविसारसर्वलोकप्रतिहारः R. 15. 103. -मिया N. of Lakṣmi.

विष्वच्च(श्च)च् a. (विष्वच्चीची f.) Going everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वच्चीची-विक्षिपन् सैष्यचीचीः Si. 18. 25; विष्वच्चीचा युवनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्वानं, विष्वानः Eating.

विष् 1. 4 P. (विश्रयति) To cast, throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

विस See विस.

विसंयुक्त p. p. Disjoined, separated.

विसंयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent, beat variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि रूपादिसंवद् इति शीलं Mā. 1. 19; शकट-दासस्तु मिश्रमिति विसंवदं त्यक्षरणि Mu. 5. -2 To break one's word or promise.

-3 To disappoint, deceive. -4 To fail. -5 To assert falsely. -6 To contradict. -Caus. 1 To make inconsistent. -2 Disappoint, to cause to fail; रमणीयोऽवधिर्विधिना विसंवादिनः S. 6. -3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादाः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. -2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. -3 Contradiction.

विसंवादिन a. 1 Disappointing, deceiving. -2 Inconsistent, contradictory. -3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. -4 Disputing, contending. -5 False, untrue. -6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंयुल a. 1 Unsteady, agitated; Mā. 7. -2 Uneven.

विसंकट a. Frightful, dreadful; Mā. 5. 13; cf. विशंकट. -वः 1 A lion. -2 The lagudī tree.

विसंगत a. Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ a. Insensible, unconscious.

विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7. ad loo.

विसल See विसल.

विसिनी See विसिनी.

विसिल See विसिल.

विसूचिका Cholera.

विसूरणं-णा Distress, sorrow.

विसूरितं Repentance, distress. -त्त Fover.

विसृ 1 P. 1 To spread, be extended or diffused; चक्रीवर्तंगरुहद्रुम्रचो विसृष्टः Si. 5. 3; 2. 19. 37; Ki. 10. 53. -2 To return. -Caus. 1 To spread, stretch. -2 To cause to prevail or spread.

विसरः 1 Going forth. -2 Spreading, extending. -3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. -4 A large quantity, heap; Mā. 1. 37.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. -2 Creeping, gliding. -3 A

fish. -1 Wood. -2 Timber. -3 The region of the winds.

विसारिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Spreading, diffusing. -2 Creeping, gliding. -m. A fish.

विसृत p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. -2 Extended, stretched. -3 Uttered, spoken.

विसृवर a. (री f.) 1 Spreading, about, being diffused; विसृवरैरुडुहै रजोभिः Si. 3. 11. -2 Creeping, gliding.

विसृमर a. Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विसृमरहेषितहयः Ve. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave, give up; विसृज सुंदरि संगमसाध्वसं M. 4. 13; पूर्वार्धो विसृष्टतपः R. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. -2 To let go, let loose. -3 To shed, pour down; तद्विषयो गच्छ ससं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26. -4 To send, despatch; भोजेन दूतो रष्ये विसृष्टः R. 5. 39. -5 To dismiss, allow to go, send away; प्रतिगुह्य चो विससर्ज सुनि R. 8. 91; 14. 19. -6 To give; R. 13. 67; 18. 7. -7 To send or cast forth, emit, dart; विसृजति हिमगर्भैः मिदुर्मयूखैः S. 3. 2. -8 To drop, let fall, strike; विसृज सुदुहनी कृपाणं U. 2. 10. -9 To utter; Si. 15. 62. -10 To cast off, repudiate. -11 To create, produce. -12 To deliver, hand over to. -Caus. 1 To emit, pour forth, shed. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To spare. -4 To cast off, repel, repudiate. -5 To lose.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission. -2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. -3 Casting, discharge. -4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदाने हि विसर्गाय सर्तारिश्चाम्बि R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Creation, creating. -7 Abandonment, relinquishment. -8 Voiding evacuation; as in पुरीषविसर्ग. -9 Departure, separation. -10 Final beauty. -11 Light, splendour. -12 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (·). -13 The southern course of the sun. -14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया बहुदुष्टविसर्जनैः R. 9. 6. -2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. -3 Voiding; Mā. 4. 43. -4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; श्रुतवेदविसर्जनैः पितृ R. 8. 25. -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवहन). -7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विसर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. —*y.* = विसर्ग (12) *q. v.*

विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Given away. —3 Left, quitted, abandoned. —4 Sent, despatched. —5 Dismissed.

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. —2 Crested, emanated. —3 Sned, cast. —4 Sent, despatched; *R.* 5 39. —5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; *R.* 2 9. —6 Discharged, hurled. —7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेष्ट्वारमविसृष्टेषु *R.* 1. 44. —8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. —9 Cast out, expelled.

विसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Emitted, sending forth. —2 Abandoning. —3 Giving.

विसृष्ट् 1 *P.* 1 To move, march, proceed; *y.* सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विसर्षय मायया *R.* 11. 29; 4. 53. —2 To fly or roam about. —3 To spread; मनोरागास्तत्र विषमिव विसर्षयविरतं *Mā.* 1. 1. —4 To flow along, fall down; (बाष्पौचः) विसर्षय धाराभिर्लुठति धरणोर्जरकरणः *U.* 1. 29. —5 To escape, run away. —6 To hover about. —7 To wind, meander.

विसर्षय 1 Creeping about, gliding. —2 Moving to and fro. —3 Spread, circulation; *U.* 1. 36. —4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. —5 A sort of diæssæ, dry spreading itch. —*Comp.* —घ्न wax.

विसर्षयण 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. —2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्षयः, विसर्षिका See विसर्ष (5) above.

विस्तृ 5 *U.*, विस्तृ *U.* 9 1 To spread, diffuse. —2 To cover, fill. —3 To extend, expand. —4 To strew or scatter about. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितुं कं योधनं *S.* 1. —2 To increase; *R.* 7 39. —3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तारः 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थागरीयसः सुविस्तारतराः वाचो भाष्ययुक्ता भवन्तु मे *Si.* 4 24; (विस्तारण, विस्तारः; विस्तारः in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars; अंगुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि *Mu.* 1; *Bg.* 10.18). —3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अलं विस्तरेण. —4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. —5 A bed, layer. —6 A seat, stool. —7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; प्रातर्विस्तारभाजं *Mā.* 1. 27. —2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोक्यस्यो वपुरापुराणां प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिणः *R.* 2 11; *Bg.* 13. 30. —3 Expanee, Vast-

ness, magnitude; मस्यः इयामः स्तन इव सुवः शेषविस्तारपांडुः *Me.* 18. —4 Details, full particulo-us; कण्ठोऽपितावद्भुतविस्तार-क्रियतां *S.* 7. —5 The diameter of a circle. —6 A shrub. —7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तारण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. —2 Wide, broad. —3 Large, great, extensive. —*Comp.* —यण a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. —2 Broad, expanded. —3 Ample. —4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. —2 Breadth, width, magnitude. —3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 *A.* 1 To stand apart. —2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; पदैर्धुवं व्याप्य वितिष्ठमानं *Si.* 4. 4. —3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. —2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर् 6 *P.* 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. —2 To move about, straggle. —3 To shine, gleam; किं नाम विस्फुरति शृङ्गाणि *U.* 4. —4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः *Ve.* 2. 25.

विस्कारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. —2 The twang of a bow.

विस्कारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. —2 Trembling, tremulous. —3 Twanged; विस्फुटविस्कारित चापमंडलः *Ki.* 14. 31. —4 Dilated, expanded. —5 Manifested, displayed. —6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. —2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फूर्ज 1 *P.* 1 To roar, thunder. —2 To resound. —3 To increase. —4 To shine, appear; अस्थैवं जडधामना तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे *K.* P. 10.

विस्फूर्जथुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. —2 A clap or peal of thunder. —3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां चिपाकविस्फूर्जथुरमसह्यः *R.* 14. 62. —4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance; महोमिद्विस्फूर्जथुनिर्बि-शेषाः *R.* 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जित 1 Roar, shout. —2 Rolling. —3 Fruit, result; तस्यैव सुरलोक-द्वेषसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितं *Bh.* 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फूर्लिगः 1 A spark of fire; अ-योज्वलतो विस्फूर्लिगा विपतिष्ठेत् *S. B.* —2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः —टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. —2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 *A.* 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्राचीण्येन विस्मिन्मये *R.* 15 68; उद्गीक्ष्य को भुवि न विस्मयते नमोऽं *Si.* 4. 19, *Bk.* 5 51. —2 To admire. —3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा *Ms.* 4. 236. —*Caus.* To cause to smile, cause o be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ *R.* 2. 33; *Bk.* 5. 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; दुग्धः प्रबभूवा-श्रेविस्मयेन सहस्त्रिंशं *R.* 10. 50. —2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; *S. D.* thus defines it:— विधियेत् पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्कारश्चत-सो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः ॥ 207. —3 Pride, arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् *Ms.* 4. 237. —4 Uncertainty, doubt. —*Comp.* —आकुलः, —आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. —नः 1 The god of love. —2 Trick-deceit, illusion. —नं 1 Causing won, der. —2 Anything causing wonder. —3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. —2 Disconcerted. —3 Proud.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder; surprise.

विस्मैर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 *P.* To forget; मधुकर विस्मृ-तोऽयेनां कथं *S.* 5. 1; यदातु अन्यसंमार्शु-र्ष्वृत्त विस्मृतो भवान् *S.* 6. —*Caus.* To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; *S.* 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विभ्रं A smell like that of raw meat. —*Comp.* —गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विभ्रंस् 1 *A.* 1 To slip down, become loosened. —2 To fall down, drop, slip. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, let fall; विभ्रंसयती नवकणिकारं *Ku.* 3. 62. —2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विभ्रंस-सा 1 Falling down. —2 Do-*cay*, laxness, weakness, debility.

विभ्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्मोहनमौलिघूर्णनचलभ्रंवार-विभ्रंसनः *Git.* 3. —2 Untying, loosening; नीविभ्रंसनः करः *K. P.* 7. —नं 1 Falling down. —2 Flowing, dropping.

-3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm.

विज्ञप्सा Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विज्ञप्त्र, विज्ञप्त्र See विज्ञप्त्र, विज्ञप्त्र.

विष्णु 1 P. To flow, forth trickle, ooze.

विष्णवः, -विष्णवः Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विष्णवणं 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विष्णति: *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्वर *a.* Discordant.

विष्णवः [विष्णवसा गच्छति गम्-व नि०] 1 A bird; Me. 28; Ra. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

विष्णवः 1 A bird; R. 1. 51; Ms. 9. 55. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -इन्द्रः, -राजः epithets of Garuda.

विष्णवः 1 A bird; (गृहविधिकः) मद्रकलोद्कलोलविष्णवः; R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विष्णवः, विष्णविका A pole for carrying burdens.

विष्णु 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अल) सहसा संहतिमहसा विष्णु Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विष्णति रक्षासि वने क्रुद्धश्च Bk. 1. 19; Si. 14. 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तज्जननाथाह गृहोसि स्वं संवधिनी मे प्रणयं विष्णु R. 2. 58; न स्पृहन्वत कदाचिद्विष्णु 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विष्णु *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. -तः A Jaina temple.

विष्णुति: A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.

विष्णवः 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विष्णवः Great joy, rapture.

विष्णु 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently; किञ्चिद्दिहस्थापेर्ति बभाषे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule; किमिति विषोदिति रोदिति विकला विष्णुति युवतिमभा तत्र सकला Gt. 9; गौरीवक्त्र-ब्रुकुटिरन्वना या विष्णुयेव केने; Me. 50.

विहसनं, विहसितं, विहासः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered-made powerless; मालवीसुखाबलोकनविहस्तया MAl. 1, R. 5. 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); वजाविहस्तचरणं M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

विहा *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहा 3 P. To leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपति-लक्ष्म कायुर्कं जटाधरः सञ् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41; R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विहापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. -तः A gift, donation.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विद्याविहीनः पशुः; Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विहायसः See विहायस्.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, proscribed, decreed; Pt. 1. 201. -4 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. (See वा with वि). -तः An order, a command, decree; परतो वैषविहितायसं Pt. 1.

विहिति: *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विह 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed (as tears); as in वाच्यं विहरति. -4 To pass (as time). -5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहरति हरिदिह सरसवसेति Gt. 1; गणमा-द्वनवनं विहर्तुं गता V. 4; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Separation, diannion. -3 Changing.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. -3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्तु *m.* 1 A roamer, -2 A robber.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation,

diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलानुगतेश्व नागैः R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19 37. -4 Tread, steeping, movement (of hands, feet &c.); विकर्षणेः पाणिविहारहरिभिः Ki. 4. 15; वरमंथर-चरणविहारं Gt. 11. -5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery. -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -10 Opening, expansion. -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird. -Comp. -गृहं a pleasure-house. -वासी a nun.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारिन् *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by; वृगयाविहारिणः S. 1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. -2 Expanded. -तं 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विहृत also in this sense). -2 Sport, play.

विहृति: *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

विहेठः 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहेठकः 1 An injurer. -2 A reviler-calumniator.

विहेठनं 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अंतर्भक्षं भ्रमति हृदयं वि, हलरथं गमयं MAl. 5. 20.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed; Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

वी I. 2 P. (वृति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. -11 To desire, wish. -12 To shine. -II. (वि + ङ) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart; तस्यामहं स्वपि च संपति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतकोप. -2 To undergo a change; सङ्गं विषु ल्लिङ्गु यत्न इयेति तद्वपयं Sk. -3 To spend. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.

वीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकारा.

वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभयं तथैव खलु सापि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

वीक्ष्य 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्षः -क्षार Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्ष्यं -णा Seeing, looking at sight. -ण An eye.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य a. 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible. -क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horae. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वीखा 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचिः m. f., **वीची** [Uṇ. 4. 72] 1 A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56, 12, 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -0omp. -मालिख m. the ocean.

वीजू 1. 1 A. (वीजते) To cool. -II. 10 U. (बीजयति) To fan, cool by fanning; खं बीजयते मणिमयोरिव तालवृत्तैः Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -WITH अभि, उप, परि to fan; Ra. 3. 4; S. 3.

बीजमः 1 The ruddy goos. -2 A sort of pheasant. -नं 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

बीज }
बीजक }
बीजल } See बीज, बीजक, बीजल,
बीजिक } बीजिक, बीजिन्, and बीज्य.
बीजिन् }
बीज्य }

बीटी A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhī बिटीदंडुचा खेळ).

बीटीः, -बीटिका, -बीटी f. 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar. बिटा = ताल्ल q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodica; Amaru. 23.

बीडु a. Ved. Strong, firm.

बीणा 1 The (Indian) lute; मू. कीभुतायां वीणायां K.; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. Comp. -आस्यः an epithet of Aarsda. -दंडः the neck of

a lute; Bv. 1. 80. -बाद्दः -बाद्दका a lutanist.

बीणिन् m. A lute-player.

बीत p. p. [वि + इ-क्त] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Excepted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); बीतचित्त, बीतसुहृद्, बीतभी, बीतजंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn. -सः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -सं Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs; बीतबीतभय नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon); निर्धुतबीतमपि बालकमुल्लं सं Si. 5. 47. -0omp. -दंभ a. humble, lowly. -भय a. fearless, intepid. (-यः) an epithet of Viāhqu. -मल a. pure. -राग a. 1. free from desire; Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. (-यः) 1. a sage who has abduced his passion. -2. a deified Jaina saint. -शोकः (= अशोकः) the Asoka tree. -सूत्रं the sacred thread.

बीतंसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

बीतनी (m. dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

बीतिः [बी क्तिन्] A horae. -ति f. 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -0omp. -होत्रा 1. fire. -2. the sun.

बीथिः -थी f. [बिथ्-इत् वा डीत्] 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drams; it is thus defined in S. D. :-बीथ्यामेको भवेद्दकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशमाधितेरुकैश्चिवा प्रत्युक्तिमाधितः । सूत्र्येऽङ्गारंशुं गारं किंचिद्व्यान् रसानपि । सुखनिर्वदये संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽखिलाः । 520.

बीथिका 1 A road &c. -2. A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यं बीथिकायामालिखितं U. 1.

बीथ a. Pure, clean. -धं 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

बीनाहः The top or cover of a well.

बीया Lightning.

बीप्ता 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं तिचति; बीप्तायां द्विरक्तिः -3 Repetition in general.

बीभू 1 A. (बीभते) To boast, brag

बीर a. 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोत्पेव संप्रति नचः पुत्रावावारे बीरे न यस्य भगवान् भूतुनंदनीयुषि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानबीर, धर्मबीर, दयाबीर, and युद्धबीर; for explanation see these words a. v. -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavtra tree. -11 N. of Viāhqu. -रं 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usira q. v. -0omp. -अरुहा a kind of sorrel. -आज्ञतनं 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. -आसने 1. a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see पयंक (3). -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the stallion of a sentinel. -ईशः, -ईश्वरा 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a great hero. -उज्जः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कीटः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंतिका 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. -तकः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Arjuna tree. -धरन् m. an epithet of the god of love. -पट्टः a sort of military dress. -पानं (जं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -बाहुः N. of Viāhqu. -भद्रः 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair; see दक्ष. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. -सुटिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजसु n. red lead. -रसः 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. -रेणुः N. of Bhīmasena. -विह्वलकः a Brāhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. -वृक्षा 1. the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. -सूः f. 1. the mother of a hero; (so बीरप्रसवा, -प्रसूः, -प्रसविनी). -2. the mother of a male child. -श्रेणः N. of the father of Nala. -सैन्धवं garlic. -स्कंधः a buffalo. -हत्या the killing of a man; Ms. 11. 41. -हन् m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N. of Viāhqu.

बीरकः 1 A hero. -2 The Karavtra plant.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero.—2 A narrow.—
—A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरधरः 1 A peacock. —2 Fighting
with beasts. —3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् *a.* Full of heroes. —नी A
woman whose husband and sons are
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. —2 A
wife. —3 A mother, matron. —4 A kind
of perfume (called Murā). —5 Spiritu-
ous liquor. —6 An aloe. —7 The
plantain tree.

वीरायते *Den. A.* To act like a hero,
show heroism.

वीरणं *N.* of a fragrant grass, And-
ropogon Muricatus, (the root of
which is used as a refrigerant).

वीरणी 1 A side-look. —2 A deed
place.

वीरिणं *See* हरिण.

वीरुध् —धा *f.* 1 A spreading creep-
er ; लता प्रतापिनी वीरुध् *Ak.* ; आहोस्वि-
रप्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विद्यंभितो वीरुधां *S.* 5.
9 ; *Ku.* 5. 34 ; *R.* 8. 36. —2 A branch,
shoot. —3 A plant which grows after
being cut. —4 A creeper, a shrub in
general ; *Ki.* 4. 19.

वीर्यं [वीर्य-वत्, धीरस्य भावो यत् वा] 1
Heroism, prowess, valour ; वीर्यावत्वा-
नेषु कृतावर्षा *Ki.* 3. 43 ; *R.* 2. 4, 3.
62, 11. 72 ; *Ve.* 3. 3. —2 Vigour,
strength.—3 Virility.—4 Energy, firm-
ness, courage. —5 Power, potency ;
जाने तपसो वीर्यं *Si.* 3. 2. —6 Efficacy
(of medicines) ; अतिवीर्यवती च मेघजे
बहुरत्नीयसि दृश्यते गुणः *Ki.* 2. 4 ; *Ku.*
2. 48. —7 Semen virile ; *Ku.* 3. 15 ;
Pt. 4. 50. —8 Splendour, lustre. —9
The seed of plants. —10 Dignity,
consequence. —*Comp.* —जः a sou.
—मसतः seminal effusion, discharge of
semen. —ज्ञानिन् *a.* strong. —हीन *a.*
1. cowardly, pusillanimous.—2. seed-
less.—3. impotent.

वीर्यवत् *a.* 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.
—2 Efficacious.

वीर्यधः 1 A yoke for carrying
burdens. —2 A burden. —3 Storing
corn. —4 A way, road.

वीर्यधिकः 1 A man who carries
loads by means of a yoke. —2 A gen-
eral dealer.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina con-
vent. —2 A sanctuary.

वृत् 1 *P.* (वृत्ति) To leave, aban-
don.

वृत् 10 *U.* (वृत्त्यति) 1 To hurt,
kill. —2 To perish.

वृक्षु *a.* Desirous of choosing.

वृत् *See* वृत्.

वृष्णं *a.* Chosen, selected.

वृ *I.* 1, 5, 9 *U.* (वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणते,
वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत् ; *pass.* त्रियते) 1
To choose, select, elect as a boon ; वृत्
तेनेदमेव माक् *Ku.* 2. 56 ; ववार रामस्य
वनमयाणं *Bk.* 3. 6. —2 To choose for
oneself (*Atm.*) ; वृणते हि विद्युद्यकारि-
णं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः *Ku.* 2. 30 ;
यदेव वन्न तदपदयदाहृतं *R.* 3. 6. —3 To
choose in marriage, woo, court ;
अयोनिजा राजसुतां वरितुं *Mv.* 3. 28 ; *A.*
R. 3. 42. —4 To beg, solicit, ask for.
—5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen,
envelop ; मेघैर्वृत्तश्चंद्रमाः *Mk.* 5. 14. —6
To surround, encompass ; *Bk.* 5. 10 ;
U. 4. 18 ; *R.* 12. 61. —7 To ward off,
keep away, restrain, check. —8 To
binder, oppose, obstruct. —9 To love
adore. —*Caus.* (वारयति-ते) 1 To cover,
conceal. —2 To avert from (with
abl.). —3 To prevent, ward off, re-
strain, suppress ; check, binder ; झक्यो
वारयितुं जलेन हृतभुक् *Bh.* 2. 11. —*Desid.*
(वृष्टयति-ते, विवारयति-ते ; विवरीयति-ते) To
wish to choose. —*II.* 10 *U.* (वरयति-ते)
1 To choose, select ; वरं वरयते कन्या
माता वित्तं पितर शुभं *Pt.* 4. 68. —2 To
choose in marriage. —3 To ask for,
beg, solicit, (with two *acc.*) ; तं स्व
संवरणस्वार्थं वरयामि विभावसो *Mb.* ; शैले-
र्द्धं वरयामासुर्गंगां त्रिययां नदीं *Rām.*

वृत् *p. p.* [वृ-क्त] 1 Chosen, selected.
—2 Covered, screened. —3 Hidden.
—4 Surrounded, encompassed. —5
Agreed or assented to. —6 Hired.—7
Spoiled, vitiated. —8 Served.—9
Affected by.—10 Round, circular.

वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Choosing, selecting. —2
Hiding, covering, concealing. —3
Asking, soliciting. —4 An entreaty,
a request.—5 Surrounding, encompass-
ing. —6 A hedge, fence, an enclou-
re ; *Me.* 78, *Māl.* 6. 19.

वृत्तिकर *a.* Surrounding, encompass-
ing. —रः The tree called विंशक.

वृकः [*Up.* 3. 41] 1 A wolf ; पायारं-
भक्योर्धुवीर वृकयोर्भीरुगता गोखरं *Mal.* 5.
24. —2 A hyena. —3 A jackal. —4 A
crow. —5 An owl. —6 A cubber. —7 A
Kshatriya. —8 Turpentine. —9 A com-
pound perfume, a mixture of various
fragrant articles. —10 *N.* of a demon.
—11 *N.* of a tree (वक्रवृक्ष). —12 *N.* of
a fire in the stomach. —13 A plough.
—14 The moon (*Ved.*). —*Comp.* —अ-
रतिः, —अरिः, a dog. —उदर 1. an epith-
et of Brahman. —2. of Bhīma, the
second Pāṇḍava prince ; *Bg.* 1. 15,
Ki. 2. 1. —द्वंशः a dog. —धूपः 1. tur-
pentine.—2. a compound perfume.
—धृत् a jackal.

वृकः —का 1 The heart. —2 A kid-
ney (in dual in this sense).

वृकण *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided. —2
Torn.—3 Broken.

वृक्त *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, cleared, puri-
fied.—2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष 1 *A.* (वृक्षेते) 1 To accept, select.
—2 To cover.

वृक्षः [वृक्ष-क्त] *Up.* 3. 66] A tree
आत्मपराधवृक्षाणां फलान्प्रेतानि देहिनाम्.
—*Comp.* —अग्निः the root of a tree.

—अवनः 1. a carpenter's chisel. —2.
a hatchet. —3. the fig-tree. —4. the
Piyāla tree. —अम्लः the hog-plum.
(—म्ल) the fruit of the tamarind tree.

—आलयः a bird. —आवासः 1. a bird.

—2. an ascetic. —आशयिन् *m.* 1. a

kind of small owl. —2. a bird. —उत्पलः

the *Karpikāra* tree. —कुक्कुटः a wild

cook. —खंडं a grove or clump of trees.

—चरः a monkey. —छाया the shade

of a tree. (—चं) thick shade, the shade

of many trees. —धूपः turpentine.

—नाथः the fig-tree. —निर्वासः gum,

resin. —याकः the fig-tree. —भिद् *f.*

an axe. —भेदिन् *m.* 1. a hatchet. —2.

a carpenter's chisel. —मर्कटिका a squir-
rel. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden, grove

of trees. —शः a lizard. —शायिका a

squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree ; *Ku.* 5. 14.

—2 A tree (in general). —3 The

Kuṭaja tree.

वृच् 7 *P.* (वृक्तिके) To choose.

वृज् 1 2 *A.* (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun,

abandon. —*II.* 7 *P.* (वृक्तिके) 1 To avoid,

shun, give up, abandon.—2 To choose ;

आसामेकतमां हृग्धि सवर्णां स्वर्गेषु वर्णां

Bhāg. —3 To atone for, efface, purify ;

तस्मे रतः पितर वृक्तमिदमप्येतन्नित्युर्वाणं *Ms.*

9. 20. —4 To turn away, avert. —5

To remove, set aside. —6 To give,

bestow. —7 To hurt, injure, kill.—*III*

1 *P.* 10 *U.* (वृजति, वृजयति-ते, वृजितं) 1

To shun, avoid. —2 To give up, aban-

don.—3 To exolve, set aside, leave

out, except ; *S.* 6. 27. —4 To abstein

from.—5 To cut to pieces.—6 To take

away, deprive (one) of. —7 To dis-

charge, pour or give out, emit. (The

following verse from *K. R.* illu-

strates the root in its different conju-

gations:—वृक्तिके वृजितेः संगं वृक्ते च वृजलेः

सह । वृजयान्जोषेतेः स वृजयति वृजनेः ॥)

वृजन *m.* 1 Crooked.—2 *Ved.* Strong.

—3 *Ved.* Moving.—4 (Hence) Perish-

able, transient. —नः 1 Hair.—2 Curl-

ed hair. —नं 1 Sin.—2 A calamity.

—3 Sky.—4 An enclosed piece of

ground, an enclosure ; especially a

field cleared for pasture or agricul-

ture.—5 Energy, strength.—6 A

battle, fight.

वृजिन a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. -2 Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled hair. -2 A wicked man; वृजाकि वृजिनैः संगं K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वे ज्ञानप्लवेनेन वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; निराकरिणो वृजिना दूतेषु पि R. 14, 57. -2 Pain, distress (said to be m. also in this sense). -3 Red leather.

वृण् 1. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat, consume. -11. 6 P. (वृणति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् 1. 4 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To choose, like; cf. वावृत्. -2 To distribute, divide. -11. 10 U. (वृत्तयति-ते) To shine. -11. 1 A. (वृत्ते, but Paras. also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; वृत्ते, अच्युतत्-अवर्तित, वर्तिष्यते-वर्त्यति, वर्तितुं, वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते S. 1; अत्र विषयस्मान्कं महारुद्रुहलं वर्तते Pt 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय र कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. -2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. ; so वृत्ते, वृषे, विषादि &c. वर्तते. -3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतल्लेखाः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काश्चित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिके र स्थानात्तरं गम्यतां Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. -4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्वर्षाजनिज्वा ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. -5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवार्तिवर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. -6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावद्विषं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Vb. 3. -7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः स्नाश्चते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दृढे स्वकर्मणा ववृते ज्ञानमयेन बह्निना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. -8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आयोस्मिन् बिनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कश्चिन्निर्गम्योद्धेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः MāI. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; भिन्नवन्मद्यवर्तिषु Dk.; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. -9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वो वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. -10 To act up to, abide by, follow; तद्व्यक्त्या रंभापुरस्य मातुर्मेतं वर्तस्व Dk. -11 To have the sense of, signify. be used in the sense of; पुष्पसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुष्पस्यो वर्तते Mbh. on P. 1V. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). -12 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण किं फलं वो ये-पिदु-

दुःखाय वर्तते -13 To rest or depend upon. --Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. -2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तारदिमः S. 7. 6. -3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. -4 To do, practise, exhibit; MāI. 9. 33. -5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. -6 To spend, pass (as time). -7 To live on, subsist; रामोपि सह वैदेह्या वने न्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm. also; मदासिक्तसुखैर्मुग्धाधिपः करिभिवर्तयते स्वयं हृतेः Ki. 2. 18. -8 To relate, describe. -9 To perceive, comprehend. -10 To study. -11 To shine. -12 To speak. -12 To shed (as tears). --Desid. (विवृत्सति, विवर्तयते)

वृत्त p. p. [वृत्-वर्त-क] 1 Lived, existed. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Completed, finished. -4 Performed, done, acted. -5 Past, gone. -6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Firm, fixed. -9 Read through, studied. -10 Derived from. 11 Famous. -12 Covered. -13 Turned. (See वृत्). --तः A tortoise. --त् 1 An event, occurrence. -2 History, account; R. 15. 64. -3 News, tidings. -4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10. 127 v. 1., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. -5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्वृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. -6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 23. -7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. -8 A circle, circumference of a circle. -9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); see App. 1. -Oomp. -अनुपूर्व a. taperingly round वृत्तानुपूर्वच न चातिवीर्यं जघे छमे सुखतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. -अनुगतत्वं a. obedient. --अनुसारः 1. conformity prescribed rules. -2. conformity to metre. --अंतः 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तानेन कर्षाकुलः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. -2. news, tidings, intelligence; को न खलु वृत्ताः V. 4; R. 14. 87. -3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. -4. a subject, topic. -5. a kind, sort. -6. mode, manner. -7. state, condition. -8. the whole, totality. -9 rest, leisure. -10. retirement, solitude. -11. property, nature. -इर्वाका, -कर्कटे the water-melon. --ओजस a. 1. strong, mighty. -2. having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. --खण्डः a segment of a circle. --गुधिः n. N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). --पूव,

-चौल a. tansured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. --तुडुलः a kind of grass (रावनाल). -पुणः 1. a cane (वानोर). -2. the Sirisha tree. -3. the kadamba tree; also Vāgira, Kubjaka and Mudgara. -फलः 1. the jujube tree. -2. the pomegranate tree. (-लं) black pepper. --शस्त्र a. one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तकं A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तिः f. [वृत्-क्ति] 1 Being existence -2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. -3 State, condition. -4 Action, movement, function, operation; ज्ञेयस्तम-श्यामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S. 4. 14. -5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. -6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपर्योजने S. 4. 17, Me. 8; वैतसी वृत्तिः, बकवृत्तिः &c. -7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्धके सुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. -8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). -9 Wagee, hire. -10 Cause of activity. -11 Respectful treatment. -12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्वृत्तिः स-सिद्धधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. -13 Revolving, turning round. -14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. -15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. -16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three: अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. -17 A style in composition (these are four: कैशिकी, भारती, सात्वती and आमरी q. q. v. v.). -18 Customary allowance. -19 Manner of thinking. -Oomp. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. --उपायः a means of subsistence. --कषित a. badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Me. 8. 411. --चक्रं the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. --छेदाः deprivation of the means of subsistence. --भंगः, -वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. --स्थ a. 1. being in any state or employment. -2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृ-रुक्] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness);

see इन्द्र. -2 A cloud. -3 Darkness. -4 An enemy. -5 Sound. -6 A wheel. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A mountain. -**Comp** -अरिः, -द्विष m., -शत्रुः, -हन् m. epithets of Indra ; कुद्रेऽपि पश्चिदिदं वृत्रज्ञौ Ku. 1. 20 ; वाचा हरिं वृत्रहणं स्मितेन 7. 46.

वृथा ind [वृथात् किञ्च] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force of an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षीसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45 ; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly; improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by ' vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.) -**Comp** -अट्या strolling about idly, walking for pleasure -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् n. unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good it promised. -मति a. foolish-minded. -नासं flesh not intended for the gods or Manes. -वादित्र a. speaking falsely.

वृष् I. 1. A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional, also in the Desiderative) (वर्धते, वृष्ये, अवृषत्-अवर्षित्, वर्षिष्यते, वर्ष्यति, वृद्ध ; desid. विवृसति, or विवर्षिते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper; अयोऽन्यजयसंभो वृद्धं वादिनोतिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78 ; धनक्षये वर्धति जाडराशिः Subhash. ; Bk. 14. 13, 19. 26. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend. -4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या ; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमाभेन पुत्रमुद्धर्शनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते S. 7 ' your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -**Caus.** (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयन्निव तस्कृत्तु-द्वैतेर्थातुरेषुभिः R. 4. 71. -2 To cause to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धयति in this sense); यदि कोपि त्वां मांसे मदर्पतिकालाभेन वर्धयति तदा किं तस्य पाणिनायिकं करोषि Mā. 8. -11. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वृद्ध a. [वृष्-क्त] (compar. जायस् or वर्षिष्, superl. जेष्ट or वर्षिष्ट) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full-grown, grown up. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धस्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5. 35 -4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, धर्मवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned. -द्वः 1 An old man ;

द्वैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धाणुपस्थितान् R. 1. 5, 9. 78 ; Me. 30. -2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint. -4 A male descendant. -द्वे 1 Bezoin. -2 (In gram.) A word having a Vridhhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, रे and औ. -**Comp**. -अंगुलिः f. 1. the thumb. -2. the great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom -उक्षः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि a. corpulent, pot-bellied. -भावः old age. -मतं the precept of ancient sages. -राजः a kind of sorrel. -वह्नः the mango tree. -अवत् m. an epithet of Indra -संयः a council of elders. -सूतकं a flock of cotton. **वृद्धा** 1 An old woman. -2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः [वृष्-क्ति] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुण्ये वृद्धिं हरिदृश्वदीधितेरनुपवेशादिव बालचन्द्रमाः R. 3. 22 ; तपोवृद्धिः ; ज्ञानवृद्धिः &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon; पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः ऋत्ययतरो हि वृद्धिः R. 5. 19, Ku. 7. 1. -3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिस्तसि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15, 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest; as in मरलवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c. -8 Usury. -9 Profit, gain. -10 Enlargement of the scrotum. -11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and ए, ऐ, औ, आ, आर, and आल respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशिक q. v.). -14 Cutting off. -15 (In law) Forfeiture (as of property). -**Comp**. -अजीवः, -अजीविन् m. a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -वृ a. promoting prosperity. -पत्रं a kind of razor. -श्राद्धं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son.

वृद्धिम् a. 1 Increased, increasing. -2 Rich, wealthy. -3 Prosperous, thriving.

वृधसानः A man. **वृधसानुः** 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3 An act or action.

वृते 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृताच्छुभं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 6. 69. -2 The stand of a water-jar. -3 A teat, nipple.

वृताकः -की The egg-plant. **वृतिका** A small stalk.

वृद् a. Many, numerous. -द्वे 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमलिवृद्गण्डभितीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; Me. 99 ; so अद् -2 A heap, quantity. -3 Ten hundred millions.

वृदा 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Rādhikā. -3 N. of a forest near Gokula. -**Comp**. -अरण्यं, वनं 1. N. of a forest near Gokula ; वृदारण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखहेतुः Pad. D. 38, 41 ; R. 6. 50. -2. a raised mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil. -वनी the holy basil.

वृदार a. 1 Much, great, large. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

वृदारक a. (का or रिक्ता f. 1 Much, great, many. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. -4 Respectable, venerable. -कः 1 A god, deity ; श्रितो वृदारण्यं नतनिखिलवृदारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. -2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.); see (2) above.

वृष्टि a. 1 Very great or large. -2 Very handsome (superl. of वृदारक q. v.).

वृष्टीय a. 1 Greater, larger. -2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of वृदारक q. v.).

वृश 4. P. (वृश्यति) To choose, select.

वृशः A rat. -शा A drug. -शं Ginger.

वृश्चिकः [वृश्च-क्ति] 1 A scorpion. -2 The sign *scorpio* of the zodiac. -3 A crab. -4 A centipede. -5 A kind of beetle. -6 A hairy caterpillar. -7 The month when the sun is in *Scorpio*.

वृष् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्ट) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying ' Indra ', ' Parjanya ', ' cloud ' ; &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally) ; द्वावृश वर्षाणि न वर्षष दशशतसः Dk. ; काले वर्षत मेघाः ; गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शक्र Mk. 5. 32 ; मेघा वर्षतु गर्जतु शुचंत्वशानिमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down ; वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नभः Mk. 1. 34 ; so शरवृष्टि, कुसुमवृष्टि वर्षति &c. -3 To pour forth, shed. -4 To grant, bestow. -5 To moisten. -6 To produce, engender. -7 To have supreme power. -8 To strike, hurt. -9 To drink -II. 10 A. (वर्षयते) 1 To be powerful or eminent. -2 To have the power of production.

वृष 1 A bull ; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80 ; Ms. 52 ; R. 2.

35 ; Ms. 9. 123.-2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac.-3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind ; Ms. 3. 18 ; often at the end of comp. ; सुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c.-4 The god of love.-5 A strong or athletic man.-6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works ; see Rati-manjari 37.-7 An enemy, adversary.-8 A rat.-9 The bull of Siva.-10 Morality, justice.-11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act ; न सद्गतिः स्याद् वृषवजितानां Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also).-12 N. of Karna.-13 N. of Vishnu.-14 N. of a particular drug.-15 The principal die. —वृष A peacock's plumage. —Comp. —अंकः 1. an epithet of Siva ; R. 3. 23. —2. a pious or virtuous man. —3 the marking-nut plant. —4. a eunuch. °जः a small drum. —अंचनः an epithet of Siva. —अंतकः an epithet of Vishnu. —आहारः a cat. —उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. —वृशः, —वृशकः a cat. —वृषजः 1. an epithet of Siva ; R. 11. 44. —2. an epithet of Ganesa. —3. a pious or virtuous man. —नशानः N. of Krishna. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a bull set at liberty. —पवनं m. 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained a struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmishthā was married by Yayāti ; see Yayāti and Devayāni. —आसा the residence of Indra and the gods, i. e. Amarāvati. —राजकेतनः N. of Siva. —लोचनः a cat. —बाहनः an epithet of Siva. —रक्ष्य अ. having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull ; U. 6. 25 ; R. 12. 34.

वृषण a. 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing. —2 Strong, stout. —गः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles. —Comp. —कच्छः f. ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणम्बः A horse of Indra.

वृषन् m. [वृष-कनिन्] 1 A bull. —2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. —3 The chief of a class ; प्राज्ञेत्सो सुनि वृषा प्रथमः कवीनां Mv. 1 7. —4 A stallion, horse. —5 Pain, sorrow. —6 Insensibility to pain. —7 N. of Indra ; वृषेव सीता तद्वचग्रहसती Ku. 5. 61, 80 ; R. 10. 52. 17. 77. —8 N. of Karna. —9 Of Agni. —10 Of Soma.

वृषभः [वृष-अभच् कित्च] 1 A bull. —2 Any male animal. —3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.) ; द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5, 4.

21. —4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. —5 A kind of drug ; cf. अरुषभ. —6 An elephant's ear. —7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. —Comp. —ईक्षणः N. of Vishnu. —गतिः, —वृषजः epitheta of Siva ; R. 2. 36 ; Ku. 3. 62.

वृषमी f. 1 A widow. —2 Cowach. वृषस्यंति Den. P. 1 To long for a bull. —2 To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male) ; रघुनन्दनं वृषस्यंती सूर्पणखा प्रसा Mv. 5 ; इति रामो वृषस्यंती वृषस्कंधः शशाङ्क तः R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30. —2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. —3 A oov in heat.

वृषकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 Of Gauri. —3 Of Sachi. —4 Of Svāhā ; wife of Agni. —5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun. —6 Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. —2 Of Vishnu. —3 Of Siva. —4 Of Indra. —5 Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 A epithet of Siva. —2 A sparrow.

वृषायते Den. A Ved. 1 To act like a bull. —2 To roar like a bull. —3 To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् m. A peacock.

वृषी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

वृष p. p. 1 Rained. —2 Raining. —3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः f. [वृष्-क्तिर्] 1 Rain, a shower of rain ; आदित्यराजापते वृष्टिवृष्टेरक्ष ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. —2 A shower (of anything) ; अन्नवृष्टि R. 3. 58 ; वृष्य-वृष्टि 2. 60 ; सो हारं, धनं, उपलं &c. —Comp. —कालः the rainy season. —जीवन अ. nourished or watered by rain (as a country) ; cf. देवमातुः. (—नः) the Chātaka bird. —भूः a frog. —संपातः a shower of rain. वृष्टिमत् अ. Raining, rainy. —m. A cloud.

वृष्य अ. 1 To be rained or showered down. —2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. —वृष्यः A kind of kidney-bean. —वृष्यः Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

वृष्यः 1 Refuge, shelter. —2 Asylum.

वृषलः [वृष्-कलच्] 1 A Sūdra. —2 A horse. —3 Garlic. —4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man. —5 An outcast. —6

N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chāpakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1, and 3). —7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

वृषलकाः A contemptible Sūdra. वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old ; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced ; पितृगृहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता । भ्रूणहत्या पितृस्तरयाः सा कन्या वृषली स्मृता. —2 A woman during menstruation. —3 A barren woman. —4 The mother of a still-born child. —5 A Sūdra female, or the wife of a Sūdra. —Comp. —पतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman. —सेवन् intercourse with a Sūdra female.

वृष्णि अ. 1 Heretical, heterodox. —2 Angry, passionate. —3 Ved. Raining. —m. 1 A cloud. —2 A ram. —3 A ray of light. —4 N. of an ancestor of Krishna. —5 N. of Krishna. —6 Of Indra. —7 Of Agni. —8 Air, wind. —9 A heretic. —Comp. —वर्मः N. of Krishna.

वृह { See वृह, वृहत्, and वृहतिका.

वृहती 1 The lute of Nārāya. —2 The number 'thirty-six.' —3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. —4 Speech. —5 A reservoir (as of water) ; see वृहती also. —Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Brihaspati.

वृहस्पति See वृहस्पति.

वृ 9 U. (वृणति, वृणीते, वृणं ; pass. वृणते, desid. वृण्यते-ते or विवरीष्यते-ते or विवरीष्यते-ते) To choose, select ; (see वृ I.).

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उच, caus. वाययति-ते) 1 To weave ; नितांशुषर्षीवयति स्म तद्गुणेः N. 1. 12. —2 To braid, plait. —3 To sew. —4 To cover. —5 To make, compose, string together.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon. —2 A jeweller. —3 A youth.

वेगः [विञ्-चच्] 1 Impulse, impetus. —2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. —3 Agitation. —4 Impetuosity, violence, force. —5 A stream, current ; as in अवेगः. —6 Energy, activity, determination. —7 Power, strength ; मदनस्वरस्य वेगात् K. —8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison) ; U. 2 26, V. 5. 18. —9 Haaste, rashness, sudden impulse ; Pt. 1. 109. —10 The flight of an arrow ; Ki. 13 24. —11 Love, passion. —12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. —13 Delight, pleasure. —14 Evacuation of the feces. —15 Semen virile. —16 Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —अनिलः 1.

blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. -2. a strong or violent wind. —आघातः 1. sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. -2. obstruction of excretion, constipation. —नाशनः the phlegmatic humour —रोधः = आघातः q. v. —बाहिन a. a swift. —विचारणं checking of speed. —सरः a mule.

वेगित a. Quickenod, expedited, hastened.

वेगिन a. (स्त्री f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —m. 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. —नी A river.

बंकटः N. of a mountain.

वेत्ता Hire, wages.

वेढं A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat.

वेष्ट, वेत् 1 U. (वेगतिते, वेतिते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, percive. -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

वेण 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानं मांडवादनं 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svāyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass. The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67].

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Kṛishṇā).

वेणः—णी f. [वेणु-इत्वा ङीष् Up. 4. 18] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरंगिणी वेणिरिवायता युवः Si. 12. 75; Me. 18. -2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाजित्वेन रघुत्तमेन सुकृतं वेणिरिवाभासे R. 14. 12; अचला वेणिसोरोस्तुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. -3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरुपां रेवां यद्वि पशितुमस्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रसृजवायवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रसृज K., cf. the word; त्रिवेणि also. -4 The confluence of two or

more rivers. -5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasavati. -6 N. of a river. -Comp. —बन्धः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. —वेधनी a leech. —वेधिनी a comb. —संहारः 1. tying the hair into a braid; V. 6. -2. N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणुः [वेणु-उणु] 1 A bamboo; मल-वेष्टि स्थितौ वेणुवेणुरेव चंदनं Subhāsh. R. 12. 41. -2 A reed. -3 A flute, pipe; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते सुदु वेणुं Gt. 5. -Comp. —कर्करा the Karavira plant. —जः bamboo-seed. —धमः a flute-player, piper. —निवृत्तिः the sugar-cane. —यवः bamboo-seed. —यष्टिः f. a bamboo-stick. —वाद्यः, —वाद्यका a piper, flute-player. —बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A gaod with a bamboo-haundle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं (दं) ङः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं [अज्ञ-तनन् बर्मावः Up. 3. 150] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. -Comp. —अदानं, —अनपाकर्मन् n, —अनपाकिया 1. non-payment of wages. -2. an action for non payment of wages. —जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

वेतनिन् a. Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [अज्ञ-अमुन् तुक्त् बर्मावः Up. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यदेतसः कुञ्जलीलां विद्वन्वयति स किमात्मना प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगदय S. 2; अचिलं-वितमेधि वेतसस्तद्वन्माधय मा स्म भजयथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agal.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतहतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्त्व a. (स्त्री f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नष्ट-मात्मनायाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mā. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.

वेत्त m. [विर-वृत्] 1 A knower. -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [अज्ञ-वृत् बर्मावः Up. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामपकोट्टापितहेमवेचः Ku. 3.

41. -Comp. —आसनं a cane-seat. —धरः, —धारकः 1. a door-keeper. -2. a mace bearer, staff-bearer. —यष्टिः f. a staff of reed; S. 5. 3.

वेत्रकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्रकी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेत्रिन् m. 1 A door keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

वेद्य 1 A. (वेद्ये) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [विद्-अच् वच् वा] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas — ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद — which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad' but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the Mantra or Samhita and Brahmana. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are a pauroshya, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Sroti' i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', i. e. 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called ऋषयः 'seers' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञां). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). -Comp. —अग्रणीः N. of Sarasavati. —अंगं 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded an auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the Mantras in ceremonies; (the vedāṅgas are six in number:—शिक्षा कव्यो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चत्वारः । ज्योतिष-शास्त्रमर्थं चैव वेदांगानि ब्रह्मव तु ॥ ; i. e. 1. शिक्षा the science of proper articulation and pronunciation; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कव्य 'ritual or ceremonial'). —अधिगमः, —अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. —अधिपः 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपति-जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपिो भयः । सामवेदाधिपिो

भूमिः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदपः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. —अन्तः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). -2. the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principal, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्म also). °गः, °ज्ञः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अंतित्त्वं *m.* a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अध्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable *om.* —अर्थाः, the meaning of the Vedas. —अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. —आदि *n.*, —आदिवर्णः, —आदिवर्जं the sacred syllable *om.* —उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. —उद्यः N. of the sun (the Sāma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). —उदित *a.* scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. —कौल्यकः an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Viabṇu. —जा a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —त्रयं, —त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. —वृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas. —निन्दकः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jaina or Buddhist. —निन्दा unbelief, heresy. —पारगः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. —मातृ *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gayatri*. q. v. —वचनं, —वाक्यः a Vedic text. —वचनं grammar. —वासः a Brāhmaṇa. —वाञ्छा *a.* contrary to, or not founded on the Veda. —विद् *m.* 1. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Viabṇu. —विहित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. —व्यसः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. —संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. —संमत, —संमित *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदन, वेदना [विद्ल्युट्] 1 Knowledge, perception -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony,

anguish; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशसतानां Ku. 1 20, R. 8. 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Marriage; Ma. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62. -6 Presenting, giving. -7 The marriage of a Śāstra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् *n.* Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Don. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेदित *p. p.* Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदितृ *a.* 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् *a.* [विद्-णिनि] 1 Knowing; an in कृतवेदिन्. -2 Marrying. -*m.* 1 A knower. -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य *a.* 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained. -3 To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [विद्-ङ्] A learned man, sage, Paṇḍit. —दिः, —दी *f.* 1 A altar especially one prepared for a sacrifice; अमी वेदिपरिः कृतधिष्णः (बह्वयः) S 4. 7. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular apoc in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Sarasvati. -6 A tract or region. —Comp —ईशः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. —जा an epithet of Drupad who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. -2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तपर्णवेदिका S-1; Ku. 3 44. -3 A seat in general. -4 An altar, a heap, mound; संज्ञाकनिसेकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c.' -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6 An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time.

वेधकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. —कं Rice in the ear.

वेधन 1 The act of piercing, perforating. -2 Penetration. -3 Evacuation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

वेधित *p. p.* Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेधिन् *a.* 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). —नी A leech.

वेध्यं A butt, target.

वेधस् *m.* [विधा अद्भुत् णः] 1 A creator; MA. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator; वे वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. -4 N. of Siva. -5 Of Vishnu. -6 The sun. -7 The Arka plant. -8 A learned man. -9 A priest. -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ने) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेणा See वेण.

वेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृताञ्जलिर्वेपमानः किरिटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [वेप अथुच्] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्रान्ता प्रमाणाधिकः S 1. 30, 24; Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपनं [वेप्-ल्युट्] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, —वेमन् *m. n.* A loom; महासिमेनः सहकुल्वरी बहु N. 1. 12; तुरीवेमदिकं T. S.

वेरः —रं [अल्-ल् वामिावः Tv.] 1 The body. -2 Saffron. -3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. —ट The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् 1. I. P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To be wanton. -3 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ने) To count the time.

वेळ A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea-

shore ; बेला निलाय प्रसूना मुजगा: R. 13. 12, 15 ; स बेलाचपयलयां (उर्वी) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37 ; Si. 3. 79 ; 9. 38. -6 Limit, boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sickness. -9 Easy death. -10 The gums. -11 Passion, feeling. -Comp. —कूर्त्त N. of a district called Tāmralipta —मूर्त्त the sea shore. —वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

बेल् 1 P. (बेल्ति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, frembe, move about ; यस्मिन्बेल्ति सर्वतःपरिचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः Bv. 1. 55 ; Si. 7. 72.

बेल्तः 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. -Comp. —जं black pepper.

बेल्तन् 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling (on the ground).

बेल्दहलः A libertine.

बेल्तिः f. A creeper ; of. बलि.

बेल्तिप. p 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. —सं 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

बेव्री 2 A. (बेवति) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To conceive, be pregnant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine ; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः [विश्-वञ्] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwelling. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes ; तरुणजनसहायश्चर्यता वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, apparel (also written वेद in this sense) ; युगयवेशधारी ; विनीतवेशेण S. 1 ; छत-वेशे केशवे Gt. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. —दानः the sun-flower. —धारित्र a. disguised. (-m.) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. —नारी, -वनिता a harlot ; Ma. 3. 10. —वासः the residence of harlots.

वेशकः A house.

वेशान् 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वेशिका Entrance, ingress.

वेशीतः 1 A small pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

बेदमन् n. [विश् मनिन्] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace ; R. 14. 15 ; Me. 25, Ma. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. —कर्मन् n. house-building. —कालिः a kind of sparrow. —नकुलः the musk-rat —घृः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground. —स्थूपा the main post of a house.

बेदयं [विश्-व्यञ् वेशाय दिनं वा यम्] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.

बेदया A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine ; स्व वापीच लतेच दीदिच

जन् वेदयाति सर्वे भज 'Mk. 1. 32 ; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. —आचार्यः 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. -2. a pimp. -3. a catamite. —आश्रयः habitation of harlots —गमनं debauchery, whoring. —ग्रह a brothel. —जनः a harlot. —पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

बेद्वरः A mule.

बेद्वैः See वश.

बेद्वणं Occupation, possession.

बेद् 1 A. (बेद्वे) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. —Caus. (बेद्वयति) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. —WITH आ to fold. —परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

बेद्वः [बेद् वञ् अच् वा] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. -Comp. —वशः a kind of bamboo. —तारः turpentine.

बेद्वकः [बेद्-वुल्] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. —सं 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

बेद्वन् [बेद्-वुल्] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding ; अंगुलिबेद्वन् ' a finger-ring. ' -2 Coiling round, twisting round ; भेदिबेद्वनमामेषु चन्दनानां समर्पिते R. 4. 48. -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban tiara ; अस्युदालकबेद्वनौ R. 1. 42 ; शिरसा बेद्वनशोभिना S. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence ; कीडाशैला कनककदलीबेद्वनभेक्षणीया Me. 77. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

बेद्वनकः A particular position in copulation.

बेद्वित p. p. [बेद्-क्] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. —तं 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

बेद्वयः, बेद्वयः Water.

बेद्वया See वेदया.

बेद्व 1 P. (वेदति) To go, move.

बेद्वरः A mule ; Si. 12. 19.

बेद्व (श) वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.)

बेद् 1 A. (बेद्वे) See बेद्.

बेद्वत f. A barren cow.

बेद्वारः N. of a country (Behār.)

बेद् 1 A. (बेद्वे) To go, move.

वै 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै ind. A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive ; आपो वै नरसुखः Ma. 1. 10, 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, any sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुय).

वैशतिक a. (की f.) Bought for twenty.

वैकस्यं [विशेषण कृति श्यायोति यम्] 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकस्यकं वैकसिकं A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v.)

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karna.

वैकल्प 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक a. (की f.) [विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा दृक्] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्पं [विकल्प भावः यञ्] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक a. (की f.), वैकालिन a. (नी f.) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. —उ 1 The heaven of Vishnu. -2: Talc. -Comp. —चतुर्विंशति the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kārttika. —लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वैकृत a. (ती f.) 1: Changed. -2 Modified. —तं [विकृतस्य भावः यञ्] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement ; N. 2. 5. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil ; तत्परिषपवनादि वैकृतं प्रेष R. 12. 62. -Comp. —विवर्तः a woeful plight, miserable condition, suffering ; विकृत-विवर्तवारुणः Mā. 1. 39.

वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53; वैद्यानामातुराः
अयान् Subhāsh. -3 A man of the
medical caste, supposed to be one
of the mixed classes; (the off-
spring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaiśya
woman). -4 A man of a lower mixed
tribe (the offspring of a Sūdra
father by Vaiśya mother). -Comp.
—क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice
of medicine. —नाथः 1. N of
Dhanvantari. -2. of Siva.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. —कं
The science of medicine.

वैद्युत a. (ती. f.) [विद्युत् इव अण्]
Belonging to or proceeding from
lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इ-
वाग्निरुपरिधत्तेऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13.
-Comp. —अग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the
fire of lightning.

वैध a. (धी. f.), वैधिक a. (की. f.)
[विधित आगतः अण् ट् वा] 1 Conform-
able to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2
Legal, lawful.

वैधर्म्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference.
-2 Difference of characteristic quali-
ties. -3 Difference of duty or obliga-
tion. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawful-
ness, impropriety, injustice. -6
Heterodoxy.

वैधवः N. of Budha.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1,
M. 5.

वैधुर्यं 1 Bereavement. -2 Agita-
tion, tremor.

वैधुतं, वैधुति f. N. of a particular
position of the sun and moon (योग);
considered as very inauspicious and
malignant.

वैधियः a. (यी. f.) 1 According to
rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly,
stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलय-
स्यैव वैधियः S. 2; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधियः
V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or
pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैनेतेयः 1 N. of Garuda; वैनेतेय
इव विनतानन्दनः K; R. 11. 59, 16. 88;
Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैनायिक a. (की. f.) 1 Pertaining to
modesty, decorum, moral conduct,
or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper
conduct. —कः A war-carriage.

वैनायक a. (की. f.) Belonging to
Ganeśa; वैनायकशिविरं चो वदन्विद्युतयः
पाँठ चीत्कारवत्याः Mā. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a
Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A
follower of that school.

वैनाशिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider.
-3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines
of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of
those doctrines. —कं The twenty-
third asterism from that under
which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition.
-2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness.
-2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैशोधिकः 1 A watchman. -2 Es-
pecially, one who awakens sleepers
by announcing the time; वैशोधिक-
ध्वनिविभावेतपश्चिमार्धा (रात्रिः) Ki.
9. 74.

वैभवं 1 Greatness, glory, gran-
deur, magnificence, splendour,
wealth. -2 Power, might; महता हि
धैर्यमविविचिन्त्यवैभवं Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाषिक a. (की. f.) Optional.

वैभ्रं The heaven of Viṣṇu.

वैभ्राजं N. of a celestial grove of
garden.

वैमत्स्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2
Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind,
mental depression, sorrow, sadness;
S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's
son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-
mother's daughter.

वैमानिक a. (की. f.) Borne in di-
vine cars; वैमानिकानां महतामपश्यत् R.
6. 1. —कः An aeronaut.

वैमुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face,
flight, retreat. -2 A version, disgust.
वैमैयः Exchange, barter.

वैग्र्यं, वैग्र्यचं 1 Distraction, per-
plexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive
devotion, complete absorption in any
object; तदनुग्रुणविधौ यच्च वैग्र्यमसीत्
Mv. 7. 38.

वैग्र्यं Uselessness, unproducti-
veness; सखे वैग्र्यमिह चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैग्र्यकरणं The state of being
in different case-relations or posi-
tions; see व्यधिकरण.

वैयाकरण a. (यी. f.) [व्याकरणे वैश्वर्यंति
वा अण्] Grammatical. —गः A gram-
marian; वैयाकरणकिराताद्वयज्ञचक्षुः
क पाँठ संव्रस्ताः Subhāsh. -Comp.
—पाशः a bad grammarian. —भार्यः
one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र a. (घ्री. f.) 1 Tiger-like. -2
Covered with a tiger's skin. —घ्नः A
cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयात्यं 1 Baldness, immodesty,
absence of shame; अन्यदा वृषणं पुंसं
शमा उज्जेव योषितां। पराक्रमः परिभवे
वैयात्यं सुरतेऽपि च Si. 2. 44. -2 Rude-
ness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैयुट a. Early, occurring at day-
break.

वैरं [वैरस्य भावः अण्] 1: Hostility,
enmity, animosity, spite, grudge,
opposition, quarrel; दुःखेन वैरायपि
योषति नाशं Subhāsh.; अज्ञानद्वयेत्येव
वैरिभवति सौहार्दं S. 5. 24. 'turns into
enmity'; विधाय वैरं सामर्थे नरोऽसौ य
उदासते। प्रक्षिप्योवृक्षिणं कले शरते तेऽभि-
मानसं Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge.

-3 Heroism, prowess. -Comp.
—अनुबंधः commencement of hostili-
ties. —अनुबंधिन् a. leading to enmity.
(-m.) 1. the heating solar ray. -2.
N. of Viṣṇu. —अतकः the Arjuna
tree. —आवृष्यं, -उद्धारः, -निर्यातनं, -प्रति-
क्रिया, प्रतिकारः, -यातना, -शुद्धिः f., -साधनं
requital of enmity, taking revenge,
retaliation. —कारः, -कारः, -कृतं m. an
enemy. —भावः hostile attitude. —र-
क्षिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

वैरायते Den. A. To act inimically,
become hostile towards, contend
with.

वैरक्तं-कस्यं [विरक्तस्य भावः अण्] 1
Indifference to worldly attachments,
absence of desire. -2 Displeasure,
dislike, aversion.

वैरंगिकः [विरंग विरंगं नियमहेति टक्]
One who has subdued all his passions
and desires, an ascetic.

वरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2
Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैरानं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् m. An ascetic
who has subdued all his passions and
desires.

वैराग्यं [विरागस्य भावः अण्] 1 Absence
of worldly desires or passions, indif-
ference to the world, asceticism; अ-
भ्यासेन च कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg.
6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, dis-
pleasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं
सद्यः ज्ञमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aver-
sion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. (जी. f.) Belonging to
Brahman; U. 1. 12.

वैराट a. (टी. f.) [विराटस्येदं अण्]
Belonging to Virāṭa. —टः A kind of
earth-worm (इंद्रणीप).

वैरिन् a. [वैरस्यस्य इति] Hostile,
inimical. —m. 1 An enemy; जीय-

वैशिणि ब्रह्ममाद्यु नियतस्वर्धोऽस्तु नः केवलं
Bh. 2. 39 ; Bg. 3. 37 ; R. 12. 104.

-2 A hero, brave person.

वैश्वस्यं [विरूपस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Deformity, ugliness ; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agui. -3 Of the son of Sūrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्ष्यस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation ; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोम्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैत्व a. See वैत्व.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तं Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः विवस्वतोऽपत्यं अण] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age ; see under Manu ; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम माननीयो मनीषिणा R. 1. 11 ; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama ; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. -तं The present age or Manvanta, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक a. (की f.) [विवाहाय हितं सगु वा ङक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial ; Ku. 7. 2. -कः -कः A marriage, wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैश्या 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity ; as in शिष्यद्वन्द्विवैश्यार्थः. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैश्यापानः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. [It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of Tittiris or putridges ; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampā-

yana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāgas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya.]

वैशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery ; विधिना कृतमर्षवैशसं Ku. 4. 31 ; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship ; उपरोधवैशसं Mu. 2 ; विगुच्छुभितवैशसं Māl. 9. 35.

वैशस्यं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning stick ; द्रुततरकरदक्षाः भित्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिसुवृधियुर्वी बल्लवा लोडयन्ति Si. 11. 8. -खं A kind of attitude in shooting ; see विशाख -खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशारद्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots ; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 4 ' arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots ; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टं = वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity ; वैशिष्ट्याद्यस्यमर्थं या बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence ; S. D. 78. -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. (की f.) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कं [विशेषं पदार्थ भेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथ इत्यं] One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kapāda ; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gāutama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, recognizing only, six), and lays particular stress upon Viseśha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture ; विशत्याद्यु पशुस्यश्च कृष्यादाववृचिः शुचिः ; वेदाध्ययनसंपन्ना स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāna. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of Puruṣha ; of. ऊरु तवस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90). -Oomp. -कर्मन् m. वृत्तिः f.

the business or occupation of a Vaiśya ; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्ववगः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth ; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्ववगस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. -2 N. of Rāvaṇa. -Oomp. -आलयः, -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. -उदयः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (ती f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, ःq. v. -धं [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो देवो बलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2. An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). -वी The eighth day of the second half of Māgha.

वैश्वानर a. (ती f.) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. -रः 1 An epithet of fire ; रचतः खांडवर्गतांडवनदो हरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach) ; अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः प्राणायानसमायुक्तः पचास्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14 -3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वसिक a. (की f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं [विषमस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. (की f.) [विषयेण निर्बुद्धः ङक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत् a. (ती f.) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैश्वः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Atr, wind. -3 A world, a division, of the universe. -4 N. of Vishnu.

वैष्णव a. (ती f.) [विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्मै देवा अण्] 1 Relating to Vishnu ; गां गतस्य तत्र धाम वैष्णवे R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Vishnu. -वः 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects the other two being Saiva and Śākta sects. -वी 1 The personified Sakti or energy of Vishnu. -2 N. of Durgā. -वं 1 The residence of Vishnu ; i. e. वैकुण्ठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāgas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वैसूचनं Assuming the part of a female by a man (in dramas).

वेहायस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Being in the air, aerial.

वेहार्य *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वेहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

वोडः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोद्री The fourth part of a Pana, *q. v.*

वोदू *m.* 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वोटः A stalk, stem.

वोद *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर (ल) कः A scribe, writer.

वोरटः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोलाहः A kind of horse.

वोद *a.* See वोद.

वोषद् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्य A technical term for indoclinables such as ति, विन् &c.

व्यः A cover, veil.

व्यंशुक *a.* Undressed, naked; *Ki.* 9. 24.

व्यंशकः A mountain.

व्यंस 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

व्यंसकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-व्यंसकः ' a roguish peacock ', ' a rogue of a peacock. '

व्यंसनं 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

व्यग्र *a.* [विग्नमग्रं व्यग्र] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr, or in comp.); स रः त्रककुद् व्यग्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27. Mv. 1. 13. 4. 28. Ku. 7. 2. U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123; Si. 2. 79. —ग्रः N. of Vishnu.

व्यंग *a.* [विग्नमंगं व्यंग] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 La m. -गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the

cheek. -Comp. —अर्थः suggested or implied aene; cf. व्यंग.

व्यंगयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

व्यंगिता Mutilation; *Pt.* 1. 201.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

व्यंग्य *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested (as sense).

—अर्थः Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य ' the primary or expressed meaning ', and लक्ष्य ' the secondary or indicated meaning '); इदं सुतममतिज्ञापिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्यार्थं ध्वनिर्बुधेः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, innuendo.

व्यञ्च 6 P. (विचति *pass.* विच्यते) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

व्यञ्च *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan; निर्बलि व्यजनं H. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10 62; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यञ्ज् 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show; आकिञ्चनत्वं मन्त्रं व्यनक्ति R. 5 16; Si. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

व्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created; *Ku.* 2. 11.

-3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible; *Pt.* 2. 92.

-4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. —क्तः N. of Vishnu. —क्तं That which is developed as the product of अयक्त *q. v.*

—क्तं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. —गणितं arithmetic. —दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. —राशिः a known quantity. —रूपः an epithet of Vishnu. —विक्रम *a.* displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility; clear perception; रजः सवामेवाधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; स्नेह-व्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; व्यक्तिं भजन्त्यापगाः S. 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति सवसू-व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character; न हिते भगवान् व्यक्तिं विदुर्वेवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual (opp. जाति), as in जातिव्यक्ती; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender (in gram.). -7 Inflection.

व्यक्तीकृ 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

व्यक्तीभू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यञ्जक *a.* (जिक्ता *f.*) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifest.

ing. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षणिक *q. v. v.*) —कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or innuendation.

व्यञ्जनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder; *Mål.* 9. -4 Diaguiae, garb; नानाव्यंजनाः प्रणिधयः Mn. 1; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विष्वंजनोपेतः &c. -5 A consonant. -6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. -8 A mark or sign of puberty. -9 Tao beard. -10 A limb, member.

-11 (a) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; *N.* 16. 104. (b) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. -12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अञ्जना (8) (written व्यञ्जना also in this sense). -13 A day. -14 A privy part.

-Comp. —उद्य *a.* followed by a consonant —संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यञ्जना 1 See व्यञ्जन (12) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Insinuation. -Comp. —वृत्तिः *f.* insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression.

व्यञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यहंबकः, व्यहंबनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in *pass.*).

व्यतिकर *a.* 1 Reciprocal. -2 Spreading, pervading. -3 Contiguous, near. -रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together; तथैतोयव्यतिकरभवे जहुकस्यासरथोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13; *Mål.* 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination; रुद्रेणोदुमुमाहृतव्यतिकरे स्वांगे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4; *Mål.* 7, Si. 4. 53, 7. 28. -3 Striking against; *Mål.* 5. 34. -4 Obstruction; *Ku.* 5. 86. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे ' such being the case. -6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

व्यतिकरित *a.* Pervaded, filled; *Mål.* 2. 9.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

व्यतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against; *Pt.* 1. 56. -2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend (time). -4 To pass over or beyond.

व्यतिथु 2 P. To mix ; अभ्योन्म्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दान् शब्दैस्तु भौषणात् Bk. 8. 9.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. -2 Violation, breach, non-performance ; as in संबिद्व्यतिक्रमः ; प्रतिषेधति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 49. -3 Disregard, neglect, omission. -4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. -5 Sin, vice, crime. -6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over, transgressed, violated, neglected. -2 Inverted, reversed. -3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिक्त Pass. 1 To differ or be separate from. -2 To surpass, excel ; lie beyond ; स्तुतिर्भ्यो व्यतिरिच्यते दूरणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 33. See व्यतिरिक्त below.

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्त्येयमस्मच्छरीरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. -2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn, withheld. -4 Excepted. -कं ind. With the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion, exception. -4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. -5 Contrast, dissimilarity. -6 (Inlogic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अन्य q. v.) ; यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (e. g. यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamana* in some particular respects ; उपमानाद्यवृत्त्यस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10. (व्यतिरेकेण means 'except, without' ; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary apposition'). -Comp. -व्याप्ति see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् a. 1 Different. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Excluding-excepting. -4 Showing negation or non-existence ; as in व्यतिरेकिलिङ्गं ; see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिषंज् 1 P. 1 To link together, connect mutually ; व्यतिषंजति पदार्थांशान्तरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To oblige (Atm.).

व्यतिषक्त p. p. 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. -2 Intermixed. -3 Intermarrying.

व्यतिषंगः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. -2 Intermixture. -3 Union, junction in general. -4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति(ती)हारः 1 Exchange, barter. -2 Reciprocity, interchange ; R. 12. 93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse. &c.

व्यती 2 P. (व्यति-) 1 To go out of, swerve from, transgress ; रेखाभात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोवर्त्मनः परं । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियतुर्नोमिद्वृत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To pass, elapse (as time) ; सप्त व्यतीयुञ्जियुगानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25 ; व्यतीते काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave behind ; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिवरा सा R. 6. 67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To neglect, omit.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over ; R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3 Left, abandoned, departed from. -4 Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Inverted order, inversion. -4 Interchange, transmutation. -5 Obstruction, hindrance ; Pt. 4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. -2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. -3 Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seventeenth of the astronomical Yogas. -5 The day of full-moon (when it falls on a Monday). -6 A malignant or evil aspect of the sun and moon (considered to be inauspicious for the performance of any action).

व्यत्यस्य I. 2 A. (व्यतिरे, व्यतिसे, व्यतिस्ते) To excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh ; अभ्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 U. To invert, reverse, change upside down ; see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent ; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed, placed cross-wise ; व्यत्यस्तपादा, व्यत्यस्तशुजा &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted ; विश्वंभरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितपमस्यस्ते हेन U. 7 ; न विश्वे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. -2 To be disturbed, be ruffled or agitated ; व्यथितसिंधुमनीरज्ञैः ज्ञैः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4 To be afraid. -5 To dry, become dry. -Caus. (व्यथयति-ने) 1 To pain, distress, vex, annoy ; U. 1. 28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn away. -With य् to be excessively vexed ; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक a. (थिका f.) Painful, distressing ; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting. -2 (In Ved. gram.) Change, variation.

व्यथा [व्यथ-भावे-अङ्] 1 Pain, agony, anguish ; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतामवाचय U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2 Fear, alarm, anxiety ; स्वतमिष्यलघयस्त तद्व्यथा R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation, disquietude. -4 Disease. -Comp. -कर a. painful, troublesome, hurtful.

व्यथित p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ् 4 P. (विध्याति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill ; युनां मनांसि विध्याथ दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा मनोभवः H. 2. 111 ; अश्विनारासु विध्याथ द्विषतः स तद्विषयः Si. 19. 99 ; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70 ; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate ; pierce through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave or brandish in triumph (as the tail &c.).

व्यथः [व्यथ्-अङ्] 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting ; Si. 7. 24. -2 Smiting, wounding, striking. -3 Perforating. -4 A stroke, wound. -धा Bleeding.

व्यथिकरणं Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata ; (as in व्यथिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means ' a Bahuvrithi compound, the first member of which is not in apposition, or stands in a different case-relation, to the second, in the dissolution of the compound ; e. g. चरुपाणिः, चंद्रनीलिः &c.).

व्यथ्यः A butt, target, a mark to aim it.

व्यथ्यः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being ; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यंतरः सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यप् 10 U. (व्यापयति-ने) 1 To throw. -2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृच् 1 P. 1 To draw away. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To remove, take away.

व्यपकृष्ट p. p. Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire, retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared ; मद्गो मे व्यपगतः Bh. 2. 8 ; Me. 76. -2 Removed. -3 Fallen away from, deprived of, free from.

व्यपगतः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपत्रप् 1 A. 1 To turn away, through shame. -2 To be ashamed, feel ashamed.

द्वयत्रय *a.* Shameless, impudent.
 द्वयद्विज्ञ 6 P. 1 To name, call ;
 द्वयद्विज्ञमे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः Si. 15.
 28. -2 To name or call falsely ; मित्रं
 च मां द्वयद्विज्ञस्परं च यासि Mk. 4.
 9 -3 To speak of, profess ; जन्मे-
 दोर्मिले कुले द्वयद्विज्ञसि Ve. 6. 7. -4
 To pretend, feign ; Mv. 2. 11. -5
 To indicate, show. -6 To signify,
 mean, denote.

द्वयद्विज्ञ *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown,
 represented, signified. -3 Pleaded
 as a pretext or excuse.

द्वयदेशः 1 Representation, inform-
 ation, notice. -2 Designation by
 name, naming. -3 A name, an ap-
 pellation, a little ; एवंद्वयदेशभाजः U.
 6. -4 family, race ; अथ कोस्य द्वयदेशः
 S. 7 ; द्वयदेशमाचिलयितं किमीहसे जनभि-
 सं च पातायते S. 5. 21. -5 Fame, reputa-
 tion, renown. -6 A trick, pretext,
 excuse, device. -7 Fraud, craft. -8
 Concealment, dissimulation : Mā. 7.

द्वयद्वेष्ट *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

द्वयपरुह *Caus.* 1 To eradicate,
 extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To de-
 prive of.

द्वयरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting.
 -2 Expelling, removing, driving
 away. -3 Cutting off, tearing out,
 plucking ; चुकोप तस्मै स भुञ्जं हरन्नियः
 यसह्यकशब्दरोपणादिश्च R. 3. 56.

द्वयवर्त्तु A. 1 To return, turn back ;
 चेः कथं कथमपि द्वयवर्त्तते मे Mā. 1.
 18. -2 To desist from, leave ; U.
 5. 8.

द्वयवर्त्तनं Return.

द्वयप्राकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving
 away. -2 Denial.

द्वयपायः End, disappearance, close ;
 Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

द्वयप्राश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking
 refuge with, having recourse to,
 trusting to ; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending
 on ; धर्मो रामद्वयप्राश्रयः Rām. -4 Ex-
 pectation.

द्वये 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate
 from, be free from ; स्वयेतसद्वयस्यः
 Y. 1. 268 ; स्वृत्याचारद्वयेतेन मार्गेण 2.
 5. -2 To go away, separate, part
 asunder ; सनेत्य च द्वयेपातां H. 4. 69 ;
 Ms. 9. 142 ; 11. 98.

द्वयेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed.
 -2 Gone away, departed ; oft. in
 comp. ; स्वयेतकल्पक, स्वयेतभी, स्वयेतहर्ष
 &c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

द्वयेक्ष 1 A. 1 To mind, care for,
 regard ; न द्वयेक्षत समुद्रकाः प्रजाः R.
 19. 6. -2 To expect.

द्वयेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant.
 -2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding,
 minding.

द्वयेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2
 Regard, consideration ; R. 8. 24.
 -3 Mutual relation, inter-depend-
 ence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Applica-
 tion. -6 (In gram.) The mutual ap-
 plication of two rules.

द्वयेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

द्वयेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected.
 -2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually
 connected. -4 Employed, applied,
 used.

द्वयपोद *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed.
 -2 Contrary, opposite ; Ki. 4. 15.
 -3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

द्वयपोह 1 U. 1 To atone for,
 expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To
 drive away, remove, keep off.

द्वयपोहः Expelling, driving away,
 keeping off.

द्वयभिचर 1 P. 1 To go astray,
 deviate from ; as in अद्वयभिचरित साध्य-
 सामान्याधिकरण्यव्याप्तिः Tarka. K. -2 To
 transgress against, be faithless to.
 -3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend,
 injure. -5 To fail, miscarry.

द्वयभि (भी) चारः 1 Going away
 from, deviation, leaving the right
 course, following improper courses ;
 मन्त्रज्ञमयसन्निं द्वयभिचारविकारितं H. 3.
 16. Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, vio-
 lation ; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime,
 sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity,
 faithlessness (of a wife or husband),
 unchastity ; द्वयभिचारात् भर्तुः श्री लोके-
 प्रामोति गृह्यतां Ms. 5. 164 ; वाङ्मनः कर्म-
 भिः पर्या द्वयभिचारा यथा न मे R. 15. 81 ;
 Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity,
 exception (to a rule). -7 (In logic)
 A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of
 the *hetu* without the *sādhya* ; हेतोः
 साध्यभावावद्वाचित्वं द्वयभिचारः Tarka K.
 द्वयभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, ad-
 ulteress.

द्वयभिचारिण *a.* 1 Straying or deviat-
 ing from, going astray, erring, trea-
 passing. -2 Irregular, an omalous. -3
 Untrue, false ; see अद्वयभिचारिण. -4 Faith-
 less, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Pro-
 ligate, wanton. -6 Departing from
 its usual meaning, having several
 secondary meanings (as a word).
 —*m.*, द्वयभिचारिभावः A transitory feel-
 ing, an accessory (opp. स्वायिन् or स्वायि-
 भाव *q. v.*). (Though like the *Sthāyī-*
bhāvas these accessories do not form
 a necessary substratum of any *rāsa*,
 still they act as feeders to the prevail-
 ing sentiment, and strengthen it in
 various ways, whether openly or
 covertly. They are said to be 33 or

34 in number ; for an enumeration of
 these, see K. P. 4 (Kārikā 31-34),
 S. D. 169 ; or R. G. first Anana ; cf.
 विभाव and स्वयिभाव also).

द्वयम् 1 U. (स्वययति-ने) 1 To go,
 move. -2 To expend, give away, be-
 stow. -II. 1 U. (स्वयति-ने) To go,
 move. -III. 10 U. (स्वययति-ने, also
 स्वयति-ने) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To
 drive.

द्वय *a.* Liable to change, mutable,
 perishable ; cf. अद्वय. —*y.* 1 (*a*)
 Loss, disappearance, destruction ;
 आयाद्यते न द्वयमेतरायेः काञ्चिन्महर्षिर्विधिं
 तपस्तत् R. 5. 5. 12. 23. (*b*) Cost, sacri-
 fice ; प्राणस्वयेनपि मया स्वयेयः Mā. 4.
 5 ; Ku. 3. 23. -2 Hindrance, obstacle ;
 भूयस्तपो व्यथे मा भूत् R. 15. 37. -3
 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall.
 -4 Expenditure, expense, outlay,
 spending, applying to use (opp. अय) ;
 आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिनर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt.
 1. 163 ; आयायिर्न स्वयं करोति ' believes
 beyond his means ; R. 5. 12, 15. 3 ; Ms.
 9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality.
 —*Comp.* —*प्र* *a.* lavish in expenditure ;
 Pt. 5. 61. —*पर* *a.* stingy, niggardly.
 —*शील* *a.* spendthrift, prodigal.
 —*शुद्धिः* *f.* derfrying of expenses.

द्वयनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting,
 destroying.

द्वययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. -2
 Wasted, fallen into decay.

द्वयर्थ *a.* [विगतोर्थः प्रयोजनं वादस्य] 1
 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable ;
 स्वर्थे यत्र कर्षीद सख्यमीप मे U. 3. 45. -2
 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

द्वयर्थक = स्वर्थ.

द्वयलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2
 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing.
 -3 Not false ; Si. 5. 1. -4 Unfit to
 be done. —*कः* 1 A libertine. -2 A
 catamite. —*कं* 1 Anything disagree-
 able or displeasing, disagreeableness ;
 इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽप्यलीकाः
 क्षुभ्राश्च सूततनयस्य तदा प्यलीकाः Si. 5.
 1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasi-
 neness, pain, sorrow, grief ; सुमदु हृदया-
 स्स्वयदेश्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24 ; यस्मिन्क-
 नेभ्यर्व्यकुलस्वलीकः पराभवं प्राप ह्वतांकोपि
 Ki. 3. 19 ; Ku. 3. 25 ; R. 4. 87. -3 A
 fault, an offence, a transgression,
 any improper act ; स्वलीकमवधोरित-
 खिन्नं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45 ;
 Si. 9. 85 ; एवं परमशुद्धस्वलीकाः किं त्रयी-
 ति Ratn. 3. 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick,
 deception ; Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 False-
 hood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

द्वयकलनं 1 Separation. -2 (In
 math.) Subtraction, deduction,
 (स्वयकलितं also in this sense).

द्वयक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual
 abuse. -2 Abuse in general.

व्यवच्छिन्न 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. -2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

व्यवच्छिन्न p. 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divided. -3 Particularized, specified. -4 marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावद्विष्टा-पंथवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. -5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, reading asunder. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -5 Distinguishing. -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervene; वैक्ष्यस्थितां सहचरिं व्यवधाप देवं R 9. 57. -2 To hide, conceal, screen; ज्ञापयवहितस्मृतिः S. 5. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित. also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. -2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विनासव्यवधान-दुक्तां पुनः सहस्रचिचि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, disappearance. -4 A screen, partition. -5 A cover, covering; शार्ङ्गलक्ष्मणव्यवधानवर्षण Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval, space. -7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधायक a. (विका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. -2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, bidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected. -6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile; opposed.

व्यवसा 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; धुवं स नीलोत्पलत्रयधारया जमीलतां छेत्तु-विषयव्यवसति S. 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युज. स्वपीतेषु वा S. 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide, S. 5. 19. -5 To accept, undertake; कञ्चिच्चरित्तमं व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकरं स्वया मे Me. 114. -6 To

be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. -2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मंदोच्चकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धि Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36 -3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रातेपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. -4 (a) Business, employment, trade. (b) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Device, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 Of Siva.

व्यवसायिन a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. -2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248 -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. -m. A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 8. -2 Undertaken. -3 Resolved, determined, settled. -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving. -6 Persevering, energetic. -7 Cheated, deceived. -तं Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be arranged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon -Caus. 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. -2 To arrange, manage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To separate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. -3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहनु-स्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविदाभ्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku 1. 33. -4 Relative position. -5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). -6 An agreement, a contract. -7 State, condition. -8 State or order of things. -9 Separation.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, decision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, perseverance. -5 Separation. -नः N. of Vishnu.

व्यवस्थापक a. (विका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order. adjust-

ing, settling, establishing, deciding. -2 One who gives a legal opinion. -3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. -3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिद्देशेनया मिताशरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवाग्भाषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित p. p. 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. -2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयाः क्षात्रधर्माः U. 5. -3 Decided, determined, declared by law. -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted. -6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभाषा a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधुः।

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्था.

व्यवहित See under व्यवधा.

व्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यवित्तमित्येन व्यवहरति मय्येनात्मज्ञः M. 1; बहिःसर्वाकारप्रयुग्मणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिव्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवाद्भियोहयते Dk. -4 To manage, transact, business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

व्यवहर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work. -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, bary. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वं पुच्छति Mk. 9, -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारेऽस्य चावदत्तमवलंबने, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारेऽस्य प्रथमः पातुः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञस्त a. prosecuted, charged. -अयोग्यः a minor (in law). -आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment seat; व्यवहारमनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिपत्तिनिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4. -दृशं trial

judicial investigation. —पदं = व्यवहार-
विषय q. v. —पादा 1. any one of the
four stages of a legal proceeding ;
these are four :—(1) पूर्वपद the plaintiff ;
(2) उपपद the defence ; (3) क्रियापाद
adducing evidence, oral or written ;
(4) निर्णयपाद the decision or verdict.
—2. the fourth stage ; i. s. निर्णयपाद,
that part which concerns the verdict
or decision. —सावका 1. a legal pro-
cess in general. —2. any act or sub-
ject relating to the administration of
justice or formation of courts (of
which thirty heads are enumerated).
—विधिः a rule of law, and code of
law. —विषयः (so —पदं, —मार्गः, —स्थानं)
a subject or head of legal procedure,
an actionable business, a matter
which may be made the subject of
litigation (these are eighteen ; for
an enumeration of their names, see
Ma. 8. 4-7). —स्थितिः f. judicial pro-
cedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, mer-
chant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Re-
lating to business. —2 Engaged in
business, practical. —3 Judicial, legal.
—4 Litigant. —5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. —2 A
broom. —3 The *Inguat* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting busi-
ness, acting, practising. —2 Engag-
ed in a law-suit, litigant. —3 Usual,
customary.

व्यवहार्य a. 1 Usual, customary. —2
Liable to be sued.

व्यवहृतिः f. 1 Practice, process. —2
Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. —2
To dissolve, decompose.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposi-
tion, resolution (into components).
—2 Dissolution. —3 Covering, conceal-
ment. —4 Intervention, interval,
अङ्कुषवाङ्कुषव्यवायेऽपि. —5 An imped-
iment, obstacle. —6 Copulation, sexual
intercourse. —7 Purity. —यं Light,
lustre.

व्यवायिन् a. 1 Resolving, decompos-
ing. —2 Lustful, dissolute. —m. 1 A
a sensualist, libertine. —2 An appro-
briator.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decompos-
ed. —2 Different,

व्यय 5 A. 1 To fill completely, per-
vade, occupy ; प्रतापस्तस्य भागोश्च युग-
पद् व्यानङ्गे दिशः R. 4. 15 ; Bk. 9. 4 ;
14. 96. —2 To obtain, attain to, reach.
—3 To possess, gain. —4 To fall to
one's share.

व्ययि f. 1 Individuality, singleness.
—2 Distributive pervasion. —3 (In

Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or
whole viewed as made up of many
separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यस्य 4 U. 1 To toss about, scatter,
cast or throw asunder ; dispel, de-
stroy ; मासो व्यालतमानं व्यस्यन् भुज्जेऽ-
श्वोऽपि राक्षसात् Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 To
divide into parts, separate, arrange ;
स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यन् Pt. 4. 50 ; विद्यास
वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः
Mb. ; R. 10. 84. —3 To take separato-
ly or singly ; see व्यस्त below. —4 To
throw over, overturn, upset. —5 To
expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling.
—2 Separating, dividing. —3 Viola-
tion, infraction. —4 Loss, destruction,
defeat, fall ; defection, weak point ;
अमात्यव्यसने Pt. 3 ; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13.
15 ; Si. 2. 57. —5 (a) A calamity,
misfortune, distress, evil, disaster,
ill-luck ; अज्ञातभयव्यसना सुहृते कुतोप-
कारेव रतिर्भवत् Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30 ; R. 12.
57. (b) Adversity, need ; स सहद्
व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in
need is a friend indeed'. —6 Setting
(as of the sun &c.) ; तेजोद्वयस्य युगप-
द्व्यसनेऽद्यभ्यां S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन
means 'a fall' also). —7 Vice, bad
practice, evil habit ; मिथ्यैव व्यसने व-
दन्ति युगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5, R.
18. 14 ; Y. 1. 310 ; (these vices are
usually said to be ten ; see Ma. 7.
47-48) ; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सदये Subhāsh.
—8 Close or intent application,
assiduous devotion ; विद्यायां व्यसने
Bh. 2. 62, 63. —9 Inordinate addic-
tion. —10 Crime, sin. —11 Punishment.
—12 Inability, incompetency. —13
Fruitless effort. —14 Air, wind. —15
Individuality —Comp. —अतिभारः
heavy calamity or distress ; R. 14. 68
—अन्वित, —आतं, —वीक्षित a. overtaken
by calamity, involved in distress.
—प्रहारिन् a. 1. hurting, attacking,
giving trouble. —2. striking (an
enemy) in his weak point.

व्यसनिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice,
vicious. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate.
—3 Intently attached or excessively
devoted to anything, fond of (usual-
ly in comp.) ; किं भुङ्क्तेऽकस्मिन् व्यस-
निना व्यथे सुराः शातितः Subhāsh.

व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asun-
der, tossed about ; Māl. 5. 23. —2
Dispersed, scattered ; U. 5. 14. —3
Dispelled, cast away. —4 Separated,
divided, severed ; हिमवति जलधौ च
व्यस्ततोयव गंगा V. 5. 22. —5 Taken or
considered separately, taken singly
(opp समस्त) ; एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य
किं पुनर्व्यसनेः U. 5 ; तद्वस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि
त्रिलोचने Kn. 5. 72. —6 Simple, un-
compounded (as a word). —7 Mani-

fold, different. —8 Removed, expel-
led. —9 Agitated, troubled, confused.
—10 Disordered, out of order, dis-
arranged. —11 Reversed, upset. —12
Inverse (as ratio). —13 Pervading,
inherent in. —स्ते ind. Severally,
separately, singly. —Comp. —केश a.
with disordered or dishevelled hair.
—त्रैशिकं the rule of three inverted.
—पदं 1. (in law) a confused state-
ment (of a case). —2. an uncom-
pounded or simple word. —वृत्ति a. the
meaning of which is changed, which
has lost its force (as a word) ; R.
11. 73.

व्यस्य a. Lifeless, dead ; Si. 23

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or iohor
from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or
thrown about. —2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed,
bewildered, distracted ; शोकव्याकुल,
बाष्प°. —2 Alarmed, troubled, frighten-
ed ; वृष्टिव्याकुलगीकुल Gt. 4. —3 Full
of, overtaken by. —4 Intently engag-
ed in, busy with ; आलोकिते निवसति
पुरा साषालिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. —5 Flash-
ing, moving about ; U. 3. 43 —Comp.
—आत्मन्, —चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. be-
wildered in mind, having a perplexed
or distracted mind.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, con-
fuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted,
confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To confound, be-
wilder, perplex. —2 To alarm, trouble.
—3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुलीभू 1 P. To become perplex-
ed or confused.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, decep-
tion.

व्याकृत 8 U. 1 To make manifest,
clear up ; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up.
—2 To propound, explain. —3 To tell,
narrate ; तस्मै सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोत् Mb.
—4 To separate, divide, decompose.
—5 To analyse in general.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition.
—2 Grammatical analysis, grammar,
one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v. ; सिंहो
व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरहरत् प्राणान् विद्यान्
पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. —3 Explaining, ex-
pounding. —Comp. —प्रक्रिया etymo-
logy, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change
of form. —2 Deformity.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analysed, separated.
—2 Explained, expounded. —3 Dis-
figured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश(ण) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनद्वत् दधते नल्लिङ्गः Si. 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे ज्ञाम्यति वृषा Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षिप 6 P. 1 To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay: अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षण R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; Bk. 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call; विद्वद्देवीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Srut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातु *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघटनं 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Diabodience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mn. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata;—तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यरेण तद्व्याघातः तथैव यदिधीयते स व्याघात इति स्मृतः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विक्रान्त.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [व्याघ्रिन्निवत् व्याघ्राक] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the

castor-oil plant. —म्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयती Bh. 3. 109. —Comp.—अटः a sky-lark.—आरघ्यः a cat.—दलः,—पुच्छः the castor-oil plant.—नखः,—ख 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume.—3. a scotch, the impression of a finger-nail.—नायकः a jackal.—पाद (रु) *a.* tiger-footed.—स्वन् *m.* tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अस्पाजमनोहरं वयुः S. 1 18 'artlessly lovely.' -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्यानव्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंवाशतमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. —Comp.—उक्तिः *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is disassembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation.—निंदा artful censure.—सुत *a.* feigning to be asleep.—स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वा रुदिरस्यथ K. P. 10.

व्याहः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याह्विः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यायुक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कातेः सह करपुष्करेतिताडुव्यायुक्षीमभिसरणलहामदीयन् Si. 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्याद्वद्वद्याननमत्र सूर्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कुले व्याद्वदाति, or: व्याद्वद्वते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

व्याप्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded.—ले The open mouth.

व्यादानं Opening; Mā. 5. 13.

व्यादिश 6 P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताज्ञानस्य Kn. 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याधः [व्यध्] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man —Comp.—धीतः a deer.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding. व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुवृत्तधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरेनीतिरस्तु ते Si. 16. 11. (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also'); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy.—Comp.—कर *a.* unwholesome.—ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधृत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; U. 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरवः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; क्षुन्निविषयगुणा या विथिता व्याप्त्वं विश्वं S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वदापुरो बुचवितसरिता व्याप गन्धस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5, 18 40; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यग्दृष्टमद्यस्ताञ्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. G. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः (मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it). -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. —कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All pervading, co extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Comprehended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वद्विना व्याप्तः -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.

द्वयातिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, Permeation. -2 (In logio) Universal pervasion. Invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो द्वयातिः T. S., अच्यभिचरितसाध्यासामानाधिकरण्यं द्वयातिः Tarka K.; द्वयातिः साध्यवदन्याभिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः। अथवा हेतुमन्त्रविरहापतियोगिना। साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं द्वयातिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 67-68 -3 A universal rule, univereality. -4 Fullness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

द्वयाव्य *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. -च्यं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु साधन *q. v.*) (in logic).

द्वयाव्यक्तं Invariableness. -Comp. -असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent; as in the argument वर्धते न हिमात् कश्चनमयधुमात्.

द्वयापद् 4 A. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down (to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). -Caus. 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

द्वयापात्तिः *f.* 1 Rain, calamity, misfortune; Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. -2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; R. 12. 56.

द्वयापद् *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; Māl. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 195. -2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decease.

द्वयापक्ष *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अद्वयापक्ष *q. v.* -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed.

द्वयापादः, द्वयापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

द्वयापावक *a.* Destructive, murderous.

द्वयापावित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Rained, injured, hurt.

द्वयापु 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). -Caus. 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.). द्वयापरितः झुलभृता विधाय सिंहस्वमकागत-सचवृत्तिः R. 2 38, आत्मजनामुद्रेये कर्मणि स्वां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयमास कर कित्ते R. 6. 19; उमासुख... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67;

द्वयापरितं गिरमि झल्लमझल्लपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; Mu. 7. 9 1.

द्वयापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; रतः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in झल्लव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, performance -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (अतं) व्यापाररोषि मदनस्य निवेदितस्य S. 1. 27; तस्यायुधेने भगवान् विमन्युर्वापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. -7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्य-रुधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf'; न व्यापारज्ञतेनापि शुक्रव-स्यात्तते वकः II. Pr. 43 (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in. -2. to have effect on. -3 to meddle; as in अद्वयापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

द्वयापरित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

द्वयापरित् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises any thing.

द्वयापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्परिमन्त्रमणिं द्वापृतं घट्टः S. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. -*m.* An employee, a minister.

द्वयापुतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वद्वयापुति मग्नमानस-तया Bv. 1. 58 -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

द्वयापुक्षी = द्वापुक्षी *q. v.*

द्वयामः, द्वयामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers either hand when the arms are extended.

द्वयामर्षः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

द्वयामिश्र *a.* Mingled, intermixed.

द्वयामोहः 1 Infatuation -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसश्यालमभूजितं जितमिति द्वायामोह-कोलाहलः Git. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

द्वयाम् 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

द्वयापत् *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; दुवा युगद्वयापत्तयाहुरंतलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised, disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep; द्वापत्तयातमभिणोत् Ku. 5. 54.

द्वयापत्त्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

द्वयायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; स्थाने शमवतां झकृत्या द्वायामे वृद्धिरणिनां Si. 2. 94. -3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention; struggle. -6 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (= द्याम *q. v.*).

द्वयायामिक *a.* (की *f.*), द्वयायामिन् *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

द्वयायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described in S. D. :- द्वायतेतिवृत्तो द्वायोगः स्वल्पजितसंतुतः। हीनो गर्भविमर्षायां नरेषु-भिराश्रितः। एकांकरं भवेद्विनिमित्तसमोदयः। कौशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र न पद्यः। राजर्षेरथ द्विव्यो या भवेद्विरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृंगारज्ञानेभ्य इतरेद्वयानि रसाः। 514.

द्वयाल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; ब्याल-द्विया यंतुभिन्नद्विष्णवः Si. 12. 28; यंता गजं ब्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant ब्यालं बालमुगालस्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं सधुज्जुं; भते Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey; वनं ब्यालनिषेवितं Bām. -3 A snake; H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger; Māl. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -लङ्गः; -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्रहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher. -युगः 1. a wild animal. -2. a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

द्वयालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

द्वयालवः A kind of oastor-oil plant.

द्वयालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

द्वयालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled; ब्यालोलः केनापशा Git. 11.

द्वयावकलनं Subtradition.

द्वयावक्रोशी, द्वावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

द्वयावलित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

द्वयावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to: business, practical -2 Legal, judicial. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक -कः A counaellor, minister. -कं Use.

द्वयावहारी Mutual seizing.

द्वयावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

द्वयावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Covering, screening.

व्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सहस्रव्यावृत्तमाना द्विवा Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. —*Caus.* 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul (as a rule &c.); तुल्यवदः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावृत्तयति S. B. अपवाद द्विवेकस्य व्यावृत्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद् व्यवसायार्कथं चिदपि शक्यते व्यावृत्तयितुं K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove, V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round -3 Raptured navel.

व्यावर्तकं *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तेन 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यस्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुते हस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (*a*) Excluded, set aside; different from; अपमर्षोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्ता Tarka K. (*b*) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलद्रवादेः व्यावृत्ता Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Dissisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. —*Comp.* —*वृत्ति* *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विषयव्यावृत्तिः Tark K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. —*Comp.* —*वृत्ति* *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation -8 Arrangement, compilation.

-9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He saw the son of the sage Parasara by Satyava 1 (born before her marriage with Santanu q. u.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vibhitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krisbhadvaipayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvipa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विश्वास वेदान् यस्मात् तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Genupati for his scribe. The eighteen Parāyas, as also the Brahma-sutras and several other works are ascribed to him. He is one of the seven chirajivins or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्]. -11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Parāyas in public.

व्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.) -3 Separated, detached, disjointed. -4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंग् 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intention, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention; Mā. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासेधः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन 2. P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Fciled, disappointed; Si. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. —*Comp.* —*व्यथता* one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहावः A distinct call.

व्याह 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार

हरसुतुसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words U. 4. 18, 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered. व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचिरुत्पन्ति लोके विपरितमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; वृत्तार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily Sandhya adoration; (these Vyāhṛitā are three सू, बुधस् and स्वस् or स्वर usually repeated after om; of. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्चर 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणं Transgression; deviation

व्युच्छिन्तिः *f.* व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रम See उत्क्रम.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contrariety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgression, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. —*ता* A kind of riddle.

व्युत्था 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power grow strong. —*Caus.* To excite, instigate, rouse.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstract on or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26. -7 Contradicting.

व्युत्पद् 4 A 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. —*Caus.* 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word) ब्रह्मज्ञानस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). -4 Completed, perfected; *Mv.* 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युदस्त 4 U. 1 To throw or scatter about. -2 To throw off, cast away. -3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give up, abandon.

व्युदस्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युवासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. -2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction; *Si.* 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युपरामः 1 Non-cessation. -2 Inquietude. -3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity).

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned, become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Passed. -ष्ट 1 Day-break, dawn; *Si.* 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

व्युत्त *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्युत्तिः 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The wages of weaving.

व्युह 1 U. 1 To arrange troops in battle array; सूच्या वज्रेण वैधैतान् व्युहन् व्यूह्य योधयेत् *Ms.* 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, diapose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

व्यूह *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूहारस्को व्युत्संघः *R.* 1. 13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); *Bg.* 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order. -5 Married. -6 Large, great. -Comp. -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूधिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; *Ms.* 7. 187. -2 An army, a boat, equadron; व्यूहायुषो तामिवरेतस्मात् भंगं जयं चाप-पुरणवसं *R.* 7. 54. -3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. -4 A part, portion, sub-
head. -5 The body. -6 Structure,

formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the sense. -Comp. -प्राणिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, -भेदः break-
ing an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यूद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from. -3 Nullified. -4 Imperfect, deficient.

व्यूद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विपत्ता कृद्धिव्यूद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यूद्धिर्दुर्वचनं *Sk.*

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत; *caus.* व्ययति-ते; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् *n.* [व्ये-मन्त्रिं पृषो० *Up.* 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेव जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योमनि विस्फुजंवे *K. P.* 10, *Me.* 61; *R.* 12. 67; *N.* 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -Comp. -उदकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3. a saint. -4. a Brāhmaṇa. -5. a heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -देवः *N.* of *Siva*. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -संजरं, -संजलं a flag, banner. -माय *a.* reaching to the sky. -भु-
द्गरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सह *m.* 1. a deity, god. -2. a *Gandharva*. -3. a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -स्युह *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषं An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger).

व्रज 1. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाभिनीतिर्व्रजेद् धुयैः *Ms.* 4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit; माभेकं शरणं व्रज *Bg.* 18. 66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); ह्यं व्रजति यामिनी रयज नरंद् भिन्नारसं *Vikr.* 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -II. 10 U. (व्रजयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या q. v.).

व्रजः [व्र-वजर्थे क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेत्र-व्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वाङ्ग-पतीक्षिपेत् *R.* 6. 7; 7. 60; *Si.* 6. 6, 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; *Si.* 2. 64.

-4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road. -6 A cloud. -7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -जं Wandering, going. -Comp. -अंगना, -युवतिः *f.* a woman of *Vraja*, a cowherdess; *Bv.* 2. 165. -अजिरं a cow-pen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of *Krishna*.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3 Ved. A way, road.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march. -3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

व्रण 1. 1 P. (व्रणति) To wound. -II. 10 U. (व्रणयति-ते.) To hurt; wound.

व्रणः ञं [व्र-ञ-व] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; *R.* 12. 55. -2 A boil, an ulcer; *U.* 2. 26. -3 A fracture, soar. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत् *a.* 1. wounding. -2. corroding (-*m*) the marking nut tree. -विरोपण *a.* sore-healing; *S.* 4. 13. -शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित *a.* Wounded, bruised; *U.* 4. 3.

व्रतः-तं [व्र-व जस्य तः] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अव्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं *R.* 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different *Purāṇas*; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *a. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day). -2 A vow, promise, resolve; सांसभूद् भगवतः शत्रून्जित्वा प्रतिरोपयन् *R.* 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, वृद्धव्रत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिव्रतं यस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवान् पितृन् यति पितृव्रताः *Bg.* 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्धव्रत q. v. -5 Mode of life, course of conduct; *S.* 5. 27. -6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act, a deed, work. -9 A design, plan. -Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपासः a fast for a vow. -प्रवृत्तं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्यं observance or practice of a religious vow. -वारणं, -णं conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. -भंगः 1. breach of a vow. -2. breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of in-

vestiture with the sacred thread—**होपनं** breaking a vow. —**वैकल्यं** the incompleteness of a religious vow. —**सं-ग्रहः** initiation into a vow. —**स्थ** a. practising any vow. —**स्नातकः** a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmacārin or religious student; see **स्नातक**.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. —2 To fast in consequence of a vow. —3 To eat together.

व्रतित् a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious; Pt. 1. 416. —m. 1 A religious student. —2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. —3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रततिः, —**ती** f. 1 A creeper; पादाङ्कव्रततिवलयसंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. —2 Expansion, extension.

व्रत्त See **व्रत्त**.

व्रत्तन् See **व्रत्तन्**.

व्रत्त 6 P. (वृत्तति, वृत्तग; *caus* व्रत्तयति-ते; *desid.* विव्रत्तयति or विव्रत्तति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. —2 To wound.

व्रत्तनः 1 A small saw. —2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. —3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. —नं 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. —2 A cut, an incision,

व्रत्तः 1 Going, motion. —2 A multitude (Ved.).

व्राजिः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage; श्रदाकानां व्राते G. L. 29; R. 12 94; Si. 4. 35. —ते 1 Bodily or manual labour. —2 Day-labour. —3 Casual employment. —4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

व्रातीन a. 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie. —2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [व्रातात् समूहात् च्यवति यत्] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; भद्र्यादि व्रात्याथमपतितपाखंडपरिवारित्राणस्नेहः G. L. 37. —2 A low or vile person in general. —3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Sūdra father and Kshatriya mother). —स्या The daughter of an outcast. —**Comp.** —**व्रवः** one who calls himself a Vratya. —**स्तोमः** N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskāras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रिणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ. —II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. —2 To be chosen. —3 To cover, screen.

व्री, 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. —2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः —**ह** 1 Shame; व्रीडादिविभ्या-सयतेविलिये Si. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शब्दः) संपत्ति R. 11. 73. —2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18. —**Comp.** —**आनन**, —**अश्रुत** a. modest, bashful.

व्रीडनं 1 Shame. —2 Modesty. —3 Lowering, depression

व्रीडित p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [व्री-हि क्विच] 1 Rice; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. —2 A grain of rice.. —**Comp.** —**आगर** a granary. —**कासन** a kind of pulse. —**राजिक** panicle seed (= कंगू q. v.). —**श्रेष्ठः** a kind of rice (शालिपात्र).

व्रीड 6 P. (व्रीडति) 1 To cover. —2 To be heaped or gathered. —3 To heap, accumulate. —4 To sink, go down.

व्रीक्ष 1 P., 10 U. See **व्रीक्ष**.

व्रीह्य a. (यो f.) [व्रीहि-उक्] 1 Fit for rice. —2 Sown with rice. —यं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्री 9 P. (विनाति, rarely व्रिणाति, *caus*. व्रिणयति) 1 To go, move. —2 To support, hold, maintain. —3 To choose, select.

व्रीक्ष 10 U. (व्रीक्षयति-ते) To see.

श.

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer; Ki. 15. 45. —2 A weapon. —3 N. of Siva. —**शे** Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.

शक्षु a. Happy, prosperous; Bk. 4. 18.

शंखः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. —2 The thunderbolt of Indra. —3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त; *pass*. शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of; साधु-साध्विति धूनानि शंससुमोचतामजं Rām.; Bg. 5. 1. —2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself); शंसं सतीता-परिदेवनांतमशुडितं शंसनमग्रजाय R. 14. 83; न मे हि या शंसति किंचिदीपितं 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. —3 To indicate, bespeak,

show; य; (अशोकः) सायज्ञो मायवश्री नियोगे पुष्यैः शंसत्यादुरं त्वरयस्ते M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 52. —4 To repeat, recite. —5 To hurt, injure. —6 To revile, traduce.

शंसः Ved. 1 Praise. —2 Recitation. —3 Calling, invocation. —4 A charm, spell. —5 Wishing well to. —6 A blessing. —7 A curse. —8 Calumny.

शंसने [शंस-ल्युट्] 1 Praising. —2 Telling, relating. —3 Reciting.

शंसा [शंस-अ] 1 Praise. —2 Wish, desire, hope. —3 Repeating, narrating. —4 Reciting.

शंसित p. p. [शंस-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. —2 Told, said, spoken, declared. —3 Wished, desired. —4 Ascertained, established, determined. —5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसिन् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. —2 Telling, announcing, communicating; प्रजाव-ती ब्रौहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. —3 Indicating, bespeaking; मृगानः क्षतहुंकार-शंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; आभेमतफलशंसि चाह पुस्कोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; प्रार्थना-सिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. —4 Pressaging, foretelling; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंसु m. 1 A praiser, panegyrist. —2 A reciter of hymns.

शक् I. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect (usually with an inf. and translateable by ' can '); अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावाजित-पद्मनाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6; Me. 20; sometimes, with acc. or dat.; M.

11. 139 ; with gen. also ; see शक. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. -*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive) ; तत्कृतुं शक्यते 'it can be done'. -*Desid.* (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यति ते, शक) 1 To be able, have power to effect. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially) applied to Śālivāhans ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word. -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhans which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -*क्रः* (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44. along with the Paṇḍraks. &c. ; see Mu. 5. 11 also) -*Comp.* -अंतकः, -अरिः epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -अब्दः a year of the Saka era. -कर्तृ. -कृत m. the founder of an era.

शकटः -ट [शक्-अट् U. 4. 81] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. -टः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas* -3 N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for pressing grain. -*Comp.* -अक्षः the axle of a cart. -अरिः, -हन m. epithets of Kṛishṇa. -अहो the lunar asterism Rohini (so called because it is figured by a cart). -भेदः the division of Rohini by a planet passing through it. -बिलः a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in मृच्छकटिका.

शकृन् n. Ordure, faces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृन् after sec. dual).

शकलः -लं [शक्-कल् U. 1. 109] A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ; उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. -लं 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish).

शकटित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन m. A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अवृद्धाद्) ; (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛichhakatika of Sūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his Desire ; S. D. thus defines him :— मद्सुखतामिमानी दुष्कलतैश्चसंयुक्तः । सोयमदुर्भाता राज्ञः स्थलः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81.)

शकूनः [शक्-ऊन् U. 3. 49] 1 A bird (in general) ; शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). -नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -*Comp.* -ज्ञ a. knowing omens. (-ज्ञा) a small house-lizard. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. -शास्त्रं 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शकुनिः [शक्-उनि] 1 A bird ; तद्-शकुनिकुरंगान् मैथिली यानपुष्यत् U. 3. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Daryodhana whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -*Comp.* -द्वारः N. of Garuda. -प्रवा a trough for watering birds. -वादः 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुंतलः [शक्-उंत] 1 A bird in general ; असव्यापिशकुंतलीदमिचितं विप्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुंतकः A bird.

शकुंतला [शकुंतेः लये ल-वचर्थे क] N. of the daughter of Visvāmītra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities, [When Menakā went up to

the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntas' or birds whence she was called "Sakuntala". She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gāndhāra form of marriage ; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुंतिः A bird ; कलमविरलं रत्यु-रुंटाः कण्ठतु शकुंतयः U. 3. 24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird ; दृष्टान्ना परिवृत्तामि मृतये सौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः -ली A kind of fish. -*Comp.* -अदनी 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Kṣṭki). -2. an earthworm. -अभेकः a kind of fish.

शकृत् n. [शक्-कृत् U. 4. 58] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -*Comp.* -करिः m. f., -करि a calf ; शकृत्करिवत्सः Sk. -द्वारं the anus. -पिंडः, पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung शपाणयसि प्रकिरति शकृत्पिंडकानाम्नामान् U. 4. 27.

शकरः, शकरिः A bull.

शकरी 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

शक्त p. p. [शक्-क्त] 1 Able, capable ; competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहवोऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकारे शक्तरत्वं किं जीवन् किमुत्तरथा *ibid.* -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent ; Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. [शक्-क्ति] 1 (a) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवं निहस्य कुरु पारुषमाम् शकृत् Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मोनं क्षमा शक्ति R. 1. 22 ; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (b) Faculty, capacity ; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभवशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उसाहशक्ति 'the power of energy') ; राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायतं Uk. ; त्रिसाधना शक्तिविचार्यसंख्य R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63 ; Si. 2. 26. -3 The power of com-

position, poetic power of genius ; शक्तिभिः पुनः लोकशास्त्रकाः प्राद्यवेषणान् K. P. 1 ; see explanation *ad. loc.* -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned.) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile ; शक्तिः खड्गमर्षितेन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो विभेदं पोलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षति लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and ध्वजना) ; तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and ध्वजना) ; it is thus defined:— अस्माच्छब्दाद्यनयो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिशंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. अर्थः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, अपेक्षिन् *a.* having regard to strength ; Si 2. 93. -कुठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह *a.* apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-इः) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acception of a word. -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Kārttikeya. -ग्राहक *a.* determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर *a.* strong, powerful. (-रः) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पानि, -धृत् *m.* 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -पतः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śāktā *q. v.* -पूज the worship of Śākti. -पूवः an epithet of Parāśara. -वैकल्य loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन *a.* powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman. शक्तित्त्व *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिम् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्तम् *n.* Ved. Power, strength, energy. —*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतमुक्त् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2.

9, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थाभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. (The form शक्यं is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 23 ; शक्यं ... अविरलमालिगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7 ; विभूतयः शक्यमचासुमृतिताः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11). -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. —प्रतीकार *a.* remediable.

शक्तु *m. n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal ; see सक्तु.

शक्तु *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्र-रु] 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृती शक्रुतेषु योज्यं शक्राज पाचते Kaval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kūtāja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism चंद्र. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अशनः the Kūtāja tree. (-नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -आरुयः an owl. —आरमजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. —उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -नोपा a kind of red insect ; cf. इंदुगोप. —जः, -जातः a crow. —जित्, -भिर् *m.* epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. —द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. —धनुस् *n.*, -शरसनं the rain-bow. —ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. —पर्णयः the Kūtāja tree. -पादपः 1. the Kūtāja tree. -2. the Devadāru tree. —प्रथं = इंदुप्रथ *q. v.* -भवनं, -धुवनं, -वासः heaven, paradise. —धूम्रवा colocynt. —मत्तुका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. —मूर्धन् *m.*, —शिरस् *n.* an ant-hill, a billock. —लोकः the world of Indra. —बह्नी colocynt (इंदुवारुणी). —बाहनं a cloud. —शाखिन् *m.* the Kūtāja tree. —शाला a sacrificial ground. —साराधिः ' the chariot-coer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vāli. —सुह्र yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Sachī, wife of Indra.

शक्तिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्तः An elephant.

शक्तु *a.* Ved. Strong powerful. —*m.* An elephant.

शकरः A bull, an ox. —रि 1 A finger. -2 A finger ring. -3 A girdle, rone. -4 A cow.

शंक 1 A. (शंकेत, शंकित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शंके जीवति वा न वा Rām. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशोकिष्ठ विवरततः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकिते शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; स्वय्यासले नयनमुपरिचंदि शंके 'युगाद्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथाः स्वयि चथा हि मां शंकेते भीरु V. 3. 14 ; Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To start ' an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अथेवं शंकयते (often used in controversial language) ; न च बह्व्यगः प्रमाणांतरमयत्वं शंकितुं शक्यं Sarva. J. -Caus. To frighten, terrify.

शंकीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected ; शंकीया हि लोकेस्मिन्नित्यताया वृत्रिया Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [शंक-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अपायशंका ; अरिदशंका &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशंकेर्देवैर्भेनका नामात्तरः प्रेषिता S. 1 ; कैकेयीशंकयवाह R. 12. 2 ; 15. 42 ; Me. 69. -5 Hops, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; सजमपि शिरस्यः क्षिप्तं पुनोत्यदिशंकया S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् वधुजनमनासुः शशोकाशंका Ki. 5. 42 ; हरितहृगोद्रमशंकया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. -अन्वित, -आकुल *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. —आस्पृष्टं a matter of doubt. —निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित *p. p.* 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, unsuspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed ; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady ; (see शंक). -Comp. -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2 suspicious, distrustful. -3. doubtful. —वर्णः a thief.

शंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, unsuspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.) ; स्वदुपावर्तनं शंकि मे मनः R. 8. 53 ; अतिशयः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger ; तस्माद्व्युपतिरेवाचानपितेः सेवा सदा शंकिनी Subhāsh.

शंकुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शकः A draught-ox.

शंकरः *a.* (रा-रि *f.*) [शं हले करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, unsuspecting, propitious. —रः 1 N. of Siva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II.

-री 1 N. of Pārvati, wife of Śiva.
-2 Bengal madder. -3 The Samī tree. -Comp. -श्रावसः 1. the Kailāsa. -2. camphor. -श्रियः the francoline partridge.

शंकुः [शंक्-उण् Up. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; of. at the end of comp.; शंकरुः 'the dart of grief', i. e. sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15 A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of Śiva. -20 The Śāla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नली). -22 N. of Kāma, the god of love. -Comp. -शृङ्ग a. spike-eared. (-श्री) an asa. -जीवा (in astr.) the gno nan sine. -शवः, -शुशः the Śāla tree.

शंकयं Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.).

शंकुचि. शंकोचः (चिः) A skate-fish. शंकुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. -2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -शंङ्कः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शंखः -शं [शम् ल Up. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतभासमुत्पन्नति शंखः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तापि Pt. 4. 110; शंखान् दृष्टुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; शंखान्तरयोति तिलोच्चं यत् Ku. 7. 33. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A military drum or other martial instrument. -7 A kind of perfume (नली). -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N. of a demon alaia by Viṣṇu. -10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.) -Comp. -उदकं the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारा, -कारकः a shell-outer, described as a kind of mixed caste. -श्रीरे an impossibility; of. सपुत्र. -श्रीरी, -श्रीरी a mark made with sandal (on the forehead.). -शुर्णे powder produced from shells. -जः a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). -द्रावा, -द्रावका a solvent for dissolving shells. -रवः, -रवा m. a shell-blower; conch-blower. -रवनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair) -पाल

an epithet of the sun. -प्रस्पः a spot on the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -सुखः an alligator. -सुक्ता the mother of pearls. -लिखिता a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smṛitis. -रवनः the sound of a conch.

शंखकः -कं A conch-shell. -कः 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. -कं A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शंखनकाः (खः) A small conch or shell.

शंखिन् m. 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

शंखिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her: -शंखिनीदीपिनयना वासुदेवी या कामोपमोगरासिका युष्मत्तिलयुक्ता।।रेखावयण च विभ्रितकंठदेशा समोग-केलिरसिका किल शंखिनी सा।। cf. शिखिणी, शिखिनी, and पद्मिनी also. -2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. -Comp. -कलः the Śirisha tree.

शक् 1 A. (शक्ते) To speak, say, tell.

शक्तिः -ची f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity, energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A holy or pious act; devotion. -Comp -पति, -भर्तु m. epithets of Indra.

शक् 1 A. (शक्ते) To go, move.

शद् I. 1 P. (शदति) 1 To be sick -2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dissolved. -4 To be weary or dejected. -5 To go. -II. 10 A. (शदयते) To praise, flatter.

शट a. Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an ascetic; of. जटा सिंहकंजर.

शट्टिः f. The plant called Zedoary.

शट्टकं Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शद् I. 1 P. (शदति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 P. (शदयति) 1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy (शदयति). -5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To speak ill of. -7 To speak well or elegantly.

शट्ट a. [शट्ट-अच्] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. -2 Wicked, depraved. -शः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. -2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on

another); पुत्रमस्मि शट्टः द्युचिस्मिने दि-विता। कैतववत्सलस्त R. 8. 49, 19. 31; शट्ट इति मयितावदस्तु ते परिचयपरपरपरि-रणा मिये M. 3. 19; (the S. D. thus defines a शट्ट -शट्टोपमेकत्र बहुभावो यः। शक्तिवहिरुत्तमो विप्रियमन्त्र गूढभावति ॥ 74). -3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A mediator, arbitrator. -5 The Dhattāra plant. -6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -श 1 Iron. -2 Saffron.

शप् 1 P. (शपति) To give.

शपं Hemp. -Comp. -सूत्र 1. a hempen cord or string. -2 a net made of hemp. -3. cordage.

शपीरं A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river *Sona*.

शंठः A eunuch (= शठ q. v.).

शंङ् 1 P. (शंङति) 1 To heap, collect. -2 To hurt, wound.

शंङः [शंङ्-अच् Up. 1. 113] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. -2 A bull. -3 A bull at liberty to move. -शं A collection, multitude; of. चंड or शंड.

शंङः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. -2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). -3 A bull. -4 A bull at liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःश्वो वटि शतं Śānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संघतं प्राकारस्थं पथुर्धरा Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः; शतं गवः; or शतं पृथग्वि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun in the genitive; गवां शते वर्षाणां शतं 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव भर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be changed into शती; as in आदोसवशाती a work of Govardhanāchārya. -2 Any large number; as in शतपत्र q. v. -Comp. -अक्षी 1. night. -2. the goddess Durgā. -अगा 1. a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -2. N. of a tree (तिनिशा). -अनाकः an old man. -अश्वं a century. -अरं, -अरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -अरुन् m., अरुचि a leprous disease of the skin. -अवरा a fine of a hundred. (-री) 1. N. of a plant. -2. N. of the wife of Indra. -आनकं a cemetery -आनन्दा 1. N. of Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu or Kṛishna. -3. of the car of Viṣṇu. -4. of a son of Gautama and Abalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -आयुश्च a. lasting or living for a hundred years. -आवर्त्तः, -आवर्त्तिन् m. N. of Viṣṇu. -ईशः 1. the ruler of a hundred. -2 the ruler of

a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115 -कुम्भा N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-भं) gold. -कुल्वप ind. a hundred times. -कोटि a. hundred-edged. (-टिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (-f.) a hundred crores. -कृत्वा an epithet of Indra, R. 3. 38. -खंडं gold. -गु a. possessed of a hundred cows. -गुण. -गुणित a. a hundredfold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -ग्रधिः f. the Dûrvâ grass. -ग्रः N. of Siva. -ग्री 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four talas in length; शतनी च वस्तुनाला लोहकंटकसंयुता; or अयःकंटकसंयुता शतनी महती शिला); R. 12. 90. -2 a female scorpion. -3. a disease of the throat. -4. N. of a plant (करंज). -हृत् a. kind of woodpecker. -जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. -तारका, -भिषजू. -भिषा f. N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars -दला the white rose. -द्रुः f. 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -2. N. of the Ganges. -धाम् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -धार a. 1. flowing in a hundred streams. -2. having a hundred edges. (-रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. -धृतिः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Brahman. -3 heaven or Svarga. -पक्षः 1. a peacock. -2. the (Indian) crane. -3. a woodpecker. -4. a parrot or a species of it. (-त्र) a woman. (-त्रं) a lotus; आवृत्तवृत्तशतपञ्चानिभं (आननं) वक्ष्ये Mål. 1. 22. -शनिः an epithet of Brahman; कपेन मूर्ध्नि शतपञ्चोर्ध्नि (संभावयामास); Ku. 7. 46. -पत्रकः the woodpecker. -पत्री, -पत्रिका the white rose. -पथभास्त्रं N. of a well-known Brâhmana attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. -पद् a. having a hundred feet. -पद्मी, -पद्म f. a centipede. -पद्मं 1. a lotus with a hundred petals. -2. the white lotus. -पर्जन्य m. a bamboo. (-f) 1. the full-moon day in the month of Asvina. -2. Dûrvâ grass. -3. the plant Kapukâ. -4. orris root. -5. the wife of Bhârgava or Sukra. -6. the planet Venus. -पर्विका 1. Dûrvâ grass. -2. orris root. -3. bat y. -पद्मः, -पद्म m., -पद्मी, -पद्मिका a centipede. -पुष्यः epithet of the poet Bhâravi. -मासः the Karavira tree. -भिषजू see शततारका -मीरुः f. the Arabian jasmine. -मखः, -मन्थुः 1. epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 2 64; R. 9. 13. -2. an owl. -मानः, -न 1. a Pala of silver. -2. an Adhaka q. v. -मार्जः an armourer. -सुख

a. 1. having a hundred ways. -2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेकप्रदानं भवति विनिपायः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (-खं) a hundred ways or openings. (-खी) a brush, broom. -मूला the Dûrvâ grass. -यज्वन् m. an epithet of Indra -शटिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. -स्वरा N. of a daughter of Bratman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svâyambhuva). -सुषः, -सुषकः an epithet of the poet Bhâravi. -वर्षे a. 1. a century old. -2. lasting for a hundred years. (-र्षं) one hundred years, a century. -शौर्या 1. white-flowering Dûrvâ. -2. the plant Satâvari. -शैथेन् m. a kind of sorrel. -शाख a. 1. various, multi-form. -2. having hundred, i. e. many branches. -सहस्र 1. a hundred thousand. -2. several hundred i. e. a large number. -साहस्र a. 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. -2. bought with a hundred thousand. -द्वार 1. lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. -ह्ला the thunderbolt.

शतक a. 1 A hundred. -2 Containing a hundred. -कं 1 A century. -2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, बैद्यग्य°, शृंगार° a collection of one hundred stanzas on 'Niti' &c.

शततम a. (मी f.) One-hundredth.

शतथा ind. 1 In a hundred ways. -3 Into a hundred parts or pieces. -3 A hundred-fold. -f. The Dûrvâ grass.

शतशत ind. 1 By hundreds. -2 A hundred times; शतशः शपे Prabh. 3; Ms. 12. 58. -3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11 5.

शतिक a. (की f.), शत्य a. [शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यां वा इति ट् न् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. -2 Relating to a hundred. -3 Effected with a hundred. -4 Bought with a hundred. -5 Changed with or for a hundred. -6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. -7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिक a. 1 A hundred-fold. -2 Numerous. -m. The owner of a hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Sânti. 2 6; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fiatula in the anus (with many external openings).

शतु A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Kṛit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipad.

शत्रेः 1 An enemy. -2 Injury, hurt.

शत्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः [शत्रुन् [11. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. -2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; अमा शत्रो च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Subhâsh. ; ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुमाता च व्यभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपंडिता Subhâsh. -3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -Comp. -उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. -कर्षण, -दमन, निर्वहण a. subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. -ग्रः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Râma and twin brother of Lakshmana, being a son of Sumitrâ. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurâ. He had two sons named Subâhu and Bahuruta; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1. the party or side of an enemy. -2. an opponent, antagonist. -मर्दनः an epithet of Satrugna. -चिद्रहः a hostile invasion. -विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. -सह, -साह a. withstanding an enemy. -सेविन् a. serving a hostile prince; Ms. 7. 186. -हत्या foe-slaughter. -हन् a. foe-slayer. शत्रुञ्जयः 1 An elephant. -2 N. of a mountain.

शत्रुप a Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्रुरी Night.

शत्रु 1 P. (but A. in conjugational tenses) (शत्रेते, शत्र) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. -2 To go. -Caus. (शत्रुवति-ते) ! To cause to go, impel. -2 (शत्रुवति-ते) (a) To fell, throw down, cut down; किं भुक्तकटिपतिव्यस्तनिना व्यर्थं शत्रुः शान्तिताः Subhâsh. ; St. 14. 87, 15 24; (b) To kill, destroy. -11. 1 P. (शद्रति) To go (usually with आ).

शद्रः An edible vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शद्रिः 1 An elephant. -2 Cloud. -3 N. of Arjuna. -द्रिः f. 1 Lightning. -2 Caudied augur.

शद्रु a. 1 Going, moving. -2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शक्ष p. y. Fallen, decayed, withered.

शानकैस् ind. Slowly; see शनैस्.

शानिः [शो-अनि क्वि Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and

represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). -2 Saturday. -3. N. of Siva. -Comp. -जं black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -प्रसूः f. an epithet of Ohhāyā, wife of the sun; cf. संज्ञा. -शिवं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शनैस् *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; धर्मं संविद्युयाच्छनैः; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -चर a. going or moving slowly; शनैश्चाराणां पादाणां रेजे ग्रहमयी च सा Bb. 1. 17. (where it means ' Saturn ' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शंतनुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangā and Satyavati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhīshma, and by the latter Chitrāngada and Vichitravīrya. Bhīshma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. श्रौत.

शप् A technical term used by Pāpini for the conjugational sign inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् *ind.* A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1, 4 U. (शपति-ते, शपति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्भवमानुषीति ता R. 8. 80; सोऽधृत्परासुरथ धूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); भरते-नात्मना चाहं शपे ते मञ्जुशायि । यथा ना-न्वेन दुष्येयसूते रामविवासनात् Rām.; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सस्यं शपायि ते पादुपकजपशौन K.; Ghat. 22; अज्ञात निहृवानोऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहिता Bk. 8. 74; भेम जिज्ञासमान्मायस्तापीऽशप्तत कानिना 8. 33; sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative; सहस्रशोऽसौ शपयानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विषद्भवश्चाशपस्तथा Bk. 17. 4; प्रातिवाच-

मदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिधुञ्जे Si. 16. 25. -Caus. (शापयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शपितोऽसि गो-माह्वणकाश्या Mk. 3; शपयितासि मम लभंगिकाचलोकितापोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचान कथयसि Māl. 8.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. -2 An oath.

शपथः [शप्-अच्] 1 Cursing. -2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. -3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; आमोदो न हि कस्तु-र्थाः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. -4 Conjurament, binding by oaths; Māl. 3. 2. -Oomp. -पत्रं an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपने 1 See शपथ. -2 Reviling; abuse.

शपत p. p. 1 Cursed. -2 Sworn. -3 Reviled, abuse; (see शप्).

शपः -फं [शप्-अच् पृषो० पश्य कः] 1 A hoof. -2 The root of a tree. -Oomp. -ऊर्गः f. a woman having higs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof; see P. IV. 1. 70.

शफरः (री. f.) [शफं राति रा-क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish; मोषी-कटुं चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -Oomp. -अधि-पः the fish called Ilisha.

शक्(व)राः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् गुञ्जाफलात् ब्रज इति शक्वरा देव हारं हरति K. P. 10. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The hand. -4 Water. -5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṃsā. -रौ 1 A Sabara female. -2 A female Kirāta who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -Oomp. -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोध्रः the wild *Lodhra* tree.

शक्(व)लः a. 1 Spotted, banded, variegated; कञ्चित्पभा चन्द्रमसी तमो-भिष्टयाविलीने शबलीकृतये R. 13. 56, 5. 44; Mv. 7. 26. -2 Varied, divided into various parts. -3 Articulate; imitative. -रः A variegated colour. -लः, -ली 1 A spotted or banded cow. -2 The cow of plenty or Kāma-dhenu q. v. -लं Water.

शब् 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) To sound, make a noise. -2 To speak; call out, call out to; चित्ततद्गु-करायाः शब्दयंरया बयोनिः परिपतति दिवं स्के हेलया बालधुः Si. 11. 47. -3 To name, call; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्दये Ratn. 4. -WITH अभि to name. -प्र to explain. -सं to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्-अच्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense to hearing and property of भाकाश); अध्यात्मना शब्दगुणं

गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -2 Sound, note (of birds, men &c.), noise in general; विप्रवासोपयमादभिक-गतयः शब्दं सद्दंते शृगाः S. 1. 14; Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. -3 The sound of a musical instrument; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2; Ku. 1. 45. -4 A word, sound, significant word (for defin. &c. see Mbb. introduction); एका शब्दः सम्प्रगधीतः सम्प्रकृ प्रयुक्ताः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति; so शब्दार्थः. -5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. -6 A title, an epithet; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कु-र्वति बालग्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; वृषेण चको वुवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 42; V. 1. 1. -7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. -8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa). -9 Grammar. -Oomp. -अतीत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अध्याहारः applying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनुरूप a. proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दादुत्तरेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. -अनुशासतं the science of words, i. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. -अर्थो dual) a word and its meaning; अ-दोषो शब्दार्थो K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are re-pleated by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थालंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. -आख्येय a. to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-चं) an oral or verbal communication. -आह्वारः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कार a. sound-ins, sonorous. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत a. inherent or residing in a word. -गुण a. having sound for its quality; R. 13. 1. -ग्रह 1. catching the sound. -2. the ear. -ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -विभ्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अचम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः ' a word-thief ', a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं स्वपि मे भावनिबन्धमारति R. 8. 52. -पतित्वं a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; शब्दपतित्वनि-धुं विससजे R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or

oral evidence. —**बोधः** knowledge derived from verbal testimony. —**ब्रह्म** *n.* 1. the Vedas. —2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मस्तद्ब्रह्मं विवर्तयित्वासां U. 2, 7. 20. —3. a property of words called स्फोट *q. v.* —**वेधित्** *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. —2. the anus. —3. a kind of arrow. —**योनिः** *f.* a root, radical word. —**विद्या**, —**शास्त्रं** the science of words, *i. e.* grammar; अनंतपरं किलशब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; S. 2. 112; 24. 24. —**विरोधः** opposition of words (in a sentence). —**विशेषः** a variety of sound. —**विशेषणं** (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). —**वेधित्** *a.* hitting as inviolable mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दवापित्. (—*m.*) 1. a kind of arrow. —2. an archer. —3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. —4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. —5. an epithet of Arjuna. —**शक्तिः** *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. —**शासनं** 1. a rule of grammar. —2. the science of grammar. —**शुद्धिः** *f.* 1. purity of words. —2. the correct use of words. —**श्लेषः** a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्ति-सहस्रमर्थश्लेषः). —**संग्रहः** a vocabulary, lexicon. —**सौष्टव्यं** elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. —**सौकर्यं** ease of expression.

शब्दन् *a.* [शब्द ल्युट्युट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. —**न** 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. —2. A sound, noise. —3 Calling out, calling. —4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायते मधुरामंभलेः कीचकाः पूर्वमाणाः Me. 56. —2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. —3 To call, call out to; एते हरितमापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दायते S. 4; Mu. 1, भवतु शब्दाविष्ये तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

शब्दित् *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). —2 Uttered, articulated. —3 Called, called out to. —4 Named; designated. —5 Explained. —6 Made public, manifested. —**न** Noise, cry

शाम *ind* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a

blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य; (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). —**Comp.** —**कर** see *s. v.* —**साति** *a.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. —**पाकः** 1. lac, red dye. —2. cooking, maturing. —**यु** see *s. v.*

शाम् I. 4 P. (शाम्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); शाम्येत्स्य-स्यकरणे नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थसुद्धिदय समस्तरोषि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकाः R. 7. 3; शांतो लवः U. 6. 7. —2 To cease, stop, come to an end; शिंता शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामा कामानामुपभोगे न शाम्यति Ma. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. —3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विनां वृषाग्निः R. 2. 14, U. 5. 7. —4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). —5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). —**Caus.** (शामयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing'; see शम् II.) 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe: कः श्रितः शामयित्वा वचनेऽस्वार्थि Bv. 3. 1; संरंभं शामयामास R. 15. 85, 17. 55; S. 5. 7. —2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. —3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शामयितुं S. 1. —4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शामयति गजानन्त्यान् गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. —5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. —6 To quench, extinguish; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शामयत्येव पावकं H. 1. 86, Me. 53. —7 To leave off, desist, cease. —II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. —2 To show, display.

शामा [शम्-अच्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. —2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. —3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शामरतेऽमरतेजाति पाथिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, St. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. —4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शाम-सुपयात् ममाति चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शाम-मेध्यति मम शोकः कथं नृ वत्से S. 4. 20. —5 Peace; as 11 शामपन्यास Ve. 5. —6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). —7 The hand. —**Comp.** —**भेतकः** the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). —**वर** *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical. —**प्रधान** *a.* in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शामप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

शामया [शम्-अयच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. —2 counsel-
lor, minister,

शामन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शम् गिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. —**न** 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. —2 Calmness, tranquillity. —3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. —4 Hurting, injuring. —5 Killing animals for sacrifices, immolation. —6 Swallowing, chewing. —**न**: 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. —2 N. of Yama, the god of death. —**Comp.** —**स्वसृ** *f.* 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā. —**शामनी** Night. —**Comp.** —**सयुः** (—**वृ**;) a demon, goblin.

शामल [शम्-कल्च्] 1 Faeces, ordure, excrement. —2 Impurity, sediment. —3 Sin, moral impurity, —4 A calamity, misfortune. —**शमित** *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. —2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. —3 Relaxed. —4 Calm, sedate. —5 Moderated, tempered.

शामिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. —2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

शामी [शम्-श्च् वा कीच्] (शामि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भां शामीमिव S. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारण शमीलतं छेत्सुसुविष्ववस्यति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. —2 A pod, legume. —**Comp.** —**गर्भः** 1. an epithet of fire. —2. a Brāhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. —**धान्यं** any pulse or grain growing in pods. leguminous grain. —**रोहः** an epithet of Siva.

शामी (भि) *r.* A small variety of the Sami tree.

शंपा Lightning.

शंप् I. 1 P. (शंबति) To go, move. —II. 10 P. (शंबयति) To collect, heap together.

शंब (व) *a.* [शंब्-अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. —2 Poor, unfortunate. —**व**; 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 The iron head of a pestle. —3 An iron chain worn round the loins. —4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. —5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंबाङ्ग means 'to plough twice').

शंबर *a.* [शंब्-अरच्] Best, excellent, —**र**: 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, *q. v.* —2 A mountain. —3 A kind of deer. —4 A Jina. —5 N. of the trees- विक्रम, लोभ and अर्जुन. —6 A kind of fish. —7 War. —**र** 1 Water. —2 A cloud. —3 Wealth. —4 A rite or religious observance. —**Comp.** —**अति**, —**सूना** epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. —**असुरा**: the demon Sambara.

शंभरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शंभलः -लं [शंभ-कलच्] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शंभली A procuress.

शंभुः, शंभुकः, शंभुकः A bivalve shell.

शंभुकः 1 A bivalve shell (शंभुका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma ; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंभुः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a psaltery.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु a. [शंभु-ङ्] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -तनया, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya or Ganesa. -मिया 1. N. of Durgā. -2. emblio myrobalaṅ (आमलकी). -बलभं the white lotus.

शम्भ्या [शम्भ-य् टाच्] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय a. (-या, -यी f.) [शी-ञच्] Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरपरौ शिवाशयः R. 19. 34 ; सो उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, वृक्षेशय, विलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयंभ a. Sleepy, sleeping.

शयय a. [शी-अयच्] Sleepy, asleep. -यः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शयनं [शी-व्युट्] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch ; शयनस्थो न शंज्जीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95 ; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. -अ(आ) गारः, -रे, -युहं a bed chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीय [शी-आथो अनीयच्] A bed, couch; परिशुभं शयनीयमथ मे R. 8. 66 ; कातासकस्य शयनीयितातलं ते U. 3. 21 ; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु a. [शी-अलुच्] Sleepy, slothful ; हृति नोपशयस्थोपि शयालुशु-न्युष्टेमान् Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित p. p. [शी-कृत्तिक्] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -त Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [शी-आथो वयच्] 1 A bed, couch ; शय्या भूमितलं Śānti. 4. 9 ; महीरम्या शय्या Bu. 3. 79 ; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 lying, stinging together. -Comp. -अस्थकः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सर्गः the side of a bed. -गत a. 1. lying in a bed. -2. confined to a bed. -युहं a bed-chamber ; R. 16. 4.

शरः [शू-अश्] 1 An arrow, a shaft ; क्व निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass ; शरकांडपांडुगडस्थल M. 3. 8 ; सुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण A. 14. 26 ; Si. 11. 30. -3 The cream of a slightly curdled milk cream. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number ' five. ' -रे Water. -Comp. -अम्यः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः, -आघातः archery. -असनः, -आस्थं an arrow-shooter, a bow ; शरासनं तेषु विहृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28 ; R. 3. 52 ; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोधः, -आघावः a bow. -आश्रयः a quiver. -आहत a. struck by an arrow. -इषीका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओघा a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1. a reed-stalk. -2. a shaft of an arrow. -घातः shooting with arrows, archery. -जं Irish butter.

-जः N. of Kārttikeya. -जम्भन् m. an epithet of Kārttikeya ; R. 3. 23. -जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -घातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुंखी, -पुंखः the feathered end of an arrow. -पक्षेगः a swift arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest ; R. 13. 45. -भूः N. of Kārttikeya. -भृदिः f. the point of an arrow. -मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. -बनं (वणं) a thicket of reeds ; Me. 45. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kārttikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. -व्रातः a mass or multitudes of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow ; शरसंधानं मादयति S. 1. -संघाघ a. covered

with arrows ; U. 4. 29. -स्तंभः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [शू-अट्] 1 A chameleon. -2 A safflower.

शरणं [शू-व्युट्] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence ; शूरा शरण्य शरण्यार्थमयं कथं प्रपत्ये स्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3 ; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter ; Ku. 3. 8 ; Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also) ; स सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणं Kl. 18. 22 ; संतप्तानां स्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 ; शरणं गम-ध्या &c. ' to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to ' ; यमि हे कामिह शरणं Git. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment ; अग्निशरणमग्निमादेशय S. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation ; Mu. 3. 15 ; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -अभियु a. -एषिन् a. 1. seeking refuge or protection ; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. -आगतः, -आपन्न a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख a. looking up to for protection ; R. 6. 21.

शरण्य a. [शरणे साधुः यत्] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge ; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 ; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1 ; R. 2. 30 ; 14. 64, 15. 2 ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -प्यः An epithet of Siva. -प्यं 1 A place of a refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection, U. 1. 50. v. 1. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

शरणीः (पिः f.) 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud. -3 Wind.

शरंभः 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

शरत् f. [शू-अदि Up. 1. 129] 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक) ; यात्रायै शरद्व्यामास तं शक्योः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24. -2 A year ; एवं जीव शरदः शरत् R. 10. 1 ; U. 1. 15 ; धारिणीधृतधारिण्यार्भच भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -Comp. -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अंबुधरः an autumnal cloud. -उदाशयः an autumnal lake. -कामिन् m. a dog. -कालः the autumnal season. -घना, -मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रा (शरच्चंद्रा) the autumnal moon. -त्रियाणा an autumnal night. -पद्मः -ई the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called *Kojāgara* q. v. -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. -2 A year.

शरद्विज a. Autumnal.

शरभः [शृ-अभच् Up. 3. 122] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्वं मोक्षरथं कूपत R. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघाती Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

शरयुः (युः) f. N. of a river; see शरयु (यु).

शरल a. 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked; fraudulent (according to Sabdar). शरलकं Water.

शरल्यं [शरवे शरशिक्षायै हितं शरु.यत्] A better mark (for arrows), target (fig. also); तौ शरस्यमकरोत्स नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरस्यं हरिणा तवाशुराः S. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24; व्यसन-शरतशरपर्यायं गथाः K.

शरालिः (-डि, -ति, -रि, -लिः) A kind of bird.

शरारु a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. -रुः A mischievous animal; शरारुचक्रचारभीषणायामं महारथयं Dk.

शरारुः -रुं [शरं दग्धादिसारमवति अन्-अण Tv.] 1 A shallow diab, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरारुं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 Kudavaas.

शरारवती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; R. 15. 97.

शरिमन् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं [शृ-रिच्] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं सावद्विद्यार्थेषुषच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्तृ m. a father. -कर्षणं emaciation of the body. जा 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य a. equal to, i. e. as dear as one's own person. -दंडः 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक् a. having a body. -पतनं, -पातः abnffing off the moral coil, death. -पाका emaciation (of the body). -बद्ध a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमा-अमी गथा Ku. 5. 30. -बंधः 1. the

bodily frame; शरीरबंधेन तिरोबभूव R. 16. 23 -2. being endowed with a body, i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. -बंधकः a hostage. -भाक् a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -यष्टिः f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृत्तिः f. maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. -वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease. -शुश्रूषा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1. decoration of the person. -2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory Samakāras. -संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -संबंधः relation by marriage. -सादः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. -स्थितिः f. 1. the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. -2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kādambart).

शरीरकं 1 The body. -2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; करुणस्य मूर्तिरथ-वा शरीरिणी विरहस्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावविचित्र शरीरिणी M. 1. 10. -2 Living. -m. 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणीं स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मद्विनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणीं R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4 Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [शृ-करच् कस्य नेत्वम् Up. 4. 3] 1 Candied sugar. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; प्रादुकांतरपविष्टैव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould. -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. -5 A piece, fragment. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, i. e. hail. -8 The disease called gravel. -Comp. -उत्कं sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. -सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisākha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक a. (की f.), शर्करिल, शर्करा-वत् a. Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करि 1 A river. -2 A girdle. -3 A pen.

शर्धः [शृ-धच्] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be n. also in this sense). -2 A troop, multitude. -3 Strength; power.

शर्धजह a. Causing flatulence. -हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्धक n. Ved. 1 A troop, host, (particularly of Maruts). -2 Strength, power.

शर्ध् 1 P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To injure, kill.

शर्धेन् a. [शृ-मान् Up. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. -m. An affix added to the name of a Brāhmana; as विष्णुशर्धेन्; cf. वधन्, दास, गृध. -n 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; स्वर्जय-सुखं शर्धं च मानिना वरं स्वर्जति न स्वैकमपा-चितं वतं N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bb. 3. 97. -2 A blessing. -3 Protection. -4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). -Comp. -द् a. conferring happiness. (-वः) an epithet of Vishnu.

शर्धरः A sort of garment.

शर्धिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayāti and daughter of Vriṣhaparvan, the king of the Daityas; of देवयानी and ययाति.

शर्धः a. Ved. Hurtful, injurious. -र्धः An enemy.

शर्ध्या 1 Night. -2 A finger. -3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्ध् 1 P. (शर्धति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्धः 1 N. of Siva; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. -2 N. of Vishnu.

शर्धरः N. of the god of love. -र्ध Darkness.

शर्धरो [शृ-धनिष् कीप् वनो र च] 1 A night; शाशनेन पुनरोति शर्धरो R. 8. 56. 3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 A woman. -Comp. -ईश, the moon.

शर्धला-ली An iron crow.

शर्धणी N. of Pārvati or Durgā, wife of ŚSiva.

शर्धरीक a. Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शर्ध् 1. 1 A (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. -2 To tremble. -3 To cover. -II. P. (शलति) 1 To go. -2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शालयते) To praise.

शलः [शल-वच्] 1 A dart, spear. -2 A snake. -3 N. of शृणि an attendant of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 A camel. -लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलमः [शल्-अम् U. 3. 122]
A grass-hopper, locust ; S. 1. 32. -2
A moth ; कौशेयवंशविद्विस्मिक एष शल-
भायने Ve. 1. 19 ; Si. 2. 117 ; Ku. 4.
40. -3 N. of an Acura.

शलल The quill of a porcupine.
श्री 1 The quill of a porcupine. -2
A small porcupine.

शलका 1 A small stick, peg, rod,
pin, piece, thin bar (of anything) ;
अयस्कान्तमणिशलका Mā. 1. -2 A pen-
cil, small stick (used in painting the
eyes with collyrium) ; अज्ञानांधस्य
लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलकाया । चक्षुःकर्मणि-
ते येन तस्मि पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58 ; Ku.
1. 47 ; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहती R. 7. 8.
-3 An arrow. -4 A dart, javelin. -5
A probe or a kind of pointed surgical
instrument. -6 A rib (as of an
umbrella). -7 A bone (forming the
root of the fingers and toes) ; Y. 3.
85. -8 A sprout, apring, shoot ; उद्भि-
क्षया रत्नशलकाक्षये Ku. 1. 24. -9 A
paint-brush. -10 A tooth-brush, tooth-
pick. -11 A porcupine. -12 An ob-
long piece of ivory or bone used in
gambling. -13 A ruler. -14 The Śāri-
kā bird. -Comp. -धूर्तः (forming
शलकाधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. -परि
ind. an unlucky throw or movement
of one of the pieces at a game play-
ed with Śalāka ; cf. परि or अक्षरि.

शलकटः A cart-load.

शलकुडु a Uripe. -टः A kind of
root.

शलामेलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शलकं, शलकलं [शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Uo.
3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish ; Ms. 5.
16 ; Y. 1. 178. -2 Bark, rind (of
trees). -3 A part, portion, fragment.

शलकलिन, शलकन् m. A fish.

शलम् 1 A. (शलमेने) To praise.

शलमलिः -ली f. The silk-cotton
tree

शल्यं [शल्-यन्] 1 A spear, javelin,
dart -2 An arrow, a shaft : शल्यं निखा
तदुद्वहारेपतासुरस्तः R. 9. 78 ; शल्ययोते
9. 75 ; अयमच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं
द्वि शल्यमपिंत R. 8. 88. S. 6. 8, V.
2. 10 -3 A thorn, splinter. -4 A
pin, peg, stake (said to be m. also
in these four senses). -5 Any ex-
traneous substance lodged in the
body and giving it very great pain ;
अनादंशल्यं U. 3. 35 ; अपनीतानोषशल्यः
Dk. -6 (Fig.) Any cause of poi-
gnant or heart-rending grief ; उद्धृत
विदाशल्यः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. -7 A

bone. -8 Difficultly, distress. -9 Sin,
crime. -10 Poison. -11 Abuse, defama-
tion. -त्यः 1 A porcupine, hedge-
hog. -2 The thorny shrub. -3 Ex-
traction of splinters. -4 A fence,
boundary. -5 The Bilva and Madana
trees. -6 A kind of fish -7 N. of
a king of Madra and brother of
Mātri, the second wife of Pāṇḍu,
and thus maternal uncle of Nakula
and Sahadeva. [In the great war
he at first intended to fight on the
side of the Pandavas, but he was art-
fully won over by Duryodhana and
subsequently fought in his behalf.
He acted as charioteer to Karṇa
when he was generalissimo of the
Kaurava forces, and after his death
was appointed commander. He main-
tained the field for one day, but
was at last slain by Yudhisṭhira].
-Comp. -अरिः an epithet of
Yudhisṭhira. -आहरणं, -उद्धरणं,
-उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं extraction
of thorns or splinters, or that part of
surgery which relates to the
extraction of extraneous matter
from the body. -कंठः a porcupine.
-लोमन् n. the quill of a porcupine.
-हर्तुं m. a weeder.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike.
-2 A splinter, thorn. -3 A porcu-
pine.

शल्यित a. Pierced (as with a
dart) ; निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल 1 P. (शलति) To go, move.

शलः [शल् अच्] A frog. -हं
Bark, rind.

शलकः N. of a tree. -कं Bark,
rind.

शलकी 1 A porcupine. -2 A
kind of tree (of which elephants are
very fond) ; अभिलेडु तावदासवसुरभि-
स्तं शलकीभयं V. 4. 23 ; U. 2. 21 ;
3. 6 ; Mā. 9. 6. -Comp. -द्रवः
incense.

शल्वः N. of a country ; see शाल्व.

शल्व 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go, ap-
proach. -2 To alter, change, trans-
form.

शल्वः -व [शल्-अच्] A corpse, dead
body ; Ms. 10. 55. -व Water.
-Comp. -आच्छादन covering of a
corpse, shroud. -भ्राजा a. feeding
on corpses ; Bk. 12. 75. -काम्यः a
dog. -दाहः cremation (of dead
bodies). -दानं, रथः a hearse, hier,
a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

शल्वर }
शल्वर } See शल्व, शल्वर.

शल्वमानः 1 A traveller. -2 A way,
road -जं A cemetery

शल 1 P. (शलति) To leap, bound,
jump.

शलः 1 A hare, rabbit ; Ms. 3.
270, 5. 18. -2 The spots on the
moon (which are popularly consid-
ered to resemble the form of a
hare). -3 One of the four classes
into which men are divided by ero-
tic writers ; thus defined :—पृथुवचन-
सुद्विडः कोमलायः सुकेशः सकलयुगानिधानं
सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Śabdak ; see
Ratimanjari 35 also. -4 The Lodh-
ra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp.
-अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.
-अर्थमुख a. crescent-headed (as an
arrow). -मूर्तिः an epithet of the moon.
-लेख the digit of the moon, lunar
crescent. -अक्षः 1. a hawk, falcon.
-2. N. of a son of Ikshvāku, father
of पुरंजय. -अद्मः an epithet of a hawk.
-ऊर्ज, -लोमन् n. the hair of a rabbit,
hair-skin. -धरः 1. the moon ; प्रस-
रति शशधराधिभे Git. 7. -2. camphor.
-मैलिः an epithet of Siva. -कृतकं
a scratch with a finger-nail. -भृत् m.
the moon. -भृत् m. an epithet of Siva.
-लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon.
-लाटनः 1. the moon ; Ku.
7. 6. -2. camphor. -चि(चि)दुः
1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Vi-
ṣṇu. -विषागं, -शृंगं a hair's horn ;
used to denote anything impossible,
an utter impossibility ; कदाचिदापि
पर्यटन् शशविषागमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5 ;
शशशृंगधनुर्धरः ; see लुङ्ग. -स्थली the
country between the Ganges and
Yamunā, the Doab.

शलकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 शल
(3) q. v.

शलशन् m. [शशोऽस्यस्य इति] 1
The moon ; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8.
56, 6. 85 ; Me. 41. -2 Camphor.
-Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Siva.
-कला a digit of the moon ; Mu. 1.
1. -कान्तः the moon gem. (-न्तं) a
lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon.
-ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः
an epithet of Budha or Mercury
(son of the moon). -पश a. having
the luare of the moon, as bright
and white as the moon ; R. 3. 16.
(-भं) 1. a water lily. -2. a pearl.
-प्रभा moonlight. -भूषणः, -भृत् m.
-मैलिः, -शैलरः epithets of Siva.
-लेखा a digit of the moon

शलशिनी N. of one of the sixteen
digits of the moon.

शलश्वत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eter-
nally, for ever. -2 Constantly, re-
peatedly, always, frequently, again
and again ; R. 2. 48, 4 70 ; Mo
55. (In comp. शलश्वत् may be
translated by lasting, eternal ; as
शलश्वच्छान्ति eternal tranquillity)

शब् 1 P. (शक्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शष्कु (स्कु) ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage ; तथापि कर्णशष्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशा) शष्कुग्राहकश्रोतस्त्रिचारमकः Tarka K. ; अश्लेषितकर्णशष्कुलीकलसिकं रचयन्नवोचत N. 2. 8 ; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake ; Y. 1. 173. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear.

शष्पः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिभाशष्प). -स्पयं Young grass, U. 4. 27 ; R. 2. 26.

शस् I. 1. P. (शक्ति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -II. 2. P. (शक्ति) To sleep ; Cf. शंस also.

शसनं [शस्-स्युत्] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice).

शस्त p. p. [शस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited. -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अंगुलि-त्राण q. v. ; also शस्तकं in this sense).

शस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र).

शस्त्र 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals ; as द्विजाः, त्रिजाः, चतुर्जाः &c.

शस्त्रं [शस्-द्वृत्] 1 A weapon, arms ; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जना किं करिष्यति Subhāsh., R. 2. 40, 3. 51, 62 ; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अयसं 1. steel. -2. iron. -अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. -आजीवः उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. -उचमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्रहिनं a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle) ; शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्नयः U. 5. 53 ; जाविच, वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता the deity presiding over weapons. -धरः = शस्त्रधृत् q. v. -न्यासः laying down arms ; so शस्त्र(परि)न्यासः -पाणि o. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -पूत a. ' purified by arms ', rendered pure or abv are

from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field ; अशस्त्रयुतं निर्याजं (महात्मं) Mā. 5. 12 : (see Jagadhara's explanation of the word) ; अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञावैलक्षण्यसंपादितम-शस्त्रयुतं मरणसुपादिशानि Ve. 2. -महाशः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -युत् m. 1. a soldier, warrior, R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, fur-bisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संहतिः f. 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्रो A knife ; पण्यस्त्रेषु विवेक-कल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीयुरज्यते कः Subhāsh. ; Si. 4. 44.

शस्य a. (from शस्) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्यं [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general ; दुदोहं गं स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा द्विचं R. 1. 26 -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree ; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषु धान्यसुच्यते ; see तंडुल also -3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn-field. -मक्षक a granivorous. -मंजरी 1. An ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvest. -शालिन, -संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूक a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संब(व)रः the Sāla tree.

शाकः-कं [शक्-ञ्च्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible loaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable ; विह्विचरो वा जगद्विचरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समयः ; अमर्च्युपातेः परिधीयमानं शाकाय वा स्वाह्ववणाय वा स्वात् Jag. -कः 1 Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirtaba tree. -4 N. of a people ; see. शक. -5 An era ; especially the era of Śālivāhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvīpa. -Comp. -अंनं pepper, -अस्त्रं hog-plum. -अम्वनं sorrel. -आख्याः the teak tree. (-हयं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -शुक्रिका the tamarind. -तकः the teak tree. -पञ्जः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2 a handful of vegetables. -पञ्जः the Sigrū tree. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era ; see मघमपञ्जोपिन्. -प्रतिः ind. a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकदं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट a. (टी. f.) [शकटय द्वितं अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मत्क -टं A field ; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāpini and Yāsk ; of. व्याकरणं शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकटिक a. (की. f.) 1 Belonging to a cart. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटिनी A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 tulas.

शाकटपूणिः-णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकरी.

शाकमरी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल a. (ली. f.) [शकल-अण्] Relating to a piece (शकल). -लः A school of the Rīgveda or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रतिशाख्यं N. of the Rīgveda Prātisakhya. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rīgveda as represented by the Śākalas.

शाकलिक a. (की. f.) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण a. (णी. f.) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others (पततापक).

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grām-marian mentioned by Pāpini ; (he is supposed to have arranged the Pada text of the Rīgveda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra, as in the Mṛcchobhakaṭika.

शाकिनं A field ; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी [शाकमस्थस्या इति] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुन a. (नी. f.) [शकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds ; Mā. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [शकुनेव प्रक्षिपधादिना जीवति उच्] A fowler, bird-catcher ; Mk. 6 ; Mā. 8. 229. -क्तं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेवः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलेपः A metronym-roid of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतला of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्त a. (की. f.) [शक्तिवृताञ्च, अण्] 1 Relating to power. -2 R

lating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. —कः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sākas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*.
-2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः, शाक्त्यः 1 A worshipper or *Sakti*. -2 N. of Parāsara.

शाक्यः [शक-पञ्च तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. -2 N. of Buddha. -Oomp. —भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. —सुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्री 1 N. of Saohi, wife of Indra. -2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः A ox; cf. शाकर.

शास्त् 1 P. (शासति) To pervade, fill completely.

शास्त्रः N. of Kārttikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree), आचर्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. -2 An arm. -3 A party, section, faction. -4 A part or subdivision of a work. -5 A school, branch, sect. -6 A part or division of an animal. -7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a School; as in शाकलशाखा, आप्लावन-शाखा, वाक्कलशाखा &c. -Oomp. —चंक्रमणं 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. —चंद्रन्यायः see under न्याय. —नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. —विद्यः inflammation of the extremities of the body, e. g. hands, shoulders &c. —धृत् m. a tree. —भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. —वृषः 1. a monkey, an ape. -2. a squirrel. —रुद्रः a traitor to his Sakhā, a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —रथ्या a branch-road. —विलीन a. sitting on branches (as a bird). —शिला a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

शाखालः A sort of ome (बानीर).

शाखिन a. [शाखा अक्षयस इति] 1 Having branches (fig. also). -2 Branching, ramifying. -3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). —m. 1 A tree; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिभो धीतमूलाः S. 1. 15. -2 A Veda. -3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कस्यंभोः कथयामि देवहतकं मा निद्रि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull.
शाकरिः 1 N. of Kārttikeya. -2 Of Gaṇṇa. -3 Fire.

शांखे The sound of a conch-shell.
शांखिकः [शंख-उच्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. -2 N. of a mixed tribe. -3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शाखि a. 1 Distinguished, renowned. -2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. -2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाट्यायनं An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

शाठ्यं [शटस्य भावः अन्ध] (a) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः S. 5. 25; (b) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निहोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शाठ्यमव्याद्विभोर्षः Mu. 1. 1.

शाग a. (जी. f.) [शगेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] Hempen, flaxen. —णः 1 A touchstone; मणिः शाणोद्गीहः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A weight of four Māshas. —णं 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. -2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -Oomp. —आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. -2 A 'whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A hempen garment. -5 A ragged garment. -6 A small screen or tent. -7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. -8 A weight of four Māshas.

शाणिरं A bank or spot of ground in the Soṇa rivr.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. -2 The *Bilva* tree -3 A form of Agni. -Oomp. —गोत्रं the family of Śaṅḍilya.

शात p. p. [शो-क] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, slender. -3 Weak, feeble. -4 Beautiful, handsome. -5 Cut down. -6 Happy, thriving. —तः The Dhātūra plant. —तं 'Happiness, pleasure, delight; मनिनीजगजीनत-शातं Git. 10. -Oomp. —उर्वरी a woman with a slender waist; Si. 6. 23; R. 10. 69. —शिशः a. sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. -2 The thorn-apple (चूर्).

शातकौंभं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening. -2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वत-

पक्षशातनं R. 3. 42. -3 Causing to fall or perish. -4 Causing to decay or wither. -5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. -6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः -की Moonlight.

शातभीठः A kind of Mallikā.

शातमान a. (नी. f.) Bought for one hundred.

शात्रव a. (वी. f.) [शत्रुवे शत्रोर्दि वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. -2 Hostile, inimical. —वः An enemy; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे शात्रवावि पराङ्मुखोऽग्निः Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —वं 1 A collection of enemies. -2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशात्रवे R. G.

शात्रवीच a. 1 Relating to an enemy. -2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [शद-पञ्च] 1 Young grass. -2 Mud. -Oomp. —हरितः -तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शादल a. [शादः संतप्य वलच्] 1 Grassy. -2 Abounding in young green grass. -3 Green, verdant. —ला -तं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शदप शादलं Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

शार् 1 U. (शीशांसिते, strictly a desiderative of शार् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. -2 whetstone. -Oomp. —पादः 1. a stone for grinding sandal. -2. the Pāriyātra mountain.

शानच (In gram.) A technical term used by Pāpini for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.

शानेश्वर a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to Saturn. -2 Falling on a Saturday.

शांत p. p. [शान्-क] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. -2 Cured, alleviated; शांत-रोमा. -3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतपथ-कीमपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्चिषं दीपनिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. -4 Ceased, stopped; शांतसुगमचरं Ku. 3. 42. -5 Dead, deceased. -6 Stilled, hushed. -7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमित्वाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16; 4. 19. -8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. -9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. -10 Shaded. -11 Gentle; शांताङ्गुलपवनश्च शिशश्च पंचाः S. 4. 10. -12 Putrid. -13 Meek, humble. -14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं पापं, which is sometimes repeated, means

'oh no !' 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; S. 5; Mu. 1). —नः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. —2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. —तं Appeasing, pacifying. —तं *ind.* Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush! God (heaven) forbid!; शांतं कथं दुर्जेनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तामेव शांतमथवा क्रिमिहोत्तरेण 3. 26. —*Comp.* —आत्मन, चित्त *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. —तोय *a.* having still waters —रमः the sentiment of quietism; see शांत above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santanu' N. of Bhiṣhma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa; see U. 1. 4 and अग्रयण also.

शांतिः *f.* [शम-क्ति] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अश्वरतिचाराशांतये R. 11. 1, 62. —2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मर संसृष्टय न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Mā. 6. 1. —3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. —4 Cessation, stop. —5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुटुंबः शांतिमोक्षकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. —6 Consolation, solace. —7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. —8 Satisfaction of hunger. —9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. —10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. —11 Exculpation, or absolution from blame. —12 Preservation. —13 N. of Durgā. —*Comp.* —उद्, —उद्कं, —जलं soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. —कर, —कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. —गृहं a room for rest or retirement. —दोमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. —कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत् &c. See शांत् &c.

शापः [शप-घञ्] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनार्तं गमित-महिमा बर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1. 92; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. —2 An oath, asseveration. —3 Abuse, calumny. —4 An interdiction, a ban. —*Comp.* —अंतः, —अवसानं, —निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. —अस्त्रः 'having a curse for a weapon,'

a cage, saint; R. 15. 3. —उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धारः, —मुक्तिः *f.*, —मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —ग्रस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. —मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. —यंत्रित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. —2 Sworn, adjured.

शापटिकः A peacock.

शापरिकः A fisherman.

शाव (व)र *a.* (री *f.*) [शव (व)र-अच्] 1 Savage, barbarous —2 Low, vile, base. —रः 1 An offence, a fault. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3 The tree called *Lodhra*. —री A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). —*Comp.* —भेदारुणं (also —भेदारुणं) copper.

शान्द *a.* (शो *f.*) [शान्द-अण्] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. —2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. अर्थः). —3 Verbal, oral. —4 Sounding, sonorous. —5 Nominal (as inflection). —श्वः A grammarian. —श्वी N. of Sarasvatī. —*Comp.* —बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. —संज्ञना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*) [शब्द-उक्] 1 Verbal, oral. —2 Relating to sounds or words. —3 Sounding. —कः A grammarian.

शामन् *n.* Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. —न 1 Killing, slaughter. —2 Tranquillity, peace. —3 End. —नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. —2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. —3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. —4 A sacrificial vessel. —5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle, (लक्ष्).

शामिनं 1 Ashes. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामिलं Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शांभः N. of a son of Kṛishṇa and Jāmbavati.

शांभरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. —2 A sorceress.

शांभाकः A dealer in shells.

शांभु (भू)कः A bivalve-shell.

शाम्भ *a.* (बी *f.*) [शंभोरिदं अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva; अल्लु वांछति शाम्भो गणपतराखुं सुधर्मतः कर्णो P. 1. 159. —वः 1 A worshipper of Siva. —2 A son of Siva. —3 Camphor. —4 Bellium. —5 A kind of poison. —वं The *Devadaru* tree.

शाम्भो 1 N. of Pārvati. —2 N. of a plant (बौद्धतां). —3 The opening in

the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका Repose, sleep.

शायिन् *a.* Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. —2 A sword; cf. सायक.

शार 10 U. (शारयतिने) 1 To weaken. —2 To be weak.

शार *a.* [शार-अच् शृ-घञ्] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. —2 Yellow. —रः 1 A variegated colour. —2 Green colour. —3 Air, wind. —4 A piece used at chess, chessman; कालः कालया भुवनकलके क्रौडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39. —5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chataka* bird. —2 A peacock. —3 A bee. —4 A deer. —5 An elephant; cf. शरंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. शरंगी.

शारद *a.* [शरदि भवं अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचन्द्रिचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. Ma. 6. 11; मेघः शारद एव काशघ्नकः पानीपरिकोदरः Subhāsh. —2 Annual. —3 New, recent. —4 Young, fresh. —5 Modest, shy, bashful. —6 Diffident, not bold. —दः 1 A year. —2 An autumnal sickness. —3 Autumnal sunshine. —4 A kind of kidney-bean. —5 The *Bakula* tree. —द्वी The full-moon day in the month of Kārttika. —द्व 1 Corn, grain. —2 The white lotus. —द्वी 1 A kind of *Vijā* or lute. —2 N. of Durgā. —3 N. of Sarasvatī; (शारदाले पुरा यस्मान्जन्मया बोधिता हरेः । शारदा सा समार्याता षिडे लोक व नामतः).

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. —2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. —कं An autumnal or annual *Srādhā*.

शारदीय *a.* Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. —2 A small round ball. —3 A kind of die. —रिः *f.* 1 The bird called *Sārikā*. —2 Fraud, trick. —3 An elephant's housings. —3 *Comp.* —पट्टः, —फलः, —फलकः, —कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. —2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. —3 Playing at chess &c. —4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird —2 Ved. An arrow. —3 Kusa grass.

शारीर *a.* (री *f.*) [शरीरस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. —2 Incorporate; embodied. —रः 1 The incorporate or embodied

spirit (जीवात्मन्) ; human or individual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement.

शारीरक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). -क 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāshya of Sankarāchārya on the Brahma-sūtras). -Comp. -सूत्र the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरकीय a. Corporeal; embodied. शारीरिक a. (की. f.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शासक a. (की. f.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्कः Candied sugar.

शार्ककः 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

शार्कर a. (री. f.) [शर्करा-अण] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skom of Milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शार्करक-रिक्-रीय a. Gravelly, stony.

शार्ग a. (शाङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -र्ग -र्ग 1 A bow (in general). -2 The bow of Vishnu. -र्ग Wet ginger. -Comp. -धन्वन् m., -धरः, -वाणिः, -ध्व m. epithets of Vishnu.

शार्गिन m. 1 An archer, a Bowman, -2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मसंरक्षणार्थेन प्रवृत्तिर्गुणि शार्गिनः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Mo. 46. -3 Of Siva.

शाहूलः [शू-ऊलल् दृक् च 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, Rākshasa. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शरम. (At the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशाहूल of. कुंजर. -Comp. -चर्मन् n. a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडित 1 tiger's play; कृत्योपस्थि वमावते विरचयन् शाहूलविक्रीडितं Glt. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शाहिर a. (री. f.) [शार्घ्या मव् अण] 1 Nocturnal; शार्घ्याकारपुर &c. Dk.; Ko. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. -रः Darkness, thick gloom. -री Night.

शाह् 1 A. (शाले) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To shine. -3 To be endowed with; Mall. on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

शालः 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately) Shorea Robusta; R. 1.

38; Si. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general; R. 1. 13; Ve. 4. 3. -3 An onocleure, a fenec. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Śalivāhana. -Comp. -द्रामः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva. *गिरिः N. of a mountain. *शिला the Śālagrāma stone. -जः, -निर्यासः exudation of the Śāla tree, resin : R. 1. 38. -भञ्जिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. -2. a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेष्टः the resin of the Śāla tree; cf. साठ. -सारः 1. a superior tree. -2. as a fœtida.

शालवः The Lodhra tree.

शाला [शाल्-अच्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; द्यूद्विशालैरपि द्युरिशालैः Si. 3. 50; so संगतशाला, रंगशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode; R. 16. 41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. -4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in बाजिशाला, गवैमशाला &c. -Comp. -अजिरः -रः a hollow earthen cup. -युगः a jackal. -वृकः 1. a dog; सिंहानां च मुखेन मध्येषु पर्व धारयति शालावृकः Bv. 1. 72. -2. wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

शालाकः N of Pāṇini.

शालाकिन m. 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

शालाकथं A branch or surgery.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-osage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालिः 1 Rice; न शालिः स्तंबकरिता वसुधुगमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यद्यः प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. -Comp. -ओदनः -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). -गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field; इच्छुत्पायानिवादिन्यः शालि-गोप्यो जयपेशः R. 4. 20. -पूर्णः -र्ण rice-flour. -पिष्टं an crystal. -भवन् a rice-field. -बाह्वः N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -होत्रः 1. N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. -2. a horse. -होत्रिन् m. a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन् a. (नी. f.) (usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, abiding or resplendent with; अलक्ष्मण्यं शालिनी Si. 16. 76, Ki. 2. 31, 7. 28, 55; 8. 17, Ra. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शालीन a. [शाळाभवेऽशमर्हति, शाला-ख] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निःसंगशालीनः क्षीजनः M. 4; R. 6. 81, 18. 17; Si. 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling. -नः A householder. (शालीनीक 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालीनता-स्त्वं Bashfulness, modesty. शालुः [शाल्-उण्] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. -लु n. The root of the water-lily.

शालु (लू) कं 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. -कः 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालुक only in this sense).

शालु (लू) रः A frog.

शालयं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः [साल्-मलच्] 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

शाल्मलि 1 The silk cotton tree Bv. 1. 115; Ma. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of bell. -Comp. -र्या an epithet of Garuda.

शाल्मलिकं. An inferior kind of Śālmālī tree.

शाल्मलिन् m. N. of Garuda.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pātāla. -3 A kind of bell. -Comp. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of the silk cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of Śālvya.

शाव a. (री. f.) [श्व-अण्] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative) ; दृशाहं शावमाशौचं संपिडेयु विधीयते Ma. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark yellowish. -व्य 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub; क्व वयं क्व परोक्षमन्मयो युगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; युगराजशावः R. 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावकः The young of any animal. शावर See शावर्.

शाश्वत a. (ती. f.) [शश्वद् मवः अण्] 1 Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting; शाश्वतीः सप्तः Rām. (= U. 2. 5) ' for eternal years ', ' ever more ', ' for all time to come ' ; U. 5. 27; R. 14. 14. -2 All. -तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyāsa. -3 The sun. -तं Hea-

37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training ; काव्यज्ञानशिक्षायाः K. P. 1 ; अथुद्ध नम्रा प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25 ; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science ; रणशिक्षा 'military science'. -7 Giving, bestowing (Ved). -Comp. -शरः 1. a teacher, an instructor. -2. N. of Vyāsa. -सुवः a religious preceptor. -नरः an epithet of Indra. -शक्तिः f. skill.

शिक्षित p. p. [शिक्षा जातास्य तारं इव च् शिक्ष-क वर] 1 Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed ; अशिक्षितपदुवर् S. 5. 22. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. -अशरः 1. a teacher. -2. a pupil. -आयुधे a. versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षामाया A pupil, scholar.

शिक्षंडः [शिक्षाममनि अम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A crest V. 4. 8.

शिक्षंडक [शिक्षंड इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Looks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head ; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas) ; कुबलयद्वलस्यामस्मिन्मघः शिक्षंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail.

शिक्षंडिकः A cock.

शिक्षंडिका See शिक्षंड (1).

शिक्षंडिवर a. [शिक्षंडोऽस्स्य इति] Crested, tufted. -m. 1 A peacock ; नवति स एव बधूमखः शिक्षंडी U. 3. 18 ; R. 1. 39 ; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhāṇḍin was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhisma ; (see Ambā). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as a son. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him ; but Sikhāṇḍin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhārat war he proved a means of killing Bhisma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero.

He was afterwards killed by Aśvat-thāman].

शिक्षंडिनी 1 A pea-hen. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada ; see शिक्षंडिवर above.

शिक्षरः-रं [शिक्षा अस्स्य अर्च आलोचः] 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain ; जगाम गौरी शिक्षरं शिक्षंडिमत् Ku. 5. 7, 4 ; Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -र N. of a plant (वृक्ष). -Comp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिक्षरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant (वृक्ष). -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

शिक्षरिन् a. (गी. फी.) [शिक्षरं अस्स्य इति] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked ; शिक्षरिद्वज्जान Me. 82. -m. 1 A mountain ; इतश्च जगार्थिनां शिक्षरिणां गगाः श्रेते Bh. 2. 76 ; Me. 13 ; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अयामर्षि.

शिक्षा [शी-ख् इव तस्य नेत्वम् प्रथोः ; Up. 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head ; Mu. 3. 30 ; Si. 4. 50 ; MAI. 10. 6. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Turt, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak ; Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general ; S. 1. 4 ; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment ; तोयाधारपथाश्च वक्रकलशिक्षानिद्येऽरेखां क्तिताः S. 1. 14. -7 A flame ; यामाह्वया शिक्षयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28 ; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light ; Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. -कंदं a kind of turnip. -तवः a lamp-stand. -दामन् n. a garland worn on the top of the head. -धर a. pointed, crested. (-रः) 1. a peacock. -2. a Jaina deified saint. -जं a peacock's feather. -धरः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1. a carrot. -2. a root having a tuft of leaves. -3. a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -बल a. pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -बुद्धिः f. a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिक्षालः The crest of a peacock.

शिक्षावत् a. 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. -m. 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The ascending node.

शिक्षिन् a. [शिक्षा अस्स्य इति] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3 Proud. -m. 1 A peacock ; उदगालः शिक्षिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिक्षी V. 2. 23, 4 8 ; Pt. 1. 151 ; Si. 4. 50. -2 Fire ; रिवुरिव सखीसंवासायं शिक्षिव हिमामिलः Git. 7 ; Pt. 4. 110 ; R. 19. 54 ; Si. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A heron. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brāhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The Chitraku tree. -Comp. -कंदं, -घीवं blue vitriol. -ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. smoke. -पिच्छं, -पुच्छं a peacock's tail. -यूपः an antelope. -वर्षकः a gourd. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārttikeya. -जिह्वा 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

शिशुः [शि-रुक् युच् च] 1 A pot-herb. -2 A kind of tree.

शिश् 1 P. (शिश्वति) To go, move.

शिष् 1 P. (शिष्यति) To smell.

शिषाणः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm. -जं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिषाणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

शिशित a. Smelled.

शिश् f. The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिञ् 1, 2 A., 10 U. (शिञ्जते, शिञ्के, शिञ्जयति-ते, शिञ्जिन) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle ; Si. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिञ्जः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound ; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिञ्जिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिञ्ज 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिञ्जित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -तं 1 Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.) ; कुञ्जितं राजहंसानां नेवं च्युराशि-जितं V. 4. 24. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिञ्जिनी 1 A bow-string. -2. An anklet (worn round the feet).

शित 1 P (शितति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शित p. p. [शी-क] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn. -धर a. sharp-edged. -शुकः 1. barley. -2. wheat.

शितद्रुः *f.* The river Sutlej ; see शतद्रुः.

शिति *a.* [शि-किच्] 1 White. -2 Black ; शितितारकासुमितताम्रयनमरुणी-कृतं कृपा *Si.* 15. 48. -तिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva ; तस्यात्मा शितिकंठस्य सेनापत्य-सुपेत्य चः *Ku.* 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a peacock ; अबनतशितिकंठकंठलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरितासुरेणुजालाः *Si.* 4. 56. -3, a gallinule. -छद्ः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस्य *m.* an epithet of Balarāma ; विदंबयंतं शितिवसस्तस्युं *Si.* 1. 6. -सारका a kind of ebony.

शियिल *a.* [श्लथ्-किल्च् ष्वो० *Uq.* 1. 53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened. relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened ; *S.* 2. 6. -3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; अकंस्योपरि शियिं च्युतमिव नव-मल्लिकाकुसुमं *S.* 2. 8. -4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -5 Weak, feeble अशियिलपरिरंभ *U.* 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -6 Flaccid, flabby. -7 Dissolved. -8 Decayed. -9 Ineffective, futile, vain. -10 Inattentive, careless ; *Pt.* 4. 116. -11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -12 Cast off, abandoned. -लं 1 Luxury, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शियिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon ; *R.* 2. 41. शियिलीकृ 1. To be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from ; *Mk.* 1. 13.) शियिलयति *Den P.* 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, *Ratn.* 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon ; शियिलय स्रजमात्रं वाग्ममोक्षं *Ve.* 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; न सा इतोमतमदुरागं शियिलयति *V.* 2.

शियिलायते *Den. A.* To become ooze or flaccid ; *Bh.* 3. 14.

शियिलित *a.* 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शियिः *N.* of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (शियेर्नत् *m.* *N.* of Sātyaki).

शियिः A ray of light. -*f.* Skin, leather. -*n.* Water ; शैत्याच्छयनयोगा-च्च शियि वारि मञ्जने *Vyāsa.* -Comp. -विष्ट *a.* (written शियिष्ट or शियिष्ट also) 1. pervaded by raya. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3 leprous. (-ष्टः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a bald man. -4 a man without pro- puce -5. a leper.

शियः *N.* of a lake on the Himā laya. -श्च *Ved.* 1 A cheek ; jaw. -2 The thin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 *N.* of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayini ; शिप्रावतः शियतम इव पार्थनाचाडुकारः *Me.* 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root. -2 The root of a water-lily. -3 A root in general. -4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Tormeric. -8 Spikenard. -Comp. -कंदः-द्वं the root of a water-lily. -धृः a branch. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिकाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिधिः(विः) 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 *N.* of a country (pl.). -4 *N.* of a king (who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance) ; *Mu.* 6. 17.

शिधि(वि)ष्टा 1 A palanquin; litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिधि(वि)रं 1 A camp ; धृष्टसुम्नः स्वशिधिरमयं याति सर्वं सहस्रं *Ve.* 3. 18 ; *Si.* 5. 68 -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिधि(वि)रथः A palanquin; litter.

शिधिः A kind of large shrub (चक्र- मर्द). -वा A pod, legume ; (also शि- धिः *f.* in this sense) ; *Māl.* 9. 7.

शिधिकी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिधी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant (*m.* also according to some, in these senses). -रः 1 A bed. -2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जं hair.

शिरस् *m.* [श्र-अहृन् निपातः *Uq.* 4. 193] 1 The head ; शिरसा श्वायते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति *Su- bhāsh.* -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain) ; हिमगौरैरच- लाधिपः शिरोभिः *Ki.* 5. 17 ; *Si.* 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति वीपः *Bv.* 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, ome, highest point. -7 Front, fore- part, van (as of an army) ; पुत्रस्य ते णशिरस्यममयामी *S.* 7. 25 ; *U.* 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head (usually the end of comp.). -Comp. -अस्थि *n.* (शिरोस्थि) the skull. -कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human

skull. -ग्रहं (शिरोग्रहं) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः (शिरोग्रहः) affection of the head, head-ache. -छेदा, -छेदनं (शिरोछेदाः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -सा- पिन् *m.* an elephant. -त्रं, -त्राणं 1. a helmet ; च्युतेः शिरसैश्वकोचरेव *B.* 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a head-dress. -धराः, -धिः (शिरोधरा-धिः) the neck ; *S.* 4. 52, 5. 65. -योद्धा head-sohe. -प्रणामः bending the head. -पारवर्णं a turban. -फलः the ooooa- nut tree. -शूषणं (शिरोशूषणं) an ornament for the head -मणिः (शिरो- मणिः) 1. a jewel worn on the head. -2. a crest-jewel -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्मन् *m.* (शिरोमर्मन्) a hog. -मालिन् *m.* (शि- रोमालिन्) an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं (शिरोरत्नं) a jewel worn on the head. -रजा (शिरोरजा) head-sohe. -रुह *m.* -रुहा (शिरोरुह-रुहाः) (also शिरानि- रुह-रुहा) the hair of the head ; *Rs.* 1. 4, *Ku.* 5. 9 ; *R.* 15. 16. -वर्तिन् *a.* (शिरोवर्तिन्) being at the head. (-*m.*) a chief, anyone at the head of affairs. -वृत्ती (शिरोवृत्ती) the crest of a pea- cock. -वृत्तं (शिरोवृत्तं) pepper. -वेष्टः वेष्टनं (शिरोवेष्टः-ष्टनं) a head-dress, turban. -जुलं head sohe. -स्था leader, chief. -हारिन् *m.* (शिरोहारिन्) epithet of Siva.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head ; *Si.* 7. 62.

शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. -2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तसु *ind* From the head ; *Ku.* 3. 49 ; *Bh.* 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [शिरसि भवः यत्] Belonging to, or being on, the head. -स्थः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood- vessel. -Comp. -पत्रः the wood-apple. -मोक्षः bleeding. -वृत्तं lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरि [श्र-कि] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4: A locust.

शिरिषः [श्र-इषन् किच्] *N.* of a tree. -वं A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy) ; शिरिषपु- टपाधिकमौकुमार्यो चाह तदीयाविति मे वित- कः *Ku.* 1. 41 ; ४० वद सहेत भ्रमस्य पल्लवं शिरिषपुटपं न पुनः पतत्रिणः 5. 4, *R.* 16. 48 ; *Ma.* 65.

शिर 6. *P.* (शिलति) To glean.

शिलः लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time) ; see Kull. on *Ma.* 10. 112. -Comp. -उंछः 1.

gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

शिला 1 A stone, rock. -2 A grindstone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). -6 Red arsenic. -7 Camphor. -Comp. -अटक: 1. a hole. -2. a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरंभ the wild plantain. -आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. -आहं bitumen. -उच्चयः a mountain; huge rock; R. 2. 34. -उरुषं benzoin. -उरुषि 1 benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. -ओकस m. an epithet of Garuda. -कुलकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1. bitumen. -2. benzoin. -3 petroleum. -4. iron. -5. any fossil production. -जतु n. 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. -जित् f., -वुद्ध bitumen. -घातु: 1. chalk. -2. red chalk. -3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः, -पट्टकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिकृतिः f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भवं benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1. benzoin. -2. incense. -वल्कलः-लं, -वल्का a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. -वेद्मन् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen. -सारं iron.

शिलिः The birch tree. -लिः f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिंदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar. -4 A dart. -5 An arrow. -6 A female frog. -Comp. -सुखः 1. a bee; मिलितशिलीसुखपाटलि पटलकृतस्मरत्पाविलासे Git. 1.; R. 4 57. -2. an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीसुखमनोहरात्मदन्त्रापादिषु प्रमद्वनास्त्रयति K. 225; or युगपदिकाशुद्धयाद्भूमितं शशिनः शिलीसुखमनोऽभत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). -3. a fool. -4. war, fight.

शिलीध्रः [शिलीं धरति धृ-कृ पूषो-सुम्] 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree. -ध्रं 1 A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्छिलीध्र q. v. -2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुरंधि शिलीध्रमुग्ंधधिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलीधि 72. -3 Hail.

शिलीध्रकं A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीध्री 1 Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

शिलिय a. Rocky, stony. -यं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शिल्प [शिल्प-पह्] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art), craft; पात्रविशेषव्यस्तं युगांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -3 Ingenuity, cleverness -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form, shape. -8 Creation, procreation. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -विद्या 1. mechanical science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. -शालं, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2. mechanics.

शिल्पकं A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

शिल्पिक a. Manual, mechanical. -कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. -2 = शिल्पकं q. v.

शिल्पिन a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. -2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. [श्यति पापं शो-वर्-पूषो-] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवापतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवायि वसतिर्जलानि कन्दिचत् R. 5. 8; (= असुप्रकृतानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you,' 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -त्रः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied. -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver. -9 Bellium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वै (m. dual) Siva and Pārvati; कथयति शिष्योः शरीरयोगं विषमपदा पदवीं चिवर्तनेषु Ku. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt. -6 Rock-salt. -7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अक्षं = रुद्रक्ष q. v. -अरातिः

a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Siva). -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1. the bearer of auspicious news. -2. a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1. Siva's abode. -2. the red basil. (-वं) 1. a temple of Siva. -2 a cemetery. -इतर a. inauspicious; unlucky; शिवरक्षतये K. P. 1. -इष्टा Dūrva grass. -कर (शिवंकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛngi. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -घर्मजः the planet Mars. -चतुर्विंशति the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha; see शिवरात्र. -जा a female devotee of the Siva sect. -जति a. 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कुर्वन्नेयं फलतु शिवतातिथि भवतु Māl 6. 7. -2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनास्वदुपमाः शिवतातिरेधि 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वृत्तं the discus of Vishnu. -दारु n. the Devadāru tree. -दुर्गी epithet of Durgā. -द्वयः the Bilva tree. -द्विष्टा the Ketaśa tree. -धातुः 1. quick-silver. -2. milkstone. -पुरं, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Pūrāṇas. -प्रियः 1. a crystal. -2. the Baka tree. -3. the thorn-apple. (-वं) रुद्रक्ष q. v. (-य) the goddess durgā. -मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. -रसः the water of boiled rice. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -शिवं 1. Siva, worshipped in the form of a phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the Linga. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वल्गुभः the mango tree. (-य) 1. white rose. -2. Pārvati. -वाहनः a bull. -वीजं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. -सायुष्यं final emancipation (lit. unification with Siva). -सुंदरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिव 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामशिवैः शिवास्तेः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरथ द्वारे शिव शिवशिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The Sami tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Dūrgā grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -धिया a goat. -फल the Sami tree. -वंतं the howling of a jackal.

शिवानी Pārvatt, wife of Siva.
शिवालु: a jackal.
शिवि: 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिविका, शिवि.

शिशिर a. [शश-किरच् नि. U. 1. 53] Cool, cold, chill frigid; कुरु यदुन्दनं चंदनशिशिरतरणं करेण पयो-धरे Gt. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः, -रं 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मनां शिशिराद्भयं; जातां मन्थे शिशिरमथितां पश्चिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कंठेषु स्थलितं गोक्षिपि शिशिरे पुंस्कीकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 128. -3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणा, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon; शुभ इव शिशिरांशो V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणगतं वासरांतंशुभिसारयं Si. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्यः R. 3. 2. -अत्ययः, -अपगमः 'the close of the cold season'; the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरास्यस्य (पुष्पोक्षयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहिते शिशिरागममाश्रिया R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -घ्नः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः [शो-कु सम्बद्धावः द्विवचः; cf. Up. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिव्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. -Comp. -क्रंदः, -क्रंदनं the cry of weeping of a child. -क्रंदीयः (i. e. ग्रंथः) a work treating of the complaints of children. -नंधा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). -चांद्रायणं a lunar penance of children; (चतुरां प्रातस्त्रयीयासिंडात् विप्रः समाहितः । चतुरोस्तभिते सूर्ये शिशुचांद्रायणं स्मृतं॥ Ms. 11. 220). -नागः a young elephant. -पालः N. of a king of the Chedia and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purana this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who has killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who has killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha]. इन्द्र m. an epithet of Krishna. -मारः the Gangotic porpoise. शिरस् n. the north-east quarter. -बाहकः, -बाहकः a wild goat. -हत्या child-murder, 'infanticide.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुलः Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिवनं, शिवनं [शश-नच् नि.] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. -देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिविवदान a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिष्ट 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P. 10 U. (शेषति, शेषयति) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनधि, शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. (शेषयति) To leave &c.

शिष्ट p. p. [शाश-क शिष्-क वा] 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite. -8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; R. 1. 28. -घ्नः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A councillor. -Comp. -आचारः 1. the practice of wise men. -2. good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः f. [शास्-किच्] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command. -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिव्या [शास्-क्यच्] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिव्यस्तेषु शशि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, passion. -3 Violence, force. -Comp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. -शिष्टिः f. the correction of a pupil.

शिल्हः, शिल्हकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शीते, शयिते; pass. ग्रथ्यते; desid. शिययिते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरगाधीनः शिल्विर्णां गणाः शीते Bh. 2. 76. -2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशंकं शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो सुरयुः अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकटे जागति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3 To rest, repose. -Caus. (शाययति) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पाशं शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. -2 Tranquillity.

शीकृ I. 1 A. (शीकृते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकृते, शीकृत्यति) 1 To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3

To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकरः [शीक्-अस्] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि चनानां वारि-गर्भोद्वाराणां पिडुनयति रथस्ते शीकरकृत्-नेभिः S. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. -र 1 The Sarala tree. -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शीकरिन् a. Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3. 16; Mā. 9. 34.

शीघ्र a. Quick, rapid, speedy; विघ्नन्मार्गे मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्र-कृत्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. -घ्नः Conjunction (in astr.). -घ्न ind. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. -उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). -कारिन् a. expeditious, quick. -को-पित् a. choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धिः a. acute, sharp-witted. -लघन a. going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghaṭ. 8. -वेद्यिन् m. a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. A. 1 To become quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् a. 1 Speedy, expeditious. -2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शीघ्रिय a. Quick. -घ्नः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रिय a. Quick, swift.

शीघ्रचं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत ind. A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. -कारः, -कृत् m. the above sound.

शीत a. [शी-क] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मिस्त्वामदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. -2 The Nimba tree. -3 The cold season (N. also). -4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, obillness; आः शीतं तृदिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; वक्त्रेद्वौ तव सत्यं यदपरा शीतांशुश्चन्द्रभूते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. -अद्ः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्दिः the Himalaya mountain. -अहमन् m. the moon-stone. -आ-कुल, -आतं a. pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्समं water. -करः 1. the moon. -2 camphor. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन a. wintry. -कुम्भः a kind of fragrant cleander. -कृच्छ्रः, -कृच्छ्रः a kind of re-

ligious penance. —सरः refined borax. —शयः, white sandal. —शुः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —शुपकः 1. a lamp. —2. a mirror. —शुषितिः the moon. —शुष्यः the *Sirisha* tree. —शुष्यकं benzoin. —शुभः camphor. —शुभः the moon. —शुभः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). —शुभुः, —शरीचा, —शरिमः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —शूलकं the root of the *Ustra* q. v. —शुभ्यः a lamp. —शुच m. the moon. —शुक्तः the *Udumbara* tree. —शुयिकः the fig-tree —शिवः the *Sami* tree. (—श) 1. rock-salt. —2. borax. —शुकः barley. —सहः the *Pilu* tree. —स्वज्ञं a oooling.

श्रीतक a. Cold ; see श्रित. —कः 1 Any cold thing. —2 Winter, the cold season. —3 A dull or dilatory person. —4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. —5 A scorpion.

श्रीतल a. [श्रितं लाति ला-क, श्रीतमस्यस्य ल-वा] (a) Cool, cold, chill, frigid ; अतिश्रीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनन्ति न धूमतः Subhāsh. (b) Cool, bearable ; महदपि परदुःखं श्रीतलं सम्यगाहः V. 4. 13. —लः 1 The moon. —2 A kind of camphor. —3 Turpentine. —4 The *Champaka* tree. —5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). —लं 1 Cold, coolness. —2 The cold season. —3 Benzoin. —4 White sandal, or sandal in general. —5 A pearl. —6 Green sulphate of iron. —7 A lotus. —8 The root called शीतल q. v. —Comp. —लका the *Champaka* tree. —जलं a lotus. —प्रदा, —व sandal. —वाता a cool breeze. —षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of *Māgha*.

श्रीतलक A white lotus.

श्रीतला 1 Small-pox. —2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. —Comp. —पूजा worship of the goddess *Stalā*.

श्रीतली Small-pox.

श्रीता See सीता.

श्रीताल a. [श्रितं न सहते श्रित-आलुच] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched ; शीतालः सलिल-मतेन सिच्यते स्म Si. 8. 19.

श्रीरथ See सीरथ.

श्रीधु m., n. 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. —2 Wine. —Comp. —शुभः the *Bakula* tree. —प्रा a drinker of spirits.

श्रीन a [श्ये-क] Thick, congealed. —नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. —2 A large snake (अजगर).

श्रीम् 1 A. (श्रीमते) 1 To boast. —2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

श्रीभ्यः 1 A bull. —2 N. of *Siva*.

श्रीरः A large snake ; see श्रीर also

श्रीर्ण [शु-क] p. p. 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. —2 Dry, sere. —3 Shattered, torn ; shivered. —4 Thin, emaciated ; (see शु.) —5 Small, slender. —जं A kind of perfume. —Comp. —अंश्री, —पादः 1. epithets of *Yama*. —2. of the planet *Saturn*. —पर्ण a withered leaf ; (so शीर्षपत्रं). (—जः) the *Nimba* tree. —वृते a water-melon.

श्रीवि a. 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. —2 Savage.

श्रीर्षे [शिरस-पशोः श्रीर्षदेशीः, शु-क सकृत् वा] 1 The head ; श्रीर्षे सयौ देशा रे वैशः *Karpūr*, Mu. 1. 21. —2 The black variety of aloo-wood. —Comp. —अवशेषः the head only as the remainder. —आमया any affection or disease of the head. —उद्यः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, *Gemini*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*. —छेदः decapitation. —छेद्य a. fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation ; श्रीर्षेच्छेद्यः स ते राम ते हस्ता जीवय द्विजं U. 2. 8 ; R. 15. 51. —रक्षं a helmet. —शोकः pain in the head.

श्रीर्षकः An epithet of *Rāho*. —कं 1 The head. —2 Skull. —3 A helmet. —4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). —5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीर्षण्यः [श्रीर्षन्-यत्] Clean or unentangled hair. —ण्यं 1 A helmet. —2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). —3 Ved. A head rope.

श्रीर्षन् n. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or श्रीर्ष after acc. dual).

श्रील I. 1 P. (श्रीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. —2 To serve, honour, worship. —3 To do, practise. —II-10 U. (श्रीलयति) 1 To honour, worship. —2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over ; श्रुतिज्ञतमपि भूया श्रीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35 ; श्रीलयति दुनयः सुश्रीलतां Ki. 13. 43. —3 To put on, wear ; चल सखि कुञ्ज सतिमिरपुञ्जं श्रीलय नीलनिचालं Git. 5. —4 To go to, visit, frequent ; यद्-लग्नमनाय निशि गहनमपि श्रीलितं Git. 7 ; स्मेरानना सपदि श्रीलय सौधमौलिं Bv. 2. 4. —With अनु, —परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of ; श्व-च्छुतोसि मनसा परिश्रीलितोऽपि Rāj. P.

श्रीलः [श्रील-अच्] A large serpent (the boa). —लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom ; समानश्रीलयसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. ; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c. ; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel'.

'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान°, युगपा°, दया°, पुण्य°, आत्वासन°, &c. —2 Conduct, behaviour in general. —3 Good disposition or character ; good nature ; शीलं परं चरणं Bh. 2. 82 ; Pt. 5. 2 —4 Virtue ; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness ; दी-मैत्र्यान्वपतिर्विनश्यति...शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42. 39 ; तथा हि ते शीलसुदारदंशने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतं Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25 ; Pt. 1. 169 ; R. 10. 70. —5 Beauty, good form. —Comp. —ख-लनं violation of morality or chastity. Pt. 1. —धारिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*. —वचना violation of chastity ; मतेयं शीलवचना Mk. 1. 44. —वृत्त a. well-behaved, virtuous. (—त्तं) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. —वृत्तिः f. virtue.

शीलनं [शीलं लुट्] 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. —2 Constant application. —3 Honouring, serving. —4 Wearing.

शीलित p p. 1 Practised, exercised. —2 Put on. —3 Frequented, visited. —4 Skilled in. —5 Endowed with, possessed of. —तं Practice, conduct.

शीलन् m. A large snake (boa).

शुशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः [शुक्-क] 1 A parrot ; आत्म-नो सुखदोषग बधयेत शुकसारिका Subhāsh. ; तुंहेरातामकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितकामलैः । त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कटैरेते मञ्जुभिः शुकाः ॥ Kāv. 2. 9. —2 The *Sirisha* tree. —3 N. of a son of *Vyāsa*. [He is said to have been born from the seed of *Vyāsa* which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph *Ghritāmbi* while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. *Suka* was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph *Rambha* to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the *Bhagavata Purana* to king *Parikshit*. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. —कं 1 Cloth, clothes. —2 A helmet. —3 A turban. —4 The end or hem of a garment. —Comp. —अदनः the pomegranate tree. —वदः, —वृमः the *Sirisha* tree. —वेषः N. of *Suka*. —नास a. having an aquiline nose. (—सः) N. of the minister or *Tārāpida*. —नसिका an aquiline nose. —पुच्छः sulphur. —पुष्पः, —शियः the *Sirisha* tree. (—य) the rose-apple. —वल्गुमः the pomegranate. —वाहः an epithet of *Cupid*.

शुक p. p. [शुक्-क] 1 Bright, pure, clean. —2 Acid, sour. —3 Harsh,

rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. -कं 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्रके Sour eructation.

शुक्तिः *f.* [शुच-क्ति] 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पारश्विशेषव्यसर्गं युगांतरं व्रजनिश्लिष्यमाधातुः । जलमिव सद्युद्-शुक्तो शुक्राकलतरं पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh 2. 67; R. 13. 17. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -8 Hemorrhoids. -Comp. -उद्गदं, -जं a pearl. -पुडं, -पेणी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधुः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl. -हरणः dusky spots on a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र *a.* [शुच-रू नि कृत्वम्] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. -कः 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Aenas, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देव यानी and ययानि. -3 The month of Jyeshtha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. -कं 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्ले स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियः Me. 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर a spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -भुज *f.* a pea-hen. -धूः *m.* the marrow of the bones. -वारः, -वासरः Friday. -शिव्यः a demon.

शुक्रल, शुक्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्र *a.* [शुच-रू कृत्वम्] White, pure, bright; as in शुक्रपापं q. v. -कः 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of Siva. -कं 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्रपापिः सजलनपनेः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. -उपलर candied sugar. -कंठकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन् *a.* pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -धातुः chalk. -पक्षः the bright half of a month. -संहं the corner of the eye. -वक्र *a.* dressed in white. -वायसः a crane. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. a pure mode of life. -2. the

maintenance derived by a Brāhmana from other Brāhmanas.

शुक्रक *a.* White. -कः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्रल *a.* White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant Kakolt.

शुक्तिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्तिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheathe of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The waved-leaf fig.

शुंगिन् *m.* 1 The (Indian) fig tree. -2 The Plakshu tree.

शुच 1. 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीदाषणोऽशोचीमोहे चाङ्गिभ्रियस्यं Bk. 15. 7t; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; becomes fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच, -चचा *f.* [शुच क्तिर टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72; Me. 88. S. 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* [शुच-कि] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसयुगं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. -2 White; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright; resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिबेद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेदित शुचिर्वनमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पथः शुचिर्देशयितार ईश्वरः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hal- lowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्थः सार- हंभो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Cor- rect, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, up- rightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious stu- dent. -6 A pure man. -7 A Brāhmana. -8 The hot season; उपययौ विदध- लवमल्लिकाः शुचिसौ चिरसौरभसंपदः Si 6. 22, 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5 20. -9 The months of Jyesh- tha and Ashāda. -10 A faith- ful or true friend. -11 The sun. -12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The

sentiment of love (शुंगर). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The Arka plant. -Comp. -द्वयः the sacred fig- tree. -पणी *a.* sipping water. -मणिः 1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. -मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -रोचि *m.* the moon. -वत *a.* holy, virtuous. -स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 49.

शुचिष्मत् *v.* Bright. -*m.* An epi- thet of Agni.

शुचि *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., शुचीय 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn; (these senses may belong to शुच 4 P. also).

शुटीरः A hero.

शुटीर्य Valour, heroism.

शुद्ध 1. 1 P. (शोदति) 1 To be im- peded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist -II. 10 U. (शो- दयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुद्ध 1 P., 10 U. (शुद्धति, शुद्धयति-ते) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry; see शुद्ध I. also.

शुद्धिः-ठी *f.*, शुद्धं Dry ginger.

शुद्ध 1 P. (शुद्धति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुद्धः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुद्धः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instru- ment.

शुद्ध 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram- shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtesan, harlot. -6 A bawd, pro- cureess. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुद्धारः 1 A distiller. -2 An ele- phant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

शुद्धालः An elephant.

शुद्धिका See शुद्ध. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुद्धि; in this sense).

शुद्धिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An ele- phant. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुद्धिः-दूः The river Sutlej; cf. शतदू.

शुध 4 P. (शुधति, शुद्ध) 1 To be- come pure or purified; (fig. also); मृत्तयैः शुध्यते शोधयं नदी वेगेन शुधयति । अद्विर्गात्राणि शुध्यति मनः सत्येन शुधयति

Ma. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तावत् शुच्यति Ma. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुच्यति मैत्ररात्रम् Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared; पयः शुच्यति Pt. 5. -Caus. (शुचयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH परि-, वि-, सं- to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध p. p. [शुक्-क] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्वभवि भविता वर्णमन्त्रेण कृष्णः Ms. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीषत शुद्धेति ज्ञानिन वपुर्वैव सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14. -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 (a) Genuine, true. (b) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequaled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. -शुः An epithet of Siva. -शुं 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंतः 1. a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धादुल्लभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य S. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. °चारित्र्य m. an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. °पालका °रक्षकः a guard of the harem. -अंता a king's wife, queen. -अपह्नूति f. a figure of speech; it is thus defined-शुद्धापह्नूतिरन्वस्योपायो धर्मनिर्द्धारः. -आरमन् a. pure-minded, honest. (-म) 1 the pure spirit. -2. N. of Siva. -ओद्भवः (शुद्धोद्भवः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. -कर्मन् a. pure in deeds, holy. -कोटि f. one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. -चेतन् pure intelligence. -जघः an ass. -धी, भाव, -मति a. pure-minded, guileless, honest. -वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. -वंश्य a. born of a pure family; R. 1. 69.

शुद्धिः [शुक्-क्ति] 1 Purity, cleanliness. -2 Brightness, lustre; सुका-शुभशुद्धयोर्वि (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थामिषेयज्ञां शुद्धिमाध्याना मदीक्षितः R. 1. 80. -4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरस्यागमत्रेण शुद्धि-लाभममप्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -7 Retaliation, requital. -8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. -10 Rectification, correction. -11 Subtraction. -12 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -कर

a. purifying, correcting. -क्त् 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. -घृत् a. 1. clear, clean -2. pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move. शुनःशेषः (फः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta. [In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunabseptha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devavrata].

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhrigu. -2 A dog. 3 A young dog. शुनाशी(सी)रः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

शुनिः A dog. शुनी f. A female dog, a bitch. शुनीरः A number of female dogs. शुष् 1, 10 U. (शुषति-ते शुषयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify. शुष्पुः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni (Ved.). -f. A mare.

शुन्य a. Empty. -शं 1 A number of bitches. -2 A cypher; (more properly शून्य q. v.).

शुष् A technical term used by Pāṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ 1 A. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुष्ठु शोभसे एतेन दिनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखाप्यशुभय शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येषोपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. -Caus. (शोभयति-ते) To decorate, adorn, grace. -WITH परि, -वि- to shine, look splendid.

शुभ f. Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 A ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ a. [शुक्-क] 1 Shining, bright. -2 Beautiful, handsome; जंघे शुभे सुष्ठवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358.

-5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. -भं 1 Auspiciousness, good, good fortune, happiness, well, prosperity; भावः शुभं च विधात्यशुभं च जनेन सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood -Comp. -अशुः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. handsome (नी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -3. of the wife of Kubera. -अपांग a beautiful woman. -अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार a. virtuous. -आनना a handsome woman. -आवह a. tending to welfare, conducive to good. -इतर a. 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious, -उदकं a. having a happy end. -कर a. auspicious, propitious. -कर्मन् n. 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. -न a. 1 elegant, graceful. -2. propitious, fortunate. -नयकं gum-myrrh. -गहः an auspicious planet. -वः the sacred fig-tree. -वर्ति a woman with good teeth. -लग्नः -ग्रं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. -वासनः perfumes for the mouth. -शंसिन् a. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. -स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspicious place.

शुभंयु a. [शुभं अस्यास्ति युष्] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अशुभं शुभं शुभं शुभं द्वितयेन रूपमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर a. 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. -रि N. of Durgā.

शुभंभावुक a. Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The Sami tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dhruvā grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

शुभ्र a. [शुभ्र-क्] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White; पश्यति विचोपहतः शशिभ्रं संखमवि पीठं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. -भ्रः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be n) -भ्रं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंशुः, -कर 1. the moon. -2 camphor. -वृत्तिन् m. the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. -रहिन् the moon.

शुभा 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

शुभिः An epithet of Brahman. शुभं P. (शुभति) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure.

शुभं N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -वाशिनी, -सर्विनी an epithet of Durgā.

शु (शू) र 4 A. (शून्ये) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, atop. -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To toll, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः -लृक् [शुल्कयते अतिमुच्यते कर्मणि पत्र] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संपयेद्भ्रातृं शुल्क-स्तेषामितिसाधवसात् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पण्डितो बुद्धितुशुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कात्यायः पिता विद्वान् गृह्णीयात्शुल्कमण्यपि Ms. 3. 51. 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6 Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue. -ग्राहकः -ग्राहिन m. a toll-collector. -दाः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. -ज्ञाना -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

शुद्धे 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

शुल्कं (लृक्) 10 U. (शुल्क-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

शुल्कं (लृक्) [शुल्क-अन्] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. -हवा, -हवी See above. -Comp. -अग्निः sulphur. -जं brass. शुभ्र f. A mother.

शुश्रूषक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant. शुश्रूषणं, -णा [शु-सृ-ल्यट्] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां सुखयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु a. 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष्क 4 P. (शुष्कति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; दृष्या शुष्कपथाये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bb 3. 92. -2 To be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. -Caus. (शुष्कयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मांसतः Bg.

2. 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -With उद्, -रि 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

शुष्कः, -शुष्की 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुष्किः f. 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुष्किर a. [शुष्-किरच्] Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. -रं 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुष्किरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुष्किलः Air, wind.

शुष्क p. p. [शुष्-क] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8, -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिना स्म कुचते करभोरुहार्ति शुष्कवादिनं च सुखेऽपि Si. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless. -7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं न्यायं शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ma. 11. 35. -8 Comp. -अंग a. emaciated. (-गी) a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -आर्द्रं dry ginger. -कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel. -2. a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वेरं groundless enmity. -व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flesh in general.

शुष्णः 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

शुष्मः [शुष्-मन् किञ्च] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. -वन् 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् m. 1 Fire; Si. 14. 22 -2 The Chitraka tree. -न. 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Sight, lustre.

शुष्मिन् a. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse).

शूकः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle; वृत्तं च, खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. -का A cowach. -8 Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -घान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिंडिः, -डी, -शिवा, -शिबिक, -सिंघी cowach (कापकच्छु).

शूककः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत, शूकिन् a. Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया इतः । पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंह-शूकरयोर्बलम् Subhāsh. -8 Comp. -इष्टः a kind of grass (गुता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः f. Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [शुच्-रक् ष्यो- चस्य दः दीर्घः Up. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पश्य्यां शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman, Mb. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91. -8 Comp. -आर्ता the Priyangu plant. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a Śūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -हृदयं, -धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. -मियः an onion. -प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -सूयिष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Śūdras. -याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -वर्गः the Śūdra, or servile class. -सेवकं serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra.

शूद्रा A woman of the Śūdra tribe. -8 Comp. -भार्यः one who has a Śūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Śūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Śūdra.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichobhshkatika.

शून p. p. [श्वि-क] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [श्वि-अधिकरणे-क संभ- शेषः Tv.] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture, whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five -a fire-place, a grind stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पंच शूना गृहस्थस्य शूनी पेपयुःशकरः । कंडवी चोदकुम्भश्च वषटे वारुत् वाहयन् M. 3. 68.)

शून्य a. [शून्यायै प्राणिव्रतस्य दितं रहस्य-स्थानत्वात् वत् Tv.] 1 Empty, valid. -2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमन-मलतं शून्या दृष्टिः Mā. 1. 17; see शून्य-हृदय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्यं जगद्विरतज्वलमेतज्वलाभि U. 3. 38; Mā. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, despirited; शून्या जगम भवतीभमुखी कथांचित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki 17 39 -6 Utterly devoid or depriv

ed of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकशून्या मे अंगुलि S. 5; द्या°, ज्ञान°, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. -10 Bare, naked. -स्य 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-entity, (absolute) non existence; दूषण-शून्याविद्वः N. 1. 21. -5 N. of Brahman. -Comp. -पदवी the passage of the soul. -मखः a hollow reed. -मनस, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -सुख, -वदन a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of any thing, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. -2 a Buddhist. -हृदय a. 1. absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. -2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर 10 U. (शूरयतिने) 1 To aot the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions; see शूर also.

शूर a. [शूर-अञ्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शूरयेषु शूरान के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The Sāla tree. -6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -मानिन् m. a boaster, braggart. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूरन्त्यु] A kind of esculent root.

शूरमय a. one who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प 10 U. (शूरयतिने) To measure.

शूर्पा-द्वी A winnowing-basket. -द्वीः A measure of two Droṇas. -Comp. -कणः an elephant. -जखा (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets,' N. of a sister of Rāvana. [She was attracted by the] beauty of Rāma, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demones, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40]. -वातः wind produced

by shaking a winnowing-basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्पा 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Śarpanakhā. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्पः, शूर्पिः m. f., शूर्पिका, शूर्पा 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूर्त् 1 P. (शूर्त्ति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूर्त्-ले [शूर्त्-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूर्त्ले संस्कृतं शूर्त्त्यम्; cf. अयःशूर्त्. -4 A stake for impaling originals (विधत्) स्कंधेन शूर्त्ले हृदयेन शोके Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूर्त्क 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a pike. -ग्रथिः f. a kind of Dūrvā grass. -वाहनं iron-filings. -घ्न a. sedative, anodyne. -द्वि m. asa foetida. -धन्वन, -धर, -धारिन्, -धुक्, -पाणि, -भृत् m. epithets of Siva; अधिगतध्वलिभ्यः शूर्त्पाणेरभिख्या Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -नाशनं white sochal salt. -शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. -स्य a. impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer. -हृत् m. asa foetida.

शूर्त्कः A restive horse.

शूर्त्का 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूर्त्कृतं Roasted meat.

शूर्त्किक [a. शूर्त्क-उत्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Rosated on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूर्त्कित्त a. [शूर्त्कमस्यस्य द्वेति] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्योधनलक्षणाः शूर्त्की R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. -m. 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; कूर्त्तसंघावालिपदहता शूर्त्कित्तः श्लाघनीया Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूर्त्कित्तः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूर्त्कित्त a. [शूर्त्क संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूर्त्कित्तमासिभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽस्यते S. 2. -2 Deserving impalement. -स्यं Roasted meat.

शूर्त् 1 P. (शूर्त्ति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [अशृजं लाति ला-कृ पूर्वो] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -कोलिः a kind of jujube. -जंघुः-युः f. a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

शृगालिका, शृगाली 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृंखलः-ला-लं [शृंगत्त प्रधायात् स्वल्प-ते अनेन पूर्वो Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकण्ठ-मालाशृंखलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनायज्जशृंखलां Git. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्वतरेण सुखरशृंखलकषिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शृंखलकः 1 A chain -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृंखलित a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शृंगं [शृंग-गृ पूर्वो घृ-ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 123] 1 A horn; बन्देतिदानीं महिषैस्त्वंगमः शृंगहतं क्रोशति वीथिकानां R. 16. 13; गाहातं महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किं श्वादिस्तुशृंगोभिः Me. 14, 52; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शृंगं स दृढविनयाधिकृतः परेषामसृष्टितं नमसुवेन तु वीथेमायुः R. 9. 62. (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; बर्णोदकोः काचनशृंगमुक्ताः R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. -अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) also wood. -महारिन् a. butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -मोहिन् m. the Champaka tree. -वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzapura; U. 1. 21. -2 ginger. -वेरकं ginger.

शृंगकः-कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Rātn. 1.

शृंगवत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शृंगटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. -उंटे A place where four roads meet.

शृंगटकः A mountain with three peaks. कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door.

शृंगारः [शृंग कामोद्रेकमुच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण्]
 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशृंगार and विप्रलेखशृंगार q. q. v. v.); शृंगारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधो सुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Gt. 1; (it is thus defined:—युतः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः युति संभोगं प्रति या स्तुहा । स शृंगार इति श्रुतः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an amorous or love gesture; शृंगारचेष्टा विविधा बभूवुः R. 6. 12. -भावितं amorous talk. -यूष्णं red-lead. -यौनिः, an epi. bet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love. -विधिः -वेष्टा a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृंगारकः Love. -कं Red-lead.

शृंगारित a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृंगारित्व a. 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red lead. -m. 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut; see तावृल.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. -f. The sheat-fish.

शृंगिक A kind of poison. -का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिणः A ram.

शृंगिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृंगिन् a. (जी f.) [शृंगमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. -m. 1 A mountains. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शृंगी धृमी रिचिस्तुती Ak.

शृंगी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शृंगिः f. A book for pricking an elephant, a goad; मङ्गाधकरिणां वृषोप-वास्ये शृंगिः H. 2. 165.

शृत p. p. 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृत् 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional) (शर्षते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्षति-ते) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्षयति-ते) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृत् p. p. 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृष्टुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). -2 The anus.

शृ 9 P. (शृणाति, शीर्णं) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य युगाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्ताव प्रस-भेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. -Pass. (शीर्षि-ते) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. -With अव or चि to seize away. (-Pass.) to fade or wither; मृत्नि वा सर्वालीकस्य विशीर्यत वनेग्रया Bn. 2. 104.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपाले वा स्थाप्यथैवदुशेखरं Ku. 5. 78, 7. 41; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबभूवुकस्ततत्कर-रचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; मगधदेशेखरीभृता पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शेखरित a. Crested, tufted, peaked.

शेषः; शेषश्च n., शेफा -कं, शेषश्च n. 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

शेफालिः -ली, शेफालिका f. A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगंधमनोहराणि Ra. 3. 14.

शेष्टुषी Intellect, understanding.

शेत् 1 P. (शेळति) 1 To go, move. -2 To tremble.

शेषः [शुकपाते सति शेते, शी-अन् Up. 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. -कं 1 The penis (also शेषा). -2 Happiness. -Comp. -धि 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेषधित्सेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ma. 2. 114; सर्वकामाः शेषधिर्यावितं वा क्षीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुसां Mā. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेषलं [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् बलेते बल-अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शेषलिनी A river.

शेषालं See शेखल.

शेष a. [शिष्-अन्] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यबेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64; 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रंभे निर्वर्त्यतां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलित्वा Me. 110; Ma. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -ब-वं 1 (a) Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च वराधि-शेषस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषे न कारयेत् Chāp. 40; अष्टशेष Me. 38; श्रितिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फडाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; so शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; त्रिभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (b) Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; (इति शेषा is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. -वा 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरण्या न वपुषि क्षमां न क्षिप्रत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarama (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesa). -6 An elephant. -वा The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तथेति शेषानिव भर्तुराज्ञामदाय मूर्ध्ना मदन। प्रतस्ये Ku. 3. 22, S. 3. -वं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2. in other cases; as in शेषे वष्टी). -Comp. -अन्नं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -कालः the time of death. -जातिः f. assimilation of residues. -भागः the remainder. -भोजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -रायन्; -ज्ञापित्व m. epithets of Vishnu.

शेष्य a. 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked.

शेषः [शिक्षां विष्पथति वा अण्] 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शेषिकः One skilled in Sikshā. शेष्यं Learning, proficiency.

शेषरिकः-रेयः The Apāmārga tree.

शेष्य a. Pointed.

शैत्र्यं [शी-अन्] Quickness, rapidity.

शैत्यं [शीत-शब्द] Cold, coldness, frigidty; शैत्यं हि यस्मात् प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं [शिथिलरूप भावः शब्द] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowardice.

शैनेयः N. of Sātyaki.

शैन्याः (m. pl.) The descendants of Sini.

शैव्यः See शैव्य.

शैल a. (ली f.) [शिलाः संस्यस्य प्रज्ञाः अण्] Rocky, craggy, stony. —लः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न मागि-कपं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chāp. 55; शैली मलयवर्द्धनी R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. —ल 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. —Comp. —अंशः N. of a country. —अग्रं the peak of a mountain. —अटा 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. —अधिपः, —अधिराजः, —इंद्रः, —पतिः, —राजः epithets of the Himalaya. —आख्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. —इंद्रवृक्षः the birch tree. —कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. —गंधं a kind of sandal. —जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. —जनः a mountaineer. —जा, —जनया, —पुत्री, —सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अजातः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतश्चः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. —धन्वन् m. an epithet of Siva. —धरः an epithet of Krishna. —निर्वासः benzoin. —पत्रा the Bilva tree. —भित्तिः f. an instrument for cutting stones, a stone cutter's chisel. —रक्षं a cave, cavern. —बीजं the marking-nut plant. —शिनिरं the ocean. —सार a. as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

शैलालिन m. an actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

शैली [शैलीमेव स्वार्थे ष्यच् ङीपि श्लेषः] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression of interpretation; प्रायेण-आचार्याणामिदं शैली बह्वशाभिप्रायमपि परोप-देशमिदं वर्णयति Kull. on Ms. 1. 4; आचार्याणामिदं शैली यस्मात्प्रामाण्येनाभिधाय विशेषणं विदुषोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलुषः [शैलुषस्य अत्यं ष्यच् Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer; आः शैलुषापसद् Ve. 1; एते पुत्र्याः सर्वमेव शैलुषजनं ध्या-हरति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैलुष इवैव भूमिकां

Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The Bilva tree.

शैलुषिकः One who follows the profession of an actor. —की An actress.

शैलेय a. (यी f.) [शिलायां भवः ङक्] 1 Mountainous; शैलेयस्थलीपाषाणनिष्-पण्ण V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. —यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. —यं 1 Benzoin; शैलेयगंधीनि शैलानलानि R. 6. 51; शैले-यनक्षेत्रे शिलातलेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. —यी N. of Pārvatī.

शैल्य a. (ली f.) Story. —ल्यं Rookiness, hardness.

शैव a. (वी f.) [शिवो देवतास्य अण्] Relating to the god Siva. —वा 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the Saiva sect. -2 The thorn-apple. —वं N. of one of the eighteen Parāṅgas.

शैवलः [श्री-बलच् Up. 4. 38] A kind of aquatic plant, moss; सरसि-जमजुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; न षट्पदभोगिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. —ल A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनो A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Krishna. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

शैशवं [शिशोर्भावः अण्] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen); शैशवावस्थं प्रति पौषितां मियं U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽप्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर a. (री f.) [शिशिर-अण्] Belonging to the cold or dewy season. —रि A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैश्वोपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

शो 4 P. (श्चति, शत or शित, *pass.* शायते; *caus.* शाययति; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

शोकः [शुच-शब्] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकस्यमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. —Comp. —अग्निः, —अनलः the fire of grief. —अपनोदः removal of grief. —अभिभूतः, —आकुलः, —आविष्टः, —उपहतः, —विह्वल a. afflicted or agonized with grief. —अरिः the Kadamba tree. —कृषित a. afflicted or agonized with grief. —चर्चा indolgence in grief. —नाशः the Asoka tree. —परायणः, —लासक a. engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief.

—विकल a. overwhelmed with grief. —स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोकिन् a. Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

शोचक a. Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय a. Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य a. 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable; S. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् n [शुच-शक्ति] 1 Light, lustre, radiance. -2 A flame. —Comp.

—केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शोटीयं Valour, heroism.

शोथ a. [शुद्-अच्] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. —ठः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

शोण a. (णा or णी f.) [शोण-अच्] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्स्याना-वनक्षधनशोणितशोणपाणिरुक्तसयिष्यति क-चास्तथ देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; आस्वादित-द्विरदशोणितशोणशोभां Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. —णः 1 Crimson, the red colour.

-2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gopdavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātaliputra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रहीत्याधिवाहिनीं तं भार्गि-रणीं शोण इवोक्तं रंगः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars; cf. लोहित. —णं 1 Blood.

-2 Red lead. —Comp. —अंशुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world.

—अश्मन् m., —उपला 1. a red stone. -2. a ruby. —पद्मं a red lotus. —युष्पकः the Kovidāra tree. —रत्नं a ruby.

शोणित a. (शोण-इत्च्) 1 Red, purple, crimson. —णं 1 Blood; उपरिधता शोणितपारणा मे B. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. —Comp. —आह-यं saffron. —उक्षित a. blood-stained.

—उपला a ruby. —खद्वं red sandal. —व a. blood-sucking. —पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bāṅa.

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शोधः [शुद्-अच्] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-पुल] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. -कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. -कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्युट्-वा] Purifying, cleansing &c. -नं 1 (a) Purifying, cleansing. (b) cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Faeces, ordure. -नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुध्-णिच्-क्] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requitied, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोधय *a.* [शुध्-णिच्-प] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -व्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शुक्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence -Oomp. -जित्, -ह्व *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. -नः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -नः 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तद्विदं परिरक्ष शोभने भवितव्यमियसंगमं वदु. Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobhānjana tree.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (a) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वदुताभिनवमस्याः पुष्ट्यतिस्थां न शोभा S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (b) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्रि-शोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression; शोभे च मन्दाशुभ-धुभिताभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (= गोरोचना *q. v.*). -Oomp. -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभन् *a.* 1 Shining; Ku. 5. 44; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [शुष्-ञ्] 1 Drying up, dryness; हृवशोषविकृत्वां Ku. 4. 39; so आर्यशोषः कंठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः कुसुमशोषः. -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद्द्रसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Susr. -Oomp. -संभवं the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (गी *f.*) [शुष्-ल्युट्-वा] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; S. 3. 10. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up; शोषितसरसि निदाधे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिधुः Subhāsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषित *a.* (गी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो वीर्यशोकः U. 3. 5.

शोकं A flock of parrots.

शोक *a.* (की *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिकेयं, शोकेयं A pearl.

शोक्र *a.* (की *f.*) [शुक्-अण्] Seminal.

शोक्रिकेयः A sort of poison.

शोक्ल्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [शुचर्भावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शौचं घृतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -Oomp. -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman.

शौह 1 P. (शौहति) To be proud or haughty.

शौहीर *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौहीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौह 1 P. (शौहति) see शौह.

शौह *a.* (डी *f.*) [शुंढायं ह्रायं अभिरतः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिहतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौह Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in oomp.); अश-शौह, दानशौह &c.

शौहिकः, शौहिन *m.* [शुंढा हरा पण्यमस्य उक् इति वा] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की, -नी A female vintner; पयोपि शौहिको हस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौहिकेयः A demon.

शौही Long pepper.

शौहीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौहोद्दिनः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौह *a.* (मी *f.*) (शुद्ध-अण्) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -द्रः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौह Meat kept at a slaughter, house.

शौहकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Rīgveda Prāe-tisākhyā and various other Vedic compositions.

शौहिकः [शुद्धा प्राणिपक्षस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य उक्] 1 A butcher; छसना परिवृत्तानि मृत्युषु शौहिको गृहशकुंतिकाभिश्च U. 1. 5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. -भं The city of Harischandra.

शौभाञ्जनः N. of a tree; see शौभाञ्जन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तपतो हृदये पिकस्य समधापि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛita dialect.

शौरिः 1 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishna. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The planet Saturn.

शोर्प *a.* (र्षी *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्प or winnowing-basket.

शौर्यं [शूरय मायः ध्यञ्] 1 Prowess; heroism, valour; शौर्यं वैरिणि बन्धमाद्यु निपतन्वर्धोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; नये च शौर्यं च वसंति संपदः Subhāsh. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरभटी.

शौल्कः, शौल्किकः [शुल्के तदादाने-अधिकृतः अण् उक् वा] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्विकः (लिव) कः A copper-smith.

शौव *a.* (वी *f.*) [श्वन्-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine. -वं 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The stable nature of a dog.

शिवन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. -ने 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

शिवस्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [श्व-उक्-तृ-च] Belonging to or lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral.

शोवापद् *a.* (दी. *f.*) [श्वापद्-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

शौष्कलः 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The price of dried meat.

श्रुत् See श्रुत् below.

श्रुचुत् 1 P. (श्रुचोति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्रुचोति सचिषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. -2 To ehed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्रुचोतंते सुनड कबरीचिंदो यो वाचदेते Mál. 8. 2. v. 1.

श्रुचो (श्रु) तः, श्रुचो (श्रुचो) तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्रुम् A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

श्रुः A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

श्रुः A technical term used by Pāṇini for नु, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

श्रुम् *n.* 1 The mouth, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body (*m.* also in this sense).

श्रुमशानं [श्रुमः श्रुमः श्रुतेःश्च श्रु-आ-नच् द्विच Tv.] A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्रुमशाने च पशितवति स बांधवः Subhāsh. -**अग्निः** the fire of a burning ground. -**आलयः** a cemetery. -**गोचर** *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Ms. 10. 39. -**निवासिनः**, -**वतिन्**, -**वासिनः** *m.* a ghost. -**भाजः**, -**वासिनः** *m.* epithela of Siva. -**वाटः** an enclosure of the cemetery; Mál. 5. -**वेदमन्** *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a spirit, ghost. -**वैराग्यं** temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. -**शूलः** -लं an impaling atake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -**साधनं** performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्रुमशु *n.* [श्रुम सुखं श्रुते लक्ष्यतेऽन श्रु-शु; Up. 5. 28] The beard; ज्योतिष्कणादश्रुमशु कंठनालाद्वक्तवत् R. 15. 52. -**अण्**. -**प्रवृद्धिः** *f.* the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. -**मुखी** a woman with a beard. -**वर्धकः** a barber.

श्रुमशुल *a.* [श्रुमशु विधत्तेऽप्य लच्] Having a beard, boarded; मल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः श्रुमशुलेर्मर्षी (तस्तरार) R. 4. 63.

श्रुमिल 1 P. (श्रुमिलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

श्रुमिलनं Winking, twinkling.

श्रुमिलितं A wink.

श्रुयान *p. p.* [श्रुय-क] 1 Gone. -2 Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick, sticky, viscous -4 Shrunken, dry; श्रुयदि सरितः श्रुयानपुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. -**नं** Smoke.

श्रुयाम *a.* [श्रुय-मक] 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; पर्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवन् श्रुयामावदातारणं M. 3. 5; श्रुयामं ह्य-योर्भांगयोः V. 2. 7; कुबलयदलश्रुयामस्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15. 23. -2 Brown. -3 Shady, dusky -4 Dark-green. -**मः** 1 The black colour. -2 The green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च कालिंदीदेते वटः श्रुयामो नाम U. 1; सोयं वटः श्रुयाम इति प्रतिः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. -**मं** 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black pepper. -**अण्**. -**अंग** *a.* dark. (-गः) the planet Mercury. -**कंठः** 1. an epithet of Siva; (नीलकंठ). -2. a peacock. -**कर्णः** a horse suitable for a horse sacrifice. -**पत्रः** the tamāla tree. -**भास्**, -**रुचि** *a.* glossy-black. -**शबलो** the two four-eyed watch-dogs of Yama; cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10. -**सुंवरः** an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

श्रुयामकः 1 A kind of edible grain (कंठु). -2 A gramineous plant. -**कं** A kind of of grass; cf. श्रुयामक.

श्रुयामल *a.* Black, dark blue, blackish; निशितश्रुयामलस्निग्धमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4; Si. 18. 36; श्रुयामलानोकहश्रीः U. 2. 25. -**लः** 1 Black colour. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred fig-tree. -**रा** N. of Durgā.

श्रुयामलिका The indigo plant.

श्रुयामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness; श्रुयामो श्रुयामलिमानमानयत भोः साद्वैमेषीकुचैः Vb. 3. 1; तद्वीथधूमैरिच धूमरागाः शोणीभुजः श्रुयामलिमानमायुः Vikr. 10. 3.

श्रुयाम 1 Night, particularly a dark night; श्रुयामो श्रुयामलिमानमानयत भोः साद्वैमेषीकुचैः Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (शिवनमप्यथा according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Si. 8. 36; Me. 82; or शीते मुखेऽप्यसर्वाभी धीमि या ह्यलक्षीत-ला । तस्यचिन्तनवर्णभासा स्त्री इयमिति कथ्यते ॥ according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female

cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy baail. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunā. -14 N. of several plants.

श्रुयामकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्रुयामकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13 (also श्रुयामक).

श्रुयामयते Don. A. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्रुयामयने न युष्मातु यः कांचननिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

श्रुयामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपांगयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः श्रुयामिकाश्रुयामिका कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, all y, (of metals &c.); हेमनः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्रुयामिकापि च R. 1. 10.

श्रुयामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

श्रुयालः [श्रुय कालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

श्रुयालका 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

श्रुयालकी, **श्रुयालिका**, **श्रुयाली** A wife's sister.

श्रुयव *a.* (वा or वी. *f.*) [श्रुय-वन्] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky. -2 Bay, brown. -**वः** The brown colour. -**अण्**. -**तैलः** the mango tree. -**दन्त** *a.* brown-toothed.

श्रुयेत *a.* (ता or नी. *f.*) White. -**तः** The white colour.

श्रुयेनः [श्रुये-हनन्] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -**अण्**. -**अवपातः** the swoop of a hawk; Mál. 8. 8. -**करणं**, -**करुणिका** 1. burning on a separate funeral pile. -2. a hawk-like, i. e. rash and desperate, act. -**चिन्**, -**जीविन्** *m.* a falconer.

श्रुये 1 A (श्रुयते, श्रुयन्, श्रुयते or श्रुयन्) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

श्रुयेनपाता [श्रुयेनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् सुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase.

श्रुयोणाकः, **श्रुयोनाकः** N. of a tree.

श्रुयंक 1 A (श्रुयते) To go, creep.

श्रुयन् 1 P. (श्रुयति) To go, move, creep.

श्रुयन् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रुयति, श्रुययति-ते) To give, give away, bestow (usually with वि); R. 5. 1.

श्रुयन् *ind.* A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रुयन्.

श्रुयन् 1. 1, 9 P. (श्रुयति, श्रुययति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रुयति, श्रुययति ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To unite, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U (श्रुययति-ते) 1 To make

efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

अथन 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

अद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्धास्यति भूतार्थे Mk. 3. 24; कामिस्यः अद्धुरनाजैवं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; अद्धे चिदशरणमात्रके दाहशक्तिव कुणवर्धन्ति R. 11. 42.

अद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

अद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; अद्धा विचं विधि-श्रेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यरहस्यलुब्धाः अद्धां विधा-स्यन्ति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धअद्धा-पुलकित इव प्राप्तसख्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

अद्धालु a. [अद्धा-आलु] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्गमअद्धालुना भर्ता Ratn. 1. -लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything.

अंय I. 1 A (अंयते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II 9 P. (अंयन्ति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

अंय 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishnu.

अंयने 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurtling, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

अंयित p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strong or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

अंयण-णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

अंयित p. p. 1 Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. -तं Boiled meat &c. -ता Rice-gruel.

अंय 4 P. (अंयति, अंयते) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); कियच्चिरं आंयन्ति गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रोता शोते रजनिरमणा गाढसुरासि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो वृद्धानि त्वरयत पाथि आंयतां वीक्षितानां

Me. 99. -Caus. (अंयन्ति) To cause to be fatigued &c.

अंयः [अंय-ञ् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महिपाल तव अंयेण R. 2. 34; जानाति दि पुनः सम्पूक कविरेव कवेः अंयं Subhāsh.; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयंते स्म तद्यो-धा मधुभिर्विजयअंयं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा अंयः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise; अयोद्धेन च अंयमकारौ K. 76. (b) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -Comp. -अंय n., -जले perspiration, sweat. -कषित a. worn out by fatigue. -साध्य a. to be accomplished by dint of labour. -स्थानं a drill-ground gymnasium &c.

अंयण a. (गा-णी f.) [अंय-ण] 1 Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. -णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. -ण-णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard. अंयणायते Dn. A. To become a beggar.

अंयित्वा a. 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

अंय 1 A. (अंयते, अंयते) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

अंयः, अंयणं [अंय-ञ् लुट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

अंयः [शृणोत्यनेर अ-अप्] 1 Hearing; as in सुखअंय. -2 The ear. -3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for लव). -5 Fame, glory.

अंयणः, -णं [शृणोत्यनेर अ-कणे लुट् वा] 1 The ear; ध्वनन्ति मधुपसमूहे अंयणमपि वृषति Git. 5. -2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -ण N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. -णं 1 The act of hearing; अ-चणसुप्तं Me. 11. -2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति अंयणात् 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth. -6 Flowing, oozing. -Comp. -इन्द्रिये the sense of hearing, the ear. -उत्पल a lotus fastened in the ear. -उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. -गोचर a. within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear shot; as in अंयणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. -पथा, -वि-षयः the reach or range of the ear;

वृत्तानि अंयणविषयमापिणा R. 14. 87. -पालिः -ली f. the tip of the ear. -पद्म a beautiful ear. -सुभग a. pleasing to the ear.

अंय n. 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praise-worthy action.

अंयस्यं Fame, glory, renown. अंयस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

अंयत्पः -रयः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अंयिष्ठा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called Dhanishthā. -2 The asterism called अंयण. -Comp. -ञः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or आत; caus. अंयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

आण a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. -2 Wet, moist. -णं Boiled meat &c. आणा Rice-gruel.

आद्ध a. [अद्धा हेतुलेनास्यस्य अण्] Faithful, believing. -द्धं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अद्धया वीषते परमात्तस्माद्गद्गद् निगद्यते; it is of three kinds: -निय, वैमिचिक and काण्य. -2 A obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srāddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कृत m. the performer of a funeral rite. -वृः the offerer of a Srāddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः, -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srāddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1. a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2. an epithet of Yama. -3. a Visvadeva q. v. -4. a Pitri or progenitor. -सुख, -भोक्तृ m. a deceased ancestor.

आद्धिक a. (की f.) (आद्धे-देवे, आद्धे तद्दर्थे मध्यलेनास्यस्य वा उद्) Relating to a Srāddha. -कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srāddha.

आद्धीय a. Relating to a Srāddha.

आंत p. p. [अंय-क्त] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil. -ता An ascetic. -Comp. -संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

आंतिः f. [अंय-क्तिन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आतः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

आयः [अंय-ञ्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आयः [अंय-ञ्] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.

श्रावकः [श्रि-पठ्] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; श्रावकापर्यायं Mā. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

श्रावण *a.* (गी. *f.*) [श्रवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Śrāvāṇa. -ण् 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to a July-August). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaiśya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Daśaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. -णं 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

श्रावणिक *a.* [श्रावणी अस्यदिनम् मासे ऽर्] Relating to the month Śrāvāṇa. -कः The month called Śrāvāṇa.

श्रावणी 1 The day of full moon in Śrāvāṇa. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

श्रावित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

श्राव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. *दृश्य*). -2 Audible, distinct.

श्रावस्तिः -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king Śrāvastā).

श्रि 1 U. (श्रयति-ने, शिशाष-शिश्रिये, अ-शिश्रियन्-ते, श्रियिष्यति-ने, श्रियितुं, श्रित; *caus.* श्रायति-ने; *desid.* शिश्रीष्यति-ने, शिश्रियिष्यति-ने) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देवं श्रयते तमेव कुर्वते बाहुवतापाजितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; श्रितासि चंद्रनभ्रांस्या दुर्दिपाकं विषयुम् U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परिता रक्षो-भिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दृशा Bv. 1. 83; श्रियेद्भावं कलभा श्रयसिच R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयबाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

श्रित *p. p.* [श्रि-क्त] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, over-spread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

श्रितिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach,

श्रिप् 1 P. (श्रेषति) To burn.

श्री 9 U. (श्रीणाति, श्रीणति) To cook, dress, boli, prepare.

श्री *f.* [श्री-क्विप् नि- उ. 2. 57] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलं Rām.; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1 -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षणं Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (सुखं) कमलश्रियं दर्शो Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect; U. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishṇu; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 11; Si. 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (यमं, अयं and काम). -12 The Sarala tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Saravati (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. -*m.* N. of one of the six *Rāgas* or musical modes. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanzas of each canto of his *Sisupālavāda*, as Bhāṛavi has used लक्ष्मी). -*Comp.* -आहृष्टः a lotus. -हृष्टः an epithet of Vishṇu. -कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकंठरत्नलाङ्घनः U. 1. 'सखः an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-रे) the red lotus. -करणं a pen. -कान्तः an epithet of Vishṇu. -कारः the word 'श्री' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). -कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. -खंडः, -हृष्टः sandal-wood; श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. -गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामराः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -चनं sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -जालः a kind of palm tree. -जः an epithet of Kubera. -द्वयितः, -धरः epithets of Vishṇu. -नगरं N. of a city. -नन्दनः an epithet of Kāma. -निकत-

नः, -निवासः epithets of Vishṇu. -पञ्चमी the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; Si. 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णः a lotus. -पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः 'N. of a mountain; Mā. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. -पुरं 1 clove. -2. a fragrant wood (पञ्चकाष्ठ). -कलः the *Bilva* tree. (-लं) the *Bilva* fruit. -कला, -कली 1. the inligo plant. -2. emblio myrobalan. -ग्रहम् *m.* 1. the moon. -2. a horse. -वस्तकः garlic. -सुदा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaiṣṇavas. -मूर्तिः *f.* 1. an idol of Vishṇu or Lakshmi. -2. any idol. -युक्त, -युर *a.* 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -3. famous, illustrious. -रंगः an epithet of Vishṇu. -रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -वस्तः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishṇu; यमाहुलितश्रीवस्तं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. -अंकः, धारिन्, धृत्, लक्ष्मन्, लंघन *m.* epithets of Vishṇu Ku. 7. 43. -वस्तकिन् *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishṇu. -वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of Siva. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. -वसत्स *m.* turpentine. -वृक्षः 1. the *Bilva* tree. -2. the *Asvattha* or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -संज्ञं clove. -सहोदरः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishṇu. -हरितिनी the sun-flower.

श्रियंमय *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियापतिः An epithet of Siva, also श्रियावासिन् *m.*

श्रीमत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; Si. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things) -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Siva. -4 The *Tilaka* tree. -5 The *Asvattha* tree

श्रील *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

शु I. 1 P. (अवति) To go, move ; of. शु. -II. 5 P. (श्रुणोति, श्रुणोति, अश्रुणोति, श्रुणोति, श्रुणोति, श्रुणोति) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to ; श्रुणुते ते सावधानं वचः V. 2. 10 ; कृतानि चाश्रोयत पदपदानां Bk. 2. 10 ; सर्वेषु मे तद्वत् जलद्वं श्रोयसि श्रोत्रपर्यं Me. 13. -2 To learn, study ; द्वावशभिर्विषयैककणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept) -Caus. (आवयतिने) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform ; आचिनोऽमारयसर्वेषां स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. --Desid. (श्रुयते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey ; वाच्यं नैव करोति बांधवजनो पत्नी न श्रुयते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon ; श्रुयस्व गुरुं S. 4. 17 ; Ku. 1. 59 ; Ma. 2. 244.

श्रुणु p. p. [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned ; श्रुतस्य किं तस्मिन् कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3. 49. -5 Named, called. -तं 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation ; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge ; श्रुतमकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या) ; श्रोत्रं श्रुतैव न कुर्वन्नेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71. R. 3. 21, 5. 22 ; Pt. 2. 147 ; 4. 68. -Comp. -अष्टयनं study of the Vedas. -अश्विन a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -वेदी N. of Saraavati. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive. -अवसू m. N. of the father of Sisupāla. अहुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general ; अपथे पदमर्पयति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. [श्रु-क्ति] 1 Hearing, चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7 ; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear ; श्रुतिसुखं मरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35 ; Si. 1. 1 ; Ve. 3. 23. -3 R port, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृतिः ; see under वद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text ; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval ; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1 ; (see Malli. ad loc). -9 The constellation Sravāṇa. -10 The diagonal of a

tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle ; cf. कर्ण. -Comp. -अनुपासः a kind of alliteration ; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उक्ति a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. -कटु a. harsh to hear. (-दुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित a. enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोवनं, -नर a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वेषं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निदुःखं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear ; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन a. grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मंडलं the outer ear. -महत् a. rich in scriptural lore ; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयतां S. 7. 35. -मूलं 1. the root of the ear ; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -2. a Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -वजित a. 1 deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. -विपत्तिवत् a. 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. -विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound ; श्रुतिविषयमुणा पर स्थिता स्वाद्य विश्वं S. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear ; एतस्यायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4 any sacred ordinance. -वेधः boring the ear. -सुख, -मनोहर a. agreeable to the ear, melodious. -स्मृति f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती = श्रुतिः above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle ; cf. सुवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Vikankata tree.

श्रुष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon. (वर). -4 Prosperity.

श्रेढी A progression (in math.). -Comp. -फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः m. f., श्रेणी f. [श्रि-णि वा ङीर् Uq. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row ; तरंगध्रुवंशा श्रुभितविह्वश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28 ; न पदपदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सञ्ज्वला संगमनि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9 ; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group ; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. -Comp. -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs of traders of guilds. -बंध a. forming a row, being in a line ; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेणी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयसू a. [अतिशयेन प्रशंस्य ईयसुनि श्रेयसाः] 1 Better, preferable, superior ; वर्धनाद्भक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33 ; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable ; Māl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compare of प्रशंस्य q. v.). -n. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bias, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result ; पूर्वावधारितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13 ; विद्म मासुप्रस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं S. 6 ; प्रतिवर्धनाति हि श्रेयः पुत्र्यपुत्राव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79 ; U. 5. 27, 7. 20 ; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion ; S. 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अर्थित a. 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2 wishing well. -कर a. 1 promoting happiness, favourable. -2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेयः a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. -दुः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Vishnu -दं Cow's milk. -Comp. -अमलं the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a house holder. -2 a householder. -वाच a. eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिः m. [श्रेष्ठ पनादिकमशयस्य इति] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild ; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्यं श्रेष्ठी स्तौति स्वदेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (श्रापति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रेष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre eminence, excellence.

श्रेण्य 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रेण a Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

श्रेणाय 1 Rice gruel. -2 The constellation Sravāṇa.

श्रेणिः-णी f. [श्रेण-इत् वा ङीर्] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks ; श्रेणी-भारदलसगमना Me. 82 ; श्रेणीभार-

स्वयजति तनुतां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. -Comp. -तरः the slope of the hips. -फलकं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. -बिंबं 1. the round hips; V. 4. 18. -2. a waist-band. -सूत्रं 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् n. [श्रु अमुन् तुर च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant -3 An organ of sense. -4 The stream or current (for श्रोतस् q. v.) -Comp. -रंश्रं an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written श्रोतोरंश्रं).

श्रोत्रं m. 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रं [श्रुतेऽनेन ध्रु कले-द्रु] 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp. -वेय a. to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संदेशं मे तद्वज्जलद्व ओष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. -मूलं the root of the ear. -सुख a. melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय a [छन्दो वेदमधीते वेत्ति वा छन्दम-च श्रोत्रदेवः; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. -यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्रह्मगो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते । विद्यया याति विमरं विभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ ; Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -Comp. -रत्वं the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

श्रोत a. (ती f) [श्रुते विहितं अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on or prescribed by the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. -क्षं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively, (i. e. गृह्यण्य, आश्वनीय and दक्षिण). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. a Vedic rite. -सूत्रं N. of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यान कार्यायन &c.)

श्रोत्रं [श्रोत्र स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रोत्र इन्द्र. An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. बहू or वीषद्.

श्लक्ष्ण a. [श्लिष्-कत्ति नि Up. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8. 596. -2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्लक्ष्णक a. 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. -कं The Areca-nut.

श्लोक 1 A (श्लोकते) To go, move.

श्लोक 1 A. (श्लोकते) To go, move.

श्लो 10. U. (श्लययति ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak in firm. -3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लययितुं क्षणमक्षमतान्गना न महसा सहसा कृतवेद्युः Si. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लययितुमक्षयः खलु यथा G. L. 37. -4 To hurt, kill.

श्लय a. 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृताच्छ्रयं हरति पुष्पननोकहारां R. 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). -Comp. -उद्यम a. relaxing one's efforts. -लविर a. hanging loosely down; श्लयलविवीर्यताः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाक् 1 P. (श्लाकति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लाक् 1 A (श्लाकते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाकते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Sabbāsh; वधैव श्लाकयते गंगा पादेन पर मेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (so no read श्लाकते for श्लाकयते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाकिये केन को बंधून्नेव यत्युक्तिसुखता Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लाकते Sk.; श्लाकयमाना परस्त्री-भ्यस्तत्रागादाक्षसतिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाकनं [श्लाक्-ल्यट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering.

श्लाघा [श्लाक्-अ] 1 Praise, eulogy commendation; कर्णजयद्वययोर्वा का-त्र श्लाघा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; हने जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिवडिन् । या श्लाघा पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -विषयं; a baience of boasting त्यागे श्लाघाविषयः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित p. p. Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघ्य [श्लाक्-ण्यत्] 1 Praised, praise-worthy; Māl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिङ्गुः [श्लिष्-कु नेत्वम् पूर्वोऽ] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. -n. The science of astrology, astrology.

श्लिङ्गयुः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् 1. P. (श्लेषति) To burn. -II. 4. P. (श्लिषति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिषयति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरि रूपगत इति तिमिरमन्तरं Git. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; अश्लेषि न श्लेषकं चर्भवायाः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिषा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट p. p. [श्लिष्-क] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विपनादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः f. 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence. श्लेषः [श्लिष्-वच्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरश्लेषवनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). -4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96), अश्लेषि न श्लेषकं चर्भवायाः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सु-धिया मया किं N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -Comp. -अर्थः a pun, double entendre. -भित्तिक a. trusting on (it. having for its basis a Sleshā).

श्लोपदं Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp. -प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लोपादिन् m. A club-footed man.

श्लोला a. 1 Lucky, prosperous; see श्लो.

श्लो. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लो.

श्लेष्मन् m. [श्लिष्-मनिन्] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp. -अतिरतः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. -आजस n. the phlegmatic humour. -घ्न, -घ्नी 1 the Arabian Jasmine. -2 the bog weed. -घातः the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण a Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल a. Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक a. (की f.) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

श्लोक 1 A. (श्लोकते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up. -4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक-अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70; पादेष्वश्रुभिः मयुक्त्वमिदं वाक्यं समाशंसः । शोचतात्क मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लो-को भवतिविति Rām. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anushtubh metre.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोष्ण 1. P. (श्लोष्णति) To heap together collect, gather; cf. श्लोष्.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वञ् 1 A. (श्वञ्ते) To go, move.

श्वञ् 1 P. (श्वञ्ते, श्वञ्ते) 1 to go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वञ् 1 A. (श्वञ्ते) To go, move.

श्वद् 10 U. (श्वदयति ते) 1 To speak ill ; (श्वदयति only according to some) -2 (श्वदयति ते) (a) To go, move (b) To adorn. (c) To finish, accomplish ; (only श्वयति in these senses according to some).

श्वद् 10 U. (श्वदयति) To speak ill.

श्वन् m. [शिकनिन् नि० Up. 1. 158] (Nom. श्व, श्वानो, श्वानः ; acc. pl. श्वानः ; शुनी f.) A dog ; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नतयुपानहं Subbāsh, Bh. 2. 31 ; Ms. 2. 208. -Comp. -अश्वः an epithet of Bhairava. -क्रीडिन् m. a keeper or braedor of sporting dogs. -गणः a pack of hounds. -गणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. -धुनः a jackal. -नरः a snappish or ourriuh fellow. -निज्ञा-निज्ञा a night on which dogs bark. -पञ् m., -पञ्चः 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; Bv. 4. 23. -2. a dog-feeder. -3. a public executioner. -पद् 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief). -पाकः an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla ; G. L. 29. -कल्लिमे or citron. -कल्कः N. of the father of Akrūra. -भीरुः a jackal. -पूयं a pack of dogs. -वृत्तिः f. 1. the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened) ; सेवा लावककारिणी कृतधियाः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विद्मः Mu. 3. 14 ; Ms 4. 6. -2. servitude, service, Ms. 4. 4. -श्याम्रः 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3. a leopard. -हन् m. a hunter.

श्वञ् 10 U. (श्वप्रयति ते) 1 To go' move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वञ् 1 A hole, chasm ; महोरगः श्वञ्चामिष पबिष्टं V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den

श्वयः, श्वयन् Swelling ; increase.

श्वयथु, Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीची Sickness, disease.

श्वन् 1 P. (श्वलति) To run, go quickly.

श्वन् 10 U (श्वन्वयति ते) To tell, narrate.

श्वञ् 1 P. (श्वञ्ति) To run ; see श्वञ्.

श्वशुर. [शु-भाय अशुने आयु-अञ्-उ र्च पृषो० U. 1. 44] 1 A father-in-law

wife's or husband's father, Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -ते (dual) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law.

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वश्रुः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13. -Comp. -श्वश्रु m. du. the mother-in-law and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. (श्वसति, श्वस्त or श्वसित) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकारभक्षेव श्वस्तक्षपि न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; क्षणमद्यवतिष्ठते श्वस्तन् यदि जंतुर्नष्टु लाभवान्तौ R. 8 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave ; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Ra. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -Caus (श्वासयति ते) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वसनः [श्वसिष्येन श्व-स्वुर्] 1 Air, wind ; श्वसनहनुनिर्मिथि St. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -न् 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; श्वसनचलितपल्लुवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34 ; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also) ; Si. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -Comp -अशनः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उरुशुकः a serpent. -ऊर्मिः f. a gust of wind.

श्वसित p. p. [श्वस्-क्त] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -ते 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वासः [श्वन्-पञ्] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अद्यापि स्तनवपथुं जनयति श्वासा प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30 ; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -Comp. -उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -कासः asthma. -कुडारः a drag used to cure asthma. -धारणं = प्राणायाम. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिका a kind of bicough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

श्वासिन् a. [श्वासयति श्वस्-णञ् णिति] Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

श्वस् ind. 1 To-morrow ; वरमद्य कपोते न श्वो मयूरः Subbāsh. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. -अन a (श्वोभूत) being to-morrow. -वैसीय, -वैसीयस् (श्वोवैसीय, श्वोवैसीयस्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-न.) happiness, good fortune. -श्रेयस (श्वश्रेयस) a. happy, prosperous. (-स) 1. happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन a. (जी. f.), श्वस्त्य a. Relating to the morrow, future. -न् The future.

श्वि 1 P. (श्वयति, श्विष्याय-गुणाय, अश्वन्-अश्वयीत्-आज्ञाश्वियन्, श्वयिष्यति, श्वयितुं, श्वृत्) 1 To grow, increase, (fig. also), to swell (as the eye) ; स्वर्गोऽज्ञाश्विय-यश्चक्षुरास्यं हेतोरेतवाश्वयोत् Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14 79. 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow ; प्रबलवदितोच्छ्रननेत्रं (मुञ्जं) Me-84. -2. to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

श्वकार्णः The ear of a dog.

श्वगाणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वान्निकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

श्वान्तः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [श्वेव-अण् न टिलोपः] A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry, or curriah snarling.

श्वापद् a. (दी. f.) Savage, ferocious. -वः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः-च्छं A dog's tail.

श्वानिधु m. A porcupine.

श्वित् 1 A. (श्वेते) To become white, be white ; श्वतिकरितद्विगता-श्वेतमानैर्यज्ञोभिः Mā. 2. 9.

श्वित a. White. --तं Whiteness.

श्वितज्ञान, श्वितरन a. Ved. White.

श्वितिः f. Whiteness.

श्वित्य. श्वित्य a. White.

श्वित्वं [श्वित्-र्क्] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot (on the skin) ; तद्वपनपि नोपिहयं काये वृष्टं कथंचन । स्वाह्वयुः पुंवरमपि श्वित्वेत्केन वृर्धनं Kāv. 1. 7.

श्वितान् a (जी. f.) Leprous. -m. A leper.

श्वेत a. (श्वेता. or श्वेती f.) [श्वित्-अच् पञ् वा] White ; ततः श्वेतैर्द्वैयुक्ते महति स्वयंने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. -तं Silver. -Comp. -अंबरः -वासस m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -द्वयुः a kind of sugar-cane. -उद्गरः an epithet of Kuberā. -कमलं. -पद्मं a white lotus. -कुजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. --केतुः 1. a Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. the

descending node. —कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). —गजः, -द्विपः 1. a white elephant. -2. the elephant of Indra. —गयत् *m.*, —गयतः a goose. —हृद्ः 1. a goose. -2. a kind of basil. —द्विपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. —धातुः 1. a white mineral. -2. Chalk. -3. the milk-stone. —धामन् *m.* 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the form of the sea. -4. cuttle-fish bone. —नीलः a cloud. —पत्रः a goose. १२यः an epithet of Brahman. —पर्णशः white basil. —पादला the white trumpet-flower. —विगः a lion. —विगलः 1. a lion. -2. an epithet of Siva. —भिद्युः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. —परिचं white

pepper. —मालः 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. —रक्त *a.* pale-red, rosy. (—रक्तः) the pink or rosy colour. —रजन् lead. —रथः the planet Venus. —रोचिस् *m.* the moon. —रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. —वलकलः the glomerous fig tree. —वाजिन *m.* 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. camphor. —वासस् *m.* an ascetic wearing white garments. —वाद् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —वाहः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. of Indra. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. the moon. -3. a marine monster (मकर). —वाहिन *m.* an epithet of Arjuna. —मुंगः, —हृगः barley. —हयः 1. a horse of Indra. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. N. of Indra.

—इस्तिन् *m.* Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. —रुं Silver. श्वेता 1 A cowrie. -2 Hog-weed. -3 White Dūrvā grass. -4 A crystal. -5 Candied sugar. -6 Bamboo-manana. -7 N. of various plants. -8 N. of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतौही N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

श्वेत्रं White leprosy.

श्विद् 1 A. (श्वित्ते) To become white.

श्वेत्स्ये 1 Whiteness. -2 White leprosy.

श्वैत्रं, —श्वैत्र्यं White leprosy.

ष.

(Many roots which being with ष are written in the Dhātupāṭha with ष to show that the ष is changed to श after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under ष in their proper places.)

ष *a.* 1 Best, excellent. -2 Wise, learned. —षः 1 Loss, destruction. -2 End. -3 Rest, remainder. -4 Final emancipation. -5 Loss of knowledge. -6 Heaven. -7 Sleep. -8 A learned man. -9 A teat or nipple. -10 Hair. -11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षट्ः 1 A bull. -2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). -3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलः(बसुपणीते षट्पदीयेन घसः कुसुदकमलषट्के तुल्यरूपामर्षस्थां Si. 11. 15; cf. खंड also.). —डः, ङं A flock (of goats &c.).

षट्कः A eunuch.

षट्काली 1 A pond, pool. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षट्ः 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. -2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिविरं षट्के Ak. -Comp. -तिलः barren sesamum.

षष् *num. a.* (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णां) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8, 403. -Comp. —अक्षीणः (षट्क्षीणः)

a fish. —अंशं (षट्शं) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively: —जंघे बाहू शिते मर्धं षट्शंमिदमुच्यते. -2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कर्मो भाकरणे निरुक्तं छेदसा चितिः । ज्योतिषामयं चैव षट्शो वेद उच्यते ॥ see वेदांग also -3. six auspicious things, *i. e.* the six things obtained from a cow: —गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दीधि च रोचना । षट्शमेतत् मांगर्ष्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्. -4. any set of six articles ०जित् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —ष्रिः (षट्श्रिः) a bee. —अधिक *a.* (षट्श्रिक) exceeded by six; Mā. 5. 1. —अभिज्ञः (षट्श्रिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. —अष्टोत्त *a.* (षट्श्रोत्त) eighty-sixth. —अष्टोत्तः *f.* (षट्श्रोत्तः) eighty-six. —अहः (षट्श्रहः) a period of six days. —आननः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः (षट्श्राननः, षट्श्रवक्त्रः, षट्श्रवदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya; षट्श्राननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कुत्सिकासु R. 14. 22. —आम्नायः (षट्श्राम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. —ऊषणं (षट्श्रूषणं) six spices taken collectively; षट्श्रूषणं समरिचं षट्श्रूषणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण *a.* (षट्श्रकर्ण) heard by six ears, *i. e.* by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsellor, secret &c.); षट्श्रकर्णं निद्यते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (—र्णः) a kind of late. —कर्मन् *n.* (षट्श्रकर्मन्) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmaṇa; they are: —अध्यासनमभ्ययनं

यजनं याजनं तथा । वानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट् कर्माभ्ययन-जन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. -2. the six acts allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his subsistence; उक्तं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चैति षट् कर्माभ्ययनमनः ॥ -3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; ज्ञानि, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन, and मारण. -4. the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; धैर्यविस्ती तथा नेत नौलिकी (नौलिकः) वाटकस्तथा । कपालमानी चैतानि षट् कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (—*m.*) 1. a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the above six acts. -2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. —कोण *a.* (षट्श्रकोण) hexagonal. (—*m.*) 1. a hexagon. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गया the sixfold *gayā*; गयागजो गयादिव्यो गायत्री च गदापरः ॥ गया गयासुश्चैव षट्श्रया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥ —गव (षट्श्रगव) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. -2. a yoke of six, (sometimes after the names of other animals); *e. g.* इस्तिं, अश्वं 'six elephants, horses &c.'. —गुण *a.* (षट्श्रगुण) 1. sixfold. -2. having six attributes. (—*m.*) 1. an assemblage of six qualities. -2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षट्श्रगुण also. —ग्रंथि *n.* (षट्श्रग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. —ग्राधका (षट्श्रग्रंथिका) zedoary (शुटी). —चक्रं (षट्श्रचक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत् (षट्श्रचत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. —चरणः (षट्श्र-

चरण.) 1. a bee; S. 1. 23. -2. a locust. -3. a louse. -जः (षड्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs:—नारायणं कंदमुरस्तात् जिह्वां दंतान् संस्पृशत् । षड्जः मंत्रायते (षड्भ्यो संजायते) यस्मात्संस्तात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; षड्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nārada; षड्जसंवादिनोः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. -त्रिंशत् f. (षड्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-sixth. -दर्शनं (षड्दर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are:—सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, नीतिशास्त्र, and वेदांत. (-नः) one conversant with the above six systems. -दीर्घः the six long vowels:—आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. -दुर्गं (षड्दुर्गं) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; धनुर्दुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं घृद्दुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात् ॥. -नवति f. (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. -पंचाशत् f. (षट्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. -पद्मः (षट्पद्मः) 1. a bee; न पंकजं तद्यदलीनषट्पद्मं न षट्पद्मोऽसौ न लघुंज यः कले Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. °अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. °आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. °ज्व a. having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयानममयः षट्पद्मजं Me. 73. °भियः the tree called नमकेशरः. -पदी (षट्पदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2. a female bee. -3. a louse. -पुत्रः (षट्पुत्रः) 1. one who is well-acquainted with six subjects, i. e. the four Purushārthas or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धर्माधिकामोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थं योऽस्ति षट्पुत्रा तु यस्यासौ षट्पुत्राः परिकीर्तितः ॥ -2. a lustful or licentious man. -विदुः (षट्विदुः) an epithet of Vishnu. -भागः (षट्भागः) a sixth part; one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131, 8. 33. -भुजः a. (षट्भुजः) 1. six-armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal. (ज) a hexagon. (जा) 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. the water-melon. -मासः (षण्मासः) a period of six months. -मासिक a. (षण्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -मुखः (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kārttikeya; R. 17. 67. (ख) a water-melon. -रमं, -रमा (n. pl.) (षड्रसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रम. -रात्रं (षट्रात्रं) a period of six nights. -रेखा (षड्ररेखा) a water-melon. -रमं: (षड्ररमं:) 1. an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षट्पि) ; कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो

मदमोहौ च मत्सः; कृतानि षड्वर्णजयेन Ki 1. 9; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्ण Bk. 1. 2. -विंशतिः f. (षड्विंशतिः) twenty-six; (षड्विंशत्) twenty-sixth. -विध (षड्विध) a. of six kinds, sixfold; R. 4. 26. -शास्त्रिन m one conversant with the six Śāstras or dāsanās. -षष्टिः f. (षट्षष्टिः) sixty-six. -सप्ततिः (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six. षट्क a. Sixfold. -कं An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c. षड्ग See षोडा. षष्टिः f. Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. °तम sixtieth. -Comp. -भागः an epithet of Siva. -मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -योजनो f. a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. -संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. -हायना 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice. षष्टिक a. Bought with sixty. -कृत् -का A kind of rice of quick growth. षष्टिक्यं A field sown with the above kind of rice. षष्ठ a. (षो f.) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रद्यात्प्लुकाद्भूनात् Ms. 9. 164; R. 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -Comp. -अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं षष्टांशमुत्सां इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 67; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7 131-132). °द्वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्टांशद्वृत्तेरपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4. -अंशं the sixth meal. °कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act. षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram). -3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyant, one of the 16 divine mothers -Comp. -तत्पुरुषः the genitive Tatpurusha compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery. षहसातुः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice. षाद् ind. A vocative particle. षादकौशिक a. (की f.) Incused or enveloped in six sheaths. षादपौरुषिक a. (की f.) Belonging to six generations (पुत्र).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A Rāga in which six of the seven primary notes are used, औडवः पंचभिः मोक्तः स्वयैः षड्भिस्तु षाडवः. षाड्युष्यं [षड् गुणा एव षड्यु] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाड्युष्यसु-पद्युजित शक्यप्येक्षी रसायनं Si. 2. 93; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measure of royal policy. षाण्मातुरः [षड् मातरोऽस्य] ' Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārttikeya. षाण्मासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months old; मौक्तिकानां षण्मासिकानां Vb. 1. 17. षाष्ठ a. (षो f.) Sixth. षिद्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (षिट) ; षिद्गैर-गद्यत ससंभ्रममेव काञ्चित् Si. 5. 34. षुः Delivery, child-bearing. षोडशन् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen. -Comp. -अंशुः the planet Venus. -अंश a. having 16 parts or ingredients. (-गः) a kind of perfume. -अंशुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers. -अंधिः a crab. -अचिस्त् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आत्मने स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीपक्वम् । मधुपर्कचम-स्तानं वसनामणानि च । गंधमुग्धे धूपदीपौ त्रैवेद्यं वस्त्रं तथा. -कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अमृता मानदा पूरा तुष्टिः पूष्ठी रतिर्द्विजिः । शशिनी चंद्रिका कृत्वि-ज्योतिरा श्रीः प्रतिरिबे च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः ॥ -मुजा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शशी मेधा नाञ्जि विजया जया । देवसेवा स्वधा साहा मातरो लोकमातरः । शान्तिः प्राद्विर्धुतिस्तुष्टिः कुलेदेवात्म-देवताः. षोडश a. (षो f.) Sixteenth; Mr. 2. 65, 86. षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways. षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteenfold; षोडशिको-देवतोपचारः. षोडशित्रं m. A modification of the Agnihotoma sacrifice. -Comp. -यद्वाः a libation made at the above sacrifice. षोडा ind. In six ways. -Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the

body with mystical texts. —सुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārttikeya ; द्वादश जनोर्जनितद्वादशसुखः समिति बोद्धा सहाटक-निरेः Asvad. 7.

षोड *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

डिड् 1, 4 P. (डीवति, डीवति, ड्युत)
1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. —2 To sputter ; Bk. 12. 18.

डीवनं, डेवनं 1 Spitting out. —2 Saliva, spittle.

ड्युत *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

ड्यक्क, ड्यस्क्-ड्य् 1 A. (ड्यकते, ड्यस्क-कते) To go, move.

स.

स *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य or सहस्र and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of ; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सवृष्ण, सधन, सराष, सकोपं, सहस्रि &c. ; (b) similar, like ; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature' ; सो सजति, सवर्ण ; (c) same ; सोदर, सपक्ष, सखिड, सनाभि &c. —*m.* 1 A snake. —2 Air, wind. —3 A bird. —4 A short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. —5 N. of Siva. —6 Of Vishnu. —7 (In prosody) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. —स्र The goddess Lakshmi. —सं 1 Knowledge. —2 Meditation. —3 A carriage-road. —4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship ; समयष्टास्रमंडलं Bk. 15. 96. —2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend ; देवायुता वा एषु लोकेषु संयेतिरे. —2 To form or be formed in rows. —3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् *f.* A battle, war, fight ; य संयति प्राप्तयिनाकिलिः R. 6. 72, 7. 39 ; 18. 21 ; Ki. 1. 19 ; Si. 16. 15. —*Comp.* —वरः a king, prince.

संयत् *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared ; Mv. 5. 51. —2 Being on guard.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern, subdue (Atm.) (as passions &c.) ; असंयतारत्नो योमो दुष्पय इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36 ; Ms. 2. 100. —2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine ; वानरं मा न संयंसीः Bk. 9. 50 ; M. 1. 7 ; R. 3. 20, 42. —3 To gather (Atm.) ; वीहीन्संयच्छते Sk. —4 To shut, close ; Bg. 8. 12. —5 To hold

together, hold fast. —6 To guide or drive (as horses). —7 (a) To collect. (b) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair) ; संयम्यमानशिखंडः V. 5. —8 To keep in order. —9 To present with, give to.

संयत् *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. —2 Tied up, bound together. —3 Fettered. —4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner ; R. 3. 20. —5 Ready. —6 Arranged ; see य् with सं. —तः 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. —2 N. of Siva. —*Comp.* —अक्ष *a.* one whose eyes are closed. —अंजलि *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. —आहार *a.* temperate in eating. —उत्सर्कर *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. —चेतस्, —मनस् *a.* controlled in mind. —प्राण *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. —नाच् *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयस्वर *a.* Silent.
संयंतु *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control ; भ्रात्रादीनीन्द्रियाण्यभ्ये संयमाग्निषु जुहति Bg. 4. 26, 27 ; so संयमधनः &c. —2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga ; धारणाध्यानसमाधिचयमतरंगं संयमपदुवाच्यं Sarva. S., Ka. 2. 59. —3 A religious vow. —4 Religious devotion, practice of penance ; S. 4. 16. —5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. —6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or occurrence of penance.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. —2 Drawing in ; S. 1. —3 Binding, tying up ; U. 1 ; V. 3. 6. —4 Confinement. —5 Self-denial, control. —6 A religious vow or obligation. —7 A square of four houses. —ऋ One who restrains

or regulates, a ruler. —नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. —2 Bound, fettered. —3 Detained. —4 Assembled, collected.

संयमित् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. —*m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic ; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जायति संयमी Bg. 2. 69 ; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together. —2 To go away, depart, walk away ; Bg. 15. 8. —3 To go to, go or enter into ; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. —4 To reach or attain to. —5 To assemble, meet. —6 To fight. —7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयानः A mould. —नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. —2 Traveling, proceeding. —3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour ; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. —2 To endow or furnish with. —3 To form an alliance. —4 To place or fix in, set in. —*Pass.* To be united with ; संयोक्ष्यसे स्वेन बधुर्महिम्नर R. 5. 55. —*Caus.* 1 To unite, join ; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचयापि तं सति H. 1. —2 To harness, yoke. —3 To prepare, equip (an army). —4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with ; बुद्ध्या संयोजयति तं Pt. 2. —5 To fasten or fix on. —6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). —7 To use, employ. —8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. —9 To perform, accomplish. —10 To be absorbed in, meditate upon.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सायुगीनं तदुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. —गोद्वदं 'a contest in a cow's footstep', i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुक्त *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोगः 1 (a) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संयुचयति संबंधं Subhāsh. (b) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiseshikas). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आमरसंयोगः Mā. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; इलोऽन्तत्ता संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. —पृथक्कं severality of conjunction. —विरुद्धं any estates causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. -2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संरंज 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. —Caus. 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned, fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संरामः 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

संरुह 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.).

संरुध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled. -5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

संरंभः 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; इत चर्धते ते संरंभ S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48; Mā. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रजिपात-प्रतीकारः संरंभो हि महारमनां R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. —परुध *a.* harsh through rage. —रस *a.* excessively enraged. —वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरंभिन् *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, hurried; Si. 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged. -3 Proud, arrogant.

संराम् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. —Caus. 1 To bring into harmony. -2 To agree about or upon (with acc.). -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

संरामनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरामः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

संरिहाणं Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

संरुगण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुध 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धा पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धचेद्वर्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तुणमिध लघु लक्ष्मी-नेत्रं तान् संरुगद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstruoting, stopping.

संरुह 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

संरुद्ध 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यवर्जनां संरुद्धयेत मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संरुद्धयेत न छिद्युरीषि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; R. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेतुः संरुद्धयेत धर्मो विद्युदिदं इयामिकापि च R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

संरुक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संरुष्ट 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संरुष्टो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संरुपायः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संरुपाका A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संरुलित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संरुलिख 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संरुलीढ *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

संरुली 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon; slight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संरुलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संरुलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

संरुलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. —कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. —मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संरुलुह 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or Caus. 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

संरुलोहनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवसंति कृपवोऽत्र संवत्-सरत् Tv.] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva. —भ्रमि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). —रयः a year's course.

संवद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with; correspond to, be like (with instr.). अस्य मुखं सीताया मुखचंद्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4; अहो संवदंयस्मरानि Mn. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -Caus. 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); asin मौहूर्तिके: सह संवाद्यतां. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संज्ञयादनया पृष्ठः Dk.; (नादः) विसाकर्षी परिचित इव ओन्नसंवादमेति MAl. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; U. 5. 15.

संवादिन् a. 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बद्धजसंवादिनीः केकराः R. 1. 39; अस्मद्व्यसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6

संवदनं 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संघलनं 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; MAl. 9. 13, 10. 11.

संघलित p. p. 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; MAl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; MAl. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उद्दिशोपलसंघलनसंघलितः (घनयः) Ki. 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संघलित a. Overrun. -त् A sound; MAl. 5. 19.

संघत् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; Ma. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -Caus. To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संघासः 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संघस्यः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संघह 1 P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To abow, display. -Caus. 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; Pt. 5. 15.

संघहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायुः.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; MAl. 9. 25.

संवासित a. 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid having an offensive or foul smell, (as a breath).

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविज् 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

संविग्र p. p. 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्रमानसः. -2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात p. p. Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविद् 1. 2 A. 1 To know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognise. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -Caus. 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63.

संवासिः f. 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; स्वस्त्वया सुखसंवासिः स्मरणीयाः पुनातनी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् f. 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; MAl. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; स राजलीका कृतद्वयसंविद् R. 7. 31. -4 Assent,

consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-ory, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदान a. 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

संविदित p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -त् An agreement.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदन-ना 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनपर्यैव रामे चैतन्यमपि U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पविकल्पयामास चण्यामेकाद्य संविधां R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; MAl. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); MAl. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभज् 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; दिनगधजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सद्यवेदनं भवति S. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to share; विक्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं Subhāsh. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन m. A partner, sharer, participator.

संविद् 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविद्ः कुशसयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुधानमह संविधा 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; बोधशर्तुनिशाः क्षीणं तस्मिन् युग्माह संविधात् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेष्टाः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream, -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेष्टानं Coition, sexual union.

संवीक्षणं 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1, 5, U., 9 A. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; सुहृरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठे S. 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. -Caus. 1 To cover. -2 To restrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see संवर. -र 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Mā. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. -4 A secret.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contract of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विचार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; सुहृरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठे (सुखे) S. 3. 25. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मदने विवृतो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -त 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -मंत्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृत-मंत्रस्य R. . 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 41. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृ 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. -Caus. 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 25. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वृघानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तके Bk. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarāma. -कं The plough of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m. N.* of Balarāma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादिः शिक्षा).

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. -त्तः *N.* of Varāṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrences. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृथ 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. -Caus. 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनं 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्वाहश्च R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Nā. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संस्ववहारः 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अयि प्रचीयते संस्ववहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संस्वे 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संस्वानं 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशक्तः [सम्यक् ज्ञानमंगिकारो यस्य क्व Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference.

संशब्दनं 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशाम् 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशाम्यसीव मे Bk. 18. 23. -3 To be removed. -Caus. 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, aligent in performing. -Comp. -आत्म-*a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय्य कर्णाविषु लिष्टते वा Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव ग्राहते Ku. 5. 46; सन्द्यः संशयस्यास्य हेतान्न ह्यप्यग्रते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Miegiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविकल्पभावभावकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अथायत्तान-

-4 Danger, peril, risk ; न संशयमना-
रुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7 ; याना
पुनः संशयमन्वये Māl. 40. 13 ; Ki. 13.
16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -Comp.
-आशयन् a. doubting, sceptical.
-आयत्न, -उपेत, -स्थ a. doubtful, uncer-
tain, irresolute. -गत a. fallen into
danger ; S. 6. -हेतुः a. solution of a
doubt, decision. -हेतुश्च a. clearing
all doubt, decisive ; S. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयितु a. Doubt-
ful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित a. 1 Doubtful, uncertain.
-2 Doubted, questioned. -3 Risked,
hazarded, endangered, exposed to
peril or danger ; संशयितजीविता ते श-
रोरारुह्या Māl. 2.

संशीतिः f. Doubt ; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या
द्विषता प्रति K. -132.

संशुद्ध 4 P. To be completely
purified. -Caus. 1 To purify com-
pletely. -2 To clear, pay off (ex-
pense). -3 To correct, rectify. -4
To examine, inquire into, investi-
gate.

संशुद्ध p. p. 1 Completely purified,
pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiat-
ed. -4 Acquitted (of crime or debt).

संशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification ;
Bg. 15. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying
in general. -3 Correction, rectifica-
tion. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance
(of debt). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.
संश्रवत् n. Trick, jugglery, illusion.
-m. A juggler.

संश्रयान p. p. 1 Contracted, shrunk
up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled
up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to,
resort, fly to for refuge or shelter.
-2 To lean or rest on, depend on ;
न खलु वदिरुपापीन् पीतवः संश्रयते U. 6.
12 ; Māl. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, ap-
proach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve,
wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रया 1 A resting or dwelling
place, residence, habitation ; परस्पर-
विरोधिन्परेकसंश्रयदुर्लभं V. 5. 24 ; R.
6. 41 ; oft. at the end of comp. in
this sense and translated by ' resid-
ing with', 'relating or pertaining to',
'with reference to' ; ज्ञातिकुलिकसंश्रया
S. 5. 17 ; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57 ; U. 3
17 ; मनोरथोऽस्याः ज्ञातमौलिकसंश्रया Ku. 6.
60 ; विसंश्रया प्रीतिमशय लक्ष्मीः 1. 48 ;
एकार्यसंश्रयदुर्लभोः प्रयोगं M. 1. -2 Seek-
ing protection or shelter with, flee-
ing for refuge, forming or seeking
alliance, leaguings together for mutual
protection ; one of the 6 guṇas or

expedients in politics ; see under गुण
also ; Ms. 7. 160. -3 Resort, refuge,
asylum, protection, abelter ; अनवा-
पिनि संश्रयद्वये गजमग्रे पतनाय बहुरी Ku.
4. 31 ; Me. 17 ; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित p. p. 1 Gone to for refuge.
-2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United,
joined ; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयं
S. 4. 12. -तः A dependent, follower,
servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to ; संश्रुणोति
न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19 ; 6. 5 ; (but
Atm. when used intransitively) ;
द्वितालया संश्रुते स किंपुः Ki. 1. 5.
-2 To promise. -Caus. To tell,
narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A
promise, an agreement, engagement.
संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed to.
-2 Well-heard.

संश्रुत् 4 P. 1 To clasp or press
together. -2 To adhere or cling to.
-3 To join, unite. -Caus. To unite,
join, connect together.

संश्रुत् p. p. 1 Clasped or pressed
together, joined, united. -2 Embraced.
-3 Adjoining, lying close or contig-
uous to. -4 Furnished or endowed
with, having. -5 Related, connected
together ; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्रुत् 1 Embracing, an embrace ;
वशिनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्रुत्परारुह्युली वृत्तिः
S. 5. 28. -2 Union, connection,
contact.

संश्रुत्-णा 1 Pressing together. -2
Means of binding together. -3 Con-
nection, tie, bond.

संश्रुत् See संश्रुत्.

संश्रुत् Pass. To be attached or
connected together, be joined or
linked together ; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त p. p. 1 Adhered or stuck to-
gether. -2 Adhering or clinging to,
attached to, sticking close to. -3
Joined or linked together, closely
connected ; प्रतिषु संसक्तनमेवशास्त्रं Ku.
3. 43 ; B. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous,
adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed,
mingled, blended ; मद्युक्तमयूरीयुक्तसं-
सक्तकेकः Māl. 9. 5 ; कालिवृत्त्या मथुरां
गताऽपि गौमिभंसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6.
48 ; Māl. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7
Endowed with, possessed of. -8
Fastened, restrained. -Comp. --संनसक्त
a. having the mind fixed or attached.
-युग a. yoked, harnessed ; Si. 3. 68.

संसक्तौ f. 1 Close adherence, in-
timate union or junction ; संसक्तौ
किमुलभं ब्रह्मोद्यानां Ki. 7. 27. -2
Close contact, proximity. -3 Inter-
course, intimacy, intimate acquaint-
ance ; Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fasten-

ing together. -5 Devotion, addiction
(to anything).

संसत् 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down ait
down together. -2 To be afflicted,
be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसत् f. 1 An assembly, meeting,
circle ; संसत्सु जाते पुत्राधिकारे Ki.
3. 51 ; छात्रसंसत्दि लक्ष्यकीर्तिः Pt. 1 ;
R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice ;
Ms. 8. 52.

संसाद् An assembly.

संसाद् Caus. 1 To be successful.
-2 To accomplish, complete ; Ms. 2.
100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4
To settle. -5 To regain ; Ms. 8. 50.
-6 To cause to be settled or paid ;
Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8
To extinguish.

संसिद्ध 4 P. 1 To be made per-
fect. -2 To be fully accomplished
or effected, to be well-performed.
-3 To attain supreme felicity, to
become happy ; जयनेव तु संसिध्येत्
ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध p. p. 1 Fully accomplished,
perfected. -2 One who has secured
final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः f. 1 Completion, complete
accomplishment or attainment ; स्वसुखि
तस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणं Bhāg ; Ku.
2. 63. -2 Absolution, final boatitude ;
संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Pg. 8. 15 ; 3. 20.
-3 Nature, natural disposition, state
or quality. -4 A passionate or
intoxicated woman.

संसू 10 U. 1 To indicate, fore-
bode ; संशोषो हि विषोऽस्य संसूचयति
संभवं Subhāsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, prov-
ing. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hint-
ing, intimating ; अर्थस्य संसूचनं. -4
Reproaching, accusing.

संसु 1 P. 1 To go towards, ap-
proach. -2 To revolve, turn round.
-3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go
or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain ;
पापान् संसुस्य संसारान् प्रेषयतां याति शत्रुपु
Ms. 12. 70. -Caus. 1 To spread over,
cause to move over. -2 To revolve or
turn round ; जन्मवृद्धिर्वापि संसारपति
चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

संसारं 1 Going, proceeding, rev-
olution. -2 The world, worldly life,
mundane existence, द्यौमसंसारमंडर-
भीमज्वालसंसारगतपितृमृतैः Bv. 4. 6.
-3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The un-
restrained march of troops. -5 The com-
mencement of battle. -6 A highway.
-7 A resting-place for passengers
near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The cir-
cuit or course of worldly life, secular

life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; MAI. 5. 30; संसार-धन्वमुक्तिं सारमाद्युशासि संसाराधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिते संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -गमनं transmigration. -शुद्धः 1. an epithet of the god of love. -2. the preceptor of the world. -चक्रं succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. -मार्गः 1. the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2. the vulva. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् a. (जी०f.) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसृतिः f. 1 Course, current, flow -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयसे संसृतिर्गमन्ध्वे Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf संसारः.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संसृज्यते सरसिरेरुणांशुभिः R. 5. 69; अस्ता रक्षा संसृजतात् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तदनु संसृजे R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; S. 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds: प्रगभाव antecedent, प्रबन्तभाव emergent, and अस्तंताभाव absolute non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिन् a. 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. -m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding.

संसृष्ट p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Re-united. -5 Involved in -6 Created -7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता-स्त्वं 1 Association, union -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of

father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः f. 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, co partnership. -3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयै-तेषां (शब्दार्थसंकराणां) स्थितिः संसृष्टि-रुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् m. 1 A reunited kinsman -2 A co-partner.

संसृप 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पत्या सपदि भवतः स्रोतसिं च्छाययासी Me. 51. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kṣhaya-māsa* (क्षयमास)

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् a Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसेका Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुपं सनस्कृतं माघवर्षीं Si. 9. 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाप्येका समलंकरेणित् पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संस्कारो-भयधीत्या मैथिल्यौ यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आपोपिद्वेष्टसंस्क्रियमागमयः Mu. 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food). -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

संस्कृतुं m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) पयुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येष गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli. renders the word by शकारणजया शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निसर्ग-संस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ वृषेण चक्रे युवराज-शब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.). 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament; स्वभावसुन्दरं वस्तु न संस्कारमेवमते Dri. S. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecra-

tion, sanctification, hallowing. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यत्नवे भाजने लज्जाः संस्कारो नाप्य-या भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity. -11 Effect of work, merit of action; कृताहुनेयः प्रारंभः संस्कारः प्राकना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or *gunas* as recognized by the *Vaiśeṣika*; it is of three kinds: -मावना, वेग and तिथिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. -13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमन्त्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. -14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 78; (Mann mentions 12 such *Samskāras*; see Ms. 2. 26; some writers increase the number to sixteen). -15 Purification, purity. -16 A rite or ceremony in general. -17 Investiture with the sacred thread -18 Obsequial ceremonies. -19 A polishing stone; S. 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -पूत a. 1. purified by sacred rites. -2. purified by refinement or education. -रहित, -वञ्जित, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a *Vrātya* or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संस्कारका Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. -2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. -3 Made ready, dressed, prepared; cooked. -4 Consecrated, hallowed. -5 Initiate into worldly life, married. -6 Cleaned, purified. -7 Adorned, decorated. -8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. -2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. -3 A learned man. -तं 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वाख्यता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33. -2 A sacred usage. -3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). -Comp. -शक्तिः f. 1. a polished word or language. -2. a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्क्रिय 1 A purificatory rite. -2 Consecration -3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तम्भ 5, 9 P. (caus. also) 1 To stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंस्तम्बित-वीक्रियायां कथंचिद्विज्ञा मनसां बहुषुः Ku

3. 34. -2 To paralyze, benumb ; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself), देवि संस्तव्यमात्मनः U. 4. -4 To make firm or innumerable ; Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तव्य *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c. ; see संस्तम्.

संस्तम्भः 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in chorus. -4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense) ; अनेकज्ञः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पान्वं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति Si. 3 31 ; Ki. 3. 2 ; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium ; Pt. 4. 89. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity ; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽविकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ; नवर्षुणेः संपति संस्तवसिद्धिं तिरोहितं प्रेम चनागमश्रियः 4. 22 ; Si. 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together, harmony.

संस्तवान् *a.* 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. -नः 1 A singer (उदात्त). -2 Joy, delight.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brāhmanas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar ; Māl. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at ; Māl. 10.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तु-स्तु 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew ; शतसंस्तुतीर्णधर्माः S. 4. 7. -2 To overspread.

संस्तारः 1 A bed, couch, layer ; a bed of leaves &c. ; नवपल्लवसंस्तारेपि ते R. 8. 57 ; नवपल्लवसंस्तारे यथा रक्षिय-यमानि तद्धे विभावसौ Kn. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्त्यागः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity. -3 Spreading diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation ; संस्त्यायमेव गच्छावः Māl. 1. 9. -5 Familiarly, family talk ; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together ; तीक्ष्णादुद्दिजते मुदो परिभवन्नासाक संसिद्धते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to ; दारि-द्र्याद्युपस्य चाध्वजनी वाक्ये न संसिद्धते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed ; सद्य-मतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98 (= यज्ञयुषेण युज्यते Kull.) 6 To

come to an end, be interrupted ; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, (Paras.) ; जग्न न संतिष्ठति जीव-लोकः क्षयोद्वयार्थं परिवर्तमानः Hariv. -8 To die, perish. -9 To agree, conform to. -10 To stand firmly. -Caus. 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control ; Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16 ; Ku. G. 60 ; निसर्गनिजास्वप्नमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29 ; Māl. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). -रुः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being. -3 Form, nature ; R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life ; वृषकूसंस्थाश्च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct. -6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Some sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position ; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape ; बीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तथैवभारतुस्त्वियेनो ज्योतिरेकं ज-नाम S. 5. 30 ; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Con-struction, formation. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situa-tion, position. -9 Any place or sta-tion. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, character-istic sign. -12 Death.

संस्थापक *a.* Settling, establishing; arranging &c.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping to-gether, collecting. -2 Fixing, deter-mining, regulating ; कुर्वीत चैषां प्रत्य-क्षमर्थसंस्थापनं द्रुमः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation ; धर्मसं-स्थापनपर्यायं संभवानि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -4 Restraining, curbing. -5 A statute, regulation. -नः 1 Restraining, curb-ing. -2 A means of calming or com-posing ; संस्थापना मियतरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Collected -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying ; नियोग-मस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 A adjacent, conti-guous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Col-lected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished ; क्व तु खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased ; प्रमदान्मु संस्थितः शुचा R. 8. 72.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, stay-ing with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, rest-ing-place ; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यति संस्थितिम् । तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थ यति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumula-tion, heap. -5 Duration, continu-ance ; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, state, condition on life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्पृष्ट 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water ; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

संस्पृशः 1 Contact, touch, conjunc-tion, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पृशा A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (a) Touched, brought into contact. (b) Affected, smit ; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्फलः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

संस्फुट *a.* Blossomed, blown.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind ; स्मर संस्मृय न शान्ति-रस्ति ते Ku. 4. 17 ; Bg. 18. 76 ; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. -Caus. To remind, put in mind of ; (पाताल) मामथ संस्मरयतीव युजगल्लोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recol-lection ; संस्मृतिर्भव भवस्यभवाय Kl. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत् 2 P. 1 To unite closely to-gether, join together ; इत्सो संहत्य Ms. 2. 71 ; दूत एव हि संधते भिननरेव च संहतान् 7. 66 ; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish. -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike, against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined

or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमदाय मच्छन्ति संहतः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 8 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. —जातु a. knock-kneed. —धृ a. knitting the eyebrows. —स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-स्त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agreement, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यमाधिका, संहतिः अयसी पुता H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass ; गुरुता नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनाग्र्यवाचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4 ; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

सहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person ; अमृतारमातजामृतस्निग्धसहननस्य ते U. 6. 21 ; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength ; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs -5 Killing.

संहवनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहताः One of the 21 bells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled ; see संघ.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; मनु-संहिता -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools ; पदप्रकृतिः संहिता Nir -6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony ; परः तन्निकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामतिशयितः सन्निधिः संहिता संज्ञ. रथात् Sk. ; or वर्णानामिकप्रणयणः संहिताः -7 The Supreme Being who hold and supports the universe -Comp.

—वादा; the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पद्यत q. v.).

संहतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संह 1 P. (Sometimes A. also)
1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, sock ; Pt. 1. 221. -3 (a) To contract, abridge, compress ; महिमाने यदुक्तीर्यं तव संहियते वचा R. 10. 30. (b) To drop ; संद्वियतामियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate (opp. सृज्) ; अद्य युगान्तोचितकाल-निद्रः संहत्य लोकान् पुरुषाऽधिजेते R. 13. 6. -6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back ; अभिमुखे मयि संहसमीक्षितं S. 2. 11 ; 6. 3 ; न हि संहस्ते ज्योस्त्वो चंद्रश्रृंङालवेष्मनि H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16 ; 12. 103. -7 To curb, restrain, suppress ; क्रोधं प्रभो संहस्ते हरेति यावः द्विः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close. -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Contracting. -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तृ m A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting ; अनुभवत वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. -2 Contraction-compression, abridgment. -3 With, holding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विलेप) ; प्रयोगसंहार विभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57, 45. -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation. -9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. -Comp. —भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. —सुधा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship ; it is thus defined:—अधेरुले वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वार्धं दक्षहस्तकं । क्षितागुलीरंगुलीभिः संघस्य परिवर्तयेत्.

संहारक a. 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहत p. p. 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Withdrawn, drawn back. -4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of. -6 Curbed, restrained. -7 Destroyed.

संहतिः f. 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

संहृ 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

संहर्षः 1 Horrification, a thrill of joy or fear. -2 Pleasure, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry. -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

संहृ p. p. 1 Thrilled or horrified with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

संहादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. -2 Noise in general.

संहीण a. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely abashed.

सकट a. Bad, vile.

सकंठक a. 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. —कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन a. Trembling, tremulous.

सकरुण a. Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण a. (र्ण or र्ण) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक a. Having an agent.

सकर्मक a. 1 Having or performing any act. -2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल a. 1 Together with the parts. -2 All, whole, entire, complete. -3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon) ; as in सकलदुःखी. -4 Having a soft or low sound. —लं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. -Comp. —वर्ण a. (i. e. पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल, i. e. quarrelling ; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प a. Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda ; Ms. 2. 140. —ल्पः N. of Siva.

सकाकौलः N. of one of the 21 hells ; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम a. 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented ; काम इवानीं सकामो भवतु S. 4 ; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुंडला Mā. 9. —मं ind. 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल a. Seasonable, opportuno. —लं ind. Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश a. Having appearance, visible, present, near. —ज्ञः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from. from the presence of.)

सकुक्षि a. Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.).

सकुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. —लः 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation ; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. -3 A distant relation in general.

सकृत् *ind.* 1 Once ; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते । सकृदाह ववा नीति श्रोष्येतांनि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once ; सकृत्कृतमणयोर्ध्वं जनः S. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. —*m.* -*f.* Feeces, excrement (usually written सकृत्. *v.*) -*Comp.* -गर्भा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. —प्रजः a crow. —प्रसूता, —प्रसूतिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. —फला the plantain tree.

सकृपण *a.* Miserable, wretched.

सकेश *a.* 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shaggy.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. —वः A cheat, rogue.

सकौप *a.* Angry, enraged. —*यं ind* Angriily.

सक्त *p. p.* [संज्ञ-क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Addicted, devoted or attached to ; fond of ; सक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे Ms. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted on ; नगैश्चसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिं R. 2. 28. -4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed, hindered. —*Comp.* —वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity, S. 2. 15.

सक्तिः *f.* 1 Contact, touch. -2 Union, junction ; सक्तिं जवात्पनपरयनि लो लतानां Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सक्तु *m. pl.* [संज्ञ-तुर् किञ्च] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal ; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64. —*Comp.* —फला-ला the Samītree.

सक्तकः 1 = सक्तु. -2 A kind of poison.

सकुल *a.* Containing barley-flour. सकृथन् *A* substitute for सकृथ after acc. dnal.

सकृथ *n.* [संज्ञ-थिन् Up. 3. 154] 1 The thigh ; (changed in comp. to सय after उचर, थं and थ् or when the compound implies comparison ; see P. V. 4. 98). -2. A bone. -3 The pole or shafte of a carriage.

सक्रिय *a.* Active, moveable.

सक्षण *a.* Being at leisure.

सखि *m.* [सह समानं खयाते नि. Uq. 4. 135] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः ; सहवी acc. सखायं, सखायौ ; सहयुः gen. sing. ; loc. sing.) A friend, companion, an associate ; तस्मात्सखा स्वमासि यन्मम तत्त-वैव U. 5. 10. ; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽनुजी-विनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख ; वनितसखानां Kn. 1. 10 ; सखिवसलः R. 4. 87 ; 1. 48, 12. 9 ; Bk. 1. 1)

सखी *A* female friend or companion, a lady's maid ; नृत्यति युवति-जनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरति Gi. 1.

सखीयति *Den. P.* To wish for a friend.

सख्यं [सख्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance ; सुसूच्यं सख्यं रामस्य समानस्यसने ह्यौ R. 12. 57 ; समानशील-व्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāsh. -2 Equality. —ख्यः *A* friend.

सख् 1 *P.* (सगति.) To cover.

सगण *a* Attended by troops or flocks. —णः An epithet of Siva.

सगंध *a.* Fragrant. —धः *A* kinsman, relation, kindred ; सर्वः स-गंधेषु विश्वसिति S. 5 ; Ma. 9.

सगर *a.* [गणे विषण सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. —रः *N.* of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called *Sagara* because he was born together with *gara* or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife *Sumati* he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by *Indra* and carried down to the *Patala*. *Sagara* thereupon commended his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the *Patala*, and in doing this they naturally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sāgara* ; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage *Kapila* they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that *Bhagratha* (*q. v.*) succeeded in bringing down to the *Patala* the celestial river *Ganges* to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

सगर्भः-भ्यः *A* brother of whole blood ; *Mv.* 6. 27.

सगुण *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. -2 Possessed of good

qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. —त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor ; तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य कथं वयापराद्धीरिभ S. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. —त्रं Family, race, lineage.

सग्धिः *f.* Eating together.

सग् 5 *P.* (सग्रेति) 1 To hunt, injure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

संकट *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. -2 Impervious, impassable. -3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in ; संकटा ह्याहितार्थीनां प्रत्य-वायैर्युद्धस्यत *Mv.* 4. 33 ; विषमशिला-संकटखलितवेगः V. 2. 8 ; U. 1. 8. —टं 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. -2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger ; संकटेऽप्यविषण्णयोः K. ; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यते माज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ka. 31. 93.

संक्षृ 10 *U.* 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

संक्षयं *Narration.*

संक्षया *Conversation, talk.*

संकल 10 *U.* 1 To add or sum up. -2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3 To deem, regard ; तद्विद्धिद्रुश्रोतान् विसमिति करि संकलयति K. P. 10. -4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of. -5 To drive away, put to flight, rout.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. -2 Addition.

संकलनं-ना 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction. -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. -2 Blended together, intermixed. -3 Seized, laid hold of. -4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained ; *Mā.* 3. —त् (In arith.) The first sum. —स Addition. —*Comp.* —रेक the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संकलुक *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी *A* girl recently deflowered.

संकाश *a.* 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्नि°, दिग्द्वय°. -2 Near, close, at hand. —*ज्ञः* 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch

संकुच 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. —*Caus.* To contract, narrow.

संकुचित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, abridged; लंकापतेः संकुचितं यज्ञो षत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunken, wrinkled; Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 A kind of skate-fish. —*चं* Saffron —*Comp.* —*विद्युत्* saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. —*नी* The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसेव रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Mā. 1. 2. -3 Disorder, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. —*लं* 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्या-मागतोऽस्मि Mā. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *a. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । नाता तु मम वंशधेय पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकुजितं, The cry of the Chakra-vāka.

संकु 8 U. (संकुते) 1 To commit; ये पशारपरशकृषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकुप 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. —*णः* N. of Balarāma; संकर्षणासु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

संकु 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पत्रसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; निष्प्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नरकार्षेय कुलस्वनां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40 -4 (In Rhet.) The com-

bination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संमृष्टि where the figures are independent); अविश्रान्तिप्र-पामात्मन्योगित्वे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अ-गमित्वेऽल्लिकुमीनां तद्वेदिकाश्रयस्थो । सेदियस्त्वे च भवति संकरत्रिविधः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweepings.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारित *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. —*र्षः* 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. —*र्ष* A difficulty. —*र्णा* A kind of riddle. —*Comp.* —*जाति*, —*योनि* *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). —*युद्धं* a confused fight, melee.

संकृत 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकार्तनं-ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकल्प 1 A. To wish or long for. —*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; का कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोदितजडिम स्तंभमप्येति गात्रं Mā. 1. 35; वृषेव संकल्पशतैरजस्रमनं नोतोस्ति मया विद्वांसि S. 3. 5. -5 The mind, heart; Mā. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. —*Comp.* —*आरम्भ* *a.* 1. willing, resolving. -2. consisting of thought only, imaginary. —*जः*, —*जन्म* *m.*, —*योनिः* epithets of the

god of love; भगवत्संकल्पयोने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. —*ह्य* *a.* 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; S. 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicative sign, mark, token -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गुणने जानो गुणद्वयक्रियासु च S. D. 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मुहु वेणुं Git. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers) rendezvous; कांतायिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). —*Comp.* —*युद्धं*, —*नि-केतनं*, —*स्थानं* a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतपति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्पणनि-घसे स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रेदनः N. of Krishna.

संक्रम 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकार-क्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, attend. -7 To surmount. —*Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्र-मिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To convey, load towards. -5 To take possession of. -6 To promise mutual assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. —*मः* —*न* 1 A difficult or narrow passage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदी-मार्गं च तथा संक्रमानवसादयत् Mb. -3

A medium or means of attaining any object ; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽ-
तिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

संक्रान्तं *p. p.* 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; पृथमंक्रान्तलक्ष्मी-
कैर्यद्वद्वेष्टाकुभिर्धुतं U. 1. 22. -3 seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankranti (in astr.). -सं Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संपातितः...पयसो गंडूषसंक्रा-
तयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another) ; विवादिदृश-
यिष्यते क्रियासंक्रान्तिमात्मनः M. 1. 19 ; शिवा क्रिया कस्यांचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रान्ति-
रस्यस्य शिक्षयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress ; see संक्रमे.

संक्राड् 1 A. 1 To play or sport together ; संक्राडन्ते मणिभिरमरायिता यत्र कन्याः Ms. 68. -2 To creak rattle (as wheels) ; संक्राडन्ति शकटाणि Mbh.

संक्राडनं Sporting together.

संक्राडितं Rattle of chariots.

संक्रुद् 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception, and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षि 1, 5, 6 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षय 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together ; आतपास्यसंक्षिप्तनीचारासु निवादिभिः R. 1. 52 ; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail, abridge ; संक्षिप्येत् क्षणद्वयं कचं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Ms. 108 ; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षेपिः *f.* 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतश्च are used adverbially in the sense of ' briefly, concisely, shortly ').

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुब्ध 1 A., 4, 9 P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. -*Caus.* To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विषं चोरसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70 ; Mal. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up ; तादस्येव च तत्त्वानि तांरूपैः संख्यायते S. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यकं *a.* (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to ; शतसंख्यका वराः &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; संख्यामिषेषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect. -6 Deliberation, reflection. -7 Manner. -*Comp.* -अतिग, अतीत *a.* beyond number, innumerable, countless. -मात्रे mere numeration. -वाचक *a.* expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral. -समापनः an epithet of Siva.

संख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. -सं A number. -सा A kind of riddle.

संख्यानं Numbering, calculation.

संख्यावत् *a.* 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. -*m.* A learned man.

संगः [सङ् भावे षङ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). -3 Touch

contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सर्वा सङ्घिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगममुत्सृज्य 'to keep company with, herd with' ; युगाः युगाः संगममुत्सृजन्ति Subhāsh. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire ; ह्ययतो विषयान्मुसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; दौर्मिड्यान्पतिर्वि-हयति यतिः संगत् Bh. 2. 42 ; विमुक्तं Ku. 1. 53 ; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction ; R. 2. 42 ; 3. 63.

संगम *a.* 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted. Ki. 14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 A. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter ; अत्रधुली समगसि Dk. ; एते भगवतो कालिवृक्षपा-
संदाकिण्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with ; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238 ; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7 To go to, attain (with sco.). -*Caus.* 1 To bring together, join, unite ; बध्, चरो संगमपांचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to ; मियसहादि विभीषणे संगमद्युश्चिपं वैरिणाः R. 12. 104.

संगत *p. p.* 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious ; ह्युत्तमिदानीं संगतार्थं भवेति S. 3. -6 In conjunction with (as planets). -7 Shrunk up, contracted ; see गम् with सं. -सं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्याभूतयेऽगु सदा सर्ता V. 5. 24 ; S. 5. 24. -2 Association, company. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks. -*Comp.* -संघिः a peace concluded after friendship.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंग-
तिङ् R. 7. 15 ; अणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवाणेतदपणे नोका Maha M. 6. -3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequent-

ing. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union : V. 4, 37; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse; as in सङ्गिः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch; मात्रसंयमात् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse; अयं सनेत्रितानि संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers); संगायमुनयः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमने Meeting, union; see संगम. -नः N. of Yama.

संग्रहः 1 A promise, an agreement; तद्योनि तस्या वितयं प्रकीर्तः प्रत्यग्रहीतसंग्रहमग्रजम् R. 5. 26, 11. 48; पालितसंग्रहाय 13 65 -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight; अन्तरम्बुजौजसा सुदुर्महतः संग्रहमागवानसौ Si. 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -9 The fruit of the Samit tree.

संग्रहः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātaṣṭana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संग्राहः Discourse, conversation.

संग्रह्य p. p. 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संग्रह्य p. p. 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संग्रह 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow (Atm.); राज्ञे समगिरतां Dk -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संग्रहेण p. p. 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संग्रहे 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संग्रहित p. p. Sung together, sung in chorus. -नः 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices; जगुः सुकंठ्या गंधर्वैः संग्रहितं सद्रभतुंकाः Bhāg. -2 Music, harmonious singing especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संग्रहितमुच्यते; किमस्यदृश्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादन्तः संग्रितात्; S. 1; Mk. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. the sub-

ject of a musical performance. -2 The materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert; Me. 56. -ज्ञाला a concert-hall; Mā. 2. -ज्ञानं the science of music.

संग्रहितं 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संग्रहितः f. 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संग्रह्य 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoar; संग्रह्य धनं पाशात् &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संग्रहीत a. 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged; see संग्रह above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्वाष्टस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting; Ms. 3. 138; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting; स्वध्यासंग्रहत्पराः R. 1. 66; तेः कृतप्रकृतिः संग्रहैः 19. 55; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a king of संयोग). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium; संग्रहेण प्रचक्षते Bg. 8. 11; so तर्कसंग्रहः -14 Sum, amount, totality; करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18 -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Siva. -Comp. -श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Inossing, setting; कनकधूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery; Ms. 8. 6, 72; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting; receiving -र्णः Dysentery.

संग्रहीतु m. A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्राहकः A collector, compiler.

संग्राहिन m. The Kuṭṭaja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामांगमंगतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् a. conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum.

संग्रहः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as, महाविसेव, मनुष्यसंग्रह &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. -चारिन् m. a fish. -जीविन् m a hired labourer, coolie. -तलः the two hands with the open palma brought together -वृत्तिः f. close combination.

संग्रह 1 A. To meet, assemble, together. -Caus. 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संग्रहणं Joining together, union, combination; Rato. 4. 20.

संग्रह 1 A 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संग्रह्यपद्मदम्बदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संग्रहः 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कंधसंग्रहजन्मा (द्वाराभिः) Me. 53; Mā. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; Si. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); R. 14. 85. -5 Embracing. -ह्य A large creeper.

संग्रहने -नः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wreathlers -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संग्राहिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procurer. -3 Snell.

संग्राहकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंघात इव प्रहृष्टः R. 14. 11; जलसंघात इवासि विद्वतः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas), -Comp. -कठिन a. hard

like a solid, solid ; Ku. 2. 11. -झिला
a stone-like block or hard mass, solid
stone ; Ku. 1. 56 ; 5. 55.

संघु 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To
proclaim loudly.

संघु p. p. 1 Resonant, resonnding.
-2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered
for sale. -घः A sound, noise.

संघृ 1 P. 1 To rub or grind to-
gether. -2 Torival, emulate, compete
or vie with ; स प्रयोगनिर्गुणः प्रयोगनिः
संघर्ष सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. -3
To rub, scratch.

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction.
-2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision,
clash. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest
for superiority ; तस्याश्च मम च कस्मि-
श्चिसंघर्षे Dk ; नात्याचार्ययोर्महान् ज्ञान-
संघर्षो जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy.
-6 Gliding, gently flowing.

सच् 1 A., 3 P. (सचने, सिचक्ति) Ved.
1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3
To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5
To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid.
-7 To be associated with.

सचनं 1 Honouring. -2 Service,
attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित a. Startled, timid. -तं
ind. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or
startled manner.

सन्धिः 1 A friend. -2 Friendship,
intimacy. -f. The wife of Indra ;
see शची.

सचित्र a. Painted, variegated
(with pictures) ; Ms. 64.

सचिल्लुक a. Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion ; -2
A minister, counsellor ; सचिवात्मस
चाद्यो वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ;
R. 1. 34. 4. 87 ; कार्योत्तरसचिवः M. 1.
-3 The dark thorn-apple.

सची See शची.

सचेतन a. 1 Sentient, animate,
rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतसु a. 1 Intelligent. -2
Possessed of feeling ; सचेतसः कस्य
मनो न दूयते Ku. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous.

सचेल a. Dressed.

सचेष्टः The mango tree.

सच्छिद्र a. 1 Having holes. -2
Defective, faulty.

सजन a. Having men or living
beings. -नः A man of the same
family, a kinsman.

सजंबाल a. Muddy.

सजल a. Watery, wet, humid.

सजात a. Born together. -ता A
brother (Ved.).

सजाति, सजातीय a. 1 Of the same
kind, tribo, class, or species. -2 Like,
similar. -म. A son of a man and
woman of the same caste.

सजात्यं Brotherhood, relationship.

सजुष् (स) a. 1 Loving, attached
to -2 Associated together. -म.
(Nom. सजुः, सजुषो, सजुषः ; instr. dual
सजुष्याम्) A friend, companion. -ind.
With, together with.

सज्ज a. 1 Ready, made or got
ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथा U. 1-
-2 Dressed, clothed. -3 Accoutred,
trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed.
-5 Fortified.

सज्जन् 1 Fastening, tying on. -2
Dressing. -3 Preparing, arming,
equipping. -4 A guard, sentry. -5 A
ferry, ghât. -नः A good man ;
see under सत्. -ना 1 Decoration,
accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dress-
ing, ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. -2
Equipment, apparatus. -3 Military
accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित a. 1 Dressed. -2 Decorated.
-3 Made ready, equipped ; Pt. 1. 157.
-4 Accoutred, armed.

सज्जीकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready,
prepare, equip. -2 To decorate.

सज्जीयु 1 P. To be ready, to be
equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य a. 1 Furnished with a bow-
string. -2 Strong (as a bow) ; Ki. 1. 21.

सज्योत्सना A Moonlight night.

सञ्चः A collection of leaves for
writing upon.

सञ्चतु m. 1 A cheat, rogue, jug-
gler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

सञ्चर 1 P. (but Atm. when
used with the instrumental of a
conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go,
pass, walk about ; यानैः समचरतान्ये
Bk. 8. 32 ; कृत्विशया सञ्चरते सुराणां R.
13. 19, N. 6. 57 -2 To practise, per-
form. -3 To pass over, be transfer-
red to. -4 To act, behave ; Mâl. 6. 2.
-5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam
through, travel over. -7 To arrive at,
reach, attain. -Caus. 1 To cause to
go about, lead, conduct ; यथानि सञ्च-
र्ये S. 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread,
circulate. -3 To transmit, communi-
cate, pass over, deliver over to (as a
disease &c.). -4 To turn out (as
cattle &c.), to graze. -5 To impel,
instigate, incite.

सञ्चरः 1 Passage, transit from one
zodiacal sign to another. -2 A way,
path ; यत्रौषधिपकाशेन नक्तं दृशितसञ्चरः
Ku. 6. 43 ; R. 16. 12. -3 A narrow

road, defile, difficult passage. -4 En-
trance, gate. -5 The body. -6 Kill-
ing. -7 Development.

सञ्चरणं Going, motion, travelling

सञ्चारः 1 Going, movement, tra-
velling or roaming through ; स पुनः
पार्थसञ्चारं सञ्चरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10 ;
सुलभयुक्त्वसञ्चारिणस्मिन्प्रदक्षे Mk. 7 ; R. 2.
15. -2 Passing through, passage,
transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass.
-4 A difficult progress or journey. -5
Difficulty, distress. -6 Inciting. -7
Leading, guiding. -8 Transmission,
contagion. -9 A gem said to be
found in the hood of serpents. -10
The entrance of the sun into a new
sign.

सञ्चारक a. Conveying, transmit-
ting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. -2 An
instigator. -3 An orator.

सञ्चारणं Moving, impelling, convey-
ing, leading &c.

सञ्चारिका 1 A female messenger,
go-between. -2 A bawd, procurer.
-3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

सञ्चारित p. p. 1 Moved, set in mo-
tion. -2 Impelled, driven onward,
incited. -3 Conveyed ; see सञ्चर.

सञ्चारित् a. (जी. f.) 1 Moving,
moveable ; सञ्चारिणो नगरदेवतेव Mâl.
1 ; Ku. 3. 54 ; सञ्चारिणो दीपशिखे
रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wander-
ing. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle.
-4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible.
-5 Evanescent, as a Bhava ; see be-
low. -6 Influencing. -7 Hereditary,
successively communicated (as a dis-
ease). -8 Contagious -9 Impelling.
-m. 1 Wind, air. -2 Incense. -3 A
transient or evanescent feeling which
serves to strengthen the prevailing
sentiment ; see व्यभिचारि.

सञ्चल 1 P. 1 To move about,
move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2
To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or
jump up. -4 To depart, go away.

सञ्चल a. Trembling, quivering.

सञ्चलनं Agitation, trembling, shak-
ing ; अञ्चलसञ्चलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

सञ्चाली The Gunjâ shrub.

सञ्चार्यः N. of a particular sacri-
flee.

सञ्चि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect,
hoard ; रक्षायोगाद्ययमपि तपः प्रयत्नं सञ्चि-
नोति S. 2. 14 ; R. 19. 2 ; Ms. 6. 15.
-2 To arrange, put in order, put or
place ; Bk. 3. 35.

सञ्चयः 1 Heaping up, gathering.
-2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock,
store ; कर्तव्यः सञ्चयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नाति-
सञ्चयः Subhâsh. -3 A large quantity,
collection. -4 Joint ; Mâl. 8. 9.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

सचयिन a. Collecting, gathering, hoarding &c.

संचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः f. A collection.

संचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचितने Consideration, reflection.

संचित्तित a. 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designated, intended. -3 settled.

संचूर्ण 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruisé, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोऽ वे. 1. 15.

संचूर्जनं Crushing to pieces.

संचुद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संचुक् p. p. 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounding.

संचुदानं Obscuring, hiding.

संचिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संचेद् 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज 1 P. (सजति, सक; the सू of the root being changed to ज् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to, cling to; तुल्यगंधेषु मत्तेभक्त्येषु फलरक्षणः (संजुः) R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. -pass. (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). -Caus. To beget, produce, generate.

संजः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Siva.

संजात p. p. 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातकोप 'being angry'; so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c.). -2 Passed (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarashtra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pandavas but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhâratt war to the blind king Dhritarashtra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प 1 P. To talk, converse. संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by and profession). -3 To be restored to life. -Caus. 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, re-animate. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, re-animation, resuscitation. -3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. -4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. -नै 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Ford. -4 N. of Mallinatha's commentaries on Ku. R. and Me. -Comp. -ओषधि f. a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनीषधिरसो नु द्विदि प्रासक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानते Sk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. 7 To direct, appoint. -Caus. 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (a) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (b) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञा a. 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ज् A yellow fragrant wood.

संजपनं Killing.

संज्ञितिः f. 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लब्ध् आपद् or वतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुखरूपितैकागुलिसंज्ञयैव मा चापलायेति गगान व्यनेषति Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of

comp. in this sense; इदं विदुकाः सुखदुःखसंज्ञेः Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gâyatri Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarma and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yami, and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like her self—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhâyâ),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhâyâ bore to the sun three children (see हार), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjñâ returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinkumâras or Asvins q. v.]. -Comp. -अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -विपर्ययः loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. -विषयः an epithet, an attribute. -सुतः an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding. संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter

संज्ञावत् a. 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञित्व a. 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (-m. also in this sense).

संज्ञित a. Named, called, denominated.

संजु a. Knock-kneed.

संज्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; Mâl. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सद् 1. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (साटयित्ते) To show, display, manifest.

सदं, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6; St. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विधेयतसुखद्वन्द्वसटा प्रतिहंतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -Comp. -अंकः a lion.

सटिः-टी f., सटिका Zoology.

सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सट्ट 10 U. (सट्टयतिन्ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सट्टकं A kind of minor drama in Prākṛita; *e. g.* कदूरमंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सट्टा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सट्ट 10 U. (सट्टयतिन्ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सट्टि *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संड See षंड.

संदिशः A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनि One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सद *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existant; सतः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुणा नपरतुर्गुणा Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पसे बने S. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविद्वद्देहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Beat, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. -*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिहृत्त्वामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन षट्शतम् Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. -*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सदसत् *q. v.* -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Vod. Water. (सत्कृ means 1. to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore. -3. to adorn). -*Comp.* -अंजनं (सदंजनं) calx of brass. -असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (-*n. du.*) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. °विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं सतः श्रोतुमर्हति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः B. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आ-

त्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. -उत्तरं (सदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. -कर्तुं *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu -कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. -कांडः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. -कुलं a good or noble family. -कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (-*n.*) an epithet of Siva. (-*n.*) 1. hospitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. -कृतिः *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1. virtue, goodness; शकुंतला मृतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् S. 7. 4. courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -गति *f.* (सदृतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, heatitude. -गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-*ग.*) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* (सच्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous, सतः सच्चरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-*n.*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good; S. 1. -चार (सच्चार) turmeric. -चिद् (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. °अंशः a portion of existence and thought. °आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. °आनंदः 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable (-*n.*) a good or virtuous man. -पति Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1. a good road. -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine. -प्रतिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पात्र a worthy or virtuous person. °वर्षा bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. °वर्षिन् *a.* having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logio)

one of the five kinds of *hetuvābhāsa*s or fallacious *hetu*s, a counter-balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेतुं तत्र सत्प्रतिपक्षः *e. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non eternal, because it is a product'. -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भावः (सद्भावः) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. -मातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of more entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सन्मित्रः) a good or faithful friend. -युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. -वैश (सद्वैश) *a.* of high birth. -वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2. perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Git 3 (where both senses are intended). (-*n.*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition. -शिल (सच्छील) *a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खां याति प्रवीणतां H. 1; सत्संगजानि निधनाश्रयि तारयति U. 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. -संपयोगः right application. -सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends (-*y.*) a good companion. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-*r.*) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -*n.* *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुतभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं मियवादिनः Kām. -*Comp.* -*ग.*, -*गतिः* wind; सलिलतले मततगतीनेतःसंचारिणः सनिग्रह्य श्रुत्या कार्या Dk.; सततगास्तगानगिरोः लिभिः Si. 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतैना यद्विमात्रयभूमिः Me. 69. -*यापि* *a.* 1.

always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सतिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमार्थनः सतीर्थ्यं पितृव ते जानीते योसौ यादृशश्चेति Mā. 2.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jāti or generality; द्रव्यादिकत्रिवृत्तिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्वं [सत्-द्वर] (usually written सत्त्वं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अप-अयः a place of refuge, asylum. -अ-चनं (जं) a long sacrificial session. -परिषेकं distribution of food at a sacrifice. -शाला an alma-house.

सत्त्वायत्ने Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्विन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्वा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -इन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्विः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वं [सतो मावः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. -2 Nature, essence. -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo. -7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; चन्द्रान् विनेष्यान्नं दुष्टसत्त्वात् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽस्वयनिर्वीक्ष्यामि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि S. 7; Mā. 9. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, vir-

tue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty. -13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; किरासाद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāsh.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22 -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Gūṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). -16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32. (Māli. 's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. -उत्सुकः 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विह्वलः loss of consciousness. -विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3. virtuous, upright. -संयुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* 1. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. -संभवः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. -सारः 1. essence of strength. -2. a very powerful person. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1. Living, existing. -2. Possessed of true essence. -3. Good, pure, virtuous. -4. Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववती Subhāsh.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. -2. Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3. Fulfilled, realized. -4. Virtuous, upright. -स्था 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the upper-most of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. -2 The Aśvattha tree. -3 N. of Rāma. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 The deity presiding over नदीसुख-भाद्र q. v. -स्यं 1 Truth; मौनसत्यं विज्ञियते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं वा 'to speak the truth'. -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्त्वाद्-इमलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -स्यं

ind. Truly, really, indeed, verify, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञायामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शनं K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. -अनुरक्त *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. -अनृत *a.* 1. true and false; सत्यानृते च परवा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (-तेने) 1. truth and falsehood. -2. practice of truth and falsehood, i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. -अभिसंध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -आत्मन् true, (-मः) a virtuous or upright man. -उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence. -उच *a.* speaking the truth. -उपयचन *a.* fulfilling a request. -नामः a lover of truth. -तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. -दृशिन *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -युति *a.* strictly truthful. -पुं the world of Vishṇu. -पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां च देव्याणीं Ms. 6. 46. -यतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. -यतिज्ञान, -मूल *a.* grounded in truth. -फलः the *Bilva* tree. -आमा N. of the daughter of Satrājīta and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -भारतः N. of Vyāsa. -युगं the golden age; see सत्यं (6) above. -यौवनः a Vidyādhara. -रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-तः) N. of Vyāsa. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-मः) 1. a saint, Rishi. -2. a seer. (-नः) truth, veracity. -वय *a.* veracious. (-यं) truth, veracity. -वाच्य *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-मः) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (-ः) वाच्यं truth-speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. -व्रत, -संगर, -संध *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. -अवसी Ved. an epithet of Uśas. -आवयं taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. -संगरः N. of Kubera. -संधः 1. an epithet of Rāma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (-धा) an epithet of Draupadī.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. -कं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपायत्त सत्येषु कृष्णाय गुरु-संनिधौ भावमानये सत्याः सत्यकारिणा-तकः Ki. 11. 50;

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. —*m.* N. of a king, husband of SAvitrī. *q. v.* —*ती* 1 N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. —2 N. of the wife of Nārada. —3 Of the wife of Rīchika.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. —2 N. of Sitā. —3 Of Draupid. —4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. —5 Of Durgā. —6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishṇa. —7 Of the mother of Viśhnū; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकृ 8 U., सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. —2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्र. —*त्रं* *ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं सभं सत्रं सहायं संयकीतिवत्.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jāmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishṇa, however, overtook Jāmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishṇa; see जांबवत्. Kṛishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrājī, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yādava named Akṛāra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrājī and gave it to Akṛāra. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akṛāra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. —*रं* Quickly, speedily.

सशृङ्कार *a.* Sputtered. —*रः* Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some (सीदति, सन्न; the स of सद् is changed to द after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेतुरेकस्मिन् नितंभे निखिला गिरेः Bk. 7. 58. —2 To sink

down, plunged into, तन स्वं विदुषां मध्ये पंके गौरिव सीदति H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also).

—3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. —4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासुदे Gīt. 6. —5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विद्यायां नीते सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सन्नशुं ददुःखः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2. 130. —6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. —7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. —8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयं K.; सीदति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. —9 To go. —*Caus.* (साद्यतिन्ने) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. —2 To throw or cast down, place, put. —3 To weary, exhaust. —4 To cause to perish, destroy. —*Desid.* (सिष्यति) To wish to sit &c.

सदनं [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. —2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. —3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. —4 Water. —5 A sacrificial hall. —6 The abode of Yama. —7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सद्य *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. —*यं* *ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. —2 Gently, acftly; S. 3. 25; 6. 20.

सदस् *m.* [सीदत्यस्य सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. —2 An assembly; पंकेष्विना सरो भति सदा खलजनैविना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63. —*Comp.* —*नत* *a.* seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. —*गृहं* an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सदस्यः [सदसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.). —2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सदस्यैरुज्जातः S. 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, over, perpetually, at all times. —*Comp.* —*असंद* *a.* ever happy. (—दः) an epithet of Siva. —*गतिः* 1. wind. —2. the universal spirit. —3 the sun. —4. everlasting, happiness, final beatitude. —*तोय*, —*नीर* 1. N. of the *Karavayā* river. —2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. —*दान* *a.* always making gifts or exuding nectar; सदादानः परिश्रानः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (—नः) 1. a rattish elephant. —2. a scent-elephant (= संपद्विप *q. v.*)

—3. N. of the elephant of Indra. —4 N. of Gapeśa. —*नर्तः* a kind of bird the wagtail. —*पुष्प* *a.* over-flowering. (—स्यः) the cocoa-nut tree. —*प्रसूनः* N. of various plants: —*रोहित*, मकं and कुंदः —*फल* *a.* always bearing fruit. (—लः) 1. the Bilva tree. —2. the jack tree. —3. the glomerous fig-tree. —4. the cocoa-nut tree. —*अद्य* *a.* always present. —*योगिन* *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —*शिवः* N. of Siva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. —*नः* An epithet of Viśhnū.

सदृश (की. *f.*), सदृशः, सदृशा *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); वज्रपातसदृशः, कुसुमसदृशः, &c. —2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. —3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तस्यसदृशं कुलस्य B. 14. 61, 1. 15. —*Comp.* —*स्पंदनं* a regular or even palpitation.

सदेश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. —2 Belonging to the same place or country. —3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. —2 Wrong, improper. —3 Objectionable.

सद्गन् *m.* [सीदति असिन् सद्-गमिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनत-भतांगी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. —2 A place, station. —3 A temple. —4 An altar. —5 A seat. —6 Conflict. —7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोन्धेयुः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. —2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतभतांगी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Ms. 16. —3 Quickly, promptly. —4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्नीम् S. 4. —*Comp.* —*कालः* the present time. —*कालीन* *a.* recent. —*जात* *a.* (सद्योजात) newly-born. (—नः) 1. a calf. —2. an epithet of Siva. —*पतिन्* *a.* quickly perishing, frail; Ms. 10. —*प्राणकर* *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवाशुं च बाला श्री कीरभोजनम् । धृतशुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यः प्राणकराणि वद् ॥ —*प्राणहर* *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; शुष्कं मांसं क्षिप्या वृद्धा बालाकिंस्तरुणं दधि । प्रभाते मेथुनं निद्रा सद्यः प्राणहराणि वद्. —*भाविन्* *a.* newly-born. (—*m.*) a calf. —*शुद्धिः* । —*शौचं* immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. —2 Instantaneous.

सद्यु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. —2 Going.

सद्वद् *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्वसथः A village.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. -2 Having similar duties. -3 Of the same sect or caste. -4 Like, resembling. -Comp. चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* (जी. f.) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni.

सधिश्च *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्वञ्च *a.* (सध्वञ्चि. f.) [सहाचति ; cf. P. VI. 3.95] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -*m.* A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सध्वोच्चे A female companion, confidante; Bh. 6. 7.

सध्वोच्चीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with.

सन् 1 P., 8 U. (सनति, सनोति, सन्ते, सान् ; pass. सन्त्ये. सान्ये ; desid. सिन्नाति, सिन्नासति) 1 To love, like. -2 To worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears. -*n.* Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m.* An epithet of Brahman. -*ind.* Always, perpetually. -*Comp.*

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a.* Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनसूत्र See सनसूत्र.

सना *ind.* Always, perpetually.

सनात् *ind.* Always.

सनातन *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; एव धर्मः सनातनः. -2 Firm, fixed, settled; एव धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. -3 Primeval, ancient. -*n.* 1 The primeval being, Vishnu; सनातनः पितरस्तु गणमत् स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A goat of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Durga or Parvati. -3 Of Sarasvati.

सनाथ *a.* 1 Having a master, lord or husband; स्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा इत्य वृत्ते Rām. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः S. 1; सनाथः संबुधः V. 3. -3 Occupied by, possessed by. -4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति S. 1; शिलासनाथाद्ये लतासनाथा V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. -था A woman whose husband is living.

सनाभि *a.* 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. -2 Kindred, related. -3 Like, resembling; गंगावत्सनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. -4 Affectionate. -भिः 1 A uterine brother, a near kinsman. -2 A relation, kinsman; Ki. 13. 11. -3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सनामन्, सनामक *a.* Having the same name; Mu. 1. 7.

सन्तिः 1 Worship, service. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f.* also in this sense), -4 Obtaining. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f.* also).

सन्तित *a.* 1 Granted. -2 Gained, obtained.

सन्निष्ठीव, सन्निष्ठीवं Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, spattered speech.

सनो 1 A respectful entreaty -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre. -5 An epithet of Gauri.

सनीह(ल) *a.* 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. -2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतद् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. -2 To wound, hurt, strike; निभिक्षायां सुतीक्ष्णाभ्यामन्योन्यं संतदसतुः Mb.; Bri. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved. To compose (hymns & c.).

संतक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतव् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. -2 To make continuous, connect together. -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

संतव् *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. -2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal. -4 Much, many. -*n.* *ind.* Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संततिः *f.* 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension. -3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; चित्तासंततितनुजालनिचिदस्यूतेव लग्ना विद्या Mā. 5. 10; कुसुमसंतति संततसंगिभिः Si. 6. 36. -4 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance; निदानमिदं कुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -5 A race, lineage, family. -6 Offspring, progeny; संततिः सुदुर्बन्धा हि परजेद् च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -7 A heap, mass;

(अलं) सहसा संततमिहसां विद्वद् Ki. 5. 17.

संताना-नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread; S. 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance; अष्टिज्जामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69; संतानवाहोने दुःखानि N. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue; संतानार्थय विधये R. 1. 34; संतानकामय ररजे 2. 65, 18. 52. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise. -*Comp.* -संधिः a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage & c.).

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream. -3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संतर् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm; संततचार्यकर Bk. 3. 3; संतसायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bb. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. -*Pass* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry; संस्रानो स्वमसि शर्मो Me. 7 'of the afflicted'; दिवापि मयि निवृत्तौ संतप्यते शुभ्र मम Mb.; Bh. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse; V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance. -*Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels & c.).

संतपनं 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

संतप *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing; Pt. 1. 250. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. -*Comp.* -अयद् *n.* red-hot iron. -अयद् *a.* short-breathed.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation; Mā. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish; संतापसंततिमहाभयमनाय तस्यामास कमेतदनुपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Mā. 1. 23; न संतापश्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रमसि वा 1. 31; S. 3. -3 Passion, rage. -4 Remorse; repentance; Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवा प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन *a.* (नी. f.) Burning, inflaming. -*n.* N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -*n.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Painful, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.

संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतप्त 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतप्तकः Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतप्तम् *m.*, संतप्तम् 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, grey darkness; निमज्जयन्संतप्तमे पराशयं N. 9. 98; Si. 9. 22; Bk. 5. 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतप्तनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

सन्तिः 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift; cf. सति.

संतुष्ट 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संदृष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्ता भार्यां तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bk. 3 5; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. -*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented.

संतुष्टिः *f.* Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संद् 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संत्तरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संत्त्यजू 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायामदोषासुत संत्त्यजामि R. 14. 31. -2 To avoid, shun; Bk. 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude; संत्त्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं वैश्वमन्यत्र कुलंभं Bâj. T. 3. 343. -*Caus.* To deprive (one) of, rob.

संत्त्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Rubbed, deprived of.

संत्त्यजनं Leaving, renouncing.

संत्त्यस 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify; Pt. 1. 197.

संत्त्यसः Fear, terror, alarm.

संत्त्यद् 1 P. 1 To bite, sting; संत्त्यदधरपद्मवा Amarn. 32. -2. (a)

To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संत्त्यदसर्पैश्च S. 7. 11; संत्त्यदबलेष्ववलानिसेषु R. 16. 65, 48. (b) To press together, crush by pressure; संत्त्यदकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि S. 3. 18.

संत्त्यदः 1 A pair of tongs. -2 The great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of a hell.

संत्त्यदकः A pair of tongs.

संत्त्यदिका A pair of pincers.

संत्त्यद *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed. -3 Nipped; pinched. -दृ A particular fault in pronunciation.

संत्त्यद् 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संत्त्यद्दती वह्निना Bk. 2. 39.

संत्त्यदहः Burning up, consuming.

संत्त्यदानं 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संत्त्यानित *a.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fettered, chained.

संत्त्यानिनी A cow-pen (गोद).

संत्त्यदावः Flight, retreat.

संत्त्यदित *a.* Bound, chained, fettered.

संत्त्यदिश 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं तु खलु द्रुपदस्य युक्तव्यमस्माभिः संत्त्यदस्य S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वामने गौरौ संत्त्यदिश मिथा सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संत्त्यदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. -दृ: One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संत्त्यदार्थं also). -दृ Information, news, tidings.

संत्त्यदिशः 1 Information, news, tidings. -2 A message, an errand; संत्त्यदिशं मे हर धनपतिकोद्योदशेषितस्य Me. 7. 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command; अनुदिशो गुरोः संत्त्यदिशः S. 5. -*Comp.* -अर्थः the subject of a message; -*Me.* -वाच *f.* a message -हरः, -हाराकः 1. a new-bearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

संत्त्यदिशकं News, tidings.

संत्त्यदिह 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint -2 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संत्त्यदिशो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with

(in *pass*); पाहि स्वामकठोरकेतकशिखा-संत्त्यदिशसुर्वेषः (जटाः) Mal. 1. 2; or धृषंजालावनिःसृतैर्बलमया संत्त्यदिशपारावतः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. -*Caus.* 1 To confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

संत्त्यदिश *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संत्त्यदिशमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubtful, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). -6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. -नृं 1 A doubt, uncertainty. -2 Besmearing. -*Comp.* -अर्थ *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-यः) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. -2. a disputed matter. -मति, -बुद्धि *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संत्त्यद्वेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अत्र कः संत्त्यद्वेहः. -2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंत्त्यद्वेहोत्तमोपपितः K.; चणोजनं प्रवृत्तिः संत्त्यद्वेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called संत्त्यद्वेह by Mammata and others); संत्त्यद्वेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ नववृत्तौ च संत्त्यद्वेहः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Mal. 1. 2 (l 3); V. 3. 2. -*Comp.* -द्वेहा the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संत्त्यद्वेह *a.* 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

संत्त्यदी A small bedstead, cot, couch.

संत्त्यदीप् 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. -*Caus.* 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संत्त्यदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संत्त्यदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविन्दोदनीपायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. -नः One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनेगसंत्त्यदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संत्त्यदीप *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संत्त्यदू 4 P. To be defiled or stained. -*Caus.* 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संत्त्यदूष *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed.

संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Absurd, censured.

संदृष्ट 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. -2 Collection, uniting, mixture. U 7. 12. -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धि गिरां Gt. 1. -4 Construction -5 A composition, literary work; रसगंगाधरनामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. -Comp. -विरुद्ध *a.* irrelevant, incoherent. -शुद्ध *a.* connected, coherent. -शुद्धिः *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृश 1 P. 1 To see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. -Pass. 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. -Caus. To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं सुनवत्सं दर्शयित्वा: H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. -2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision. -5 Regard, consideration. -6 Showing, displaying.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुंभमाकं वमधुर्विदुसंदोहवाहिना मावलेनोत्समयति Māl. 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संद्रावः Flight, retreat.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine. put together, compound, mix; यानि उदकेन संधीयन्ते तानि भग्नोपयानि Kull. -2 (*a*) To treat with, from friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संधयारसुभ्रिलेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Uhap 19; Kām. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32. -3 To fix upon, direct towards. -संधे दृशद्वयतारकां R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमेवं समधक बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 2. 53, 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause, vary; संधि रमणीयवामरत्वं संधसे गगनलमयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3; संधसे भ्रुशमरति हि सान्द्रियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकांश्चि संधसे प्रकारस्थो धनुर्धर;

Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, snort, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; तदार संधामिव मत्संधः R. 14. 52; Mv. 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination; यदर्थे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्पादकृतसंधानं प्रति-संहार मायकं S. 1. 11; Si. 20. 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; वृद्धवटसुखभेयो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sanas 1 also) -7 A joint; पादजंघयोः संधाने मुलकः Susr. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Sup. porting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel. -17 Bell-metal (सौराट्).

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 D'stillation. -2 Brazitory, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सरला सूची वक्ता छेदाय कर्तरी Subhāsh.; Ms. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीना भवन्ति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संधयारसुभ्रिलेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); त्रगाद्यथावनकडितसंधेः S. 2. -5 A fold, (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a

mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; इक्ष्वाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मद्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Enphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); they are five, see S. D 330-332; Ku. 7. 91. -15 The valve. -16 Distillation. -Comp. -असरं a dipthong. -खोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशुभ्रकः M. 4. -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणं violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयाथिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -संधनं the ligament of a joint. -संध, the tissues of joints; S. 2. -संधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगा -मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -संधका a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m.* dn. peace and war. °अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peace. -विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. -वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकधटवद् दूर्भेयश्चासुसंधेयः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संधुक्षे ह्ययोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. -Caus. To kindle, inflame, excite; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमास्थय वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव चपुग्नेन Ku. 3. 52; आतपातसंधुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संघृ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry.
 -2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain;
 अरिः संघार्यते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To
 curb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in
 mind, retain in memory; यः सारं
 परिपृच्छति श्रुतिं संघारयत्यनिशं Pt. 5.
 92. -5 To hold, have, possess, retain,
 keep; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe,
 follow. -7 To hear, suffer, endure.
 -8 To survive, remain alive.
 संघारणं-ण 1 Restraining, checking.
 -2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering,
 enduring.

संघया 1 Union. -2 Joint, division.
 -3 Morning or evening twilight;
 अनुसामवती संघया दिवसस्तपुरस्तरः । अहो
 देवगानेश्चिवा तथापि न समागतः K. P.
 7 -4 Early morning. -5 Evening,
 dusk. -6 The period which precedes
 a Yuga, the time intervening between
 the expiration of one Yuga and the
 commencement of another; Ms. 1.
 69. -7 The morning, noon, and evening
 prayers of a Brāhmana; Ms. 2.
 69, 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agree-
 ment. -9 A boundary, limit. -10
 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of
 flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of
 the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one
 of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्न,
 मध्याह्न, अपराह्न.). -Comp. -अंशः the
 period at the end of each Yuga. -अंशुः
 twilight. -अंशं 1. an evening cloud
 (tinged with the sun's rays);
 संघयाप्रखिव सुहृत्सारागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2.
 a kind of red-chalk. -उपासना Sandhya
 adoration. -कालः 1. the period of
 twilight. -2. evening. -त्रयं the three
 divisions of the day (forenoon, noon,
 and afternoon). -नाटिन् m. an
 epithet of Siva. -युष्णी 1. a kind of
 jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. -बलः a
 demon (सहस्र). -मंगलं an evening
 religious rite. °मोपिका an auspicious
 evening lamp; V. 3. 2. -रामः red-
 lead. -रामः (some take आराम as the
 word here) an epithet of Brahman.
 -संघनं the morning and evening
 prayers. -समया 1. evening-time. -2.
 a portion of each Yuga.

संघ्न p. p. [संघ्न] 1 Sitting down,
 settling down, lying. -2 Dejected,
 sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping,
 relaxed; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low,
 feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6
 Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motion-
 less. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near.
 -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low
 (in tone &c.). -सः The tree called
 पियाल. -सं A little, a small quantity
 -Comp. -कंठ a. choked. -हृषं a.
 desponding, cheerless.

संघ्नक a. Low, dwarfish. -कः The
 Piyāla tree. -Comp. -द्रुः the Piyāla
 tree.

सन्नतर a. Lower, more depressed
 (as a tone).

संनत् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, in-
 cline; संनतंगी Ku. 1. 34; Bk.
 2. 31; पंचसु संनता V. 4. 26. -2 To
 submit or subject oneself to, obey;
 संनतानमराणां R. 18. 34. -3 To bend
 down, bow down to. -4 To make
 ready, prepare. -5 To be accom-
 plished. -Caus. 1 To contract, bend
 together. -2 To cause to bend or
 stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare.

संनत p. p. 1 Bent down, stooping.
 -2 Downcast. -3 Contracted.

संनतिः f. 1 Obeisance, respectful
 salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping
 posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4
 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound,
 noise.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude,
 quantity, number. -2 Rear, rear-
 guard (of an army).

संनह 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten.
 -2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put
 on (as armour), arm oneself, be
 accoutred; समनास्मोत्ततो मेन्यं Bk. 15.
 111, 112; 14. 7. 6. 4. -4 To make
 oneself ready, prepare oneself (for
 any action) (Atm. in this sense);
 युद्धाय संनहते Mbh.; छतुं चक्रमगीञ्च शि-
 रीषकुसुमप्रतिन मनहते Bk. 2. 6.

संनद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound to-
 gether, girded or put on. -2 Clad or
 dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed.
 -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for
 battle, armed, fully equipped; नचजल-
 धरः संनद्धोऽयं न हृत्सनिशाचरः V. 4. 1;
 कः संनद्धे विरहाविधुरां त्वय्युपक्षेत् जायां
 Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed,
 arranged in general; लतेन संनद्धमनो-
 ज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading; कुसुम-
 मित्र लोभनीयं योनमग्रेषु संनद्धे S. 1 21.
 -6 Well-provided with anything. -7
 Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bor-
 dering, near. -9 Ready to burst or
 blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping,
 arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3
 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, ef-
 fort.

संनहः 1 Arming (oneself) or
 preparation for battle, putting on ar-
 mour. -2 Warlike preparation, equip-
 ment; संनहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk.
 -3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्कलो खलोत्सुष्ट-
 इष्टवाद्यणवाक्ये । कयं जीवेज्जगत् रयुः
 संनहाः सज्जना यदि Klr. K. 1. 36, Ki.
 16. 12.

संनहाः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing
 near. -2 Vicinity, proximity; pre-
 sence; उरकंठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6;
 Ku. 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. -3 Con-

nection, relation. -4 (In Nyāya
 phil.) Connection of an organ of
 sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय);
 this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Ap-
 proaching, approximating. -3 Proxi-
 mity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connec-
 tion. -5 Connection of an organ of
 sense with its object; see संनिकर्ष (4)
 above.

संनिकृष्ट p. p. 1 Approximate. 2
 Proximate, adjacent, near. -हं Proxi-
 mity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or
 keep together; Ms. 2. 186. -2 To
 place near; S. 3. 19. -3 To fix upon,
 direct towards; (दृष्टिं) पुनः सहस्रांश्चि
 वि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw
 near, approach. -5 To collect, pile
 up. -6 To observe, inspect. -Pass.
 To be near, be present. -Caus. To
 collect, bring together, assemble;
 U. 7.

संनिधातु m. 1 One who brings near.
 -2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver
 of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. -4 An
 officer who introduces people at
 court. -5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down
 together, juxta-position. -2 Proxi-
 mity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53.
 -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A
 receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking
 charge of. -6 Combination, aggre-
 gate; Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8
 The object of an organ of sense
 (इन्द्रियविषय).

संनिपत् 1 P. 1 To alight, descend.
 -2 To come together, assemble, meet
 together. -3 To fall upon, attack;
 U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To
 perish, be destroyed. -Caus. 1 To
 throw or shoot down, discharge. -2
 To convoke, convene, assemble, col-
 lect together.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting,
 descent. -2 Falling together, meet-
 ing; confluence; सहस्रपर्याजेलसंनि-
 पाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contract.
 -4 Union, conjunction, combination,
 mixture, miscellaneous collection;
 युष्मद्योतिसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क मेघः
 Me 5. -5 An assemblage, a collection,
 multitude, number; मानास्त्वज्योतिषा
 संनिपाते; Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दोषो गुण-
 संनिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival.
 -7 A combined derangement of the
 three humours of the body causing
 fever which is of a dangerous kind.
 -8 A kind of musical time or mea-
 sure. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever arising

from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः = संदिपात (7) above.

संनिबंधः 1 Binding firmly. -4 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); Rs. 1. 11.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment.

संनिरुध् See निरुध्.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविष्ट 6 A 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. -*Caus.* 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on; धरतिः स्थान इव देवं सुधीं संन्यवेद्यत् R. 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devote upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found a town &c.). -8 To fix the mind on. -9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into -2 Collected met together, assembled -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped. See संनिविष्ट above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एव च सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mā. 1, 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्दामहारीरसंनिवेशः Mā. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. -7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. -9 Inertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

संनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत् *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 9; R. 6. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance,

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; हृदयसंनिहिते S. 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready; Mn. 1. -6 Staying or being in. -7 Proximity, vicinity. -*Comp.* -*प्रपाय a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure. संनयनं 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस्त 4 U. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन स्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तस्य V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं मात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or delive: over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; संदृश्य क्षणभंगुरं तदाखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समाधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; कात्यायना कर्मणा त्यागं संन्यासं कथयो विद्वान्; Bg. 6. 2, 18 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brahmana in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); Bk. 7. 76.

सर्प 1 P. (सर्पति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect -3 To obey,

conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सर्पक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); बलद्वन्द्वक्षानिर्घट्टसमरसर्पक्ष भ गितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -*सः* 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रातरश्चया सर्पक्षः M. 4. -3 (in logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यवान् सर्पक्षः T. 8.

सर्पत्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. -*त्नः* An enemy, adversary, a rival; Mā. 4. 5; R. 9 8.

सर्पत्नी [समानः पतिवर्षयाः मा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); विशाः सर्पत्नी भर द्विगुण्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखाद्वारि सर्पत्नीञ्जे S. 4. 17.

सर्पत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सर्पत्राकू 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

सर्पत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. तन्वपत्राकरण.

सर्पत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain; excessive affliction or torment.

सर्पादि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सर्पादि महानामलो बहति मम मानसं Gt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सर्पा 1 Worship, honouring; सर्पैः सर्पांबधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; St. 1. 10; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; पति विहितसर्पाहृष्यस्ताम्यहानि (समरसि) U. 1. 26.

सर्पाद् *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Incorporated by a fourth part.

सर्पिडः 'Having the same सिद्ध or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सर्पिडकरणं 1 The performance of a particular Sāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सर्पिड q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sāpida of kinsman.

सर्पीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, comotation.

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.
सप्तम् *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. -**Comp.** -अंशुः N. of Agni. -अंशुयुगधा the planet Saturn. -अंग *a.* see सप्तकृति below. -अर्चि *a.* 1. having seven tongues or flames. -2. evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1. N. of fire. -2. of Saturn. -3. the Chitraka plant. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-seven. -अष्टां a heptagon. -अश्वः the sun. °वाहनः the sun. -अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week. -आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m. pl.* 1. the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अग्नि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, कतु and वसिष्ठ. -2. the constellation called Urea Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). -कोण *a.* septangular. -गंगं *ind.* in the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. -जिह्वी, -ज्वालः fire. -तंतुः a sacrifice; *Si.* 14. 6. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. -दशान् *a.* seven-ten. -द्वीधितः N. of fire. -द्वीप an epithet of the earth; पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति बहुधामप्रतिरथाः *S.* 7. 33. -धातु *m. pl.* the seven constituent elements of the body; *i. e.* oyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen; (रसासमासमेवोऽस्मिन्मज्जनः शुक्रंयुताः). -नवति *f.* ninety-seven. -नाडीचक्रं a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of fo-telling rain. -पत्नी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable.). -पर्णः (so सप्तपद्मः; सप्तर्षः) N. of a tree. (शी) the sensitive plant. -प्रकृतिः *f. pl.* the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वाम्यमापसुहृदकोशराहुर्गन्धर्वाणि च *Ak.*; see प्रकृति also. -भद्रः the Sirlsha tree. -भूमिक, -भूम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). -रक्षा one who has got the seven parts of the body red; (प्राणिपादतले रके नेत्रांतरनखानि च । तालुकाधराजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तकृता ॥). -रात्रं a period of seven nights. -त्रिंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. -विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. -शतं 1. 700. -2. 107. (-ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. -शलाका a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. -सप्तिः an epithet of the sun; सप्तैरुक्त्वाः समग्रै स्वामिन्व द्रुपयुगेदीप्यन्ते सप्तसप्तिः *M.* 2. 13; *S.* 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. -2 Seven. -3 Seventh. -अं A collection of seven things (verses &c.).

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.
सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. -2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (मी *f.*) The seventh. -मी *f.* 1 The seventh or locative case (in gram). -2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke. -2 A horse; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Subhāsh. ; see सप्तसति also. -3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रत्यय *n.* 1 Placing confidence in. -3 Certain, sure.

सप्रश्रयं *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source; *R.* 1. 22.

सफरः-री A small glittering fish; cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). -2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

संबन्धु *a.* 1 Closely connected. -2 Having a friend, befriended. -3 Of the same family. -युः A relation, kinsman.

सवालः Evening twilight.

सत्राध *a.* 1 Hurtful. -2 Oppressive.

सत्रह्यचर्यै Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सत्रह्यचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. -2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसमन्वित् चारिणी तरुनिका क्व गता *K.*; हे ध्यस्तनसमन्वित् चारिन् यदि न युद्यं सतः श्रेष्ठमिच्छामि *Mu.* 6. -3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind; *Vb.* 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा 1 [सह भाति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे *Tr.*] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसभां कारितवान् *Pt.* 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः *H.* 1. -2 Company, society, meeting, large number. -3 Council-chamber or hall. -4 A court of justice. -5 A public audience (modern *leves*). -6 A gambling-house. -7 Any room or place much frequented. -**Comp.** -अचारः 1. the customs of society -2. court-manners. -आस्तरः 1. an assistant at an assembly. -2. a member of a society. -उचितः a learned Brahmana, an educated person. -पतिः, -नायकः 1. the president of a

society, chairman. -2. the keeper of a gaming-house. -पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. -सह *m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. -2. a member of an assembly or meeting. -3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाञ्च 10 *U.* (सभाञ्चयति-ने) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहास्स-भाजयितुमेत्य *U.* 1. 7; *Si.* 13. 14; *S.* 5. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To please, gratify. -4 To beautify, adorn, grace; *U.* 4. 19. -5 To show.

सभाजनं [सभाञ्च-भावे-स्युद्] 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; *Si.* 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; *R.* 13. 43, 14. 18. -2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. -3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभिके (भी)कः [सभा दृष्टं प्रयोजनमस्य] ईकः] The keeper of a gaming-house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माधुर एव एवामच्छति *Mk.* 3; *Y.* 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [सभायां साधु यत्] 1 Belonging to an assembly. -2 Fit for society. -3 Refined, polished, civilized. -4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous; *R.* 1. 55, *Ku.* 7. 29. -5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. -स्यः 1 An assessor. -2 An assistant at an assembly. -3 A person of honourable parentage. -4 The keeper of a gaming-house. -5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. -6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सम्प्रसा, -स्यं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् 1 1 *P.* (समते) 1 To be confused or agitated. -2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 *U.* (समगति-ने) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संघा, संयुक्त &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्ट, संतोष, संस्यक्त, संस्याप्त, संताप &c. (c) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. -2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. -3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before'; as in समक्ष. -4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with Instr.).

सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समोष्णकान्तः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2 7; Bg. 2. 38 -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोपि नेश्वरैरसुतेः समाः Subbāsh. ; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; समवेजवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासाहो भविष्यति S. 1. -5 Even (as an uber). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. -नः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, शुक्रिक, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. -मं 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. -मं *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवस्यति समं हरिणामनरभिः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि घरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. -4. Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र पनेनेया च त्वद्विपयोगाश्चु समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26, 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -Comp. -अंशः an equal share. -द्वारिनं *m.* a co-heir. -अंतर *a.* parallel. -अचरः 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. -उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. -उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. -ऊर्णा *a.* fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). -ऊर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. -कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. -कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. -कोलः a serpent, snake. -क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. -खाना an equal exo-vation, a parallelepipedon. -गंधकः incense. -गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Ustra. -चतुरस्र *a.* square. (-स्रं) an equilateral tetragon. -चतुर्भुजः -जं *a.* rhombus. -चित्त *a.* 1. even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. -उद्व. -उद्वन *a.* having the same denominator. -जाति *a.* homogeneous. -जा fame. -त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. -दर्शन, -दर्शिक *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याधिनयसपत्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। घृनि चैव श्वापाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. दुःख *a.* 1. feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-

sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 11. -दृष्टि *a.* impartial. -द्वादशस्रः -सं an equilateral dodecagon. -द्विभुजः a rhomboid. -युत *a.* equal to. -पद्वं an attitude in shooting -बुद्धि *a.* 1 impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. -भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. -मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. -मय *a.* of like origin. -रंजित *a.* tinged. -रंभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृत्या यद्वकं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः S. 1. 9. -लंबः -वं a trapezoid. -वर्णः community of caste. -वर्तिन *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (-म.) Yama, the god of death. -वृत्तं 1. an even metro, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. 800 सममंडल. -वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. -वेधः mean depth. -शोधनं equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. -संधिः peace on equal terms. -सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). -सूच, सूचय *a.* situated on the same diameter. -स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. -स्थलं an even ground. -स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अंतर्वेदि).

समता -त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समता नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commoneas. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. -सं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समञ्ज 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. -जं A wood, forest.

समन्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; युष्ठाधिकृतस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy.

-स 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -सं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्मैते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling, in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सत्यं अंतः, म यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. -तः Limit, bound ary, term. (समंतं, समंततः, समंतत् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). -Comp. -दुग्धः the plant called रुही. q. v. -यचक्र N. of the district called Kurnkshetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. -धुञ्ज *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. -रुः An epithet of Siva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तच्च समन्वयात् Br. Sut. 1. 1. 4; न च तद्वानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविवये निश्चिरे

समन्वयेऽर्थांतरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समाभिषुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Proximity to for association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Occasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; Ku. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement; मिथ-समयात् S. 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराध-यः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets, (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्ध°, वैज्ञेयिक° &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Success-prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (सम-येन 'on condition, conditionally'). -Comp. -अनुवृत्तं a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवृत्तं *a.* following established customs. -अनुसरणे, -उचितं *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage; Māl. 4. 6. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -भेदाः breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed time. -3 In the midst, within, between. -4 Near (with acc.); समया सौधभित्तिं Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9. Na-lod. 4. 8.

समरः -रं War, battle, fight; कर्ण-व्योऽपि समारस्यराहुमुखीभवति Ve. 3. -Comp. -उद्देशः, -भूमि *f.* battle-field. -मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिख *n.* the front or van of battle; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यत्पथं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 38; मयान साधु समर्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थये S. 7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाह-रणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 So maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रति-ग्रहसर्पापि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper; तद्गुरुग्रहणमेव रावत्रःप्रत्यप्यत समर्थयुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.); अत्यर्थं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽप्यर्थीभावः Sk. -2 The coherences of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं-नर 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेऽवेत्सम-र्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined; see समर्थ above.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्पाद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. -लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :- वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवामुसराभयं । संशयो निर्दिग्गशास्तु वयोकाः &c. 515.).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमेतसमेतैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

समवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immovable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. -Caus. 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; S. 4. -3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समसाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition

समने 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; सनेवेता युवुत्सवः Bṛ. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सान्विनयानभिज्ञैकमप्यथामायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहुनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्जयः Subhash. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; नित्यसंबंधः समवायः Tarka K. -Comp. -संबंधः intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, material cause (one of the three kinds of कारणं mentioned in Vaisesika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. -2 Intimately united, or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समश्च 1. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to.

-3 To meet, -II. 9 P. 1 To eat ; नक्तं चान्नं समश्रियात् Ms. 6. 19 ; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy ; यथा रुले समश्राति Mb.

समष्टिः f. 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. स्याष्टि q. v.) ; समाष्टिरितिः सर्वेषां स्वस्मत्तादात्म्यवेदानात् । तदभावात्तदन्वये तु ज्ञायते स्याष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Panchadasi. -2 Totality.

समस् 4 U. 1 To throw or bring, together, put together, unite, combine ; Ms. 3. 85 ; 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly ; समस्तेरथ वा गृष्यक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally.' -Pass. To be compounded, from or enter into a compound ; अथय समर्थन सह संमस्यते सोऽप्ययी भावः Sk.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त p. p. 1 Thrown together, combined ; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compound. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed ; का श्रीपदिः का विषमा समस्या Subhâsh. (thus the lines वागर्थविष संयुक्तौ, शतकोटिः प्रविस्तरः, तुषाराहं प्ररोधाय are completed ; by वेद्युः सर्वे हताः शिवो.) -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete ; गौरीव परया सुभगा कदाचि-त्कृत्वायमप्यर्षतनुत्समस्या N. 7. 82 (समस्या = संघटनं).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समां समां P. V. 2. 12.) A year ; तेनाष्टौ परिगमि-ताः समाः कथञ्चित् R. 8. 92 ; तयोश्चतुर्व-भेकेन समं प्रावाजयत्समाः 12. 6 ; 19. 4 ; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With ; together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकुल a. 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried.

समारुह् 1 P. 1 To draw out, ex-tract. -2 To attract.

समाकर्षित् a. (जी f.) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -m. Diffused odour, a scent spread- ing afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill ; सममेव समाक्रांतं इयं द्विद्वगामिना । तेन सिंहासनं विद्व-मशालं चारिमहलं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail,

cooquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणं 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add to- gether.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, ce- lebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात् p. p. 1 Reckoned up, count- ed, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समागम् 1 P. 1 To come or meet to- gether, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -3 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत p. p. 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. -त्त A kind of riddle.

समागतिः f. 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, en- counter, combination ; अहो वैव- गतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमाः K. P. 7 ; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -4 Intercourse, association, society ; as in सस्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjun- ction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचर 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise ; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

समाचरणं Praotising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meet- ing ; विशेषतः सर्वविधां समाजे विषुषणं मौनमर्षदितानां Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an as- sembly ; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or under- stand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. -Caus. To order, command.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, compre- hend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflection.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. -2 Re- ceiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादिक् 6 P. 1 To point out, in- dicate. -2 To inform, tell, communi- cate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, en- trust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेशः Command, order, direc- tion, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to ; एवं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदंतिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne ; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect (as the mind) ; मनः समाधा- य निवृत्तशोकाः Rām. ; न ज्ञासाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपितं Bhāg. -5 To concen- trate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 9 ; Bh. 3. 48 -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection ; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove ; न ते ज्ञया समाधातुं H. 3. 37 ; उर्यन्ना- मापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over ; Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To as- sume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, unit- ing. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract medi- tation, deep contemplation. -4 In- tentness. -5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction, चित्तस्य समाधानं, बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapaska ; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Pro- found or abstract meditation, con- centration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e.

the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मेश्वरानां न हि जातु विद्याः समाधिभित्तमभयो भवति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 70; Si. 4. 55. -3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लयसमाधि (मानसं) Gt. 3. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्येतत्समाधिर्भोक्तृत्वं देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अयोपयंतरमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection; तं वेदा विद्वे नूनं महाधृतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requit. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A gure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणात्तयोक्तं K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Gupaa or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding -Comp. -भंगः interruption of meditation. -स्थः a. absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधिन्, समाधिम् a. 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious; Ku. 1. 22.

समाध्मात् p. p. 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1 Same, equal, like, similar; समानशिल्प्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानमुमापतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and ल (opp. संध्यक्षर). -अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); तद्युद्धः समाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-नं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. -अधिकारः generic characteristic. -अर्थ a. hav-

ing the same meaning, synonymous. -उद्का a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोद्कभावरस्तु निवर्तताचतुर्वंशात्; see Ms. 5. 60 also. -उद्वयः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā; see Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन a. synchronous. -भोत्र = सगोत्र q. v. -दुःख a. sympathiser. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. -यमः the same pitch of voice. -वयस्य a. of the same age. -वचि a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. U. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; इस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; S. 5. 15. -2 To fetch, bring; R. 12. 73. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयन् Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complete; पावतर्कौ समाप्येत् यज्ञं पर्याप्तं क्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य साधयं च विधि 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक a. (पिका f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. -2 Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever.

समाप्तिः f. 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development; Ku, 3. 27.

समाप्तिक a. 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः f. 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिद्वेषेण कोशशास्त्रानुवेन

V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापन्न p. p. 1 Attained, obtained -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come, arrived. -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted. -8 Killed. -कं End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring. समापाचं The change of a Visarga to स or घ.

समासात्तः A lord, husband.

समाप्तत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in. समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

सामान्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. -2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकारः सामानन्ति U. 4. -3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. -4 To enumerate.

सामाननं 1 Repetition, mention. -2 Enumeration. -3 Traditional repetition or mention.

सामान्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection (of words &c.). -3 Reading, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसामान्नायं Sik. 57 (i. e. the letters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by Siva to Pāṇini.). -6 An epithet of Siva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत p. p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged-appointed.

समायोजः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude. -5 A cause, motive object; -6 Association.

समायुत p. p. 1 Connected or unite together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over.

समारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भयसुखायाः समारंभाः...तस्य गृहे विपश्चिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. -3 An unguent; see समारंभ.

समारोधनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यभिर-रुचेर्जनस्य बहुधायापेकं समारोधनं M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

समारोह 1 P. 1 (a) To ascend or mount on; ride. (b) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in -Caus. 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow) भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समालम् 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालम्भः 1 **समालम्भनं** 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालम्भनं विरचयावः S. 4.

समालम्भ 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

समालम्भनं Resting on, clinging to. **समालम्भित** a. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with; Pt. 1. 388.

समावस 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

समाविष् 6. P. 1 To enter; Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on. -4 To per-

vade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -Caus. 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्ट p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

समावृ 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. -2 To surround, envelope. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder.

समावृत p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, he-set. -2 Screened, veiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped.

समावृत् 1 A 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Brahmana after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. -2 Especially a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तः 1 **समावृत्तकः** A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः f. 1 Return. -2 Completion.

समाभि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वस 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. -Caus. To console, encourage; cheer up.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Re-

lief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययभावा q. q. v. v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination (संधि). (समासः, समासः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; 'एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2.). -Comp. —अव्ययहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. —अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (= समस्या q. v. —उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—परोक्तिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासंज 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

समासक्त p. p. 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -4 Affected by.

समासक्तिः f., **समासंगः** 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning completely. -2 Consigning.

समासत् 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाह 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्वं एव समाहारि तदा शैलः सहो-पधिः Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाह-राजलोकं R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

समाहरणं 1 Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तु m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Mā. 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Deiqna* compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= प्रत्याहार q. v.).

समाहृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृतिः *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

समाहित *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted; see समाया also. -तः A holy man. -तं Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्वे 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 (A.) To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वान A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, conconvocation. -2 Challenge.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् *f.* War, battle; **समित्ति** पति-निपाताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75.

समित *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समित्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle; S. 2 15; Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation

समित्तिजय *a.* Victorious in battle.

समित्यः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समित्कं A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समित्य 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up; ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify: -*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समित्य *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समित्यत् *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel; **समित्यतः** पातसंस्तीग्धर्मा (चक्रयत्) S. 4. 7.

समित्य *f.* Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; **समित्याहरणाय** S. 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

समित्यः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समित्यनं 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

समित्यः Wind.

समित्यकं War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

समित्यकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरणं-क्रिया 1 Equalizing, leveling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यकारित्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. -तं 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation.

समीक्ष्यकारित् *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. -नं 1 Truth. -2 Propriety

समीचः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. - Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप *a.* [संगता आपो यत्] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -न् Proximity, vicinity (समीपे, समीपत् and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परेणेतुरियते S. 5. 17. -*Comp.* -वत्तिव, -स्य *a.* adjacent, neighbouring.

समीर *Caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (a) To send forth, emit; (b) To speak, utter; Ku. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यधु-नातीरे Gīt. 5. -2 The Sami tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोद्वि-यिता भवेति श्याद्विद्यते केन हुताश्रमस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुचक). -न् Throwing, sending forth.

समीह 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; मियाणि वांछत्यसुभिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. -तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुख *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुच्चि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 18, (Kārikā 115 and 116); (It consists in joining together two or more things, independent or each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

समुच्छि 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छि 1 U. To rise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छ्रयः 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

समुच्छ्रायः Elevation, height.

समुच्छ्रसितं, समुच्छ्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुच्छ्रंभ 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; च्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धं समुच्छ्रंभत Bh. 2. 6.

समुच्छ्रंभणं 1 Yawning. -2 Rising -3 Attempting, striving.

समुच्छ्रित a. 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from.—तं A remnant, leavings.

समुच्छ्रकषः 1 Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

समुच्छ्रकम् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

समुच्छ्रकमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुच्छ्रक्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

समुच्छ्रत्या 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with. -4 To arise or spring from.—Caus. 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

समुच्छ्रत्थ a. 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Spring or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ नयन-समुच्छ्रत्थं ज्योतिरद्रेरिष घौ; R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुच्छ्रत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287, Y. 2. 222. -5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in संसृष्टसमुच्छ्रत्थानं Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

समुच्छ्रत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुच्छ्रत्पद् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

समुच्छ्रत्पाटः 1 Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुच्छ्रत्प 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out. -4 rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear; Pt. 1. 197.

समुच्छ्रत्पतनं 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

समुच्छ्रत्पद् 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself.—Caus. To cause, effect, produce.

समुच्छ्रत्पत्तिः f. 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

समुच्छ्रत्पत्तनं Effecting, accomplishing, reducing.

समुच्छ्रत्पिज, समुच्छ्रत्पिजल a Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized.—जः, -लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

समुच्छ्रत्सवः A great festival.

समुच्छ्रत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

समुच्छ्रत्सारणं 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुच्छ्रत्सुक a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरोधि समुच्छ्रत्सुका V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुच्छ्रत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुच्छ्रत्सुक p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुच्छ्रत्सुदयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; सामर्थ्यानामिष समुच्छ्रत्सुदयो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. -4 Combination. -5 The whole. -6 Revenue. -7 Effort, exertion. -8 War, battle. -9 Day. -10 The rear of an army.—च 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुच्छ्रत्सागमः Full knowledge.

समुच्छ्रत्साचारः 1 Proper practice or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; S. 5.—3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुच्छ्रत्सायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable; see समुच्छ्रत्सुदय.

समुच्छ्रत्साहरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समुच्छ्रत्सदि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुच्छ्रत्सि p. p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofly, elevated. -3

Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united; मन्त्रा-म्बोपचारादयं समुच्छ्रितः सर्वे गुणानां गुणः Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

समुच्छ्रत्सि Caus. 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुच्छ्रत्सि 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

समुच्छ्रत्सु 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुच्छ्रत्सु a. 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beans.—सु 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुच्छ्रत्सु below. -Comp. —यमकं (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमकं.

समुच्छ्रत्सुका 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; e.g. Ki. 15. 16.

समुच्छ्रत्सुमः 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

समुच्छ्रत्सि रणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

समुच्छ्रत्सुगीतं A loud song.

समुच्छ्रत्सुदशः 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

समुच्छ्रत्सुदत्त p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

समुच्छ्रत्सु 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुच्छ्रत्सुदरणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Taking out from (a share). -7 food thrown up or vomited.

समुच्छ्रत्सुदर्थ m. A deliverer, redeemer.

समुच्छ्रत्सुदत्त p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्रवः Origin, production.
समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्समुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्योगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The number 'four'. -द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Sami tree. -0omp. -अंताः 1. the sea-shore. -2. nutmeg. -अंता 1. the cotton-plant. -2 The earth. -अंबरा the earth. -अरु, -अरु 1. a crocodile. -2. a large fabulous fish. -3. Rāma's bridge; of. तमसेतु-कफः, -केनः the outtle fish-bone. -कांता a river. -कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. -ग a. sea faring. (-ग) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगामिन-वायिन् &c. (-ग) a river. -गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. -बुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. -नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. मेखला, -रसना, -रसन the earth. -यानं 1. a sea-voyage. -2. a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -वायिन् a. see समुद्रग. -योषित् f. a river. -वाह्निः submarine fire. -वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean wave. -3. The sea-coast line. -सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि (त्री) य, समुद्र्य a. Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्रह 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्रहः 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्रेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुद्रृ 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुद्र्वनं 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुद्र्य a. Wet, moist.

समुच्चम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. -Caus. To raise or lift up, erect.

समुच्चत p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुच्चतिः f. 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च समुच्चि ते समुच्चतिः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उच्चतेः सह संगेन को न याति समुच्चतिं; स जातो येन जातेनः याति वसाः

समुच्चति Subhāsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिपातोपि समा समुच्चतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः सत्तु सा महीयसाः सहैवे नान्यसमुच्चति यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुच्चह 4 U. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुच्चद p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुच्च्री 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुच्चया 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुच्चूलनं Uprooting, eradication.

समुच्चगमः Approach, contact.

समुच्चोषम् ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुच्चभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुच्चविश 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुच्चपेशः 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुच्चपेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Sesting down.

समुच्चस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to; S. 2. 10.

समुच्चस्था, समुच्चस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुच्चस्थितिः-समुच्चस्थानं q. v.

समुच्चपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुच्चे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुच्चते p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुच्चोढ p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen; U. 5. 36. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुच्चुक्ष 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुच्च्लासः 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुच्च p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crook, ed, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, समूरा, समूरकः kind of deer.

समूल a. Along with the roots; as in समूलघातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch.

समूह 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number; जन-समूहः; विद्वंसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समूहाः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समु 1 A. 1 To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. -Caus. (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To please in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समुच्च 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. -Pass. 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.)

समुच्च p. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

समुच्चिः f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving; मधुसमुच्चिसमेचितमेधया Si. 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in धनधान्यसमुच्चिरस्तु. -5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet; समेत्य च स्पदेशतां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

समेत p. p. 1 Come or met together assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.

समेध 1 A. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. -Caus. 1 To make happy or fortunate. -2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; सूर्यः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सूर्यं च तेजसा V. 5. 20.

समेधित p. p. 1 Greatly increased; Si. 6. 20. -2 Strong. -3 United.

संपत् 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. -2 To go or roam about. -3 To attack, fall upon, assail. -4 To come to pass, occur, happen. -5 To fall down, alight, fly down. -Caus. 1 To bring near. -2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. -3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence. -2 Meeting together, encountering. -3 Collision, butting against. -4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. -5 Alighting (as of a bird). -6 Flight (of an arrow). -7 Going, moving. -8 Being removed, removal; Ms. 6. 56. -9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; Pt. 2. 54; cf. इति. -10 The residue (of an offering). -11 N. of the son of Garuda.

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

संपातिकः A fabulous bird.

संपद् 4 A. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपरस्यते चः कामायं कालः कश्चित्पत्नीदृशतां Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. -2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number); त्याहताः पंच पंचवशा संपद्यंते. -3 To turn out to be, become; संपरस्यंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23; संपदे भ्रमसतिलोद्गमं विभूषा Ki. 7. 5. -4 To arise, be born or produced -5 To fall or come together, unite. -6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अज्ञो क यदि सय एव कुमुदेन संपरस्यसे M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. -7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. -8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. -9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). -Caus. 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वसुभोज-कुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. -2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. -3 To obtain, acquire, attain to -4 To furnish, provide, endow with. -5 To change or transform into. -6 To make an agreement.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. -2 Acquisition.

संपादन 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. -2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. -3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ms. 3. 250.

संपत्तिः f. 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तो च विपत्तो च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh. -2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्ति. -4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. -5 A suitable state or condition.

संपद् f. 1 Wealth, riches; नीताचि-चोत्साहयुगेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22; आपसा-तिप्रदानमफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भृत्या वृपतेः कलत्रामितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mu. 1. 15. -3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. -4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; S. 7. 30. -5 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद्; Si. 3. 35. -6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृद्धिक्षतपद्मसंपदा Ku. 5. 27; R. 10. 59. -7 Treasure. -8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing. -9 Advancement in good qualities. -10 Decorative. -11 Right method. -12 A necklace of pearls. -Oomp. -परः a king. -वसुः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. -विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

संपन्न p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. -2 Fortunate, successful, happy. -3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. -4 Finished, completed. -5 Perfect. -6 Full grown mature. -7 Procured, obtained. -8 Right, correct. -9 Endowed with, possessed of. -10 Turned out, become; ईदृशः संपन्नः U. 3. -11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. -जः An epithet of Siva. -कं 1 Riches, wealth; Pt. 4. 115. -2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे (संपरा+इ) 2 A. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. -2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपररायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. -2 A calamity, misfortune. Future state, futurity. -3 A son.

संपराय (यि) कं Encounter, war, battle.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक a. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. -2 Canning, subtle. -3 Luscious, lewd. -4 Small, little. -कः 1 Maturing. -2 N. of a tree (आरा-त्वध).

संपाटः 1 Intersection. -2 A apindle.

संपिहित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. -2 Contracted.

संपिष्ट 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces' bruise, crush. -2 To destroy, kill.

संवेपणं Rubbing together, pounding.

संपीड् 10 U. 1 To compress; press or squeeze together. -2 To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कंठे जगित्ताप्रतानचलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः S. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3. -3 To compute, reckon. -4 To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. -2 Pain, torture. -3 Agitating, disturbing. -4 Sending, directing; संपीड्युभितजलेषु तोयवेषु Ki. 7. 12. -इ Tortment.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. -2 Sending. -3 Punishment, castigation. -4 Stirring up, agitating. -5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः f. Drinking together, comotation.

संपुटः 1 A cavity; स्वात्पां सागरं शुकिसंपुटगतं (परः) सम्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. v. 1.; Kāv. 2. 288; Ra. 1. 21. -2 A casket, covered box. -3 The Kurabaka flower.

संपुटका, संपुटिका A box, casket; Pt. 2. 165.

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. -2 To present or honour with.

संपूजनं 1 Honouring, reverence. -2 Presenting with.

संपूर्ण a. 1 Filled &c. -2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -जः A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. -जं Echer.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 A. 1 To bring in contact with, join, unite; Bk. 17. 106. -2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. -3 To fill up, complete. -4 To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. -2 Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापेक्षत संवृतीणां संपर्कमाहिंजितमृपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25; V. 1. 12. -3 Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कोः सुरेन्द्रभवेत्स्वपि Bh. 2. 14. -4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपृक् p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. -2 Connected together, related, in close relation; चगर्धाचिव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1. -3 Touching. -4 Interspersed, inlaid.

संप्रक्षालनं 1 Complete ablution. -2 Bathing. -3 Inundation.

संप्रणेतु m. A ruler, judge.

संप्रतापनं 1 Heating burning. -2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time ; अपि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Kn. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard ; न मां परं संप्रतिपद्यमर्हसि Kn. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession ; Mu. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः—कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine, judge ; किं तत्कथं वेत्युपलब्धं संज्ञा विकल्पयतोऽपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety ; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation ; hope.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on ; तं तेऽहं संप्रदायामि. -2 To hand down by tradition ; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रतिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case ; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32.

संप्रदानायं A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction ; U. 2 ; 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine involving the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain ; Si. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over ; Ms. 10. 73 ; एवं संप्रधार्यं Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं—ण 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रधृ 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake one self to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपद्यः Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. —*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to ; see above.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact ; (जलस्य) उद्वगतमग्न्यातपसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54 ; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening ; एतेन सोऽयतिं सूचय-संप्रयोगात् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together. -2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. -2 A conjurer. -3 A libertine. -4 A catamite.

संप्रवह् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men) ; संप्रवदते ऋद्ध्याः Sk. -2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras). (चरतवृ) संप्रवदति कुक्कुटाः Mbh. -3 To converse together (Atm.).

संप्रवदनं Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविद्म 6 P. 1 To enter together. -2 To have sexual intercourse with. —*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. -2 Introduction.

संप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. -2 To begin, set about, commence. -3 To proceed, go on. -4 To attack, assail. -5 To be present. —*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To set in motion.

संप्रवृत्तं Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्टं Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. -2 An inquiry. -3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. -2 Favour, grace. -3 Serenity, equanimity. -4 Trust, confidence. -5 The soul.

संप्रसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारणं The change of य्, व्, र्, and ल् to इ, उ ऋ, and ए respectively ; इयणः संप्रसारणं P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. -2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानं Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. -2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict ; U. 6. 7. -3 Going, motion.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at, -2 To gain, obtain. -3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with ; as in संप्राप्तं प्रापदं.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रितिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. -2 Friendly assent. -3 Delight, joy.

संप्रिद् 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. -2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रिमणं 1 Observing, beholding. -2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् *Caus.* 1. To send, depatch, dismiss. -2 To send a message to.

संप्रेषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 A. 1 To fluctuate, float about. -2 To flow together, meet (as waters) ; Bg. 2. 46 ; U. 4. 8. —*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. -2 Surge. -3 Flood. -4 Falling into ruin. -5 Subversion.

संफाल: A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफट: An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माचव and अपोरचंद, in Māl. act 5.

संइ I. 1 P. (संवति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (संवतिने) To collect, accumulate.

संबं 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संबाहु to plough twice); see शंभ also. -2 Water.

संबंध 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. -2 To make, construct, form. -*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. -2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. -2 Attached to. -3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. -4 Endowed with -5 Connected in sense. -6 Closed, shut.

संबंध *a.* 1 Able, capable. -2 Fit, proper, right. -*धा* 1 Connection, union, association. -2 Relation, relationship. -3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. -4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30; U. 1 17. -5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58 -6 Fitness, propriety. -7 Prosperity, success. -8 A relation, kinsman.

संबंधक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. -2 Fit, suitable. -*कः* 1 A friend. -2 A relation by birth or marriage. -3 A kind of peace.

संबंधिन् *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. -2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. -3 Possessing good qualities. -*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. -2 A relation, kinsman (in general); U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

संबर: 1 A dam, bridge. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शबर and प्रद्युम्न. -4 N. of a mountain. -*त* 1 Restraint. -2 Water. -3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). -*Comp.* -अरि, -रिपु; Cuvit,

संबल: -लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लं Water.

संबाह 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. -2 To compress, contract. -3 To block up, throng, crowd. -4 To bind firmly together.

संबाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संबा-

वृहद्वि तद्भुव वर्त्म Si. 8. 2; इयोन्नि संबाधवर्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्धसाध्यसंबाध K. -*धः* 1 Being thronged with. -2 Pressing on striking, hurting; स्तनसंबाधमुखो जवान च Ku. 4. 26. -3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. -4 The road to hell. -5 Fear, dread. -6 The vulva.

संबाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. -2 Compressing. -3 A barrier, gate. -4 The vulva. -5 The point of a stake. -6 A door-keeper (*m.* ?)

संबुध् 1 U., 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn: become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. -2 To perceive, observe, notice. -3 To wake up, rise from sleep. -*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतंजं समबाधयन्मां R. 13. 25. -2 To address, call out to. -3 To instruct. -4 To admonish, advise. -5 To wake up, rouse. -6 To explain.

संबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. -2 Very wise or prudent -3 Wide awake. -*द्*: A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. -2 Full consciousness. -3 Calling to, addressing. -4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एकहस्तासंबुद्धेः P. VI. 1. 69. -5 An epithet.

संबोधः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. -2 Full or correct perception. -3 Sending, throwing. -4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनं 1 Explaining. -2 Addressing. -3 The vocative case. -4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संबोधः 1 Eating together. -2 Food in common.

संबन्ज 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. -2 To possess, enjoy. -3 To bestow, grant. -4 To favour, serve, help.

संबन्ध *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. -2 Possessing, enjoying. -3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संबन्धिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. -2 Distributing. -3 Favouring, honouring.

संबन्ध *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. -*धः*: An epithet of Siva.

संबन्धी A proouress; see शंभली.

संबन्धयः The wood-apple.

संभाह 1 A. 1 (*a*) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (*b*) To say or speak in general. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To greet, salute. -4 To agree together, consent.

-*Caus.* 1 To converse with. -2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाषः Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा, संभाषणं 1 Discourse, conversation. -2 Greeting. -3 Criminal connection. -4 An agreement, a contract. -5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p. p.* 1 Addressed. -2 Said, spoken. -*तं* Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. -2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अयोधसंभिद्बुद्धां सखीनां Māl. 1 33; Bk. 7. 5. -3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. -2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Fully blown or opened; Ve. 1. 1. -*कः*: An epithet of Siva. -*Comp.* -वृत्त *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकतिमिरसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; इयोद्भिद्यसंभेद उपनतः Māl. 8. -3 Meeting (as of glances). -4 Confluence, junctio (of two rivers); तदुत्सिद्ध पारसिंधु. संभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव पतिशतः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Māl. 4; नद्युमतीसिंधु. संभेदपावनः 9. -5 Blossoming, opening. -6 Uniformity.

संभुज 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To enjoy. -3 To enjoy orally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Well enjoyed. -3 Made use of.

संभोग 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सरसंभोगकलाः शिवः Sūbhāsh. -2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. -3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगते मम समुच्चितो हस्तसंवाहनात् Ms. 96. -4 A lecher, ootamite. -5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. -2 Employing, using. -*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजनं Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभू 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमसि सुवनेऽस्मिन्साहृशाः संभवति Māl. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनाद्ययं संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 55. -2 To be, become, exist. -3 To happen, occur, take place. -4 To be possible. -5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न वदति यत्तुं समभाषि भाहुना Si. 1. 27. -6 To meet, be united or joined with:

संभ्रवांभोधिमश्चेति नहानद्या नगापना Si. 2. 100 ; संभ्रयेव सुखानि चेतसि Mā. 5. 9. 18. -7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. -Caus. 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture ; S. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to ; प्रतोऽसि संभावयितुं वनात्मं B. 5. 11 ; 7. 8. -6 To honour or present with, treat with ; Kn. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to ; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy ; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. -Pass. of caus. To be possible ; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते S. 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence ; नियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो यथात् Mā. 9 ; मासुधीषु कथं वा ह्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26 ; Bg. 3. 14 ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; अस्तरः-संभवैवा S. 1. -2 Production and bringing up ; Ms. 2. 227 ; (see Kull. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility ; संयोगो हि विभोगस्य संसृजवति संभवं Subhāsh. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं-ना 1 Considering, reflecting ; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition ; संभावनमयोऽपेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard ; संभावनाग्रमवेहि तमोश्चराणां S. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy ; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभावित p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined ; वित्राहं दोषेषु संभावितं K. -2 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; Bh. 2, 34 ; Kn. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got ; Mā. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाष्य a. 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभ्रूय p. p. 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभ्रूतिः f. 1 Birth, origin, production ; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination,

union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभ्रूय ind. 1 Coming or meeting together. -2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. -Comp. -कारिन् a. a coadjutor or colleague. -सहृत्यानं partnership in trade.

संभ्रू 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together ; त्यागाय संभ्रू-तार्थानां R. 1. 7 ; 5. 5 ; 8. 3 ; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish ; सुरतश्चमसंभ्रूतो मुखे (स्वेद्-लवा) K. 8. 51 ; Ki. 9. 49 ; Ms. 115. -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare ; V. 5 ; R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act ; सन्निवेशमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Mā. 5 ; R. 12. 4 ; V. 2. -3 An ingredient ; a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage ; as in शत्रुसंभारः. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

संभ्रूय p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused.

संभ्रूतिः f. 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रूय 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. -Caus. To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright ; S. 1 ; Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence ; युद्धयुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 64 ; त्व-वीर्यवतः काश्चिद्यद्यस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -8 Up roar, tumult. -9 Ignorance. -Comp. -उत्थित a. excited by agitation. -भ्रूत् a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रूय p. p. 1 Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संभ्रूय 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. -Caus. 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm.).

संभ्रूय p. p. 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संभ्रूय a. Greatly delighted, happy. -दः Great joy, delight, happiness ; Si. 15. 77.

संभाद्य Intoxication, frenzy.

संभ्रूय 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly ; कच्चिद्विश्रिमिबानाद्यं काले संमन्यसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65 ; समंस्तं बंधून् 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. -Caus. 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct teach.

संभ्रूय p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved ; R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed ; Pt. 1. 56. -दः 1 Agreement ; see समति. -2 Impression, opinion.

संभ्रूय f. 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem ; कथमिव तत्र संभ्रूयिर्भवित्रा सम-सतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

संभ्रूय Honour, respect. -नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

संभ्रूय 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संभ्रूय 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with ; मम हृद्येन सह संभ्रूयो-क्त्वानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet.

संभ्रूयणं Consultation.

संभातर = संगतात् q. v. under संत्.

संभ्रूय 3 A, 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize ; see संमित -3 To liken, compare. -4 To be compared or contained in ; सुगालसूत्रमपि तेन संभाति स्तनांतरे Subhāsh. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित p. p. 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling ; कालासंमितवयोपदेशादुजे K. P. 1 ; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिच्छ 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलन 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र See मिश्र.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.
 संमील 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes.-2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संमीलति न तावद्धनकोषास्तयाच-चित्तपुष्पाः S. 3. 6. -Caus. 1 To shut, close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचनो ह्यपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. -2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतस्यं भ्रमपति च संमीलयति च U. I. 36. -3 To make insensible.

संमीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (ख or खी f.), संमुखी n. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति महाननसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86.-2 Encountering, meeting.-3 Disposed to.-4 Looking or directed towards.-5 Propositions.-खं ind. In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

संमुख्य m. A mirror, looking-glass.

संमुच्छ् 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon.-2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41. -3 To thicken; coagulate.-Caus. 1 To form, fashion. -2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमुच्छनं 1 Fainting, insensibility.-2 Congealing, becoming dense.-3 Thickening, increasing. -4 Height.-5 Universal pervasion, co-extensiveness, complete permeation.

संमुह 4 P. 1 To be perplexed -2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. -Caus. To infatuate, stupefy.

संमुग्ध p. p. 1 Stupefied.-2 Bewildered.-3 Beautiful. -स्यं ind. In a fascinating manner.

संमुद् p. p. 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless.-2 Infatuated, foolish.-3 Bewildered. -4 Disordered. -5 Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. -द्वा A kind of riddle.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. -2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

संसृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जका A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing (of images).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संसृष्ट p. p. 1 Well swept, cleaned. -2 Strained, filtered.

संसृत a. Quite dead, deceased.

संसृद् 1, 9 P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. -Caus. 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संसर्गः 1 Rubbing together, friction.-2 1 broog, crowd, concourse; यद्गोप तरकपयोऽधूरसंसर्गरेतत्र मञ्जतां R. 15. 101; Māl. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle.

संसोदः Great joy, delight.

सस्यच्, सस्यच् a. (समीची f.) 1 Going with, accompanying. -2 Right-fit, proper, due. -3 Correct, true, accurate. -4 Pleasant, agreeable; किं च कुलानि कवीनां निसर्गसस्यंचि रंजयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All whole, entire. -ind. (सस्यच्) 1 With, together with. -2 Well properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सस्यनियमाह S. 1; Me. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably. -5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. -Comp. -पाठः a correct reading or recitation. -प्रयोगः proper use, due application. -प्रवाचिः f. the right direction (of the organ) -वृत्तिः f. steady practice, regular discharge of duties.

सम्राज् m. A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājasuya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजस्येन संबलस्येश्वरश्चपः शास्ति यश्चाज्ञया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak. R. 2. 5.

सत्य 1 A (सत्ये) To go, move.

सत्ययः One of the same flock or tribe.

सत्योनि a. 1 Having the same womb, uterine. -2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. -2 A pair of nippers for cutting betelnut. -3 N. of Indra.

सर a. [सरति सु-अच्] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमृच्छो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A water-fall. -रं 1 Water. -2 A lake, pool. -र 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. -री A water-fall. -Comp. -उत्सवा a crane. -जं fresh butter; of. शरज. -पत्रिका 1. the new leaf of a lotus. -2. a lotus.

सरकः-कं [सु-युद्] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor,

spirits. -3 Drinking spirits; चरकच सह पुंभिर्जनेरेवथार्थोसिद्धि सरकं महीधृतः Si. 15. 80. 10. 12. -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -कं 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरथा A bee; तस्तार सरथाव्यासेः स शौद्रपटलेरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A qudruped. -2 A bird.

सरजस् -सा f. सरजस्का A woman puring menstruation.

सरद् m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee.

सरट् 1 Wind. -2 A lizard; लूताहि-सरटानां च तिरश्चां चांशुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरतिः 1 Wind. -2 A cloud

सरद्दुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण a. [सु-युद्] Going, moving, flowing. -णं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Iron, rust.

सरणि, -णी f. 1 A path, way, road, course; G. L. 18. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire. -6 N. of Yama.

सरलिः m. f. A kind of cubit-measure; of. रलि or अरलि.

सरथ a. Riding in the same car. -थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभक्ष a. 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. -सं ind. Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Rāvana.

सरयुः Air, wind. -युः -यू f. N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, (Oudh); R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल a [सु-अलच्] 1 Straight, not, crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Māl. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवतया शक्यं 2. -लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विषद्वितानां सरल कुमापां Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75. -4 Fire. -Comp. -अंघा 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. -वृक्षः fragrant resin. -पायिनी a plant with an erect stem.

सरक्य See सरक्य

सरस् *n.* [सु-असृ] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसाम्बि सागरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -**Comp.** -जं, -जन्मन् *n.*, -रुहं (सरोजं, सरोजम्बन्, सरोरुहं), also सरसिजं, सरसिरुहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; सरोरुहयतिष्ठुषः पादांस्तवासेवितुं Ratn. 1. 30. -जः (also सरसिजा) the Sārāsa bird. (सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman). -जिनी, -रुहिणी 1. a lotus-plant ; भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. -रक्षा (सरोरक्षा) the guardian of a pool. -रुह (सरोरुह) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet ; Si. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration ; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned ; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means ' full of honey ' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful ; सरसवसंते Git. 1 ; Mā. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming ; Mā. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical sentiment ; see रस.

सरसि (सी) कः The Sārāsa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool ; Bv. 2. 144. -**Comp.** -रुहं a lotus. (-रुः) the Sārāsa bird.

सरस्वत् *a.* 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. -*m.* 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river. (नद्). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words ; Ku. 4 39, 43 ; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मती.

सरहस्य *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine ; U. 2.

सराम *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted ; (अकारि) सराममस्या रसनायुगास्पहं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac ; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured ; मुनेरपि मनोऽव्ययं सरामं कुर्वतेऽगना Subhāsh.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer ; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*).

सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिपुपनी). -3 A woman going.

सरित् *f.* [सु-इति] 1 A river ; अस्य-सरितां ज्ञानानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रायव्याधि M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -**Comp.** -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितापतिः) -भर्तुं *n.*, the ocean. -वरा (also सरितावरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhisma.

सरिद्रव *m.* The ocean.
सरि (री) मन् *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind.

सरिल Water ; cf. सलिल.

सरिषयः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सरु *a.* Thin, fine, small. -रुः The handle of a sword.

सरूप *a.* 1 Having the same form, -2 Like, resembling, similar ; R. 6. 59.

सरूपता, -रत्वं 1 Likeness -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of Mukti.

सरोष *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air -2 The mind.

सर्गः [सृज-वृत्] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation ; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूच्चंद्रो नु कात्तियद्ः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world ; Ku. 2. 6 ; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve ; गृहाण शक्यं यदि सर्व एष ते R. 3. 51 ; 14. 42 ; Si. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -**Comp.** -क्रमः the order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya ; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज्ज 1 A. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -3 A timber tree ; Mā. 9. 17. -**Comp.** -निर्यासकाः, -मणिः, -रसः, resin.

मज्जकः The Sāla tree.

सर्जने [सृज-वृत्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f.* Natron.

सर्जः A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Neoklaos. -3 Going, following.

सर्ज्यः The resin of the Sāla tree.

सर्पः 1 [सर्प-वृत्] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -5 The Asleshā constellation -6 N. of a tribe of Mlecchhas or barbarians. -**Comp.** -अरातिः -अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासं, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -ईश्वरः N. of Vāu-ki. -छत्रं a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon. -वृषा a snake's fang. -धारकः a snake charmer. -फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. -सृज् *m.* 1. a peacock. -2. a crane. -3. a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजा N. of Vāu-ki. -विद् *m.* a conjuror, snake charmer. -सत्रं a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). -सत्रिन् *m.* N. of king Janamejaya ; see जनमेजय. -इन् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garuḍa.

सर्पणं [सर्प-वृत्] 1 Creeping, gliding. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिन् *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general) ; यूका मन्विसर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिन् *n.* [सर्प-इति] Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिन् see आयु). -**Comp.** -आसृतिः an epithet of Agni. -कुंडिका a butter-jar. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिन्मत् *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

समः 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

सर्ह 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* [वृत्तमेव विश्वमिति-सर्व Up. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m.*) 1 All, every ; उपधेपरि पश्यतः सर्वे एष वारिद्रति H. 2. 2 ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete -र्वः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -**Comp.** -अंगं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedāngas. (-गः or -रूपः) N. of Siva. -अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling, through the whole body ; सर्वंगीणः सर्पाः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी a general index. -अस्वीन *a.* eating every kind of food ; so सर्वास्वभोजिन् &c. -अभिसर्पिन् *m.* 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religi-

ous hypocrite. —अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry). —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Sākya-muni. —अवसतः mid-ought. —आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely; सर्वकारहृदयंगमायास्तस्याः Māl. 1 ; 1. 14. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. the whole soul; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.) —2. N. of Siva. —आशयः —आश्रयः N. of Siva. —ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. the supreme Being. —2. a paramount lord. —उत्तम *a.* best of all, excellent, supremely good. —ओषः = सर्वाभिसार above. —करः, कर्मन् *m.* N. of Siva. —कर्तु *m.* 1. N. of Brahman. —2. the Supreme Being. —कर्मण *a.* performing everything. —कामः, कामदा, कामवरः N. of Siva. —कालीन *a.* for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् *m.* an actor. —क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. —ग *a.* all pervading, omnipresent. —(ग) 1. Siva. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. Brahman. —4. The spirit, soul. —(गं) water. —गा the plant called विंध्य. —गामिन्, गति *a.* all pervading, omnipresent. —ग्रंथिः, ग्रथिकं the root of long pepper. —चारिन् *m.* N. of Siva. —जनीन *a.* world-wide, famous. —जित् *a.* 1. excellent, incomparable. —2. all-conquering, invincible, —ज, —विज्ञ *a.* all-knowing, omniscient. —(म.) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Buddha. —3. the Supreme Being. ज्ञा N. of Durgā. —तंत्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. *सिद्धोतः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापनः the god of love. —द्वः N. of Siva. —द्वम, द्वमन *a.* all-subduing irresistible. —(म.) N. of Bharata, son of Dnshyaanta; इहायं सवयानं पद्मभद्रमनात् सर्वद्वमनः S. 7. 33. —दृशंन-संग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mādha-vāchārya. —दृशिन् *m.* 1. a Buddha. —2. the Supreme Being. —देवमय *a.* comprising all the gods. (-य) N. of Siva. —देवमुखः an epithet of Agni. —द्वन (in arith.) the total of a sun in progression. —धारिन् *m.* N. of Siva. —नामन् *n.* a class of pronominal words. *द्यानं N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. इद् also. —विष *a.* popular, liked by all. —भक्षा a female goat. —भावा all-being or nature; (सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul'). —भावकरा, भावनः N. of Siva. —संग्रहा an epithet of Pārvaṭī. —पृषक् 'all-stealing', time. —प्रीतिन् *m.* N. of Siva. —रसः 1. the resinous exudation of the Sāla tree, resin. —2. salt, saltiness. —3. a kind of musical in-

strument. —4. a learned man उच्चमः salt. —लालसः N. of Siva. —लिगिन् *m.* an impostor. —लोकः the universe. —लीहः an iron arrow. —बल्लभा an unchaste woman. —वासः —वासिन् *m.*, —विख्यातः, —विग्रहः N. of Siva. —वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. —वेदस् *m.* one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. —वेशिन् *m.* an actor. —व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. —शक् *a.* omnipotent, all-powerful. —संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. —संग्रहः a general or universal collection. —संनहनं, —संनहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see. —अभिसारः, —सह *a.* all-forbearing, very patient. (—हः) bdellium. (—ह, also सर्वसह) the earth. —साशिन् *a.* all witnessing. (—म.) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. —2. N. of wind. —3. of Agni. —साधनः Siva. —सिद्धिः *f.* universal success. (—म.) the Bilva tree. —स्वं 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions, as in सर्वस्वद्वेषः, सर्वस्वहरणं 'confiscation of the whole property.' —2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; सर्वस्वं तद्द्वेषो महाकषिभिरां कामस्य च्चभोरुह Subhāsh., see S. 1. 24; 6. 1; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63. —हरा death. —हितं black pepper.

सर्वक *a.* 1 All, every. —2 Whole, entire —के ind. Everywhere, universally.

सर्वकष *a.* 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. —वः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् *ind.* 1 From every side or quarter. —2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. —3 Completely, entirely. —Comp. —गामिन् *a.* 1. having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. —2. all-pervading. —भद्रः 1. the car of Viṣṇu —2. a bamboo. —3. a kind of verse artificially arranged; *e. g.* see Ki. 15. 25. —4. a temple or palace having openings four sides; (*n.* also in this sense). —5. the Nimbā tree. —6. a kind of military array. (—द्व) a dancing girl, an actress. —मुख *a.* of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 26. (—ख) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). —3. the Supreme Being. —4. the soul. —5. a Brāhmaṇa. —6. fire. —7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). (—खं) 1. water. —2. sky. —शुभा the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 Everywhere, in all places. —2 At all times. —Comp. —गः, —गामिन् *m.* air, wind.

सर्वथा *inn.* 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. —2 At all, altogether

(usually with negation). —3 Completely, entirely, utterly. —4 At all times. —5 Exceedingly, very much. सर्वद्वमः = सर्वद्वमना Q. V. सर्वग्रन्थ *a.* Honouring or worshipping all. सर्वदा *ind.* At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशब्द *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. —2 Everywhere. —3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वला, —ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी See शर्वाणी.

सर्वपः [Uṇ. 3. 141] 1 Mustard; खलः सर्वपमात्राणि परबिड्भ्राणि पश्यति Subhāsh.; Māl. 10. 6. —2 A small measure of weight. —3 A sort of poison.

सह 1 P. (सलति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज *a.* Bashful, modest.

सलिलं [सलति गच्छति निम्नं प्ल-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 Water; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3. —2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. —Comp. —अधिन् *a.* thirsty. —आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. —इधना the submarine fire. —उपह्वान inundation, deluge, flood of water. —कुंतलः moss. —क्रिया 1. the funeral rite of washing a corpse. —2. = उदक-क्रिया q. v. —जं a lotus. —निधिः, —राशि the ocean. —रयः a current, stream.

सलील *a.* Sportive, wanton, amorous. —ल *ind.* 1 Fully. —2 Affectionately.

सलोक्ता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सलुका A kind of tree; cf. शलुकी.

सवः [सृ-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. —2 An offering, a libation. —3 A sacrifice. —4 The son. —5 The moon. —6 Progeny. —7 A generator. —8 The Arka plant. —द्व —1 Water. —2 The honey of flowers. —3 Extracting the Soma juice. —4 Making libations.

सवनं [सृ-च् वा -र्युद्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. —2 A sacrifice; अथ ते सवनाय द्वीक्षिता R. 8. 75; S. 3. 27. —3 A libation, sacrificial libation. —4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. —5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सवयस् *a.* Of the same age; R. 3. 28. —*m.* 1 A contemporary, co-eval. —2 A companion of the same age. —*f.* A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Water.
 सवर्ण a. [समाने वर्णे यस्य] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling ; दुवर्णभास्वरिह सां-
 सुधासवर्ण Si 4. 28 ; Me. 18 ; R. 9. 51. -3 Of the same caste or triba. -4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation; तुल्यारूपप्रयत्नं सवर्ण P. I. 1. 9.
 सवर्णनं Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

सविकल्प, सविकल्पक a. 1 Optional. -2 Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सविकाश a. 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

साविग्रह a 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सावितर्क सविमर्श a. Thoughtful. -कं, -कं ind. Thoughtfully.

सावितृ a. (त्री f.) [सृत्] Generating, producing, yielding ; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागति भवती G. L. 23. -m. 1 The sun ; उदेति सविता ताप्रस्तात्र एवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Indra. -4 The Arka tree. -5 The creator of the world.

सावितृल a. Solar.

सावित्रं Cause of generation.

सावित्रिय a. Solar.

सावित्री 1 A mother ; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

साविथ a. 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate ; भूयो भूयः साविधनगररिथयया पर्येतं Mā. 1. 15. -धं Proximity, vicinity ; यस्य न साविधे द्ययिता दृवद्दहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9 ; किमासेधं पुसा साविधमनवधं सुसरितः 10 ; N. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 69 ; Bv. 2. 182.

साविनय a. Modest, humble. -यं ind. Modestly, respectfully.

साविभ्रम, सविलास a. Sportive, coquetish, wanton ; Pt. 1. 135.

साविशेष a. 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular ; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. -5 Discriminative. (साविशेषं and साविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the senses of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly' ; अनेन धर्मः साविशेषधर्म मे विवर्णसारः प्रतिपाति भासिनी Ku. 5. 38 ; oft. in comp. ; Kn. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

साविशेषक a. 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Distinguished. -कं A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

साविस्तर a. Detailed, minute, complete. -रं ind. In detail, in extenso.

साविश्मय a. 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Doubtful. -यं ind. With surprise.

सावधिक a. Bearing interest.

सावेश a. 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

सावैलक्ष्य a. 1 Unnatural, forced ; affected. -2 Embarrassed ; सावैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'with a forced smile'.

साव्य a. [U. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand. -2 Southern -3 Contrary, backward, reverse. -4 Right. -स्यः An epithet of Vishnu. -स्यं ind. The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder ; cf. अपसव्य. -Comp. -इतर a. right. -साचिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna ; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33 ; (the name is thua derived in Mb. : -उद्ये मे दाक्षिणी पानी गडिवस्य विकल्पे । तेन देवमनुष्येषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः ॥).

साव्यपेक्ष a. Connected with, dependent on ; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसाव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Mā. 1 ; U. 6.

साव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of Hetvābhāsa (in logic), a too general middle term ; for explanation, see अनेकातिक.

साव्याज a. 1 Artful, pretended. -2 Plausible, cunning. -जं ind. Artfully, under a pretext.

साव्यापार a. Engaged, employed.

साव्रीड a. 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

साव्येष्ट m. A charioteer.

साशब्द a. 1 Sounding. -2 Proclaimed. -शब्दं ind. With a loud noise ; भग्नं साशब्दं शिरा Bh. 2. 90.

साशल्य a. 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

साशस्य a. Having or yielding oorn. -स्या A variety of sun-flower.

साश्च 1 U. (सश्चित्ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve, worship, honour. -3 To persuade ; see सच्.

साशमश्रु a. Bearded. -f. A woman with a beard.

साश्रिक a. 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

ससृ 2 P. (ससि) To sleep.

ससत्त्व a. 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child ; R. 3. 9. -3 Fall of animals or creatures. -स्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह a. Doubtful. -हः N. of a figure of speech ; see संह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंधय a. Evening, vespertine.

ससंभ्रम a. Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. -सं ind. 1 Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्वस a. Alarmed, frightened, timid.

ससज् See सज्.

सस्पृह a. Desirous, longing, eager. -हं ind. Eagerly, wistfully.

ससमित a. Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्यं [सस्य-यत्] 1 Corn, grain ; (एतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णं जठरपिठेर प्राणिनां संभवेति Pt. 5. 97 ; see शस्य also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. -Comp. -अद्, -भक्षक a granivorous. -इष्टिः f. a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -प्रद a. fertile. -मारिन् a. destructive of grain. (-m) a kind of rat or mouse. -मंवरः the Sāla tree.

सस्यक a Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -कः 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद a. Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired ; U. 3. 42. -वा A girl recently deflowered.

सह 1. 4 P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते epic Paras. also ; सह) the a of सह is changed to ह after prepositions ending in ह, as नि, पर, वि, except when ह is changed to ह्) 1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with ; क्लो-
 ह्यापाः सोढा ; Bb. 3. 6 ; पद् सहेत भ्रम-
 रस्य पेलवे शिरिषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणा
 Ku 5 4 ; सो दुःखः संतापं, क्लेशं &c. ;
 R. 12 63 ; 11. 52 ; Bk. 17. 59. (b)
 To tolerate, allow ; प्रकृतिः सह्यु सा
 महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुज्जति यया Ki. 2.
 21 ; Me. 105 ; R. 14. 63. -2 To
 forgive, forbear ; वारंवारं मयैतस्यापराधः
 सोढः H. 3 ; Bg. 11. 44. -3 To wait,
 be patient ; द्विवाप्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन्
 R. 5. 25. 15. 45. -4 To bear, support,
 bear up ; क इदानीं सहकारं मयैतस्यापराधः
 वितामतिमुक्ततां सहते S. 3. -5 To
 conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to
 resist. -6 To suppress, atop. -7 To be
 able (with inf.). -Caus. (सहयति-ने)

1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable; युर्वपि विरहदुःखमाज्ञानं चः साहयति S. 4. 15. —Desid. (सिद्धिंते) To wish to bear &c.

सह *a.* [सहते सह-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able; see सह. —इः 1 The month मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of Siva. —इः, इं Power, strength.

सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. --नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. -Comp. —शील *a.* patient, forgiving.

सहित्रं Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु *a.* [सह-इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकरणसहिष्णु कुशलेश्वरभिर्न S. 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तवस्तहिष्णुता रिपुबन्धूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with inatr.); साज्ञाना सह यति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तद्विप्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; अस्तोद्यौ सहवासौ कुरुते दृपति-द्विषां Subhāsh. (The following senses are given of this word:—सा-कव्य, साहस्य, योग्यय, विद्यमानत्व, सद्योद्वि, संघ and सामर्थ्य). -3Comp. —अध्ययनं 1. studying together; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. —अध्ययिन *m.* a fellow-student. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (—र्थ) the same or common object. —आसनं sitting on the same seat. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in Rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहायस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; *e. g.* पपात यमो सह सेनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —उटजः a hut made of leaves. —उत्तरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. —उपमा a kind of Upamā. —उटः, -उटजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage, (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). —कार *a.* having the sound ह, Nalod. 2. 14. (—रः) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango tree; क ह्वानी सहकारमेतरेण पल्लिताममिमुकलतां सहते S. 3. भञ्जिका a kind of game. —कारिन्, -कृत, -कृत्वन्, *a.* co-operating. (—*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. —कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. —यमनं 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow. —चर *a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (—रः) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -2. a follower, servant. -3. a big-

band. -4. a surety. (—रि *f.*) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. —चरित *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. —चारः 1. accompaniment. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *sādhyā* (major term). -4. right course (opp. *व्यभिचार*). —चारिन् *see* सहचर. —ज *a.* 1. in-born, natural, innate. -2. hereditary; S. 6. 1. (—जा) 1. a brother of whole blood. -2. the natural state or disposition. °अरिः a natural enemy. °उदासीनः a born neutral. °मित्रं a natural friend. —जात *a.* 1. natural; see सहज. -2. born together, twin-born. —वार *a.* 1. with a wife. -2. married. —वेवः N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavae; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādri by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. —धर्मः same duties. °चारिन् *m.* a husband. °चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married; (also *हृद्यारिणी* in this sense). -2. a fellow-worker. —पथिन् *m.*, —पंथाः *m. f.* a fellow-traveller. —पांशुकीर्त्विन्, —पांशुकिन् *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. —भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. —भू *a.* natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2. —भोजनं eating in company with friends. —मरणं see सहगमन. —मृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. —युद्धन् *m.* a brother in arms. —रक्षस *m.* one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. —वसतिः, —वासः dwelling together; सहवसति-सुपेत्य चैः मियायाः कृत इव सुधाविलोकिता-पदेशः S. 2. 3. —वात्सिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger.

सहता -त्वं Union, association.

सहृदिः The sun.

सहर्ष *a.* Glad, delighted. —ई *ind.* Gladly, delightedly.

सहस्र *m.* [सह-असि] 1 The month called Mārgaśīrṣa; Si. 6. 57; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. —*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा *ind.* 1. With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विवृधेत न क्रियामवि-वेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once; मातंगकैः सहसो-त्पत्तुः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling.

सहसान *a.* 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. —नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pau-
sha; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्धवासतस्यरा Ku. 5. 26.

सहस्रं [समानं हसति हस्-र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. —Comp. —अंशु, —आचिस्, —कर, —किरण, दीधिति, —धामन्, —पाद्, —सरीचि, —रश्मि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Puruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of Siva. -4. of Viṣṇu. —आननः N. of Viṣṇu. —अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. —अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Paṇas. —कांटा white Dūrvā grass. —कृत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. —गुण *a.* a thousand-fold. —वृ *a.* liberal. (—वृः) an epithet of Siva. —दंष्ट्रा a kind of fish. —दुग्धा, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *m.* 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Viṣṇu. —दोस् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna Kārtavīrya. —धारः the disons of Viṣṇu. (—र) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. —पत्र 1. a lotus; R. 7. 11. -2. the Śrāsa bird. —पाद् *m.* 1. an epithet of Puruṣa. -2. of Siva. -3. of Viṣṇu. -4. of Brahman. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of king Kātavīrya q. v. -2. of the demon Bāpa. -3. of Siva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). —सुजः, —मौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. —सुजा N. of Durgā. —सूर्यन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket. —वदनः N. of Viṣṇu. —वीर्या Dūrvā grass. —वेधं 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन् *m.* musk. (—*n.*) asa-foetida. —शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. —श्रवणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —हर्यम्बः the ear of Indra. —हस्तः an epithet of Siva.

सहस्रतय *a.* (रि *f.*) Thousand-fold. —ई A thousand.

सहस्रथा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्घे किं न सहस्रथा-हमघवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40. सहस्रशस् *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; इच्छति शरीं सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीदते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Me. 8. 376. —*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloep-plant or flower.

सहायः [सह यति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्या प्र-दिशति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5

The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of Siva.

सहायता, -त्वं 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः सौम्य गतस्व-मावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् a. 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

सहित a. 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनाग्निसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यद्वक्षतेजसा R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endangered. -तं ind. Together with, with.

सहिष्णु a. Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः The sun. -f. The earth.

सहृदय a. 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits & c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिशुद्धै-र्यस्ये सहृदयधुरीणः कतिपये R. G.

सहस्रलक्ष a. Questionable, doubtful. -खं Questionable food.

सहेल a. Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोर a. Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य a. 1 Bearable, supportabler endurable; अपि सह्य ते शिरोवेदनः Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सद्यो निरवधिरिवनीं तु त्रिदः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear. -4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. -ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghata at some distance from the sea; रामाञ्जोत्सारितोत्पयासीस्स-ह्यलद्र इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assiatance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of the river Kāveri.

सा t N. of Lakshmi. -2 Of Pār-vati.

सांयात्रिकः A sea-trader, a mer, chant trading by sea (पोतयणिकः); Pt. 1. 316.

सांयुगीन a. : [संयुगे साधुः खे] War-like, skilled in war; भवांश्च सांयुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 30. -नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं [Cf. P. III. 3. 44, V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, unmultuous uproar; उत्तालः कटपुतना-प्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (री f.), सांवत्सरिक (की f.) a. Annual, yearly. -कः 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवादिक a. (की f.) 1 Colloquial. -2 Controversial. -कः A disputant. सांवातिक a. (की f.) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक a. (की f.) 1 Doubtful. -2 Uncertain, irresolute. -कं A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

सांसारिक a. (की f.) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वर्ण रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक a 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. -2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. वैमिदिक 'generated') (belong- ing to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-country- man.

सांन्नाविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक a. (की f.) Bodily, corporeal.

साकं A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् ind. 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती गुरुजनेः साकं स्म- यमानानां दुज्जा Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, si- multaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; याव- स्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19; (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकाक्ष n. 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance.

साकृत a. 1 Having meaning, signifi- cant, meaning; साकृतमितं Gīt. 2; साकृतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. -तं ind. 1 Mean- ingly, significantly; as in साकृतं मां नि- र्वेष्टे. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेतनायौऽजलिभिः प्रणेष्टुः R. 14 13, 13. 79, 18. 36; अरुणचवनः साकेतं Mbh. -साः (m. pi.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayo- dhyā. -कं = साकेतं.

साकक A quantity of fried grain (सक्तु). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् ind. 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियाखुपगतमपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'in- carnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तस्मात्साक्षप्रतिषेधः कोपाय Māl. 1. 11. (साक्षारक 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or ma- nifestation of; साक्षारकृतधर्माणं ऋषयः U. 7.). -Comp. -करणं 1. causing to be visibly present. -2. making evi- dent to the senses. -3. intuitive per- ception -कारः perception, apprehen- sion, knowledge.

साक्षिन् a. (जी f.) [सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् दृष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. -म. 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फलं तपःसाक्षिणु बृष्टमेव्वदि Ku. 5. 60. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -द्वैधं divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. -प्रत्ययः the evi- dence of witnesses. -भाविता a. borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाथाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 At- testation.

साक्षिप a. Taunting, abusive.

साखिय a. (यी f.) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendahip.

सागरः [सगरेय निर्द्वितः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सामरोपमाः (fig- ural); व्यासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; of. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. -Comp.

-अनुकूल a. situated along the sea- coast. -अंत a. bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अंधरा, -नेत्रिः, -नेत्रला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -उत्थं sea-salt. -गा 1. a river. -2. the Gan- ges. -गामिनी a river. -ह्वयनं navigat- ing (the ocean).

साग्नि a. 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक a. 1 Maintaining or pos- sessing fire. -2 Attended by fire -कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साम a. 1 Entire. -2 With a sur- plus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confuasion, pro- miscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल (ही f.) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्यं-श्या N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

साकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

साक्षेपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Abridged; short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निवृत्तं अर्थ] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; खं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां स्वं परायणं Mb. -ख्यः, -ख्यं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Puruṣha* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Puruṣha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the *Vedānta* in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical *Nyāya* or *Vaiśeṣika*; but its great point of divergence from the *Vedāntas* is that it maintains two principles which the *Vedāntas* denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the *Vedāntas* affirms;) सांख्यमिष कापिलादिष्ठितं K. -ख्यः 1 A follower of the *Sāṅkhya* philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. -2 An epithet of *Siva*. -*OMP.* -मसाद्य, -सुख्यः epithets of *Siva*.

सांग *a.* [सहसिन अंगेर्वा] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angas* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -का 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -का A general, commander.

सांग्घातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साञ्चि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साञ्चि लोचनदुर्गं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -*OMP.* -चाञ्चिका the white-flowered hog-weed. -बिलोकितं a side-long look, leer. (साञ्चीकृ 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साञ्ची-

कृतचारुचक्र R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साञ्चीकरोत्याननं M. 4. 14).

साञ्चिद्वयं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

सांजनः A lizard.

साङ् 10 U. (सायति ते) To show; manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with (as with water); Pt 1. -*ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोप परिक्रामति.

सात् *ind.* A *Taddhita* affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् सू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निमात्कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषा पात्रसाञ्च वदुषां ससागरां R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदधिमात्कृतः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सात् *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. -तं Pleasure, delight.

सात्तयं Continuity, permanence.

सात्तवाहनः N. of king *Sālivāhana*.

सात्तिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain -7 Cereation. -8 Wealth.

सात्तीनः, सात्तीनका, सात्तीलका Peace.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [सत्त्वगुणेन तत्त्वार्थेण मनसा वा निवृत्तः उच्यते] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्दुःखसात्त्विककषिकारमयास्तथेयमाचार्यकं वित्रयिमांश्चमविरासौत् Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight)—स्तम्भः स्वदोष्य रोमांचः स्वभंगोऽथ वेपथुः वैवर्ण्यमथु प्रलय इच्छट्टो सात्त्विकाः सृताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A *Brahmana*. -3 N. of *Brahman*. -की N of *Durgā*.

सात्यकिः N. of a *Yādava* warrior, who acted as charioteer to *Kṛishna*,

and took part with the *Pāndaves* in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metonymy of the sage *Vyāsa*.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of *Kṛishna* &c.). -2 A man of the *Yādava* tribe.

सात्वतः 1 N. of *Viṣṇu*. -2 Of *Balarāma*. -3 The son of an outcast *Yāsava*. -ताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people; Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of *Sisupāla*; Si. 2. 11.

साद् [सद्-च्च्] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरसाद्मतिवेषुगतं Si. 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness emaciation; ऋषिरसादाद्समग्रभूषण R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; मतिविभ्रमसाद्नीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

साद्व्यं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. -नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

साद्विः [सद् इण्] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

साद्वित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

साद्विन् *a.* [सद्-णिनि] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -म 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

साद्विद्वयं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सति पुनर्नामधेयसाद्विद्वयानि S. 7; तथासिमाद्विद्वयमिष पशुंजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40, 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्साद्विद्वयं विरहत्तु वा भावमद्वयं लिखंती Me. 85.

साद्यत *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साप I. 5 P. (साप्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -11. 4 P. (साध्यानि) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेत्सितं N. 2. 62; याचयते साधयितुं त्वार्थे R. 5. 25, Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower.

conquer (as a foe &c.), win over ; न हि सामा न दानेन न भेदेन च पीडयाः । शक्याः साधयितुम् Mb. -6 To kill, destroy ; सुधीर्वातकमासेदुः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिं Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way ; साधयायहमभिन्नमस्तु ते B. 11. 91 ; S. 1. 7 ; पाथेण प्यंतका साधिममरं प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

साधक a. [साध्-पुद्, सिध्-णिच्-पुद् संघादेशः वा Tv.] (धका or धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective ; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by magic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. —कः A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin ; MAl. 5. 1. —का N. of Durgā.

साधन a. (नी f.) [साध्-णिच्-लुट्-स्युट् वा] Accomplishing, effecting &c. —नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing ; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object ; प्रजार्यसाधने तो हि पर्योद्योतकाहुर्को R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything ; शरीरमाद्यं जलु धर्मसाधने Ku. 5. 33, 52 ; R. 1. 19, 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent ; कुटारा दिविक्रियासाधनम्. -5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof ; Mu. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general) -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion ; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन षडितं विन्नसपक्षे स्थितिः श्रावत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying ; कलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, fiction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp.

—अर्थ a. worthy of being proved or accomplished. —क्रिया 1. a finite verb. -2. an action connected with a *Kīraka*. —पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वं 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object ; प्रतिक्रुतासु-पगते हि चिधी विकलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection.

साधन 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Deep sleep.

साधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य a. [साध्-णिच्-वत्] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about ; साध्ये सिद्धिर्धिषीयतां U. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated ; आतन्वागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं स्वं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded ; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनसोपेक्षा K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable ; Ku. 3. 15, Pt. 3. 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. —स्य 1 A particular class of celestial beings ; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. —स्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) the predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism ; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन षडितं.....&c. ; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमनयोः पक्षे चिद्वद् च वत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. —अभावा the absence of the major term. —ऋषिः an epithet of Siva. —पक्षा the plaintiff in a law-suit. —सिद्धिः f. 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. —पातः judgment, decision. साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -Comp. —अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् m. The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. —n. That which contains the साध्य or major term.

साधुतः A mendicant, beggar.

साध्यर्थं 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c. ; पंचमं लोकपाला-

नाम्युः साध्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties ; साध्यर्थसुपमाभेदं K. P. 10 ; Eg. 14. 2 ; Bhāṣa P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion.

साधारण a. (या or नी f.) 1 Common (to two or more), joint ; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः S. 3 ; साधारणो ध्रुवणवृष्य-भावः Ku. 1. 42 ; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. -2 Ordinary, common ; साधारणी न खलु बाधा भवत्य Asvad. 10. -3 General, universal. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with ; उरुंदासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवामि S. 4 ; वीज्यते स हि संतुमः स्वाससाधारणान्किंः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनेकान्तिक q. v. —णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -Comp. —वेशः a wild marshy country. —धर्मं joint property. —धर्मः 1. a common or universal duty ; (अहिंसा सत्यमर्षेण शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः दानमः क्षमात्रैवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः ॥) -2. the common duty of procreation ; (प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः सेतानार्थं च मानवाः । तस्मात्साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतो पत्न्या सहोदितः ॥) —स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता -त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीक 8 U. To share with, divide ; केन वाप्येन साधारणीकरोमि द्वाजं K.

साधारण्यं Commonness ; see साधारणता.

साधु a. (पु or स्त्री f. ; compar. साधी-यत् ; superl. साधिष्ठ) [साध्-उत्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect ; पद्यसाधु न चित्रे स्वाधिक्ये तत्सदस्यथा S. 6. 13 ; आपदितोवादिदुषां न साधु सन्धे प्रयो-विज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right ; as in साधुदृष्ट, साधुसमाचार. -3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 (a) Kind, well-disposed ; R. 2. 28 ; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.) ; मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language) ; -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant ; अनोर्द्धसि क्षतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well born, of noble descent. —युः 1 A good or virtuous man ; R. 13. 65, 2. 62 ; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint ; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhāsh. -3 A merchant ; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jain saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. —ind. 1 Well, well-

done, very nice, bravo ; साधु गीतं S. 1 ; साधु रे पिंगल वानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp -आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. -ज a. noble, of a noble family. -वृक्ष a. 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. -धी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f.) a mother-in-law. -भावः kindness. -वाहः a cry of 'well done,' a cry of approbation ; Si. 18. 55. -बाहः, -बाहिन m. a well-trained horse. -वृक्षा the Kadamba tree. -वृत्त a. 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थयिन्यो विपत्तयः Bb. 2. 85 ; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness ; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or बाह q. v.).

साधीयम् a. 1 Better, more excellent ; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger ; (compar. of साधु or बाह q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-स्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c. ; U. 1. 5 ; ससंसारभवति हि साधुता खलानां Subhāsh.

साधुतं 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror ; कुसुमस्तेषुसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द a. Happy, delighted. -वं Joyfully, delightfully ; Māl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Śāla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

साधु m., n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge ; सानुनि गधः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9 ; Me. 2 ; Ku. 1. 5 ; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

साधुमन् m. A mountsin. -ती N. of an Apsaras ; S. 6.

साधुकंप a. Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

साधुक्रोश a. Tender, compassionate.

साधुनय a. Courteous, civil.

साधुबंध a. Uninterrupted, continuous ; R. 1. 64.

साधुराग a. Attached, enamoured, in love.

सांतपनं A kind of rigid penance ; cf. Me. 11. 213.

सांतर a. 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक a. (की f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. -कः A Brāhmana who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांतव 10 U. (सात्वयन्त्रिने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort ; Bk. 3. 23.

सांतवः, सांतवनं-ना [सात्व अच् लुट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means ; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāna, he was the tutor of Kṛishna and Balarāma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panohajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Kṛishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक a. (की f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र a. 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense ; दुर्बर्णमितिरिह सांद्रधुवास-वर्णं Si. 4. 28, 64 ; 9. 15 ; R. 7. 41 ; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much ; सांद्रानंदं शुभितद्वयमन्नवेणैव सिक्तः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement ; व्यासोन्मत्ताः सांद्रकुतूहलानां R. 7. 11 ; Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. -द्वः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. -कुतूहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिक A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांधय a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening ; सांधयं तेजः प्रतिवज्जवापुष्परक्तं वधानः Me. 36 ; Ki. 5. 8 ; R. 11. 60 ; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहनिक a. (की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle ; Si. 15. 72. -कः An armour-bearer.

सांनारयः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire ; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity ; वदनामल्लेदुसांनिध्यतः Māl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance ; R. 4. 6 ; 7. 8 Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (की f.) [सन्निपातात् विशेषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्बुद्धो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours ; Ku. 2. 48 ; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमस्य दृक्] 1 A Brāhmana in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय a. Hereditary.

सापल a. (नी f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -स्नाः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्स्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -ह्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal ; U. 1. 6. -2 Attended with a scandal ; U. 2. -द्वं ind. Censuringly.

सापिंड्यं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष a. Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

साप्तपद् a. (की f.), साप्तपदीन a. [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सप्तो संनतगात्रे संगते मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -वं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष a. (की f.) Extending to or including seven generations ; Me. 3. 146.

सामकल्य 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाय a. Disordered, deranged; S. 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

साभ्यसूय a. Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयन्ति) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्र्यी [समग्रस्य भावः ष्यञ् छीत्वपक्षे कृषिष्य लोपः Tv.] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्यचित्रौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्य 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् n. [सो-मन्तिर् Up. 4. 152.] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four upayas or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy);

सामन्तौ प्रसंसति निरयं राद्राभिद्वये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसप्तोपगतिं स्वां B. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. -7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the ann; cf. Ms. 1. 23).

-Comp. -उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -यः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -यर्भः, -गायनः, N. of Viṣṇu. -जः, जात a. 1. produced by the Sāmaveda. 2. produced by conciliatory means. (-जा, -ता) an elephant; Si. 12 11, 18. 33. -योनिः 1. Brāhmaṇ. -2. an elephant. -वाक् kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -वेत् the third of the four Vedas. -वेदिन् m. a Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Sāmaveda. -वेदीयः a Ubbāndoga priest.

सामक a. Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

सामन a. Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामान्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Sāmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, सामनी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत a. 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19. B. 5. 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general. -तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक a. (की f.) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. -सूत्रं N. of certain Śūtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक a (की f.) [समय ठञ्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp -अभावः temporary, non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात् ' by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of. ')

सामवायिक a. (की f.) [सम्वाये प्रमत्तः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक a. (की f.) [समाजः सभा-वेशनं यथोजनस्य ठञ्] Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगदिशात् भवतः सामाजिकानुपासम्हे Mā. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य a. [समानस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Common, general; सामान्यवेषां प्रथमावरणं Ku. 7 44; आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्सु भिनाराणं Subhā. 1; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु परार्थसुग्रमभूतः स्वार्थविरोधेन ये Bli. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5

Entire, whole. -स्यं 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic; निरत्यमेकमेकसमेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition; उत्तरार्थतरण्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandra. 5. 120. -9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य वदन्तेन गुणमायं विवक्ष्यते। ऐकार्थ्यं वदन्ते योगात्सामान्यमिति इत्यम् K. P. 10. -न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -वक्षः the mean. -वार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. -यन्ति-पत्तिपूर्वकं ind. with equal respect; S. 4. 16. -लक्षणं a generic definition; इति द्वयसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -चरित्ता a common woman, prostitute. -ज्ञानं a general rule.

सामान्यतः ind. Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. -दूष्टं (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause).

सामासिक a. (की f.) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed, concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -कं The whole class of compounds; इन्द्रः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि ind. 1 Half, i. e. unfinished, अभिविष्य सामिक्रतमंडनं यतीः करकद्रुनीविण्डसुशुकाः श्लिषः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. -2 Blamable, vile, contemptible. [Cf. L semi; Gr. hēmi.]

सामिधेनी [सम्+इध् कर्त्वे ल्युट् नि०] 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्ये. Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र a. (की f.) [समुद्रे भवा अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लक्षणं -दः A mariner, voyager. -द्वं 1 sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body. सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक a. (की f.) [समुद्रेण प्राक्तं प्रथयति वा ठञ्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. -2 Relating to marks on the body (which are apposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, (who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -2 A for-

tune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to war, warlike. —2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, —यं 1 Conflict, contention. —2 Future life, the future. —3 The means of attaining the future world. —4 Inquiry into the future. —5 Inquiry, investigation. —6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Warlike. —2 Military, strategic. —3 Calamitous. —4 Relating to the other world. —कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot. —Comp. —कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, avoidable; Ve. 3. 3. —2 Relevant. —तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हेतु स्थानं क्रीडस्य सांप्रतं देव्याः; Ve. 1. —2 Immediately. —3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Belonging to the present time. —2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की. f.) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांबः N. of Siva.

सांबधिक *a.* (की. f.) Arising from relationship. —कं Relationship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. —2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. —2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 51. —2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्वहृत्प्रपत्ताम्य-सुवीधरस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. —3 Equability. —4 Concord, harmony. —5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; देवां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्य-क्षोभितो भाषाः कुशास्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. —2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [सो-पञ्च] 1 End, close, termination. —2 Close of day, evening. —3 An arrow. (साये 'in the evening, at the close of the day.') —Comp. —अह्न *m.* (forming सायाहः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन *a.* (की. f.) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सचन-कर्मणि संयञ्चते S. 3. 27; अलिनामना लिनी शिलीघ्रे सह सायंतनदीपपाटलाभे Si. 6. 72.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयात पातरश्चेतु सायं प्रयुद्वज्जदपि R. 1. 90. —Comp. —कालः evening. —धृतिः *f.* the evening oblation. —संज्ञं 1. sunset. —2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the evening twilight. —2. the evening prayer. —3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. देवता N. of Sarasvati

सायकः [सो-पञ्च] 1 An arrow; त-सायकृतसंधानं प्रतिसेहर सायकं S. 1. 11. —2 A sword. —Comp. —पुंशः the feathered part of an arrow; सकांगुलि. सायकपुंश एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N of a very learned Brāhmanas supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of Mukti). —2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* [सू-भृत्, सार-अच् वा] 1 Essential. —2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. —3 Real, true, genuine. —4 Strong, vigorous. —5 Sound, thoroughly proved. —6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.); त्रिबर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, —रं (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तत्फलमसौ प्रणस्य सारः Mā. 1. 9; U. 6. 22; अतरे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् । काश्यपौ वासः सतां संगो गंगाभः शंभुसेनम् Dharm. 14. —2 Substance, pith. —3 Marrow. —4 Real truth, main point. —5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. —6 Summary, epitome, compendium. —7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धरित्रीपरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. —8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. —9 Firmness, hardness. —10 Wealth, riches; गामास-सारं R. 5. 26. —11 Nectar. —12 Fresh butter. —13 Air, wind. —14 Cream, coagulum of curds. —15 Disease. —16 Matter, pus. —17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. —18 A man at chess. —19 Impure carbonate of soda. —20 A figure of speech corresponding to English ' climax ' ; उत्तरोत्तरशुद्धं 1 भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. —21 The heart. —रा 1 Dūrva grass. —2 Kneea grass. —रं 1 Water. —2 Fitness, propriety. —3 Wood, thicket. —4 Steel. —Comp. —असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (—रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. —2. substance and emptiness. —3. strength and weakness. विचारः consideration

of strong and weak points &c. —गंधः sandal wood. —श्रीवा N. of Siva. —जं fresh butter. —तपः the plantain tree. —वा 1. N. of Sarasvati. —2. of Durga. —द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —धमः loss of vigour. —भाण्डं 1. a natural vessel. —2. a bale of goods, merchandise. —3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. —लोहं steel.

सारतम् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. —2 Vigorously.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. —2 Fertile. —3 Having sap.

सारक *a.* Purgative, oathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग *a.* (गी. f.) [सारं अंगमस्य शकं] Spotted, variegated. —गः 1 The variegated colour. —2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरिचसा S. 1. 5. —3 A deer in general; सारंगान्ते जललघुचः स्वचि-र्यति सारं Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of ' elephant ' or ' bee '). —4 A lion. —5 An elephant. —6 A large black bee. —7 The osprey. —8 A large crane. —9 The flamingo. —10 A peacock. —11 An umbrella. —12 A cloud. —13 A garment. —14 Hair. —15 A conch-shell. —16 N. of Siva. —17 The god of love. —18 A lotus. —19 Camphor. —20 A bow. —21 Sandal. —22 A kind of musical instrument. —23 An ornament. —24 Gold. —25 The earth. —26 The Chātaka bird. —27 A flower. —28 Night. —29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. —2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (गी. f.) Causing to go or flow. —णः 1 Dysentery. —2 The hog-plum. —णं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः —णी. f. 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. —2 A small river.

सारणिक *a.* (की. f.) Travelling, journeying. —कः A traveller, wayfarer.

सारण्डः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [स-अधिण, सह रथेन सारथः चोत्कः तत्र नियुक्तः इत्या Tv.; cf. Up. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer; स शायो न रथया राजन् च सारथिना धृतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्वयौ 3. 67. —2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. —3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारथेयः A dog. —थी A bitch.

सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारम a. (सी. f.) [सरस् इद् अम्] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) orano, or swan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विसार सारसातुद्वयं तारेषु तर्गसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. —सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. —स्री A female (Indian) crane.

सारस(श्च)नं 1 A girdle or zone; सारसनं महानहिके Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत a. (ती. f.) [सरस्वती देवताय, सरस्वत्या इद् वा अण] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvati. -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvati; कृत्वा सासामभिगममयां सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sārasvata country. —सः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvati. -2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvati. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. —सः (m. pl.) The people of the Sārasvata country. —सं Speech, eloquence; शृंगारसारस्वते Git. 12.

सारालः Sesamum.

सारिः -री. f. 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. -Comp. —फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सपि गच्छति म् -ञ्चुल्] A kind of bird; आत्मनो दुखश्लेषेण बध्पते शुकसारिकाः Subhāsh. ; सारिकी पंजरस्यां Me. 85.

सारिन् a. (नी. f.) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; अंतर्वासिसारूप्यतः Mā. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of Mukti). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोद्द्रिकः A kind of poison.

सार्यल a. Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ a. [अर्थेन सहितः; स-थर्त् स्वार्थे अण् वा] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent.

—थः 1 A rich man -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्थाः स्वैरे स्वकीयेषु चक्रवर्त्तमस्त्रिवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्थाः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचित्सेरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भद्रः कथनको नामोद्गो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general; अर्थिसार्थाः Pt. 1; स्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधायते कामिजनसार्थाः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp —ज a. bred in a caravan. —वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S. 6.

सार्थक a. 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् a. 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्ध a. Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध a. Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; as in सार्धज्ञाने &c.

सार्धम् ind. Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) वनं मया सार्धमस्मि प्रसक्तः R. 14. 63; Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; M. 89.

सार्पः (सर्पः) N. of the oenestellation Asleshā.

सार्पिष a. (पी. f.), सार्पिक (सकी. f.) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सात्र a. (वी. f.) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all. —थः 1 A Buddhist or Jain saint.

सार्थकामिक a. (की. f.) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्थकालिक a. (की. f.) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्थजनिक a. (की. f.), सार्थजनीन a. (नी. f.) Public, universal, general. सार्थज्ञं Omniscience.

सार्थत्रिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सार्थत्रिको नियमा.

सार्थधातुक a. (की. f.) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. —कं N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect

and Benedictivo and the affixes distinguished by a muto सू).

सार्थभौतिक a. (की. f.) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्थभौम a. (मी. f.) Relating to, or consisting of the whole earth, universal. —मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; राजाभेदं सहते दुवरदुपतयः वादृशाः सार्थभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्थलौकिक a. (की. f.) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अहुरागप्रवाहस्तु वस्तयोः सार्थलौकिकः Mā. 1. 13.

सार्थवर्णिक a. (की. f.) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्थविभक्तिक a. (की. f.) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्थवेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्थवेद्यः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्थप a. (पी. f.) Made of mustard. —द Mustard-oil.

सार्थि a. Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्थिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of Mukti; ब्रह्मदो ब्रह्मसार्थिता (प्राप्यति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्थि The fourth grade of Mukti; see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालजः 1 The resin of the Sāla tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment; see शाल. -Comp. —करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). —वृकः see शालवृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog; see शालूर.

सालिय A kind of fennel; see शालिय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or ephore with another. -2 Residence is the same heaven with any deity.

साल्यः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp —हन् m. an epithet of Vishnu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक a. (विका f.) Productive, generative, causing birth, obetetric. —कः The young of an animal; (for शावक q. v.).

सावकाश a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —श ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह a. Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

सावयं (i. e. ऐश्वर्यं) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवद्य and सूक्ष्म).

सावधान a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. —नं ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defued, circumscribed; सावधिसुपरशस्ति यज्ञो-राज्ञस्तु नावधिः Subhāsh.

सावन a. (नी f.) [सवनं यागार्थं स्वानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तद्वेद्यम्] Relating to, or comprising the three *savanas* —नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव a. Composed of parts; सावयवस्वे चान्द्रियप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयव वस्तु संघटते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण a. 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut; R. 16 7. -3 Fenced.

सावर्ण a. (णी f.) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metonymic of the eighth Manu; see सावर्णि. -Comp. —लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2. the skin.

सावर्णिः A metonymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā).
सावर्ण्यं 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप a Full of pride, proud, haughty. —वं ind. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावदंभ a. 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement; Mā 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness; Pt. 1. 200. —भं ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहल a. Disdainful, disdainng, despising. —ल ind. Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र a. (त्री f.) [सविता देवतास्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (or kings); यत्सावित्रेदीपितं धूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatri*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or fetus. -3 A *Brahmana*. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 Of Karṇa. —त्रं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pārvatī. -6 N. of a wife of Kaśyapa. -7 An epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitri). -8 N. of the wife of Sityavat, king of Salva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior nature, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Salva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was

very sorry to hear of the oboice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterable fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife brought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the toons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. -Comp. —पतिः, परिग्रहः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. साव. —त्रं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widow-hood.

साविष्कार a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —*सं ind.* Wisbfully, hopefully.

साशंक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशयंदकः A small house-lizard.

साशुकः A blanket.

साश्वर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvelous. —2 Struck with wonder. —*सं ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (स्र) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. —2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुणी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साश्रांगम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members); see अश्रांगपाम under अश्र्.

सास *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15. 5.

सासुह *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

सासुय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —*सं ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

सासना The dew-lap of an ox; गोः सासनाविमस्त्रं लक्षणं T. S.; रोमंयमंयश्चलदुससासनासासं चके निमीलदलसेक्षणमीक्षकेण Śi. 5. 62.

सासचर्ये Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, conoomitance; किं न स्मरति यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगतसासिनां सासचर्यमासीत् Mb. 1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20. Si. 15. 24. —*Comp.* —*नियमः* a rule of invariable conoomitance.

सासनं Endurance, suffering.

सासंसं [सहसा बलेन विवृत्तं अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ma. 7. 48. —2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. —3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. —4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; सासंसं श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. —5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तद्वि साससाभासः Mā. 2; किमपरमते निर्वृद्धं यत्कारणंसासंसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. —6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense); see Ma. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. —*Comp.* —*अंकः* 1. an epithet of king Vikramāditya. —2. of a poet. —3. of a lexicographer. —*अव्यवसायिन्* *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. —*एकरसिक* *a.* wholly

intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. —*कारिन्* *a.* 1. bold, audacious. —2. rash, inconsiderate. —*लंडन* *a.* characterized by boldness.

साहसिक *a.* (क्री. *f.*) [साहसे प्रवृत्तः टक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. —2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहासिम साहसमसाहसिकी Śi. 9. 59; केचित्तु साहसिकाभिलोचनमिति वेदुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. —3 Castigatory, punitive. —*कः* 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. —2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Mā. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. —3 A felon, freebooter, robber. —4 An adulterer.

साहसिन् *a.* [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. —2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र (श्री. *f.*) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. —2 Consisting of a thousand. —3 Bought with a thousand. —4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). —5 A thousand-fold. —*सः* An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. —*स* An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलोचितमिन्द्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवात् R. 17. 4. —2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. —3 A number of companions or associates. —4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. —2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. —2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतक आविहीनः साम्राज्यशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. —3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यवर्णनं &c. —4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

साहायं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. —2 Assistance, help. —*Comp.* —*कृत* *m.* a companion.

साहयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5, 9 U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. —2 To enslave.

सिंहः [हिन्-अच् प्रथो] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिम्; cf. भवेद्दणामादसः सिंहो वर्णविषययात् Sk.) ; न हि सुतरस्य सिंदस्य प्रविशंति मुखे युगाः Subhāsh. —2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e. *g.* रजसिंह, पुरुषसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. —*Comp.* —*अवलोकनं* the (backward) glance of a lion. **श्यायः* the

maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explanation see under श्याय). —*आसनं* a throne, a seat of honour. (—*नः*) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —*आस्यः* a particular position of the hands. —*केशरः* 1. the Bakula tree. —2. a lion's mane. —*गः* an epithet of *Siva*. —*तलं* the palms of the hands opened and joined together. —*तुङ्गः* a kind of fish. —*वृद्धः* an epithet of *Siva*. —*वर्ष* *a.* as proud as a lion. —*द्वारं* the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). —*ध्वनिः*, —*नादः* 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. —2 a war-cry. —*नादः* *N.* of *Siva*. —*याना*, —*रथा* *N.* of the goddess *Pārvatī*. —*लीला* a kind of coitus. —*वाहनः* an epithet of *Siva*. —*वाहिनी* an epithet of *Durgā*. —*विक्रान्तः* a horse. —*संहनन* *a.* 1. as strong as a lion. —2. handsome. (—*सं*) the killing of a lion. —*स्यः* an epithet of the planet *Jupiter* when in the constellation *Leo*.

सिंहो 1 A lioness. —2 *N.* of the mother of *Rāhu*.

सिंहलं [सिंहोऽस्यस्य लच्] 1 Tin. —2 Brass. —3 Bark, rind. —4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः पर्यागच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासादनं Ratn. 1. —*लः* (*m.* pl.) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon. **सिंहाणं** (नं), सिंहाणकः —कं 1 Rust of iron. —2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of *Rāhu*. —*Comp.* —*तनयः*, —*पुत्रः*, —*सुतः*, —*सुहृः* epithets of *Rāhu*.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. —2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यस्मत् पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. —3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिकतामय, **सिकतापत्** *a.* Sandy. —यं 1 A sand-bank. —2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल *a.* [सिकताः सत्यत्र इल्च्] Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिक्थः [सिक्थ् यक्] 1 Boiled rice, —2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; यासीद्दालितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. —*वक्षः* 1 Bees'-wax. —2 Indigo.

सिक्थक Bees'-wax.

सिक्थ्यं See सिक्थ.

सिक्थ्यः Crystal, glass.

सिक्थ(घा)णं, सिंघाणकं 1 The mucus of the nose. —2 Rust of iron.

सिंघिणी The nose.

सिक्थ 6 U. (सिक्थति ते, सिक्थन्सिक्थि, असिक्थत्, असिक्थ, सिक्थति-त, सिक्थन्, सिक्थः) *स* of सिक्थ is changed to र् after a

preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet: सिञ्चान्; मन इज्ज वननट्टी-सिञ्जानानि सिञ्चन Mo. 26; Ma. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; B. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in: जाइच्चं दिवो इरति सिञ्चति वाचि सत्यं Bh 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to; अथथा निलादकं मे सिञ्चतं 8. 3. -6 To impregnate. -*Caus.* (सिञ्चयित्ते) To cause to sprinkle. -*Desid.* (सिञ्चिष्यते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्क *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see सिञ्च.

सिक्कि: *f.* 1 Sp inkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिन्धयः [सिन्ध अण् सिञ्च] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment. सिञ्चिता Long pepper.

सिञ्जा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिञ्जितं Tinkling, jingling; आदि-स्तुभिर्दुर्गासिञ्जितानि Ku. 1. 34. V. 4. 14.

सिञ् 1 P. (सरति) To disregard, dea. iso.

सित *a.* [सो क] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. -सः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. -सं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -*Comp.* -अंशुः = सिक्कर q. v. -अश्वः a thorn. -अश्वः the श्वरोहित tree. -अश्वजी white camin. -अश्वगः a peacock. -अश्वः, -अंशुः camphor. -अश्वः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अश्वकः white basil. -अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -आसनः an epithet of Balarāma. (-ती) Venus and Saturn. -आवः molasses. -अवः N. of Garuda. -आमः camphor. -आलिका a cockle. -इतर *a.* other than white, i. e. black गतिः fire. -उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -उज्ज्वलं white sandal. -उपलः a crystal. -उपलः candied sugar. -उपलः chalk. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -धातुः a white mineral, chalk. -दिमः the moon. -जिन् *m.* N of Arjuna. -शर्करा candied sugar. शिः wheat. -शिर्षः rock-salt. -शूकः barley.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar; पित्तन द्वा रसने सितापि निष्कायते इंसकुलराजसं N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dūrvā grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -*Comp.* -सुडः a

kind of refined sugar. -सुता white Dūrvā grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. -तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. -*Comp.* -कंठः, -नासत् see सिक्किट शितिवासत्.

सितिम् *m.* Whiteness.

सिद्ध 1. 4 P. (सिद्यते, सिष्ये, असिष्य, सद्यति, सिद्ध, सिद्धः *caus.* साधयते or सेधयति; *desid.* सिद्धिष्यति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled: यस्ने कृते यदि न सिद्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31: उद्यमेन हि सिद्यति कार्याणं न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 15 8 -2 To be successful, succeed; सिद्यति कर्मसु मन्त्रव्यति यज्ञियोजयाः S. 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on: उरुषः अत्र धन्विनां यद्विरवः सिद्यति लक्ष्ये चन्दे S 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid: यदि वचनमत्रेणवा-धिपरं सिद्यति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36. -II. 1 P. (सेधते, सिद्धः the स of सिष् is changed to द् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established: नैसर्गिको ह्याभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्धनि स्थितं चरणरचनाङ्गानां U 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; नस्माद्धिद्वयं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. 8., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food); Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. -द्ः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis*

q. v.; उद्देजिता इष्टिभिराभयते ह्युपाणि यस्यात्पयंति सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धादत्र Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A lawsuit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -उद्दः Sea-salt. -*Comp.* -अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pārvaspaksha). -3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion °वक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. -अश्वं cooked food. -अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. -आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. -आश्रमं the abode of sages or *Siddhas*. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिन्धुः the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. -जलं, -सलिलं sonr rice gruel. -द्वयः N. of Siva. -धातुः quick-silver. -पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. -पुष्पः = सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. -पुष्पः the Karavira plant. -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. -योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -रस *a.* mineral, metallic. (-सः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. -संकल्प *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. -साधकः N. of Siva. -साधनः white mustard. (-नः) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. -साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved. (-ह्यं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. -सेनः N. of Kārttikeya. -स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer; (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor.)

सिद्धकः The Śāla tree.

सिद्धता -सं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतित् *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्ववत्). -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.

-3 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिद्-क्ति] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति मह्यं नोपकल्पे *Sū. bhāṣ.* -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:—*अणिमा लक्ष्मिणा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वसित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता ।*) -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgā. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Siva. (*m.* in this sense). -Comp. -*वृ a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; *Mā. 5. 1.* (-*वृ*;) an epithet of Siva. -*वृत्री* an epithet of Durgā. -*योगी* a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धमं, सिद्धम् *n.* [सिद्-मद्-क्ति] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिद्धमल, सिद्धमल *a.* Soabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —*ल* See सिद्धम् above.

सिद्धमा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिद्धयः The asterism Pushya.

सिद्धि *a.* 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. —*प्राः* 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिद्धिकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिद्धि *a.* 1 White. -2 One-eyed. —*नः* A morsel, mouthful. —*नः* 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिद्धिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिद्धिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visi-

ble crescent; या पूर्वाभावास्या सा सिद्धिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः *Ait. Br.*; or सा वृष्टेन्दुः सिद्धिनीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुहूः *Ak.*

सिद्धिकः, सिद्धिकारः N. of a tree.

सिद्धिः [सिद् उक्त् संप्रसारणं *Up. 1. 68*] A kind of tree. —*रं* Red lead; स्वयं सिद्धिरेण द्विपरणसुवरा सुद्वित इव *Git. 11*; *N. 22. 45.* -Comp. —*कारणं* lead. —*तिलकः* an elephant (-*का*) a woman whose husband is living.

सिद्धिका Red-lead.

सिद्धित *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिद्धि Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधुः [सिद्-उद् संप्रसारणं *दस्य धञ् Tv. 1*] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mālvā; *Ma. 29* (where Malli's remark सिंधुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); *Mā. 4. 9* (see *Dr. Bhāndārkar's* note *ad. loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (*राग*). -*प्ल.* The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. —*f* 1 A great river or river in general; पिबस्वसौ पापयते च सिंधुः *R. 13. 9*; *Me. 46*; *S. 5. 21*; *Ku. 3. 6*; *5. 85.* -2 The river *Sindhu*. -*Comp.* —*उत्थं*, -*उत्थलं* rock-salt. —*ककः* cuttle-fish bone. —*खलः* the country *Sindha*. —*ज*, -*जन्मन* *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the *Sindh* country. (-*जः*) the moon. (-*जं*) rock-salt. —*साथः* the ocean. —*पुष्पः* a conch-shell. —*राजा*, -*पतिः* N. of *Jayadratha*; *Ve. 3.* —*लवणं* rock-salt. —*वारः* a horse of good breed (brought from *Sindha* or *Persia*). —*वपनः* N. of *Vishnu*.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुकारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्धु 1 P. (सिन्धति) To wet, moisten.

सिन्धः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिन्ध्या 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near *Ujjayint*; see सिन्ध्या.

सिन्ध *a.* Every, all, whole, entre.

सिन्धिसिन्धायते *Den. A.* To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिन्धवा-वी See सिन्धवा-वी.

सिन्धः The root of long pepper.

सिन्ध्या 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved. A stream. -*Comp.* —*उत्पातः* 1. a dia-

osis of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. —*जालः* enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —*मांसः*, -*व्यधः*, -*व्यधनं* venesection.

सिद्ध 4 P. (सिध्यति, स्युत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीसप-सिद्धयःपट्टे *N. 1. 80*; *Mā. 5. 10.* -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि रत्नेहारमकरतंतुरं तर्ममोषि सीस्यति *U. 5. 17.* -*WITH अनु* to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिन्धरः An elephant.

सिन्धायिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिन्धुसा Desire to create.

सिन्धुदः The milk-hedge, plant.

सिन्धुः, -सिन्धुकः Benzoin, incense.

सिन्धुकी, सिन्धुकी The olibanum tree.

सिन्धु 1. 1 A. (सिन्धते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. -*II.* 1. P., 10 U. (सिन्धति, सिन्धयति) 1 To be impatient, -2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सिन्धवः [सिन्धते सिन्धयतेऽनेन, सिन्धु-अत्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सिन्धु-पूर्वो-द्विः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; इषेव सीता तद्वयस्रक्षती *Ku. 5. 61.* -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताश्वयत् *q. v.* -4 N. of the daughter of *Janaka*, king of *Mithilā*, and wife of *Rāma*. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king *Janaka* while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayojja', 'Dharaputī' &c. She was married to *Rāma* and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by *Rāvaṇa* who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When *Rāma* came to know that she was in *Lanka*, he attacked the place, killed *Rāvaṇa* and his host of demons, and recovered *Sītā*. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband and his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage *Valmiki*, at whose hermitage she was delivered of *Kuśa* and

Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umā. 7 N. of Lakshmi. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Rāmachandra. -फलः the constard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -स्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); मया वृथाधरं तस्याः समीकारमिवावन् V. 4. 24.

सीत्यं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m.* [सिद्ध-प्रयोगे] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरदधर-सीधवे तत्र चदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचन-चक्रंरं Git. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -Comp. -गंधः the Bakula tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीधं The anna (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [सिद्धमनि प्रयोगे न खणो द्विष्यत् Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमवधारणयोःस्यजंतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीमन्नि पुष्प लको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below).

सीमंतः [सीमोत्तः शकं] 1 A boundary-line, land mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a like; सीमंते च त्र्यवुपगमजं यत्र नीयं वधूनां Me 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -Comp. -उत्खयनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskāras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general), सेना सीमंतयज्जरेः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समीरसामीतककेतकी काः (प्रवेशः) Si. 3. 80; रधांगसीमितसाम्बद्धकर्वमान् (पथा) Kl. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काश्चिज्जनयसुत्रमीदृशां H. 2. 7; Me. 100; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति समुत्पन्नं विनादे Me. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. °पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honoring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उल्लेखनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarā* day). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, land mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-bill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सिद्ध-प्रयोगे Up. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सद्यः सीरोत्करणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -पराणिः an epithet of Jauaka -भूत *m.* epithets of Balarāma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough -2 The son. -3 A porpoiss.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma; Si. 2. 2.

सीव See सिद्ध. सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीहृदः The milk-hedge plant.

सु 1. 1 U. (सविते) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. (सति, सीति) To pos-

sess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सति, सति, सत; the स of स is obanged to स after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. -Desid. (सुवृत्तिते) -With उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmaḍhāraya and Babuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses: -1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगंधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमधुमा, सुकेती &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमसं सुविचक्षणः सदा सुशासिता स्त्री वृषतिः सुसेवितः &c. ... सुवीर्यः कारुण्येन न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकरं सुलभं q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुवीर्य &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. -अंत *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ *a.* see s. v. -अंत *a.* having a happy end, ending well. -अह्य, -अह्यक *a.* see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक *a.* see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आदानं taking justly or properly; Ms. 8. 172. -आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed. °कृत *m.* a form of fire. -उक्त *a.* well spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सरिका) (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं वांछति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्ये-द्विभिः Bb. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. °वृक्षिन् *m.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. °वाच *f.* 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. -उक्ति *f.* 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. -उत्तर *a.* 1 very superior. -2. well towards the north. -उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-न्) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद्, -उन्मद् *a.* quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन *a.* easy to be approached. -उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. -कंदका the aloe plant. -कंदुः itch. कंदा 1. an onion -2. a yam. -3. a sort of grass. -कंदुका, onion. -कर *a.* (रा or री.) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अव्ययवातं) वृष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner

said than dona'. -2. easy to be managed, (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. -कर्मन् a. 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-म.) N. of Visvakarman. -कल a. one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -काडिः the Kāravella plant. -काण्डिका the Kāṇḍra creeper. -काङ्गिन् a. 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-म.) a bee. -काष्ठं fire-wood. -कुङ्कुमः an onion. -कुमार a. 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रि) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugarcane. -3. a kind of grain (श्यामक). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. -कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamālapatra. -कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. -कुर्वन् a. 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म.) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvaṣṭri. -कृत a. 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नद्वेषे कस्यचित्स्याप्यं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिर्सेधिसुकृतं चंचरामिष मेनेरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्चिद्वयमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. -कृतिः f. 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. -कृत्स्निः a. 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वसंतं H; 4 132; Rg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. -कुर्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. -क्रेज (स) the citron tree. -क्रतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. -ग a. 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. -गत a. 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well bestowed. (-ता) an epithet of Buddha. -गंधः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-र्षं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin

seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-धा) sacred basil. -गंधकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red Tulasi. -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. -गंधारः an epithet of Siva. -गंधि a. 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धि) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि न.) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. -गङ्गिका 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. -गूल the root Ustra. -गुम्बिका the musk rat. -गंधिकः 1. incense. -2. sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. -गम a. 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. -गहनः an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. -गृहिः f. the same as above. -गृह्ण a. (ई f.) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निगृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत a. 1. held well or firmly grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. -गामन् a. one whose name is auspiciously invoked - one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhisṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनाम्नः भद्रगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. -ग्रासः a dainty morsel. -ग्रीव a. having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four horses of Krishna. -5. of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkry-chieft and brother of Vali. [By the advice of Kāshandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him, how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama, in recovering his wife Sita. Rama therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita]. -गृह्णः N. of Rama. -ग्ल a. very weary or fatigued. -चक्षुस् a. having good eyes, seeing well. (-म.) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. -चरित, -चरित्र a. well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितमंशुलीय वृत्तं पतञ्ज S. 6. 10. (-ता, -त्रा) a. well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चर्मन् m. the Bhūrja tree. -चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind of speckled snake. -चित्रा a kind of gourd. -चिन्ता, -चिन्तनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् ind. for a very long time, very long.

-चिरायुस् m. a god, deity. -चूडी a pair of nippers or tongs. -चेलकः a fine cloth. -उन्नः N. of Siva. (-त्र) the river Sutlej. -जन a. 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's chariot. -जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूयणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery. -जन्मन् a. 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवता सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. -जलं a lotus. -जल्पः 1. a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamāni; यत्राजवात् सर्गाभीष्टं सर्वेषु सहचापलम् । सोऽकं च हरिः सुष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते ॥ -जात a. 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16. R. 3. 8. -तनु a. 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-नुः -नूः f.) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु सुखं ते सख्यः पश्यति हेमकूटगतः V. 1. 10. -तंत्री a. 1. well-strunged. -2. (hence) melodious. -तपस् a. 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-म.) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-न.) an austere penance. -तप्तं ind. most excellently, best. -तरा ind. 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very much, excessively; तथा दुहित्रा सुतरां सन्निरी स्फुरत्यभानं हलया च्छात्रे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां द्यालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9. 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so; मद्यप्यास्था न ते चैस्वयि मम सुतरामेव राजन् गतोऽस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तवुं the (Indian) cuckoo. -तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिककः the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण a. 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-क्ष्णः) 1. the Sigu tree. -2. N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन वीता R. 13. 41. -दुर्शनः an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. -तुंग a. very lofty or tall. (-गा) the cocoon tree. -तेजस् a. 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-म.) a worshipper of the sun. -दक्षिण a. 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 130. (-गा) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा । पत्नी सुदक्षिण्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -दूतः a ome, ratan. -द्वत् a. (ती f.) having handsome teeth. -द्वन्तः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer.

(-नी) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —वर्शन *a.* (नर or नी *f.*) 1. good looking, beautiful, handsome. —2. easily seen. (-नः) 1. the discs of Vishnu; as in कृष्णोपसुदर्शनः; K. —2. N. of Siva. —3. of mount Meru. —4. a vulture. (-नी-नं) N. of Amarā. att, Indra's capital. (-नं) N. of Jambudvīpa. —वर्शना 1. a handsome woman. —2. a woman. —3. an order, a command. —4. a kind of drug. —वर्षा *a.* very bountiful. —वर्षाः a Buddhist. —वर्षन् *a.* one who gives liberally. (-म.) 1. a cloud. —2. a mountain. —3. the sea. —4. N. of Indra's elephant. —5. N. of very poor Brahmana who came to Dvārākā with only a small quantity of parched rice as present to his friend Krishna and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —वर्षाः 1. good or auspicious gift. —2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. —3. one who offers such a gift. —विदिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. —2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिनः); so सुदिनाहं in the same sense. —वर्षीष *a.* very long or extended. (-र्षा) a kind of oonumber. —दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. —दूर *a.* very distant or remote. (सुदूरं means 1. to a great distance. —2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरत् 'from afar, from a distance'. —दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. —दृशू *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-*f.*) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow. (-*m.*) 1. a good archer or bowman. —2. Ananta, the great serpent. —3. N. of Visvakarman. —धर्मन् *a.* attentive to duties. (-*f.*) the council or assembly of gods. (-*m.*) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. —2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मा-सी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यया-दुर्द्वारितालोकः सुधर्मनिबन्धां सभां R. 17. 27. —धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. —2. kind, good. —3. happy, prosperous. —4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). —धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीना) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-*f.*) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. —2. N. of an attendant on Krishna (द्वयं) the club of Balarāma. उपास्यी 1. a woman. —2. N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. —3. a sort of pigment. —धूम्रवर्णा one of the seven tongues of fire. —नंदा N. of a woman. —नया 1. good conduct. —2. good policy. —नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. —2. a woman

in general. —नभ *a.* 1. having a beautiful navel. —2. having a good navel or centre. (-नः) 1. a mountain. —2. the Maināka mountain *q. v.* —निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-नै) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. —नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. —2. polite, civil. (-नै) 1. good conduct or behaviour. —2. good policy or prudence. —नीति *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. —2. good policy. —3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, *q. v.* —नीय *a.* well disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-यः) 1. a Brahmana. —2. N. of Sianpāla *q. v.* —3. Ved. a good leader. —नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-लः) common flax. (-लः), —नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. —नौ *n.* water (?). —नक *a.* 1. well-cooked. —2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-कः) a sort of fragrant mango. —नरनी a woman having a good husband. —नयः 1. a good road. —2. a good course. —3. good conduct. —नयिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सु-नयः) a good road. —नयारो root. —नयन *a.* (नयं or नयि *f.*) 1. well-winged. —2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-नयः) 1. a ray of the sun. —2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. —3. any supernatural bird. —4. an epithet of Garuda. —5. a cock. केतुः N. of Vishnu. —नयनकः = सुनयन. —नयनी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. —2. a pool abounding with lotuses. —3. N. of the mother of Garuda. —नयनीत *a.* 1. very spacious. —2. well-fitted. —नयन *a.* well jointed, having many joints or knots. (-*m.*) 1. a bamboo. —2. an arrow. —3. a god, deity. —4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). —5. smoke. (-*f.*) white Dūrvā grass. —नलः पित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. —2. skillfully retreated. —नयत्रं 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. —2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —नयद् (नयद् or नयि *f.*) having good or handsome feet. —नयर्धः 1. the waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष). —2. N. of the son of Sampāti, elder brother of Jatāyū. —नयितं a carrot. (-नः) the fifth Muhurta. —नयिनी a woman having a good husband. —नयन *a.* (नयं or नयि *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-नयः) 1. the coral tree. —2. the Sirisha tree. (-नयि) the plantain tree. (-नयं) 1. cloves. —2. the menstrual excretion. —नयिनि

a. 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. —2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —नय *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. —2. well-filling. (-नः) a kind of citron (बीजम्). —नयका the Baka-pushpa tree. —नयका *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. —2. public, notorious. —नयकः a sound judgment. —नयिना spirituous, liquor. —नयित *a.* 1. standing well. —2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-नय) 1. good position. —2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. —3. establishment, erection. —4. installation, consecration. —नयित *a.* 1. well-established. —2. consecrated. —3. celebrated. (-नयः) the Udumbara tree. —नयिष्णत *a.* 1. thoroughly purified. —2. well-versed in. —3. well investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —नयिष्ण *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. —2. having a beautiful trunk. (-नयः) 1. an epithet of Kānadeva. —2. of Siva. —3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —नयणं a good tank. —नय *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-नयः) one of the seven tongues of fire. —नयान्तं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break; द्विष्टया सुभान्तमथ पद्वयं देवो दृष्टः U. 6. —2. the earliest dawn. —नयुक्तज्ञः a skilful arborer. —नययोगः 1. good management or application. —2. close contact. —3. dexterity. —नयसः N. of Kubera. —नयसाद् *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-नयः) N. of Siva. —नयिष *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-नयः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-नय) 1. a charming woman. —2. a beloved mistress. —नयल *a.* very fruitful, very productive. —2. very fertile. (-नयः) 1. the pomegranate tree. —2. the jujube. —3. the Karpikāra tree. —4. a kind of bean. (-नयः) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. —2. the plantain tree. —3. a variety of brown grape. —4. colocynth. —नयनः a cuttle-fish bone. —नयनः sesamum. —नयल *a.* very powerful. (-नयः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of the father of Sakuni. —नयधवः N. of Siva. —नयद् *a.* 1. handsome-armed. —2. strong-armed. (-नयः) N. of a demon, brother of Mārīcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mārīcha, began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvāmitra, but was defeated by Rāma and Lakshmana; see R. 11. 29. —नय *a.* easily apprehended or understood. (-नयः) good information or advice. —नयनयः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —नय *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. —2. lovely,

charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु ग्री-
 वस्यैर्षं सुभगमपराङ्मु युवतियु S. 3. 9;
 Ko. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Māl. 9. -3.
 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet;
 अत्रणसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. -4. be-
 loved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि
 सुभगः पदवत् स त्वावुत्तैतु कृतार्थता Git. 5.
 -5. illustrious. (-नः) 1. borax. -2.
 the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka
 tree. -4. red amaranth. (-नं) good
 fortune. °मानिन, सुभगंमन्व a. 1. con-
 sidering oneself fortunate, amiable,
 pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्व-
 भावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flatter-
 ing oneself. -मगा 1. a woman beloved
 by her husband, a favourite wife.
 -2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of
 wild jasmie. -4. turmeric. -5. the
 Priyangu creeper. -6 the holy basil.
 °सुतः the son of a favourite wife.
 -भंगः the cocoa nut tree. -भद्र a.
 very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N.
 of Vshpa. (-द्रा) N of a sister of
 Balarama and Krishna, married to
 Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a
 son named Abhimanyu. -भद्रका 1.
 a car for carrying the image of a
 god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भाषित
 a. spoken well or eloquent.
 (-त्तं) 1. fine speech, eloquence,
 learning; जीर्णमेतु सुभाषितं Bh. 3.
 2. -2. a witty saying, an apoph-
 thegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषि-
 तेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न
 भिद्यते वयस्य स वै सुकोशधवा पशुः
 Subhāsh. -3. a good remark; बाल-
 द्विपि सुभाषितं (ग्रहं). -भिषं 1. good
 alms, successful begging -2. abun-
 dant of food, an abundant supply of
 provisions, plenty of corn &c.
 -भीका the Palāsa tree. -भूतिका
 the Bilva tree. -भू a. having beauti-
 ful eyebrows. (-भूः f.) a lovely
 woman. (N. B. The vocative singu-
 lar of this word is strictly सुभूः; but
 सुभू is used by writers like Bhāṭṭi,
 Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; इत् पितः
 क्रासि वै सुभू Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22;
 Ko. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8. -भंगल a. 1.
 very auspicious. -2. abounding in
 sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-निः
 f.) 1. a good mind or disposition,
 kindness, benevolence, friendship.
 -2. a favour of the gods. -3 a gift,
 blessing. -4. a prayer hymn. -5. a
 wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife
 of Sagara and mother of 60,000
 sons -मद्वनः the mango tree. -मधुरं
 a very sweet or gentle speech,
 agreeable words. -मध्व, -मध्वम a.
 slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्याम a.
 graceful woman. -मन a. very
 charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः)
 1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना)
 the great-flowered jasmie. -मनस्

a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposi-
 tion, benevolent. -2. well-pleased,
 satisfied. (-मः) 1. a good, divinity.
 -2. a learned man. -3. a student of
 the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba
 tree. (-f, n. said to be pl. only by
 some) a flower; रमणीय एष वः सुमन-
 सां सन्निवेशः Māl. 1. (where the ad-
 jectival sense in 1. is also intended);
 किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तुरि-
 काजननशक्तिधृता सुमेण R. G.; Si. 6.
 66. (-f.) 1. the great-flowered
 jasmie. -2. the Mālati creeper.
 °फलः the wood apple. °फले nutmeg.
 -मेतु a. 1. adviaing well. -2. very
 faulty or blameable. (-मः) a good
 adviaer. -मंत्रः N. of the charioteer
 of Dasaratha. -मित्रा N. of one
 of the wives of Dasaratha and
 mother of Lakshmana and Satru-
 ghna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1.
 having a beautiful face, lovely. -2.
 pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for;
 Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man.
 -2. an epithet of a Garuda. -3. of
 Ganesa. -4. of Siva. (-खं) the
 scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी)
 1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror.
 -मूलकं a carrot. -मेखलः the Munja
 grass. -मेय्य a. having a good
 understanding, wise, intelligent.
 (-मः) a wise man. (-f.) heart-pea.
 -मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru,
 q. v. -2. N. of Siva. -यवसं beauti-
 ful grass, good pasturage. -यासुनः
 N. of Vishnu. -युक्तः N. of Siva.
 -योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana
 q. v. -रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk.
 -2. a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1.
 good colour. -2 the orange. -3. a
 hole cut in a house (गृह) also in this
 sense. (-गं) 1. red sanders. -2.
 vermilion. °घातुः red obalk. °युक् m.
 a house-breaker. -रिंगेका the Mūrvā
 plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree.
 -रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. -रत
 a. 1. much sported. -2. play-
 ful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. com-
 passionate, tender. (-त्तं) 1. great
 delight or enjoyment. -2. copula-
 tion, sexual union or intercourse,
 coition; सुखसुदुष्टिता बालवनिता Bh. 2.
 44. °हाली 1. a female-messenger, a
 go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland
 for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to
 amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः
 f. great enjoyment or satisfaction.
 -रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy,
 savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as
 a composition). (-रसः, -रसा) the plant
 सिंधुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgā. (-सा,
 -सं) the sacred basil. (सं) 1. gum-
 myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. -राजन् a.
 governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि
 वेने राजन्वान् Ak. (-मः) 1. a good
 king. -2. a divinity. -राज्ञं N. of a

country on the western side of India
 (Surat). °ञ्ज a kind of poison. °ब्रह्मः
 a. Brāhmana of Surāshṭra. -रूप a. 1.
 well-formed, handsome, lovely; सु-
 रूप कन्या. -2. wise, learned. (-पः)
 an epithet of Siva. -रेभ a. fine-
 voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-भं) tin.
 -लक्षण a. 1. having auspicious or
 beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-णं)
 1. observing, examining carefully,
 determining, ascertaining. -2. a good
 or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy
 to be obtained, easy of attainment,
 attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलेषु-
 सुखी च सा V. 2. 9; इवमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थ-
 नायुनिवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapt-
 ed to, fit, suitable; निद्रन्तश्चरणोपभोग-
 सुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4. -3.
 natural to, proper for; मासुषतासुलभो
 लघिमां K. °कोप a. easily provoked,
 irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-ना)
 a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman.
 -2. N. of the wife of Indrajit.
 -लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red.
 (-ता) one of the seven tongues of
 fire. -वक्त्रं 1. a good face or mouth.
 -2. correct utterance. (-क्त्रः) N. of
 Siva. -वचनं, -वचस् n. eloquence.
 -वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का, वर्चिन् m.
 natron, alkali. -वर्चलं linseed.
 -वर्चसः N. of Siva. -वर्ण see s. v.
 -वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal sea-
 son. -2. the day of full moon in
 the month of Chaitra, or a festival
 celebrated in honour of Kāmadeva
 in that month; (also सुवसंतकः in this
 sense). -वह a. 1. bearing well,
 patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3.
 easy to be borne. (-हा) a late.
 -वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant
 dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume
 or odour. -वासिनी 1. a woman mar-
 ried or single who resides in her
 father's house. -2. a married woman
 whose husband is alive. -विक्रान्त a.
 very valiant or bold, chivalrous.
 (-त्तः) a hero. (-त्तं) heroism. -विद्
 m. a learned man, shrewd person.
 (-f.) a shrewd or clever woman.
 -विद्ः 1. an attendant on the
 women's apartments. -2. a king.
 -विद्वत् m. a king. -विद्विं 1. a house-
 hold, family. -2. wealth. -विद्वत्ः an
 attendant on the women's apart-
 ments (wrongly for सेविद्वत् q. v.).
 (-त्तं) the women's apartments,
 harom. -विद्वह्ता a married woman.
 -विध a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind.
 easily. -विनीत a. well-trained,
 modest. (-त्तः) a tractable oow.
 -विहित a. 1. well-placed, well-de-
 posited. -2. well-furnished, well-
 supplied, well-provided, well-arrang-
 ed; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि
 परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहसमकरंदप्रवेशाच्च
 सरे तत्सुविहितं Māl. 1. -3. well done

or performed. —बी (बी)ज *a.* having good seed. (—जः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. the poppy. (—जं) good seed. —बीरान्नं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्यं *a.* 1. having great vigour. —2. of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (—र्यं) 1. great heroism. —2. abundance of heroes. —3. the fruit of the jujube. (—र्यां) wild cotton. —वृक्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. —2. a hymn of praise. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्तं वर्तते लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. —2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुदुनातिसुवृत्तेन सुसुटेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य मेवया; or सुदुलोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सम्मार्ग-प्रतिष्ठोऽपि च। महतां पादलघुयोऽपि व्ययस्येव कंडकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (—रं) *a.* good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. —वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. —2. humble, quiet. (—ला) N. of the Trikūṭa mountain. —व्र *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (—तः) *a.* religious student. (—त्त) 1. a virtuous wife. —2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. —शंस *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. —शक्त *a.* capable of being easily done. —शल्यः the Khadira tree. —शक्तं undried ginger. —शारदा N. of Siva. —शासित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. —शिक्षित *a.* well taught, trained, well-disciplined. —शिक्षः fire. (—खा) 1. a peacock's crest. —2. a cock's comb. —शीतं yellow sandal-wood. —शीम *a.* cold, frigid. (—मः) coldness. —शील *a.* good-tempered, amiable (—ल) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. —2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishna. —श्रीका the gum olibanu tree. —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-heard. —2. versed in the Vedas. (—तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. —श्लिष्ट 1. well arranged or united. —2. well-fitted; Māl. 1. —श्लेयः close union or embrace. —सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka. —सद्गुण *a.* agreeable to look at. —सन्नत *a.* well directed (as an arrow). —सरणः N. of Siva. —सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. —2. bearing or enduring well. (—हः) an epithet of Siva. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (—रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. —2. competence. —3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. —सारवत् *n.* crystal. —सिकता 1. good sand —2. gravel. —3. sugar. —स्य *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. —2. in health, healthy, faring well. —3. in good

or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. —4 happy, fortunate. (—र्यं) a happy state, well-being; सुस्ये को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). —स्यता —स्थितिः *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. —2. health, convalescence. —स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (—त्त) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. —स्वपनः an epithet of Siva. —स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. —2. loud. —हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. —2. beneficial, salutary. —3. friendly, affectionate. —4. satisfied. (—त्त) one of the seven tongues of fire. —हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (—म्) 1. a friend; सुहृद्ः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्यकृत्याः Me. 38. —2. an ally. —भेदः the separation of friends. —वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. —हृद् *a.* a friend. —वृद् *a.* 1. good hearted. —2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुख).

सुख *a.* (सुख-अच्) 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. —2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिशाः प्रसेदुमंरते वा बुद्धः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखभवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. —3 Virtuous, pious. —4 Taking delight in, favourable to; S. 7. 18. —5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लघुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49. —6 Fit, suitable. —खा The capital of Varuṇa. —खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखास्तुलं तदसुखं चरं V. 3. 21. —2 Prosperity; अद्भूतं सुखदुःखयोस्तुल्यं सर्वोत्सवस्थासु यत् U. 1. 40. —3 Well-being, welfare; health, देवीं सुखं प्रदुं गता M. 4. —4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाभय &c. —5 Facility, easiness, ease. —6 Heaven, paradise. —7 Water. —खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. —2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. —3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गण्डिः K. P. 10. —4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bb. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. —5 Rather willingly. —6 Quietly, placidly. —Oomp. —अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. —2. friendly. —3. destroying happiness. —आधारः paradise. —आह्व *a.* suitable for bathing. —आजातः N. of Siva. —आयतः, —आयनः a good or well-trained horse. —आरोहः *a.* of easy ascent. —आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. —आवह *a.* conducting to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. —आशः 1. eating at ease. —2.

pleasant food. —3. N. of Varuṇa. —आशकः a cucumber. —आसकः an epithet of Siva. —आस्वाद *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. —2. agreeable, delightful. (—द्वः) 1. a pleasant flavour. —2. enjoyment (of pleasure). —उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. —2. a husband. —उदकं, —उत्तं warm water. —उद्व्यः down or realization of happiness. —उदकं *a.* resulting in happiness. —उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. —उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. —एषिन् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. —ऊर्जिकः natron. —कर, —कार, —दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. —चारः a good horse. —जात *a.* happy. —द्व *a.* giving pleasure. (—द्वः) N. of Vishnu. (—व्रा) 1. a courtesan of Indra's heaven. —2. the river Gauges. —3. the Sami tree. (—द्वं) the seat of Viabnu. —दोहा a cow easily milked. —बोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. —2. easy knowledge —भागिन्, —भाज *a.* happy. —भेष *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. —मोदा the gum olibanum tree. —रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakshmi). —2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. —वर्चकः, —वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. —वासः a water-melon. —अच, —श्रुति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3. —संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure; S. 5. 11. —साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. —2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Māl. 9. 25.

सुखाहु 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den A. 1 To feel happy or glad. —2 To rejoice. —3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखिन् *a.* Happy, glad, joyful —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंशुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Siva); see खट्वांग.

सुह A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. सधेनामस्थान.

सुह 10 U. (सुहयति) 1 To despise, disregard. —2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Ex-tracted or expressed (as Soma juice). -3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. -तः 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. -तः-तं A Soma libation. -**Comp.** -अधिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. -आत्मजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-daughter. -उत्पत्ति *f.* birth of a son. -निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son; R. 5. 6. -वस्करा the mother of seven children. -स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. -*m.* The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्धमिव भारत्या सुतया यो कुमहर्षि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child or children. -*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनांवा यदि सुति-नी वद वक्ष्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुतीर्यति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुतुम् *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrific'al oblation. -3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m. N.* of Indra. -*f.* The earth.

सुतवन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his oblations (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice.)

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुधु धीयते पीयते ये-धा वा क Tv.]

1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्विषंते न सुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 The nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar; केलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -**Comp.** -अंशुः 1. The moon. -2. camphor. -रत्नं a pearl. -अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः, -आवासः the moon. -उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. -जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -धवलित *a.* plastered, white-washed. -निधिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -प्राणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician

of the gods. -भवन् a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon. -भुक् *m.* a god, deity. -भृतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. -मयं 1. a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. -नोदका camphor. -वर्षः a shower of nectar -वर्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2 the moon. -3. camphor. -वासः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. वासा a kind of cucumber. -सित *a.* 1. white as mortar. -2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकान्तः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). -सृतिः 1. the moon. -2 a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. -स्पदिन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectars Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of Garuda; see गरुड. -सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe. -सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow. -सुनासी(शी)रः An epithet of Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of Upassanda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.]

सुन्दर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. -रः N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p.* [स्वप्-कर्मि क] 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुतस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे सुप्ताः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. -त Sleep, sound sleep. -**Comp.** -जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a dream. -स्वच् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः [स्वप्-क्ति] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. -सं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुमन् 1 A bymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

सुर 1. 6. P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern. -2 To shine. -II. 10 P. =स्वर q. v.

सुरः [सुधु राति ददाथमोष्टे सु-रा क] 1 A god, deity; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद् देवाः सुरा इत्यभिधिश्रुताः Rām.; सुधया तर्पयते सुरान् पितृभ्यः V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16 -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -**Comp.** -अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*, R. 8. 79. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अध्वक्षः N. of Siva. -अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket. °हन् *m. N.* of Siva. °हन्त् *m. N.* of Viāhpu. -अहि 1. gold. -2. saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आपना 'heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. -आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. 2. heaven, paradise. -इज्यः N. of Brihaspati. -इज्यः the sacred basil. -इन्द्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °गोपः a cochineal. °जित् *m. N.* of Garuda. -इभः a celestial elephant. -इष्टः the Śāla tree. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Siva. (-री) 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. Durgā. -उत्सवः 1. the sun. -2 Indra. -उत्तरः sandal-wood. -ऋषिः (सुराभिः) a divine sage. -कादा an epithet of Visvakarman. -कासुकं rain-bow. -गणः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a host of gods. -गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. -शास्त्री *m. N.* of Indra. -उद्युष्टः an epithet of Brahmā. -तकः a tree of paradise. -तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha q. v. -दारु *n.* the Devadāru tree. -दोषिका an epithet of the Ganges. दुग्धो the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. -2. N. of Airāvata -द्विष् *m.* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15. -2. Rābu; R. 2. 39. -धसुत् *n.* rain-bow; सुरधसुरिक्ं दूरादुष्टं न नाम शशासनं V. 4. 1. -धूपः turpentine, resin. -वदी, -निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges. -पतिः an epithet of Indra. -पथः the sky, heaven. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru q. v. -पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पवृक्ष. -प्रियः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Brihaspati. -भूयं identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. -भूकः the Devadāru tree. -मन्दिरं a temple. Māl. 9. 1. -युवति *f.* a celestial damsel. -यासिका a flute, pipe. -लोकः heaven. °सुन्दरी 1. a celestial woman. -2. N. of Durgā -वत्सन् *n.* the sky. -वह्निभा white Dāruś grass. -वह्नी the sacred basil. -विद्विद्, -वैरिन्, -शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit; a demon -विह्वलितो an *apsaras*. -शाखिन् *m.* the Kalpataru q. v. -सप्तम् *n.* heaven, paradise. -सरित्, -सिन्धु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिश्रुतमैशम्. R. 2. 75. -सुन्दरी, -सी 1. a celestial

woman ; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durgā. -स्थानं a temple.

सुरंगः -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building ; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरंगं कारयित्वा Dk. सुरंगया बहिरुपगतु सुष्मासु Mu. 2 ; (written also सुरंगा).

सुरभि a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous ; पाटलसंमर्गसुरभिवन-वाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasing, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome ; तं सोदरभेयीं सुरभियंशोभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. -भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg -3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The Samt tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring ; V. 2. 20 -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Bakula tree -f. 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty ; सुतां तद्वीर्यां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रातिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mātṛis. -10 The east. -n. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. -Comp. -वृत्तं fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. -त्रिकला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. areca nut. -स्वर्च f. large cardamoms. -वृक्षः the Sarala tree. -पत्रा the rose-apple. -वाणः an epithet of Cupid -मासः the spring. -सुखं the commencement of spring. -जवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत् m. F. of fire.

सुरभित a. Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine ; सुरा वै मलमज्जानां Me. 11, 94 ; गौडो पे-ट्टो च माधवो च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. -Comp. -आकरः a distillery. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a distiller. -आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. -आसवा spirituous liquor. -उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. -करः the cocoa nut tree. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. -ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. -प a. 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3. wise, sage. -पानं, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. -पात्रं, -भाण्डं a wine-glass or cup. -भगः yeast. -मंहा the froth or scum

of spirituous liquor during fermenta-tion. -संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. -सुतः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

सुरंगा See सुरंग.

सुवनः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

सुवर्ण a. [शोभनो वर्णीत्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. -र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 The thorn apple. -र्ण 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloë-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. -र्ण 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (m. also) ; नन्दहं दशसुवर्णान् प्रय-च्छामि Mk. 2. -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also). -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -Comp. -अक्षः N. of Siva. -आरुषः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2. the thorn-apple. -अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. -कवली a variety of plantain. -कर्तृ, -कार, -कृत् m. a goldsmith. -गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. -गैरिकं a kind of red-chalk. -जौरिकः N. of a tribe, (गणिकः शाखिकश्च काश्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविक-श्च न चैते गणिकः स्मृतः॥). -पुष्प the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पित a. abounding in gold ; e. g. सुवर्णपुष्पिता पृथ्वी विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः। इत्यथ कृतविद्यथ यश्च जानति भेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. पृथ a. coated with gold, gilded. -विदुः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a form of Siva. -मासिकं a kind of mineral substance. -यूथी yellow jasmine. -रूपकः a. abounding in gold and silver. -रेतसु m. an epithet of Siva. -वणिज्जु m. N. of a mixed caste. -वर्णः N. of Vishṇu. -वर्णो turmeric. -सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. -स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुवर्म a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same ; all. -नर Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour ; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुवर्मं Git. 7 ; सुवर्माविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्मभा-जि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

सुवर्षी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाहः An epithet of Siva.

सुषिः f. 1 A hole ; of. श्वि. -2 A tube, pipe.

सुषि (पी)म a. 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -सु 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. -रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance ; अ-विद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यकशब्दविहै-इया परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिये-स्यै स्वरूपप्रतिभाधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो-जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्नः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. -स्य्या A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and विणला, two of the vessels of the body.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करवर्ध). -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 Cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much ; exceedingly ; सुष्ठु शोभसं आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमा-हांश्च्येन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly ; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S. ; अथवा सुष्ठु ख-ल्विद्वसुष्ठुते.

सुष्ठम A rope, cord, string.

सुह्राः (m. pl.) N. of a people ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्रैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीय R. 4. 35.

सु I. 2, 4 A. (सृते, सृपते, सृत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also) ; असुत सा नागवधूपनोर्ग्यं Ku. 1. 20 ; कीर्तिं सृते दुष्कृते या दिनसिंह U. 5. 31. -With ए to bring forth, beget, produce. -II S. P. (मुचते) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

सु a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. -f. 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

सुकः 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

सुकरः 1 A hog, pig ; see सुकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. -र 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म a. [सू-भन् सूह च नेट् ; Uṇ. 4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic ; जालांतरस्यसूक्ष्मीशो रसूक्ष्मं दुह्यते रजः. -2 Little, small ; इदमुद्योहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना रूध्रवेदेन S. 1. 19 ; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nico -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,

artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. -सः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of Siva. -सं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic ; cf. सावय. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mamamta :—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्यस्मिन् प्रकाशयते । परमं केनचित्पत्रं तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. -आसम् m. N. of Siva. -एला small cardamoms. -संडुला the poppy. -संडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. -दृशिता quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. -दृशिन, -दृष्टि a. 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp-minded. -द्वार n. a thin plank of wood, a board. -देहः, -शरीरं the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिंगशरीरं q. v.). -पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. -जर्णं a kind of basil. -विटली wild pepper. -बीजः the poppy. -बुद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्विः f.) sharp; wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. -मक्षिका, -का a mosquito, gnat. -मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation'). -शर्करा small gravel, sand. -शालिः a kind of fine rice. -पदचरणः a sort of louse.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ने, ह्यङित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove ; एवं सूत्रयित्वाति तु मह्यससुद्रवोर्व (गंधा) Mk. 1. 35 ; Me. 21 ; S. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal ; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि सुसदारो न सूच्यते K. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs ; वामाक्षिस्वदनं सूचयति, रथवेगे सूचयति &c. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -With अभि to show, indicate ; अमन्यत नलं प्रातं कर्मचैदाभिस्सूचितं Mb. सूत्रः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass. सूचक a. (चिका f.) [सूच-ण्वल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. -कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company -6 A Buddha. -7 A Siddha. -8 A villain,

scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. -वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूत्र-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची f. [सूच-ङ् वा झीष्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass) ; अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षं मे चरणं S. 1 ; सो सुखे कुशसूचि-विद्धे S. 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything ; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पक्षगरत्नसूचये Kn. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file ; देह-स्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तुशकटेन वा । ब्राह्म-कार्यायां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing ecliptic (in astr.). -3omp. -अग्र a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. -आस्यः a rat. -कटाहन्त्यायः see under त्याह. -खानः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Kataka tree. -भिक्ष a. bursting open at the points of the buds ; पादुच्छ्रायोपवनवृत्तयः केतकेः सूचिभिक्षेः Me. 23. -भेद्य a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter ; रुद्रालोके नरपत्निये सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. -सुख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed. (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. -रोमन् m. a hog. -वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mongoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -मुख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [सूच-क्] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. -m. N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [सूच-क्] 1 Born, begotten' engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer ; सूत चोदयाश्वात् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावद्वात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmana caste (his business being that of a charioteer) ; क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11 ; सूतो वा सूत पुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवात्स्यहे Ve 3. 33. -3 The son of a Varsya by Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpeater. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः -त् Quick-silver. -Comp. -तनयः an epithet of Karṇa. -राज m. quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production ; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or mis-marriage) in a family ; (also called जननाशीचं q. v.). -कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman ; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered. सूति f. [सू-क्तिन्] 1, Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head ; तपसां सूतिर-सूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Some juice is extracted. -Comp. -अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). -ग्रहं the lying-in-chamber. -मासः (also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सुतिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. -अगारं, -दुर्गं, -नेहं, -भवन् the lying-in chamber. -रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, pueral sickness. -पत्नी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सुत्या See सुत्या.

सुत्वरं The distillation of spiritous liquor.

सूत्रं 10 U. (सूत्रति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्रयते हि भगवता विंगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्म-लक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तस्मिन्पुन मया नि-सृष्टाथं दूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. -4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं [सूत्र-अच्] 1 A thread, string-line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धारयते Subhāsh. ; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्र-स्थायस्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -2 A fibre; सुरांगना कर्षति खंडितामासूत्रं युगालादिव राजदंती V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रपात्रं ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. -6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. -8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined :-स्वलासूत्रमसंदिग्धं सास्वद्वि-श्वतोमुत्सम । असौमममवर्धं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्प-सूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. -अत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-m.) the soul. -आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -कंठः 1. a Brāhmspa. -2. a pigeon, dove. -3. a wag-tail. -कर्मन् n. carpentry. -कारा, कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras -कोणा, -कोणका a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (दण्ड). -गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -चरणं N. of a class of *charanas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. -संतुः a thread, string. -तकुंडी a distaff, spindle. -वृद्धि a. 'poor in threads,' having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पदः सूत्रवृद्धितां गत, Mk. 2. 9. -धरा, -धारा 1. 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined :-नाटयस्य यदनुष्ठानं तस्यैवं स्वास-जीवकम् । रंगेभ्यस्तूनाङ्कं धनपात्र इति सूत्रः ॥

-2. a carpenter, an artisan. -3. the author of a set of aphorisms. -4. an epithet of Indra. -पिटकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhist writings. -पुष्पः the cotton plant. -भिद् m. a tailor. -सूत्र m. = सूत्रधार. q. v. -यंत्रं 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. -2. a weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute. -वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. -2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dieb (Mar. शेवया). सूत्रित p. p. [सूत्र-क] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. -2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् a. (णी f.) [सूत्र अस्यर्थे इति] 1 Having threads. -2 Having rules. -m. A crowd.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. -2 To effuse, pour out. -3 To deposit. -4 To distil, flow -5 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. -2 To strike, hurt, kill. -3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. -4 To pour out, effuse. -5 To assent-agree, promise. -6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूत्र-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Pouring out, distilling. -3 A well, spring. -4 A cook. -5 Sauce, soup. -6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. -7 Split pease. -8 Mud, mire. -9 Sin, fault. -10 The office of a charioteer. -11 The Lodhra tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. cookery. -शाला a kitchen.

सूदन a. (नी f.) [सूत्र-भवे लुट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive, दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. -2 Dear, beloved. -नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Assenting to, promising. -3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सूदन p. p. [सू-क कस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. -2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. -3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for सूत or सूय in this sense). -नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A flower.

सूदरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव सूत्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरकश्च M. 2. -2 The sale of meat. -3 Hurting, killing, destroying. -4 The soft palate, uvula. -5 A girdle, zone. -6 Inflammation

of the glands of the neck called mumps. -7 A ray of light. -8 A river -9 A daughter. -10 An elephant's trunk. -नाः (f. pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under सूना or पंचसूता.

सूनिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. -2 A hunter.

सुनुः [सूनुश्] 1 A son; पितृवृद्धे-वैको सुनुभवं K. -2 A obild, an offspring. -3 A grandson (daughter's son). -4 A younger brother. -5 The sun. -6 The Arka plant.

सुनुः f. A daughter.

सुनुत a. 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सुनुतागिरश्च सुर-यः पुण्यसुरयजुषमधयगीवत् Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. -2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सुनुतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; वृणानि भूमिद्वन्द्वं वाक् चतुर्थी च सुनुता । पतास्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन Ma. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. -3 Auspicious, fortunate. -4 Beloved, dear. -5 Ved. Quick, active. -ता 1 The goddess of true speech. -2 An excellent song. -3 N. of Ushas. -4 Food. -तं 1 True and agreeable speech. -2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. -3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः [हलेन पीयते, सु-वा घअर्थे कृपृषो Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानानि शा-स्त्रार्थं वर्षां सुपरसानिव Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3. 226. -2 A sauce, condiment. -3 A cook. -4 A pan, vessel. -5 An arrow. -6 Split pease. -Comp. -अनं asa-fœtida. -कारः a cook. -धूपन्, -धूपकं asa-fœtida.

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 Sky or heaven.

सूर 4 A. (सूते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण a. Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुर्षति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकादुत्थयेत्, सू-कृत्; Uṇ. 2. 24] 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant. -3 The Soma. -4 A wise or learned man. -5 A hero; king. -Comp. -सुधुस् a. radiant as the sun. -सुतः an epithet of Saturn. -सुतः the charioteer of the sun, i. e. Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, com-
passionate, tender. -2 Calm, tranquil. -ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. -2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अधवा कृतवाग्दारे वंशोऽस्मिन्सूर्यसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. -3 A priest. -4 A worshipper. -5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. महिनाथसूरि. -6 N. of Kriahpa.

सूरिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) Wise, learned. —*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar, *pandit*.

सूरी 1 *N.* of the wife of the sun. —2 *N.* of Kuntī q. v. —3 Black mustard.

सूर्य (इयं) 1. 4, P. (सूर्यति, सूर्यति) 1 To respect, honour. —2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्य (इयं) Diarespect.

सूर्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्यं See सूर्य.

सूर्यिः —सौ *f.* 1: An iron or metallic image; *Ms.* 11. 103. —2 The pillar of a house. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 At flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. *Sk.* on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपस्याचरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kāśyapa and Aditi cf. S. 7. 20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruṇa for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjya (or Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the two Asvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the solar race of kings]. —2 The tree called *Arka*. —3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). —4 The swallow-wort. —5 *N.* of Siva. —*Comp.* —अपारः sunaet; *Ms.* 80. —अस्ये the presentation of an offering to the sun. —अस्मन् *m.* the sun stone. —अस्यः a horse of the sun. —अस्यं sunaet. —आपः heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. —आलोकः sunshine. —आवर्तः a kind of sun-flower. —आह *a.* named after the sun. (—हः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (—हः) copper.

—अदुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); द्यौः सूर्यदुसंगमः *Ak.* —उत्थानं, —उदयः sunrise. —ऊढः 1. 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; *Pt.* 1. 170. —2. the time of sunset. —उत्थानं, —उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; *V.* 1. —कमलं the sun-flower, a heliotrope. —कतिः 1. the sun-stone, sun-crystal; *S.* 2. 7. —2. a crystal. —कतिः *f.* 1. sun-light. —2. a particular flower. —3. the flower of seaamum. —कालः day-time, day. —अनलचक्रं a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. —ग्रहः 1. the sun. —2. an eclipse of the sun. —3. an epithet of Rāhu and Ketu. —4. the bottom of a

water jar. —ग्रहणं a solar eclipse. —चंद्रौ (also सूर्यचंद्रमसौ) *m. du.* the sun and moon. —जः, —तनयः —पुत्रः 1. epithets of Sūrya. —2. of Kāra. —3. of the planet Saturn. —4. of Yama. —जः, —तनया the river Yamunā. —तेजस् *n.* the radiance or heat of the sun. —नक्षत्रं that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. —पर्वन् *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.). —पृथ्वी 1. lightning. —2. the river Yamunā. —प्रभव *a.* sprung or descended from the sun; *R.* 1. 2. —फणिचक्रं = सूर्यकालानलचक्रं q. v. above. —भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun. (—कः) the tree Bandhūka or its flower. —मणिः the sun-stone. —मंडलं the orb of the sun. —यंत्रं 1. a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). —2. an instrument used in taking solar observations. —रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam. —लोकः the heaven of the sun. —वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyā). —वर्चस् *n.* resplendent as the sun. —बिलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिषद्कर्मणः. —संकमः, —संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. —संज्ञं saffron. —सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa. —सिद्धांतः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). —स्तुतिः *f.* —स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. —हृदयं *N.* of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. —2 The daughter of the sun. —3 The hym n. about the marriage of Sūryā. —4 A new bride. —5 A drug. —6 The colocynth.

सूर्य 1 *P.* (सूरति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सुषणा A mother.

सुष्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1, 3 *P.* (सरति, सरति, also श्रवति; ससार, अश्रापित-असस्त, सरिष्यति, सृष्टुं, सृज्) 1 To go; move, proceed; श्रुताः प्रदाक्षिणं ससुः *Bk.* 14. 14. —2 To go towards, approach; निष्वाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रगीताः ससुरर्णवं Rām. —3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) सतारामिसुखः सूरः शार्दूल इव कुंजरं Mb. —4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाहोर्मध्यं गतात्पचला सती *M.* 4. 11. —5 To blow (as wind); तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलकंधसंवहजन्मा *Ms.* 53. —6 To flow. —*Caus.* (सारयति-ने) 1 To cause to go or move. —2 To extend. —3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तं चोमाद्गौ नयन-

सलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् *Ms.* 86. —4 To push back or away, remove; सारयतीं गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामकचेवीं करणे *Ms.* 92. —*Desid.* (सिसीषति) To wish to go &c.

सूकः [सूकश्] 1 Air, wind. —2 An arrow. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 A lotus (केरव).

सूकंडु *f.* Itch, scab.

सूकालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सूकं

सूकणी

सूकन् *n.*

सूकिणी

सूकिन् *n.*

सूकं

सूकणी

सूकन् *n.*

सूकिणी

सूकिन् *n.*

सूगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sing (भिविपाल).

सृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृज् 1. 6 *P.* (सृजति, सृजर्, अत्राज्ञात्, स्रज्यति, सृष्टुं, सृष्टुं) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अयं नारी तस्यां स निराजमसृजत् पशुः *Ms.* 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतुं सृजति *S. B.* —2 To put on, place on, apply. —3 To let go, let loose, release. —4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अत्राक्षरं करुणं क्वंतः *Bk.* 3. 17; आनदशोतानि वारुदृष्टिं हिमसृष्टिं देवसतीं ससर्ज *R.* 16. 44, 8. 35. —5 To send forth, utter (as words); वचस्वसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः *Ku.* 2. 53, 7. 47. —6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज दृष्टिं *Ku.* 3. 69. —7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away; forsake, give up; *Ku.* 1. 53. —*II.* 4 *A.* (सृजते) To be let loose or sent forth.—*Desid.* (सिसृजति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृष्ट-क] 1 Created, produced. —2 Poured out, omitted. —3 Let loose. —4 Left, abandoned. —5 Dismissed, sent away. —6 Ascertained, determined. —7 Connected, joined. —8 Much, abundant, numerous. —9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृष्ट-क्ति] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसो सृष्टिः *S.* 4; या सृष्टिः सष्टराद्या *S.* 1. 1; क्षीरस्य-सृष्टिपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9; सृष्टिरथैव धातुः *Ms.* 82. —2 The creation of the world. —3 Nature, natural property. —4 Letting loose, emission. —5 Giving away, a gift. —6 The existence of properties or qualities. —7 The absence of properties. —*Comp.* —कर्तुं *m.* the creator.

सृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

संज्ञयाः *N. m.* pl. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मद्दधकरिणां द्योपशांरथैः सृणिः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. —*णिः* 1 An enemy. —2 The moon,

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle.

सृतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. —2 A way, road, path (fig. also); नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी सुहृति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. —3 Hurting, injuring.

सृत्तर *a.* (*री. f.*) Going, moving. —*री* 1 A stream, river. —2 A mother.

सृद्रः A snake.

सृदाकुः काकु इह च Uq. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. —2 Fire. —3 A deer. —4 The thunderbolt of Indra. —5 The sun's disc or orb. —*f.* A river, stream.

सृ 1 P. [सर्पति, सृग; desid. सिसृपति] 1 To creep, crawl glide, gently. —2 To go, move.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाडी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपः The moon.

सृष्ट, सृष्ट 1 A. (सर्पति, सुमति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृम्तर *a.* (*री. f.*) Going, moving. —*र* A kind of deer.

सृ 9 P. (सृणति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृक् 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सृकः [सिच्-चच्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेका सर्कारिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. —2 Emission, effusion. —3 Seminal effusion. —4 A libation, an offering. —5 Seminal fluid. —6 A drop of anything. —Comp. —पत्रं 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. —2. a bucket.

सृकिमं A radish.

सृकुत *a.* (कत्री *f.*) One who sprinkler &c. —*क.* 1 A sprinkler. —2 A husband. —3 A water-bearer.

सृक्त्र A bucket, watering-pot.

सृचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सिच्-ण्युल् Sprinkling. —कः A cloud.

सृचनं [सिच्-भावेऽस्युत्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने षे धारयाति मे S. 1. —2 Effusion, aspersion. —3 Oozing, dripping. —4 A bucket. —Comp. —चत्रा a watering-pot.

सृचनी A bucket.

सृदुः 1 Water-melou. —2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhya.

सेतुः [सिन्-त् Uq. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनीं सतसेतुबंधना जलसेयात् इवासि विदुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. —2 A bridge in general; वेदेहि पद्मामलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना केनिलमङ्गराशिं R. 13. 2; सेन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदेसतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. —3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. —4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. —5 A boundary, limit. —6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; हृष्ययुः सर्ववर्णांश्च भिद्यन् सर्वसेतवः Subhāsh. —7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. —8 The sacred syllable om; मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तसेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । स्रवत्यनोक्तं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीयते Kālikā. P. —Comp. —बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhāsh.; Ku. 4. 6. —2. the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lankā by Nala and the other monkeys). —3. any bridge or cause-way. —भेदिन *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. —2. removing obstructions. (—*m.*) N. of a tree (वृती).

सेतुका 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. —2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिबस् *a.* (सेदुवां *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. —2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [सिन्-त, सह इतेन प्रयुणा वा; Uq. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेनापरिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. —2 army personified as the wife of Kārttikeya, he god of war; cf. देवसेना. —Comp. —अग्रं the van or front of an army. —*ग* the leader or general of an army. —अंगं a component part of an army; (these are four :—हृष्यश्वरयपादाते सेनानं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). —कल्पः an epithet of Siva. —चरः 1. a soldier. —2. a camp-follower. —निवेशः the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. —नी *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं संकृत् Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. —2. N. of Kārttikeya; अथेनमदेस्तनया सुशोच सेनाचमालीदमिषासुराज्ञैः R. 2. 37. —पतिः 1. a general. —2. N. of Siva. —3. N. of Kārttikeya. —परिच्छेद् *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). —पृष्ठं the

rear of an army. भंग, the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight, —सुखं 1. division of an army. —2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. —3. a mound in front of a city gate. —योगः the equipment of an army. —रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in Līlāvati:—पादोनयानकतुल्यदिकैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽयं सेरः ॥ —सरोहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेत् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित; caus. सेवयति-ते; desid. सिसेविते; the *स्* of सेव् is changed to *ष्* after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To aerve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भूत्या-स्त्यजति प्रचलितविभयं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu 4. 21; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेव R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्याद्वन-पेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्धतः सेवते 1. 14. —2 To go after, pursue, follow. —3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि यथा कर्तुरिकाजननशक्तिभृता सुयेण R. G. —4 To enjoy carnally; केतकीं सेवते इत कथं रालेव निरूपः Bv. 1. 118. —5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. —6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तप्तं चारि विहाय तीरनालिनीं कारुण्यः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. —7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेवा See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [सेच्-ण्युल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. —2 Practising, following. —3 Dependent, aervile. —का 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वार्तदयं पच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हासितं H. 2. 20. —2 A votary, worhipper. —3 A sewer. —4 A sack.

सेवनं [सिच्-सेव्य-ल्युट्] 1 The act of aerving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा युक्तसेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. —2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. —3 Using, enjoying. —4 Enjoying carnally; वरकरोत्येकारात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजाः Ma. 11. 179. —5 Devotion to, feundness for. —6 Frequenting, dwelling in. —7

Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A saok.

सेबनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependance, attendance, सेवां लक्ष्यकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवयामस्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भय M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवकारा). -धर्मः 1. the duty of service; सेवादधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2. the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple. सेविता p. p. [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. -त 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितु m. An attendant, a dependant. सेविन् a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [सेव्-पक्त] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. -व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि See सेवधि under सेव.

से 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; युतिं सेहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in Ceylon.

सेहिकः, सेहिक्यः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सेकत a. (ती f.) [सेकताः सत्यत्र अण्] 1 Consisting of or made of sand; sandy, gravelly; सौयस्वेवामतिहरणं सेकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. -त 1 A sand bank; सुरगज इव गतं सेकतं सुपतीका R. 5. 75. 5. 8; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1.

29; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इहं ginger.

सैकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीवित्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धान्तिक a. (की f.) [सिद्धांते वेत्ति ङ्क] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. (की f.) [सेनायां समवेति ङ्क] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; पपात धूमो सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array R. 3. 57.

सैन्धव a. (ची f.) [सिंधुनदीसमीपे देशे मयः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -वः, -वे A kind of rock-salt. -वाः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu territory. -Comp. -घनः a lump of salt. -शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैन्धवक a. (की f.) : Relating to the Saindhavae. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सैन्धी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवेति ङ्क] 1 A soldier; Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. -यं An army, a troop; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाज्ञाय हरिसैन्यैरनुदुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasyu and an Ayogava female; सैरिंध्रं वायुरावृत्ते सुते दस्सुरयोगवै Ma. 10. 32.

सैरंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A mail-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र (2). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshnjā, queen of Virāta.

सेरिक् a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; जवमानित इव कुलीनो वीर्यं निःश्रवांसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शवाल.

सैसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (सयति, ससौ, असात्-असासात्, सासयति, सातुं, सित; caus. सययति-ते, desid. सिषासति; pass. सीयते; the स of सो is changed to व after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ p. p. [सह-क्त इडभावः] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह.

सोढ् a. (दी f.) [सह्-वृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कंठमालिगनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bemoaning, sorrowing. -ठ ind. 1, With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; योद्धुर्दोषेव चलाकयासरभसं सोत्कंठमालिगितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास a. Glad; Mā. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः, -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव n. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic persevering. -हं ind. Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [समानसुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भातुः सोदर्यमारदानमिन्द्रजिह्वजाभिः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं वारिद्रं Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -मं ind. Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनिहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार *a.* 1=सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful

सोपाधि *a.* Fraudulent. —*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिषु हि विजयाधिनिः क्षितीना विदधति सोपाधि संधि दूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —*ध* *ind.* Obliging, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —*सं* *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि *a.* **सोपाधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नक्षयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिष प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. —*Comp.* —*पक्तिः* *f.*, —*पयः*, —*पद्धतिः* *f.*, —*परंपरा*, —*मार्गः* a flight of steps, a stair-case; वषी चास्मिन् सरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गं Me. 76; सप्तारकशुविचमायुषाः क्षये तवान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [*सु-भन्*; Up. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. B. 2. 75); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectar-

sous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one or periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (b) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in वृसोम q. v. —*सं* 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. —*Comp.* —*अभिषवः* the extraction of Soma juice. —*अहः* Monday. —*आरुह्यं* the red lotus. —*ईश्वरः* a celebrated representation of Siva. —*उद्भवा* N. of the river Narmadā; R 5. 59; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रत्न तु नभंदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका). —*कांत* *a.* lovely as the moon. (तः) the moonstone. —*क्षयः* disappearance or waning of the moon. —*गर्भः* N. of Vishnu. —*ग्रहः* a vessel for holding Soma. —*ज* *a.* moon born. (—*जः*) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (—*जं*) milk. —*धारा* the sky, heaven. —*नाथः* 1. N. of a celebrated Linga or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad or Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तथा मार्गे परिष्वयवशाद्दजितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 87. —*प*, —*पा* *m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2 a Soma sacrificer. -3 a particular class of Pitris. —*पतिः* N. of Indra, —*पानं* drinking Soma juice —*प्रापित्वः* —*पीथिन्*, —*पीतिन्* *m.* a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म Māl. 1. —*पीतिः* *f.* 1. drinking Soma. -2. a Soma sacrifice. —*पुत्रः*, —*पुः*, —*सुत* epithets of Budha or Mercury. —*प्रवक्तुः* a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. —*संयुः* 1. the sun. -2. N. of Buddha or mercury. -3. the white water-lily. —*यज्ञः*, —*यागः* the Soma sacrifice. —*याजिन* *m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —*यानिः* a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. —*रोगः* a particular disease of women. —*रता*, —*वह्नि* 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godāvari. —*वंशः* the

lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —*वहकः* 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants (करंज and कटफल). —*वह्निरिः* (री), —*वह्निका*, —*वह्नी* *f.* the moon-plant. —*वारः*, —*वासर* Monday. —*विकथिन्* *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —*वृषः*, —*सारः* the white Khadira. —*शकला* a kind of cucumber. —*संज्ञ* camphor. —*सद्* *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. —*सिंधुः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*सुत्* *m.* a Soma distiller. —*सुता* the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. —*सूत्रं* a channel for conveying water from a Siva-linga. *प्रदक्षिणा circumambulation around a Siva-linga so as not to cross the Soma-sitra.

सोमन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrifice.

सोमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. —*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोहृष्टः, **सोहृष्टनः** Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —*ठ*, —*नं* *ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोष्मन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. —*m.* An aspirate.

सोकर *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सोकर्यं [हुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा अङ्ग] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सोकर्यं च कार्यस्यानापासेन सिद्ध्या सांगति-यथा च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिथिलपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्योः बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्म्य Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौखशायनिकः, **सौखशायिकः** [हल-शयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; धृगवादी-ननुपृच्छतं सौखशायनिकाद्यपीन् R. 10. 14.

सौख्यशक्तिः [मुखवृत्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठक्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A hard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौखिक *a.* (की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (सी *f.*)
Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sogata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रातिक, योगचार & वैभक्तिक); सौगतजरत्यरिवाजिकायास्तु कामे-
द्वक्या। प्रथमां स्मिकां भाव एवापीते Mā.1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (सी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कृष्ण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant -कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कृष्ण). -4 A ruby.

सौगन्धं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

साचिः, साचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौदी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karṇa. -2 N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalod 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सुत्र अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring, or declared, in a Sūtra q. v. -त्राः 1 A Brāhmana. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयन-
रुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनी; सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषस्वि-

ग्याय दर्शयोर्षी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव ज-
लदोदिरसंश्लिना Mk. 1. 35; Mā. 8. 14.

-2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. -कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (धी *f.*) [सुध निमित्तं रक वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, neocatar.

-2 Having plaster, or plastered. -धं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवास-
सुदजेन विस्तृतः साचिकाय फलनिःसृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. -कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. -वासः a palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butch-
ery or a slaughter-house. -नं But-
cher's meat. -Comp. -धर्म्यं a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. सौनिक.

सौनन्द The clan of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Bala-
rāma.

सौन्दर्यं [सुन्दर्य भावः अण्] Beau-
ty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance-
सौन्दर्यसारमसुदयानिकेतनं वा Mā. 1. 21;
Kū. 1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्ण 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald.

सौपर्णयः An epithet of Garuda.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somni-
ferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. -पर्वन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipa- the only surviving Kuru warriors- attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thou-
sands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्व कृता द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Sakuni q. v

सौबली, सौबलीयौ N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshtra.

सौभे N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air.)

सौभिकः N. of Drupada.

सौभग 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favour-
ite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभागयाः सुभगस्य वा भावः अण्
द्विपदवृद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); यियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया यंजयंती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छाद्यितुं V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beau-
ty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिंसं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Con-
gratulation; good wishes. -7 Affec-
tion, favour. -8 Red-lead -9 Borax. -Comp. -चिह्नं 1. any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). -तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bride-
groom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलरूपा q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādra-
pada. -देवता an auspicious or ter-
tary deity. -व्ययनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन् *a.* marrying or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -ती A married woman whose hus-
band is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रात्रं Good brotherhood, fra-
ternity; सौभ्रात्रमेवैषां हि कुलाहसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [सुमन्-
अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleas-
ing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -नं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmana at a Śrāddha.

सौमनस्ययनी 1 The bloom of the Mālatī creeper. -2 The Mālatī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Buddha.

सौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः, सौमित्रिः An epithet of Lakshmana; सौमित्ररपि पतिगामादिषु तत्र यिये कासि भाः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kalidasa; भासकविःसौमिल्ल-कविभिर्भासनीनां M. 1.

सौमिचंद्रं Gold.

सौ मेरिचकः A sage, seer, one possess- ed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरुक a. (कौं f.) Relating to cr coming from Sumera. —क Gold.

सौम्य a. (द्या or द्यो f.) [सोम देवगण तस्यं वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. —2 Having the properties of Soma. —3 Handsome, lovely, charming; pleasing, agree- able. —4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; संरंभं मेधिलोकासः क्षणसौम्यं विनाय तं R. 12. 36; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good air,' 'gentle air,' 'good man': प्रोक्तसंमने सौम्यं चिप्राय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्यंति चाभास्य यद्यथा नी 14. 44. Me 49. Ku. 4. 35. MAl. 9. 25). —5 Auspicious —6 Bright, brilliant —व्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. —2 A proper epithet by which a Brahmana should be addressed; आयुधपञ्चम सौम्यंति वाच्यो विरोदुषिवाच्ये Ma 2. 125. —3 A Brahmana. —4 The Udumbara tree. —5 Blood before it becomes red, serum —6 The gastric juice. —7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. —8 An auspicious planet —9 A Brahmana drinking the Soma juice. —10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). —व्यः 1 N. of Durgā. —2 The moon- plant —m pl 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head —2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes; Ms. 3. 193. —Comp —स्य चारः a gentle measure, mild remedy —कृच्छ्रः —व्यं a kind of religious penance; of. Y. 3. 322. —व्यी the Indian white rose. —व्यः a benign or auspicious planet. —व्यः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm —नामन a having a pleasing or agree- able name; Ms. 3. 10. —वारः, —वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (रौं f.) [सूर्य इदं सूरौ देवनास्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. —2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. —3 Worshipping the sun. —4 Celestial, divine. —5 Relating to spirituous liquor. —रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 A solar month. —4 A solar day. —5 The plant called Tanshura. —6 N. of Yama, the god of death. —रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to Sūrya. —Comp —नक a particular religious observance. —मासः a solar month (comprising thirty rains and setting of the sun). —लाका sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.
सौरथ a. (भी f.) [सुरभिस्पादं अण्] 1 Fragrant —अं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. —2 Saffron.

सुरभ्ये a. (रौं f.) Relating to Su- rabhi. —व्यः An ox.

सुरभी, —सुरभ्यो 1 A cow. —2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi: तं सुरभ्यो सुराभवशाभः R. 2. 3.

सुरभ्यं 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुगन्धस्यै विदितं Bv. 1. 38; एतन्ना सुरभ्यः G. L. 43, R 5. 69. —2 Agreeableness, beauty. —3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. —नं See सौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसध्व a. (रौं f) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic; Si. 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यं Tastiness, savoriness.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको यथा चक्राथपदेनात् सौराज्यस्यान- परा विदुमान् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (द्वा or द्वौ f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Su- Ashtra (or Surat) —द्वः The district of Su- Ashtra. —m. pl. The people of Su- Ashtra. —द्व Brass, bell- metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौरिः [अस्याप्यं युतं इत्] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. —2 The Asvatree. —3 N. of Yama. —4 Of Kerala. —5 Of Sūrya. —Comp. —रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a (की f) 1 Celestial. —2 Spirituous; vinous. —3 Due for spi- rits (such as duty or money). —कः 1 Stupa. —2 Heaven, paradise. —3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरि The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a (रौं f.) 1 Solar. —2 Fit for or suitable to the sun.

सौर्य a. (रौं f.) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौर्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. —2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौलिकः A copper-smith.

सौव a. (रौं f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. —2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —रं An order, edict (?).

सावग्रामिक a. (की f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर a. (रौं f.) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. —2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल a. (ली f.) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. —लं 1 Social salt. —2 Natron.

सौवर्ण a. (र्णं f.) 1 Golden. —2 Weighing one Suvarna q. v. —Comp. —भेदिकी the plant Priyangu.

सौवस्तिक a. (की f.) Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or Brahmana.

सौवाध्यायिक a. (की f.) Belong- ing to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.).

सौवास्तव a (रौं f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed

सौविदः, सौविद्वलः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौवीर 1 The fruit of the jujube. —2 Antimony. —3 Sour gruel. —रः N. of a district or its people (pl: in the latter sense) —Comp —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. —सोरः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. —2 An inhabitant of Suvira. —3 N. of Jaya- dratha. —कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यं Great heroism or prowess.

सौवीर्यं Excellence of disposi- tion, good morals or character.

सौभ्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्टवं [सुष्टु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, ele- gance, superior beauty; सौष्टवंसौष्ट- वाभिव्यक्तये त्वरतनेवष्टयो पात्रयो मने- शोस्तु M. 1.; करारमसौष्टवं MAl. 1. 17. 'not in good trim'. —2 Extreme skil- fulness, cleverness. —3 Excess. —4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति उक्] One who asks another whether an ablu- tion has been auspicious or success- fully performed; सौस्नातिको यस्य भ- वयस्यस्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो मयः अण् द्विपद्वृद्धिः] The son of a friend. —दं Good- heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेदमानि) विश्रायण सौहार्- दनिधः सुहृच्चरः R. 14. 15; सौहार्दं हृ- द्यानि निच. ह. र. नि MAl. 1. 4; Me. 115.

सौहार्थं, सौहार्दं —धं, सौहृदयं Friend- ship, affection; यस्मिंश्चिदापि जनः शिथिलीभवति Mk. 1. 13; सखीजनस्ते किञ्च रूढसौहार्दः V. 1. 10; MAl. 1.

सौहृदियं 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. —2 Fullness, completion. —3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कं 1 A. (स्कंते) 1 To jump. —2 To raise. —3 To pour out, emit.

स्कं 1. 1 P. (स्कंति, स्कन्) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To rise, ascend, jump

upwards. -3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चक्षुःशेद नप देक्षरम्. -6 To be spilled, oozes. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -Caus. (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकाः शयति सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयित् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Kārttikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. -4 N. of Siva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -Comp —अंशकाः quick-silver —पुराण one of the 18 Purāṇas. —मातृ f. N. of Durgā. —वष्टी a festival in honour of Kārttikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदन [स्कंद-स्वुट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्ध p. p. 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध 10 U. (स्कंधयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कंधो आरुह्यतेऽथ सुखेन शास्त्रा वा कर्मणि च्च् वृत्तेः; cf. Up. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीक्ष्णघातपतितहतकस्कंधलङ्घ्यैर्दंतैः S. 1. 33; B. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकार्यज्ञरिरेषु सुखवागस्कंधपंचकं St. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. —घा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. —अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. —आवारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3 a camp —उपनिषय a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark

of submission. —चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिखर. —जः a tree growing from a principal stem. —तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. —वेज्ञः 1. the shoulder; इदं सु-पदितरुमग्रंयिना स्कंधवेज्ञे S. 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. —परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). —फलः 1. the cocoa-nut tree, -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. —बधना a sort of fennel. —मल्लकः a heron. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वाहः —वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, peck-bullock. —शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree —वृगः a buffalo. —स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधम् 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -m. A tree.

स्कंध 1 A, 5, 9 P. (स्कंधते, स्कन्धोति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. —Caus. (स्कंधयति-ते or स्कंधयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कन्ध p. p. 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कन्धः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कन्धने 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कन्ध a. (दो f.) [स्कंद-अच्] 1 Relating to Skanda -2 Relating to Siva. —द्वे The Skanda Parāṇa.

स्कंध 5, 9 U. (स्कन्धति, स्कन्धते, स्कन्धाति, स्कन्धीति) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. —WITH प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कन्ध 1 A. (स्कन्धते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कन्ध 5, 9 P. (स्कन्धा न्योति) To stop, hinder.

स्कन्ध 1 A (स्कन्धते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्कन्धनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness

स्कन्ध 1 P. (स्कन्धति, स्कन्धति) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्कन्धति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चाद्विना प्रही

Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order). देवस्य ज्ञासनं पौरैषु कथं स्कन्धियति Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्कन्धलो दि करालंबः सुहृदस्त्विचिच्छिंतं II. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, lie, falter; चतुर्कमलं किं शिरोः स्मरति स्कन्धममंजसमंजुजलितं Te. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्कन्धितधीर्यनात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. —Caus. (स्कन्धयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; चक्षुनानि स्कन्धयत् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्कन्धयति वचनं ते संभ्रमपथंगमं Mā. 3. 8.

स्कन्धन [स्कन्ध-भावे लृट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Tickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual staining or rubbing together.

स्कन्धित p. p. [स्कन्ध-क्] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Sauntering, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, omitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. —नं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्कन्धित Ku 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem —Comp. —सुभवं ind. dastardly or flowing along in a charming manner; Ms. 28.

स्कन्ध 6 P. (स्कन्धति) To cover.

स्कन्ध 1 P. (स्कन्धति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्कन्ध 1 P., 10 U. (स्कन्धति, स्कन्धयति-ते, स्कन्धति) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्वस्तु जंजलमंस्तु जंजलं तु-डिरेक्षताः Bk. 14. 30. —WITH नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. —वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनो मांसप्रथी कनककरुजाविशुपमितौ

Bh. 3. 20 ; (वृद्धिदायां मनोरथाः) हृद्दये-
 श्वेव लीयंते विद्यवाञ्छितनानिव Pi. 2.
 91. -2 The nipple of the breast.
 -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any
 female animal ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्ध-
 क्लिष्टेऽर्धं S. 7. 14. -Comp. -अंशुकं a
 cloth covering the breasts or bosom,
 breastmantle. -अग्रः a nipple. -अंगरागः
 a paint or pigment smeared on the
 breasts of women. -अंतरं 1. the heart.
 -2. the space between the breasts ;
 (न) युगलसूत्रं रश्चितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17,
 R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast
 (said to indicate future widowhood).
 -आभोगः 1. fulness or expanding of
 the breasts. -2. the circumference or
 orb of the breast. -3. a man with
 large breasts like those of a woman.
 -तटः, -टं the slope of the breast; cf.
 तट. - , -रा, -पायक, -पायिन् a. suck-
 ing the breast, a suckling. -पानं
 sucking of the breast. -भरः 1. the
 weight; or heaviness of breasts; पादा-
 ग्रस्थितया सुदुः स्तनभरणानीतया नम्रता
 Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts
 like those of a woman. -भवः a
 particular position in sexual union.
 -सुखं, -सूतं, -शिला a nipple.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [स्तन्-स्युट्] 1 Sounding, a
 sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering,
 rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning.
 -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधयः [स्तनंधयति ये खयं युम् च]
 Sucking the breast ; यदि बुधये हरि,
 शिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता महा
 Bv. 1. 53 ; तवाकंशायो परिवृत्तभायग्य
 मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Māl. 10. 6.
 -यः An infant, a suckling ; R. 14. 78 ;
 Si. 12. 40.

स्तनपिच्छः [स्तन्-स्युट्] 1 Thundering,
 thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2
 A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Light-
 ning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A
 kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [स्तन् कर्त्तरि कृ] 1
 Sounded, sounding, noisay ; Me. 28.
 -2 Thundering, roaring. -कृ 1 The
 rattling of thunder, rumbling of
 thunder clouds ; रोषोरत्तमस्तनितसुखरो
 मास्म भुविक्लवास्तः Me. 37. -2 Thunder,
 noise. -3 The noise of clapping the
 hands. -Comp. -फलः the Vikankata
 tree.

स्तन्यं [स्तने मधं वृ] Mother's milk,
 milk ; पिय स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp.
 -त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk,
 weaning ; स्तन्यत्यागाम्भृति सुमुखी दंत-
 पाञ्चालिकेव Māl. 10. 5 ; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्
 पुत्रयोर्वेक्षस्व U. 7.

स्तन्यकः A bunch, cluster ; कुमुम-
 स्तन्यकश्चैव द्वे गभी स्तो मन्स्विनां Bh. 2.
 104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तम् See संम्.

स्तम्भ p. p. [संम् कर्मणि कर्त्तरि वा
 कृ] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed.
 -2 Paralyzed, senseless, stope-
 fled, benumbed. -3 Motionless, im-
 moveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard,
 rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn,
 hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse.
 -Comp. -कर्ण a. pricking of the
 ears. -रोमन् m. a hog, boar. -लोचन
 a. having motionless or unwinking
 eyes (said of gods).

स्तम्भेतरं -रं 1 Rigidity, firmness,
 hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तम्भिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness,
 stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, im-
 moveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibi-
 lity, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तम्भः A goat, ram.

स्तम्भु n. = स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम्भ 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confu-
 sed or agitated.

स्तम्भः [स्था-अंश्च क्विञ् पुषो U. 4.
 96] 1 A clump of grass & c. ; R. 5.
 15. -2 A sheaf of corn ; as in स्तम्भ-
 करिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or
 bunch (in general) ; U. 2. 29, R. 15.
 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub
 or plant having no decided stem. -6
 The post to which an elephant is
 tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, in-
 sensibility ; (probably for स्तम्भ
 in these two senses). -9 A mountain.
 -Comp. -करि a. forming sheaves or
 clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -करिता
 forming sheaves or clusters, abun-
 dant or luxuriant growth ; नशालिः स्तम्भ-
 करिता वसुधुगमपेक्षत Mu. 1. 3. -वना 1.
 a small hoe for weeding clumps of
 grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn.
 -3. a basket for holding the heads of
 wild rice. -घ्नः, -घातः, -हन्, -हननं नी
 a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.
 -पुरं N. of a city (ताप्रलित).

स्तम्भेरमा An elephant ; स्तम्भेरमा सुखर-
 शंखलकणिके R. 5. 72 ; Si. 5. 34 ;
 Māl. 9. 33.

स्तम्भे 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्तम्भे, स्तम्भोति,
 स्तम्भानं, स्तम्भित or स्तम्भ्य ; the म् of the
 root being changed to ष after prepo-
 sitions ending in इ or उ and also
 after अच्) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest,
 suppress ; कंठः स्तम्भितवाप्यवृत्तिकल्पः S.
 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff,
 to make immovable. -3 To
 stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राण-
 दधंस्मिरे गात्रं तस्तंभे च हते भिये Bk. 14.
 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold,
 sustain. -5 To become stiff,
 rigid or immovable. -6 To be
 proud or elated, be stiff-necked.
 (The following verses illustrate the
 root in its different conjugations :—
 स्तम्भने पुरुषः प्रायो जीवनेन धनेन च । न स्तम्भानि

क्षिणीशोऽपि न स्तम्भोति पुत्राव्यसौ ॥). —Caus.
 (स्तम्भयति) 1 To atop, arrest. -2 To
 make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze.
 -4 To prop, support.

स्तम्भः [संम्-अच्] 1 Fixedness,
 stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness ;
 रंभास्तंभं भजति Vikr. 18. 29 ; Ki.
 12. 28 ; गात्रस्तंभः स्तनसुकुलोदस्यबंधः
 प्रक्षेपः Māl. 2. 5 ; तस्तंभकरोपहितशक्तिम
 स्तंभमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2. -2 In-
 sensibility, stupefaction, stupor,
 numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage,
 obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽप्यस्यपणि-
 धनेन संततेः स्तंभकारणं R. 1. 74 ; वा-
 क्तुस्तंभं नाटयति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint,
 curbing, suppressing ; कृतश्चित्तस्तंभः
 प्रतिहतधियामंजलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop,
 support, pillar. -6 A pillar,
 column, post. -7 A stem, trunk
 (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9
 Absence of feeling or excitability.
 The suppression of any force of
 feeling by supernatural or magical
 means. -Comp. -उत्कीर्ण a. carved
 out of a post of wood (as a statue).
 -कर a. 1. paralyzing, benumbing.
 -2. obstructing. (-रा) a fence.
 -कारणं cause of obstruction or
 impediment. -पूजा worship of the
 posts of temporary pavilions erected
 for marriages or other occasions of
 solemnity.

स्तंभकिञ् m. A kind of musica ;
 instrument covered with leather.

स्तंभनं [स्तंभयति संम्-णिच् स्युट्] 1
 Stopping, obstructing, hindering,
 arresting, suppressing, restraining ;
 लोलोहोलक्षुभितकरणोज्ज्वलणस्तंभनार्थं U.
 3. 36. -2 Paralyzing, benumbing,
 stupefying. -3 Quieting, compo-
 sure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or
 stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping,
 supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of
 blood. -7 Anything employed as an
 astringent. -8 A particular magical
 art or faculty ; see स्तंभ (10). -नः N.
 of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तंभित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2
 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed,
 collected ; see संम्.

स्तंभिन् a. Supporting, stopping & c.
 स्तंभिनी The Earth (one of the five
 elements).

स्तरा [स्तृ स्तृ-चञ्] Spreading,
 extending, covering. -रा 1 Any-
 thing spread, a layer, stratum. -2
 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [स्तृ स्तृ-स्युट्] The act of
 spreading, strowing, scattering & c.

स्तरि (रित्) मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरि [स्तृ कर्मणि इ] 1 Smoke, va-
 pour. -2 A hoifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [स्तृ-अच्] 1 Praising, cele-
 brating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulo-
 gium, panegyric.

स्तवक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्तु-बुञ्] Praising, eulogizing. —कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. —2 Praise, eulogium. —3 A cluster of blossoms. —4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bequet. —5 A chapter or section of a book. —6 A multitude; cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms; or bunches.

स्तवनं [स्तु-बुञ्] 1 Praising, praise. —2 A hymn.

स्तायः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिम् 5 *A.* (स्तिञ्चते) 1 To ascend. —2 To assail, attack. —3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 *A.* (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. —2 The ocean. —3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 *P.* (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम-कर्त्तरि कृ] 1 Wet, moist. —2 (*a.*) Still, unruffled, calm; शुभितसुखकलिकातरलं मनः पय इव गितिमितस्य महोदये; Mā. 3. 10. (*b.*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सक्षपि सोऽष्टमूर्ते स्वाज्ञास्यावेत्तास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकसितानां Mā. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. —3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 75. —4 Benumbed, paralysed. —5 Soft, tender. —6 Gratified, satisfied. —हं 1 Moisture. —2 Fixity, steadiness. —Comp. —वायुः still air. —समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीभिः [स्तु-किञ्] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. —2 Grass. —3 Sky, atmosphere. —4 Water. —5 Blood. —6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 *U.* (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते; तुष्टा-तुष्टे, अस्तावि-अस्ताठ, स्तौष्यति-ने, स्तोतु, स्तन; desid. तुष्टयति-ने; the *m* of स्तु is changed to *p* after a proposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. —2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि कृ] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. —2 Flattered. —तः 1 Praising. —2 *N.* of Siva.

स्तुति *f.* [स्तु-किञ्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिभ्यो ष्यतिरिष्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric;

R. 4. 6. —3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थस्याहुतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —4 *N.* of Durgā. —Comp. —गीतं a panegyric, hymn. —पदे an object of praise. —पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. —वाद्: a laudatory speech, panegyric. —व्रतः a bard.

स्तुर्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. —2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. —3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 *A.* (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. —2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् 1. 1 *P.* (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. —3 To celebrate, extol, worship. —II. 1 *A.* (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. —2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुभ् 5, 9 *P.* (स्तुभोति, स्तुभानि) 1 To stop. —2 To benumb, stupefy. —3 To expel.

स्तूप 4 *P.*, 10 *U.* (स्तूपयति, स्तूपयत-न्) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. —2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); Mu. 3. 15. —2 A Buddhist monument, or kind of Tōpe erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. —3 A funeral pile. —4 Strength, power.

स्तु 5 *U.* (स्तुणोति, स्तुणुते, स्तुत; *pass.* स्तयते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread out or over; (महीं) तस्तार सरयाभ्यतिः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63, 7 58. —2 To spread, expand, diffuse. —3 To scatter, spread about. —4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. —5 To kill. —*Caus.* (स्तारय त-ने) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्षना-च्छादिवच्चर्मि सैन्येश्वातरस्तरद्वैतः Bk. 15. 48. —*Desid.* (तिस्तीष्यति-ने).

स्तु *m.* A star.

स्तुतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. —2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुक्ष् P. (स्तुक्षति) To go.

स्तुह्, स्तूह् 6 *P.* (स्तुहति, स्तूहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तू 9 *U.* (स्तूणाति, स्तूणीते, स्तीर्ण; desid. तिस्तारि-ष्यति-ने, तिस्तीष्यति-ने) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तू.

स्तेन् 10 *U.* (Strictly a demon. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ने) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्त्तरि-अच्] A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चाभिजा इति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. —Comp. —निग्रहः 1. the punishment of thieves. —2. suppression of the theft.

स्तेयं [स्तेनस्य भावः यन् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 35. —2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. —3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. —2 A goldsmith.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्यं [स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यच्] Theft, robbery. —न्याः A thief.

स्तेप् 1. 1 *A.* (स्तेपते) To ooze. —II. 10 *U.* (स्तेपयति-ने) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्ते 1 *P.* (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तेमिर्त्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. —2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [स्तुच्-पञ्] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोक्तत्वात् स्तोकेनायार्य-धोगति Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा पनं Bb. 2. 49. —2 Short. —3 Few. —4 Low, abject. —का 1 A small quantity, drop. —2 The Chātaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less; पद्योद्वग्रह-तत्वाद्द्वयति बहुतरं स्तोकसुष्यां प्रयाति Ū. 1. 7. —*Comp.* —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रेणीभाराद्दल-सममना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82.

स्तोककः The Chātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशच् *ind.* By little, sparingly. स्तोताभ्य *a.* Fit to be praised laudable, praiseworthy; स्तोतव्यशुण-सं पञ्चः केषां न स्यात्पियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-बुञ्] 1 Praise, eulogium. —2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः-या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोत्रभः [स्तुम्-पञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. —2 A stop, pause. —3 Disrespect, contumely. —4 A hymn, praise. —5 A division of the Sāmaveda. —6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Ū. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. —2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. —3 A Soma libation. —4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 51. —5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलाघनसुरो षष्ठे स्वर्च रोरर्षी U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. —2 Riches, wealth. —3 Grain, corn. —4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.
स्तोम्य a. Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तोमिकं N. of the second portion of the Samhitā of the Sāmaveds.

स्येनः [स्ये-इन्च्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thblef.

स्ये 1 U. (स्यायतिने) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused; शिशिरकटुकपायः स्यायते सल्लकीनां Māl. 9. 6, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्यान a. [स्ये-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2 Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभ्राजामत्र भल्लरूपनामसुरासिगुहायै स्यानमंशुकृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; S. 5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वारश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18; Ms. 28. -4 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender; आयः स्त्रीभूति Ak. -Comp. -अपारः-रं a harem, the women's apartments. -अपक्षः a chamberlain. -अनिगतं sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1. one who lives by his wife. -2. one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -काम 1. desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2. desire of a wife. -कार्यं 1. the business of women. -2. attendance on women or women's apartments. -कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसुमं menses, the menatral excretion in woman. -श्रीरं mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. -ग a. cohabiting with women. -गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female Guru or priestess. -गुरुः=अपरा (q. v. -घोषः dawn, day-break. -हन् the murderer of a woman. -चरितं-त्रं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. -जातिः f. woman kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितस्वर्गमात्रेण सर्वे पुण्यं विनश्यति Sābdak; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control; it is of six kinds :-अव्य-गम्यप्रावहिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि । अमुपानु-विपुयाश्च बहुविधं स्त्रीधनं स्यम् ॥ or according to others: -पितृनामुपतिप्रादुर्घपम्यगुपानम् आशिवद्वानिकायं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्; see also

अवधिष्यं, वंशुदत्तं, योतकं, सोदायिकं, शुष्कं, परिष्कार्यं, लावण्यार्जनं, and पाद्वन्दनिकं. -धर्मः 1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2. the laws concerning women. -3. menstruation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her course. -धवः a man. -धवः the female of any animal. -माय a. one protected by a woman. -निबंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty housewifery. -पश्योपजीविन् m. see छयाजीवकोपे. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -पिशाची a fiend like wife. -पुंती m. du. 1. wife and husband. -2. male and female; Ku. 2. 7. -पुंलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुत्रधर्मः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.). -प्रमगः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसः f. a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय a. loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. -चास्यः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः f. 1. the female understanding. -2. the counsel of a woman, female advice. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -मंत्रः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. -सुखपः the Asoka tree. -स्रं a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषमसुखमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्ट Pt. 1. 191. -रंजनं betel. -रत्नं 1. an excellent woman; स्त्रीरत्नेषु मनेविशी विषयमा यूषे तत्रेयं वरा V. 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakshmi. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिङ्गं 1. the feminine gender (in gram.). -2. any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3. the female organ. -व्रजः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4. -विवाहाः contracting marriage with a woman. -संघर्षः female company. -संस्थान a. having a female shaps; S. 5. 30. -संगः attachment to women, or intercourse with women. -संग्रहणं 1. the act of embracing a woman (im properly.). -2. adultery, seduction. -सभं an assembly of women. -संभ्रंयः 1. matrimonial alliance with a woman. -2. connection by marriage. -3. relation to women. -स्वभावः 1. the nature of women. -2. a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हृणं 1. the forcible abduction of women. -2. rape. -हारिन् m. a ravisher or seducer (of woman).

स्त्रीमा, स्त्रीता A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman).

स्त्रीता-रं 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रीण a. (जी f.) [स्त्रीण इदम् नच्

P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to woman. -3 Being among women. -ञ् 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; शिशुस्रं ज्ञेयं वा भवतु ननु चंयासि जगत् U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood; तुगे वा ज्ञेयं वा मम समदु-ज्ञो पतिं द्विवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प-स्युत्पन्नमसि ज्ञेयमि ति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य तुगमिव लघुवृत्ति ज्ञेयमाकलयता K. -3 A collection of women; U. 4. 26. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रीणता-रं 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थहरं A betel-nut.

स्थगु 1 P. or Caus. (स्यगति, स्यगतीन) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; परा-भ्यूस्थानाप्यपि तदुत्तरायि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रथा-अवगमैरथः स्थगितरोदमीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. [स्थग अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. -2 The office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित a. Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थंडिलं [स्थल् इल्च् नुक् लस्य डः Tr.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; विधेदुरी स्थंडिल एव केचले Ku. 5. 12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -Comp. -ज्ञायिन् m., also स्थंडिलेणयः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare Sthandila or sacrificial ground. -स्तिकं an altar.

स्थपति a. [स्थाक तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign. -2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpeater. -4 A chariotzer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. -6 An attendant on the woman's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट a. [तिष्ठत स्थाक, स्थं पुटं यत्र] 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -3 The soul. -Comp. -गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंशुस्थपुट स्थिसंस्थे स्थपुटगतमपि कथमव्यग्रमाम्नि Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, terra firma (opp.

जल); भी बुरारमन् (समुद्र) द्वीपतां दि-
 द्विभांशानि वा चरारमन्तां र्वा नयामि Pt.
 1; प्रतरुषे स्थलचरमना R 4. 60; so
 स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलचरमन q. v. -2
 Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land,
 soil (in general). -4 Pl-cc, spot. -5
 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7
 A piece of raised ground, mound. -8
 A topic, case, subject, the point
 under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c.
 -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A
 tent. -Comp. -अंतरं another place.
 -आरूढ a. sighted on the ground.
 -अरविदं, -कमल, -कमलिनी a land-
 growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33.
 -कुमुद; the Karavira plant. -चर a.
 land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a.
 fallen or removed from a place or
 position. -देवता a local or rural
 deity. -पान्थिनी the shrub *Hibiscus*
Mutabilis. -मार्गः, -चरमन् n. 'a road
 by land'; स्थलचरमना 'by land'; R.
 4. 60. -विग्रहः a battle on level
 ground. -शुद्धः f. purification or
 clearance of a place from impurity.
 -सामन् f. a land-mark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground arti-
 ficially raised and drained (opp.
 स्थली q. v. below.)

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2
 A natural spot of ground, ground or
 land (as of a forest); विल्लाप वि-
 कीर्णमृधजा समुद्रःस्वामिव कुर्वाती स्थली
 Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil;
 (= स्थलदेवा q. v.). -Comp. -देवता
 a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity;
 Ms. 106.

स्थलेऽय a. Sleeping on dry ground.
 -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3
 A moveable thing.

स्थविर a. [स्था-किञ्च् स्थवादेशः] 1
 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged,
 ancient. -रा 1 An old man. -2 A
 beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An
 old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं अयमभक्तः
 कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong,
 largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of
 स्थूल q. v.)

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain
 senses; तिष्ठति-त्ते, तस्थो तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थि-
 त, स्थास्थति-न्, स्थात्, स्थित; pass. स्थीयते;
 the s of this root is changed to स्
 after a preposition ending in इ or उ)
 1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन
 द्विमानेन Subhāsh. -2 To stay, abide,
 dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठते. -3 To
 remain, be left; एको गद्वत्तिष्ठति
 Pt 4 -4 To delay, wait; किमिति
 स्थीयते S. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist,
 stand still; तिष्ठत्येव क्षणमापिपतिकर्वाति-

वां स्तोमस्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept
 aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलक्षणमनवृत्तानः
 K 'never mind the account of' &c.
 -7 To be, exist, be in any state or
 position; often with participles; मेरो
 स्थिते होमयि नोहद्वजे Ku. 1 2; शपथ
 स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; वा स्थिता स्वाप्य
 विश्वं S. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt.
 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, con-
 form to, obey (with loc.); ज्ञानं
 तिष्ठ भक्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To
 be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठ्युत्पयैः
 प्रथमंभिः Ms. 7. 103. -10 To be at
 hand, be obtained; न विमं स्वपु तिष्ठ्यु
 मृतं शूदेण चापयेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To
 live, breathe; आः कस्य माये स्थिते
 चंद्रशुभमभिमवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To
 stand by or near, stand at one's side,
 help; उत्सवे स्थिते चैव वृर्म्मक्षे शूद्रसक्रे।
 शान्द्वारे इमंज्ञानं च यस्मिन्नाते म वीधवः ॥
 H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on.
 -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself
 with. -15 (Atm.) To resort to or go to
 (as an empire), be guided by the ad-
 vice of; संशय्य कर्णात्रिषु तिष्ठत वाः Ki.
 3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself
 to (for sexual embrace), stand as a
 prostitute (with dat.) गोर्वा स्मरान् क्र-
 द्वाय तिष्ठते Sk. ou P. I. 4. 34. -Caus.
 (स्थापयते) 1 To cause to stand. -2
 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found,
 establish -4 To stop. -5 To arrest,
 check. -6 To raise, erect -7 To cause
 to last or continue, make durable. -8
 To give in marriage; Mā. 10. 5. -9
 To instruct in, initiate into. -Desid.
 (तिष्ठसति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.)
 Standing, abiding, abiding, being,
 existing &c.; तस्थ, अंकरस्थ, प्रकृतस्थ,
 तस्थ q. v. v. -स्था A place, spot.

स्थाणु a. [स्थात् एको णत्वम्] Firm,
 fixed, steady, stable, immovable,
 motionless. -णुः 1 An epithet of
 Siva: म स्थाणुः स्थापयन्कथंयामुलभोनिः-
 श्रेयसायास्तु वः V 1. 1. -2 A stake,
 post, pillar; किं स्थाणुरचतुन पुरुषः; Pt.
 1. 49. -3 A peg, pin. -4 Theognomon
 of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A neat
 of white art. -7 The drug or perfume
 called *Jivakz*. -m. n A branchless
 trunk or stem, any bare stalk; f stem,
 pellard. -Comp. -छेदः one who cuts
 down the trunks of trees, one who
 clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदुः
 केदारमहः शल्पयतां सुयं Ms. 9. 44.
 -ध्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थाणु a. Standing, stationary, fixed.
 स्थानं [स्था-णुट्] 1 The act of stand-
 ing or remaining, stay, continuance,
 residence; U. 3 32. -2 Being fixed
 or stationary. -3 A state, condition.
 -4 A place, spot, site, locality;
 अक्षमालामद्वयास्मरस्थानात्पदाःपदमपि न
 नक्षयं K. -5 Station, situation, posi-

tion -6 Relation, capacity; चितुस्थाने
 'in the place or capacity of a father'
 भद्रस्थान Pt. 2 26. -7 An abode, a
 house, dwelling house; म एव (नक्तः)
 प्रच्यता स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt 3. 46.
 -8 (a) A country, region, district (b)
 A town, city -9 Office, rank, dignity;
 अमात्यस्थाने निवाञ्जिन. -10 Object;
 गणाः पूजास्थानं गुणियु न च लिगं न च
 वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a
 matter, anbject, cause; परम्युहस्थान-
 स्थपि तदुतराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14;
 स्थानं जरपरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसं Subhāsh.;
 60 कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. -12 A fit
 or proper place; स्थानेनेव नियोजयते
 भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit
 or worthy object; स्थाने खलु मञ्जति
 वृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. -14 The
 place or organ of utterance of any
 letter. (these are eight: -अष्टौ स्थानानि
 वर्णानामः कंटः शिरसश्चा। जिह्वाश्लं च देनाश्च
 नाभिकौष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13). -15 A
 holy place. -16 An altar. -17 A place
 in a town, square, court. -18 The
 place or sphere assigned after death
 to persons according as they perform
 or neglect their prescribed duties.
 -19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm
 attitude or bearing of troops, stand-
 ing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms.
 7. 190 -20 A halt. -21 A stationary
 condition, a neutral or middle state.
 -22 That which constitutes the chief
 strength or the very existence of a
 kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom,
 i. e. army, treasure, town, and territory;
 Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders
 स्थानं by दंडकोषपुराणात्सकं चतुर्विधं).
 -23 Likeness, resemblance -24 Part
 or division of a work, section, chapter
 &c. -25 The character or part of an
 actor. -26 Interval, opportunity,
 leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone,
 modulation of the voice. -Comp.
 -अध्यक्षः 1. a local governor. -2. the
 superintendent of a place. -3. a
 watchman, police-officer. -आसनं n.
 du. standing and sitting down.
 -आसंघः confinement to a place, im-
 prisonment, arrest; of आसंघ-चित्तकः
 a kind of quarter-master. -स्थुन see
 स्थानप्रद. -वालः a watchman, sentinel,
 policeman. -ग्रामं f. a dwelling-place,
 mansion. -घट्ट a. ejected from an
 office, displaced, dismissed, out of
 employ. -महास्थं 1. the greatness
 or glory of any place. -2. a kind of
 divine virtue or uncommon sanctity
 supposed to be inherent in a sacred
 spot. -योगः assignment of proper
 places; द्वायार्णं स्थानयोगीश्च क्रयःक्र-
 यमेव च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in
 one's shade, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान सार्थक] 1 A position,
 situation. -2 A particular point or
 situation in dramatic action; e. g.

पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतस् *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (कौ.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् a. [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन इति] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. -m. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिन्दादेशो-नन्विधौ P. 1. 1. 59. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -यं A town, city.

स्थाने *ind.* (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कान्तिनां दृश्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Kn. 6. 67. 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; पानोः स्थान इवादिनां सुमीशं संस्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक a. [स्थापयति त्या णिच्-ण्युल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or creator of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-णिच्-स्युर्] 1 (a) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (b) Regu. t. ing, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage management.

स्थापित p. p. [स्था-णिच्-क्] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed

to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -यं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. --अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वस्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् a. [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरक्षणविध्वंसि कल्पतस्थापिनो गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थापिनी योवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. -m. A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिमात्र below); Si. 2. 87. -n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different rasas or sentiments in poetry, each rasa having its own Sthāyibhāva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च कोपोत्साहो भयं तथा। जुञ्जत विस्मयश्चे-त्यमदौ प्रोक्तः शमोऽपि च S. D 206; cf. स्वभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायिभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक a. (का or कौ.) [स्था-उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintending or head of a village.

स्थावर a. [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, in, active, slow. -3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावरानां हिमालयः Bṛ. 10. 25. -रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ma. 1. 41), मन्थः स ते स्थावरजंगमानां सर्ग-स्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heirloom. -Comp. -अस्थावरः, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. -आत्मन् a. of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासक [स्था-स-स्थास्यो क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थासु a. [स्था-सु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 12. -सुः A tree.

स्थित p. p. [स्था-क्] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितासुष्ठ-दितः प्रयाता...द्यायेव तां भूपतिस्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धृष्ट्य केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मं स्थिताः (राजानः) Māl. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितयो or स्थितयञ् q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. -तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle 'iti' (es a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठ्यं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bḡ. 2. 55. -प्रेमन् m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थिति f. [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितं नो रे इक्ष्वाः क्षणमपि मदाधेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षो-गृहं स्थितिमूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितार्थां प्रतिष्ठे-थाः स्थितार्थां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; नम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थिति Bv. 4. 23; Māl. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथवा स्थितिरियं संदमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-

ance; बंधस्थितेरधिगमाम्बुद्धि प्रभोदे V. 5. 15; कर्मो कुम्भव स्थितये स्थितिः Ku. 1. 18, B. 6. 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; B. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); B. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance; Mā. 9. 32, B. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, (one of the three states of human beings); सगस्थितिस्यवहारहेतुः B. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account; नस्तं च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 113. -Comp. -पद् the proper basin (for flow), the right path; Mn. 3. 8. -स्थापक a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (का) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिम् a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent; B. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थांडिलः [स्थंडिले शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थापिते स्वार्थे ण्य्] A guard of the women's apartments. -स्थ Architecture, building.

स्थाळ [स्थळति तिङ्यकाद्यच् आर्धे वृत्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -स्थे the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि भिक्षुकाः संसीति स्थाल्यो नाधिभारयन्तः Sarva. S. 8. 1. 1. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीचं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुत्रकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. न्यायः see under न्याय. -बिले the interior or hollow of a caldron.

स्थाचिर a. (स्थ or स्थि f.) Thick, firm. -र Old age (commencing after

seventy); (पुद्गः स्यात्सप्तैकं वर्षीयान् नवति परं).

स्थिर a. [स्था-चिरिच्] (compar. स्थैर्यम्; Superl. स्थैर्यम्) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भाषास्थिराणि जनमांतरसौ हृदानि S. 5. 2; स स्थायुः स्थिरभक्तियोगस्तुभो निःश्रेयसाकारस्तु वा V. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 30; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless; Ku. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed; U. 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; Me. 55; Mā. 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid. -11 Strong, intense. -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47. -र 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Kārttkeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The planet, Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius). -र 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरिकु means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up. console, comfort S. 4. स्थिरिकु means 1. to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil). -Comp. -अंशुपः the marshy date-tree. -अनुराग a. firm in attachment, constant in affection. -आरमन्, -चित्त, -चेनस, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate. --आयुस्, -जीविन् a. long lived, lasting. (-म.) the silk-cotton tree. --आरमन् a. firm in undertakings, persevering. -कुट्टकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -नक्षः the champaka tree. (-ध्व) 1 the trumpet-flower. -2. the Katak plant. --उद्गः the birch tree. --द्वारः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीवित्त the silk-cotton tree. -वृद्धः 1. a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. --पत्रः the marshy date-tree. -पुत्रः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. -प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition, obstinate; S. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. --फलः a kind of gourd. -योगिनः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -योगिन a. ever youthful. (-न.) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. --रंग indigo. -श्री a. having everlasting prosperity. -संगर a. faithful to a promise, true, versacious,

-सौहृद्व a. firm in friendship. --स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady; keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर a. More firm, fixed &c. --र The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-स्थं 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुह 6 P. (स्थुति) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्था-न्क् उक्तादेशः पुषो Tv.] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणा-निक्षणनव्यायेन S. B. -3 An iron image or statue. -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निक्षणनव्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 Light. -2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull -2 A man.

स्थुरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थैर्यम्, superl. स्थैर्यम्) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्तुणाणि स्थूलान् स्थायिते बहिरदम-वत् Si. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also; स्थूलहश्वापहेपात् Me. 14, 106; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं व्यास-ति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also); as in स्थूलमानं q. v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. --लः The jack tree. --लर Large cardamoms. --लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -Comp. --अंशं the larger intestine near the anus. --आरमन् a snake. --उत्पन्नः 1 a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. --कंडकिका the silk-cotton tree. --कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. -2. red garlio. --काय a. fat, corpulent. --केहः, -ह्वेहः an arrow. --कायः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. --तारुः the marshy date-tree. --धी, -मति a. foolish, doltish. --नारुः a kind of large reed. --नासः -नासिक a. thick-nosed. (-सा, -कः) a hog, boar. -पटः -ट्टे coarse cloth. -पट्टा cotton. (-ट्टं), -पट्टाकः coarse cloth. --पाद a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-वृ) 1 an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk-cotton tree. --पूत n. pl. the five grosser elements (according to

Bāṅkhyā sphil.) —मरिच a kind of berry (बङ्गोल). —मान rough or lo- exact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूल a kind of radish. —लस-श्च a. 1. magnificent, liberal, generous. —2. wise, learned. —3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. —4. taking careless aim. —बल्कलः the red Lodhra tree. —झरिणी a woman having a large vulva. —झरिं the grosser or material and perihale body (opp. हृत्तम or शिग-झरिं q. v.). —झरुङ्गः —झरिः a thick or coarse cloth. —झरि-विह्वर a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —वद्मः 1. a large bee. —2. a wasp. —सुम्न a. mighty and subtle (as the god). —लकुचः the lakucha tree. —हस्ता an elephant's trunk.

स्युद्धक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —सः A sort of grass or reed.

स्युद्धता-श्च 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness ; Pt. 1. 190. —2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्युद्धयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्यूलिन m. A camel.

स्थाम्न m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness ; द्वायोर्वासः संहता स्थेनभाजः Si. 18. 33 ; न च स्थामानं द्युरनिभयप्रतिनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [स्या-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —चः 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge ; H. 4. 1. —2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (स्त्री f.) More firm, stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेय a. Very firm, strongest ; (anperl. of स्थिर q. v.)

स्थैर्ये [स्थिरत्व मन्वः षष्ठ्यु] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. —2 Continuance. —3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy ; Bg. 13 7. 4 Patience. —5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थोणयः, **स्थोणिकः** A kind of perfume.

स्थान 1 Firmness, strength, power. —2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थोनिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. —2 A strong horse.

स्थाल्ये 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. —2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्त्रवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्तस् 1, 4 P. (स्तमति, स्तस्यति) 1 To inhabit. —2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्तसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ता 2 P. (स्तानि, स्तात्) 1 To bathe, perform ablation ; सुगन्धमभिसि स्तात्. —2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —Caus. (स्तपयति-ते, स्तपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle ; (तौर्येः) सत्यमेनां स्तपयंश्चन्द्रुः Ku. 7. 10 ; स्तिवस्तपयताधरा Git 12. U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47 ; Si 2 7, Me. 43. —Desid (सिष्ठासति) To wish to bathe. —With अप् to bathe after morning. —ञि to plunge deep into, i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in ; see निष्ठात्.

स्तपन a. 1 Gansing to bathe. —2 Used for bathing. —न 1 Sprinkling, washing. —2 Bathing, ablation ; रेजे जनेः स्तपनसंज्ञितराजंमूर्तिः Si. 5. 57.

स्तपित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्तान n. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablation —तः 1 One whose coars of holy study is over. —2 An initiated householder ; of. स्ताव.

स्तातकः 1 A Brāhmana who has performed the ceremony of ablation which has to be performed on his finishing his first *Asrama* (that of a Brāhmacārin) —2 A Brāhmana just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ) —3 A Brāhmana who is a *Bhikshu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object ; Me. 11 2 —4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्तान्न [स्ना-भावे लुट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablation immersion in water ; एतः प्राग्ज्ञानं स्नानोक्तं. काङ्गणः S. 4. —2 Purification by bathing any religious or ceremonial ablation. —3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. —4 Anything used in ablation.

Comp. —अनात् a bath-room. —कुञ्ज Kusz-grass. —होमो a bathing tub. —चत्वार the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshtha.

चक्र a bathing-garment ; मरुत किं पीबन् स्नानचक्रं सु वत् इन्द्राय H 2. 106 —विधिः 1. the art of ablation. —2. the proper manner or rules of ablation.

स्तान्तिव a. [स्नानय हिने छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablation, worn during bathing ; स्नानोपयुक्तं यथा पत्राणि चाप्युच्यते M. 5. 12. —च Water or any other article (such as nungents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing ; R. 16 21.

स्नायकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नायनं The act of jansing to bathe or attending a person while bathing Ma. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [स्नाति शुष्णति दोषोऽन्या स्ना-उत् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew ; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावदोषमलिने निर्मोक्षमद्यदिव गोः Bh. 1. 30. —2 The string of a bow. —Comp. —अर्भक् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकाः See स्नायुः.

स्नाय, **स्नायन** m. A tendon, muscle.

स्निह 10 U. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To love, be in love.

स्निह 4 P. (स्निहति, स्निष्य) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked) ; किं ह्यु खलु बालेऽस्निमजोरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7 ; स च स्निह्यतावधोः U. 6. (where आवधोः may be genitive also). —2 To be easily attached. —3 To be pleased with, be kind to. —4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. —5 To be smooth or bland. —Caus. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. —2 To cause to love. —3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध a. [स्निह-क] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Māl. 5. 20. —2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil ; उच्यते गाम स्वयि तदवने स्निग्धमभिसंज्ञितम् Ma. 59 ; स्निग्धवैजी-सार्धे 18 ; Si. 12. 62 ; Māl. 10 4. —3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. —4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent ; अनकानि तवास्निग्धा विद्युत्प्रिया न मनोवद्गौर V. 4 1. —Me. 37 ; U 1. 33, 6. 21. —5 Smooth, emollient. —6 Moist, wet. —7 Cooling. —8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable ; प्रतिस्निग्धैर्जन-पदपुत्रोऽहनेः पीयमानः Ma. 16. —9 Lovely, agreeable, charming ; स्निग्ध-मयीरनिर्घोषं R 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. —10 Thick, dense, compact ; स्निग्धवृक्षायावद्बु चसति रामनिर्घोषमेतु (चक्रे) Me. 1. —11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —स्वः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person ; विनेः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमापे द्वेषयतां चरति किञ्चित् H 2 190 ; or स स्निग्धः कुप्रलाडि-चाग्यति यः Subhāh. ; Pt. 2. 166. —2 The red castor-oil plant. —3 A kind of pine. —स्व 1 Oil —2 Bees-wax. —3 Light, lustre. —4 Thickness, coarseness. —Comp. —स्वः an affectionate or friendly person a friend ; स्निग्ध-जनसंबन्धक हि दु सं सन्धेदेवं भवति S 3. —संभुः a kind of rice of quick growth. —वृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. —पत्रा —त्रा the jujube.

स्निग्धता-श्च 1 Oiliness. —2 Blaudness. —3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धमा Marrow.

सृ 2 P. (स्रीति, सृत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

सृत् a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

सृत् m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted, for सृत् after acc. dual).

सृत् f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

सृत्वा A daughter-in-law ; ससृपास्यत् पुत्रभोगयया ससृषयेषादिभित्तिद्वयः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

सृत् 4 P. (सृत्स्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

सृत् 4 P. (सृत्स्यति, सृत्स्य or सृत्) To vomit.

सृत्, सृत्वा-दिः f. -ही The milk-bedge plant.

सृष्टिः [सिंह-वत्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness ; सृष्टिद्वयस्यो-र्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also) ; अस्ति मे सोदर-सृष्टिद्वयेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūpas according to the Vaisesāhikas). -3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat any unctuous substance. -5 Oil ; निर्विष्टवि-षयसृष्टेः स द्वातसुषोषिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221 ; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, imbricated, greased. -असृष्टिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आसृत् a lamp. -हेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionately. -प्रसृष्टिः f. flow or course of love ; S. 4. 16. -प्रिय a. fond of oil. (-पः) a lamp. -पीजः the Piyāla tree. -प्लेगुः -भूमिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रसः sesamum. -रसिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमदित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship ; (भवति) सृष्टिव्यक्ति-श्रितिरहजं ह्युच्यते वाचस्पत्येण Mo. 12. -सं-भावः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

सृष्टम् m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

सृष्टन a. [सिंह-गिञ् लु ल्युट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing, or anealing with oil or unguentia. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

सृष्टित p. p. 1 Lovd. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -नः, A friend, a beloved person.

सृष्टिन् a. (नी f.) [सिंह-गिनि] 1 At- tached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -मः 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

सृष्टिः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

सृष्टे 1 P. (स्रावति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

सृष्ट्यै 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

सृष्ट्वा 1 A. (संदत्ते, संदित्) 1 To throbb, palpitate ; असृष्टिद्वयं वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

सृष्ट्वः [सं-वत्] 1 Throbbing, palpi- tation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion ; मनो मंदसृष्ट्वं बाहेरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Kh. 2. 61.

सृष्ट्वन् [सं-वत्] 1 Throbbing, pulsa- tion, palpitation, quivering ; वामाक्षि- सृष्ट्वन् सूचयित्वा Mā. 1. ; सो अघरं, बाहुं, शरीरं &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

सृष्टित p. p. [सं-क्त] 1 Throbbd, quivered. -2 Gone. -तं A pulsation, throbb, palpitation.

सृष्ट्वा 1 A. (स्रथते) 1 To contend, or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with ; असृष्टिच्च रामेण Bk. 15. 65 ; कस्तैस्तद् स्रथते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

सृष्ट्वा a. Emulous, envious.

सृष्ट्वन् 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, Jealousy.

सृष्ट्वा [सृष्ट्वा] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition ; आत्मनश्च बुधैः सृष्ट्वा दु- धोर्बलमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

सृष्ट्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with ; तवाधरसृष्ट्विणु विदुनेषु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

सृष्ट्वा 10 A. (स्रथते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

सृष्ट्वा [सृष्ट्वा, सृष्ट्वा-वत्] 1 Touch, contact (in all senses) ; तद्विदुं सृष्ट्वा- क्षमं रसे S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr.). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (सृष्ट्वा) ; सृष्ट्वागुणो वायुः T. 8. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to ङ्) ; काद्यो माताः सृष्ट्वाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation.

-10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. सो An noxious woman. -Comp. -असृष्ट्वा a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उदय a. followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as ' philosopher's stone '. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of tangi- bility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagi- ous, infectious. -स्रानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into a eclipse. -सृष्ट्वा, -सृष्ट्वाः a frog.

सृष्ट्वान a. (नी f.) [सृष्ट्वा सृष्ट्वा] 1 Touching, handling. -2 Affcting, inducing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, con- tact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

सृष्ट्वानकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the ' skin '.

सृष्ट्वानत a. 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch ; Ku. 1. 55.

सृष्ट्वान् m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

सृष्ट्वान् 1 A. (स्रथते) To become wet or moist.

सृष्ट्वा 1 U. (स्रथति ते) 1 To ob- struct. -2 To undertake, perform. -3 To string together. -4 To touch. -5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, spy.

सृष्ट्वा [सृष्ट्वा-वत्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent ; सृष्ट्वा ज्ञानेनभवति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20 ; see अपसृष्ट्वा also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

सृष्ट्वा a. [सृष्ट्वा नि- इडभावाः] 1 Dis- tinctly visible, evident, clearly per- ceived, clear, plain, manifest ; सृष्ट्वा जाते प्रसृष्टे K. ' when it was br ad day-break ' ; सृष्ट्वाकृतिः R. 18. 30 ; सृष्ट्वाः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full- blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. -इ ind. 1 Clearly, distinct- ly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. (सृष्ट्वा- कृत् means ' to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate.) -Comp. -अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. -गर्भा woman who shows evident signs of pregnan- cy -प्रतिपत्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाषिन्, -वक्त्रु a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

सृष्ट्वानि Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

सृष्ट्वा 5 P. (सृष्ट्वाति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -3

To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

सुहा 6 P. (सुहाति, परार्थ, असुहात्-असुहाति-असुहातीन्, सुहाति-सुहाति, सुहृ-सुहृ, सुहृ) 1 To touch; सुहातिपि नमो इति H. 3. 14, कर्म परं सुहाति इति परं ससुहृ Pt. 1. 304. -2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; इत्येव परस्मै तन्वामिद्वा; Ku. 3. 22. -3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. -4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ma. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; निहास्यत बःसपरा सुहाति R. 3. 32; विनाप्यर्चयतिः सुहाति बहुमानोक्ततिपदं H. 1. 175. -7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). -Pass To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. -Caus. (सुहातिने) 1 To cause to touch. -2 To give, present; माः कोविशः स्पर्शयता वदोप्रां H. 2. 49.

सुहा a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; 'ममसुहा, इदिसुहा &c.

सुहा The prickly night-shade.

सुहा a. Tangible.

सुहा p. p. [सुहा-क्त] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. -2 Come in contact with, touching. -3 Reaching, applying or extending to; असुहायुक्तानरं Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized; Me. 69; अनसुहा R. 10. 19. -5 Tainted, defiled; Ma. 8. 205. -6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अबासुहा यनस्वी-कनेमसुहाः शला दृशतः 1 शोवा सुहा हला योका निचोयायुक्तानतः Sik. 38. -7 Touch.

सुहासुहाति n., सुहासुहां Touching one another.

सुहा, सुहाति f. Touch, contact; तद्वचस्य असम्पत्तरीरसुहाटिकाया शापितोसि Mk. 3.

सुहा 10 U. (सुहातिने) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); सुहायामि जल दुर्ललितारामे S 7; तपःकृशायापि सुहायै K.; न मेघिलेवः सुहायाम्भूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यल-केभ्यराच H. 16. 42. Bh. 2. 45.

सुहात् [सुहात्] The act of desiring.

सुहायीय a. [सुहा-अनीय] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो यतासि सुहायीयवीर्ये Ku. 3. 20; इहा इमेव जगता सुहायीयसिद्धिः MāI 10. 21; परस्परं सुहायीयकोर्भे न

वेदिकं इहमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66; U. 7. 40.

सुहायुक्त a. [सुहा-युक्त] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः सुहायुक्तो न हि वचं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु सुहायुक्तेषु R. 14. 45.

सुहा [सुहा-अ] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः सुहां Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

सुहायुक्त = सुहायुक्त q. v.
सुहाय a. Desirable, enviable. -अः The wild citra tree.

सुहा 9 P. (सुहाति) To hurt, kill. स्पर्श m. See स्पर्श.

सुहा 1 P. (सुहाति) To burst, expand.

सुहाः A snake's expanded hood; of. कट-हा. -ही Alum.

सुहा 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

सुहाटिक a. A crystal, quartz; अपयतमले हि मनसि सुहाटिकमवाचिच रज-निकरयभसया सुभं परिवारयुक्तसुहाः K. -का Sulphate of alumina or alum. -Oomp. -अबलः the mount Meru. -अहिः the mount Kailāsa. -निह m. camphor. -अन्नः camphor. -अदमन्, -आदमन्, -मणि m., -शिला a crystal stone. -यम a. crystalline, transparent. -स्कन्धः a crystal column.

सुहाटिकारिः सुहाटिकारिका f. Sulphate of alumina.

सुहाटिकी Alum.

सुहाटि 1. 1 P. (सुहाति) To burst, open, expand. -11. 10 U. (सुहातिने) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

सुहाटि 1 P., 10 U. (सुहाति, सुहातिने) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

सुहाटि See सुहाटि.

सुहाटि Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

सुहाटि 1 P. (सुहाति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10 U. or -Caus. (सुहातिने) To cause to tremble or shake.

सुहाटिकः A drop of water. -कं Crystal.

सुहाटिक a. (की f.) Crystalline. -कं A crystal.

सुहाटीकं Crystal.

सुहाटि p. p. Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

सुहाटि 1 A. (सुहाते, सुहाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, ex-

panu; सधुधुने तयोः कोपा परस्पाव लक्ष-लायव Bk. 14. 109 -Caus. (सुहातिने) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावस्नायवतां शक्तीर्वाजाभ्या-किरतां सुहाः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

सुहात p. p. Increased, enlarged, swollen.

सुहाति f. [सुहा-मावे किन् वलोपा] 1 Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase, growth.

सुहातिः p. p. [सुहा-क्त रुहीमावः] 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, oig, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease. (सुहातीक means 'to augment or enlarge').

सुहातिः f. 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधारदत्तश्च सुहातिः सदा मे वर्तते सुहा. -3 Prosperity.

सुहाटि a. [सुहाटि Up. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; सुहाटिभूतकमपदिनिर्वद &c. MāI. 6. 23, Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. -रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. -र Abundance, much, plenty. (सुहाटि 1. to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply; सुस्निग्धा चित्तुकीभवंति सुहाटि सुहाटीभवंतया-पदः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to become manifest).

सुहाटि Throbbing, shaking, trembling. सुहाटिः [सुहाटि] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling. सुहाटि 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing. सुहाटि f. Buttocks, hips; असासिक-कृपुपिशाचपवसुलभायुद्धतीनि जग्वा MāI. 5. 16.

सुहाटि 10 U. (सुहातिने) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

सुहाटि 10 U. (सुहातिने) To hurt &c.; see सुहाटि above.

सुहाटि a. (compar. सेवन्, superl. स्ते) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

सुहाटि 1. 6 P., 1 U. (सुहाति, सुहातिने, सुहाति) 1 To burst or split open, break, forth, be suddenly rent asunder

cleave, split, break ; बाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संतरे देहबंधः U. 3. 58 ; स्फुटति न सा मगतिः त्रिभुवनं Gtt. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमानिकरे निरतिहृदय-दलनाथ Gtt. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, Kāv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse ; तरंगाः पुस्फुटुर्भावाः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट a. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown ; स्फुटयरागपर-वत्तर्कज्ञे Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest ; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिद्वेदकारः K. P. 1 ; Ku. 5. 44 ; Me. 70 ; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view ; कर्षणपादः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure ; युक्ताकलं वा स्फुटविभुमस्यं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous ; स्फुटदृश्यलीलमभवत्स्फु-तनोः Si. 9. 79 (= प्रवित). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Load. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -इ The expanded hood of a snake. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. intelligible, obvious. -2, significant. -तार a. bright or gemmed with stars. -कलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. -वस्त्रली the heart-plant. -तारा the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -दूर्यगतिः f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट-स्फुट] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटि-वी f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटितं p. p. [स्फुट-क] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked ; Mā. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower) ; U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फुट I. 1 P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति-ते) See स्फुट.

स्फुट ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः a. firing; the sound स्फुट, a cracking noise.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुति, स्फुति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.) शांतिमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुटति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्यं S. 1. 16 ; स्फुटा वासको-नापि वृक्षिष्यमवलंबयते Mā. 1. 8 ; अभिमतफलशोकी चारु पुस्तोरे बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general ; स्फुटयत्परनासापु-तया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated ; इतं पृथि-ष्ठा कर्षणं स्फुटं Bām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward ; पुस्फुटयत्तभाः परं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth ; धर्मतः स्फुटति निमलं यज्ञा ; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed ; युक्तास्फु-रतीं को हृत्किञ्चित् इरेः परिदूय वृक्षां Mu 1. 8 ; रचितवजिरसूत्रां वृद्धिमोक्षे मदीयं स्फु-रति निरवसादीं कापि राधां जगाद् Gtt. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine ; स्फुटे कुचकुं-भरोरपरि मागिसेजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेऽश Gtt. 10 ; (तथा) स्फुटस्वभासंजलवा च-काशे Ku. 1. 24, r. 3. 60, 5. 51. Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent ; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुटयति-ते, स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -WITH अप् to shine forth or out. -अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. become known.

स्फुरः [स्फुर-भावं वच्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुर-स्फुर] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. -4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उहका a shooting meteor aorolite.

स्फुरितं p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shin-

ing. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed ; Mā. 2. 10. -नं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुच्छं 1 P. (स्फुच्छंति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुञ्ज 1 P. (स्फुञ्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder, clap, crash, explode ; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth ; स्फुञ्जत्वेव स एव संयति मम स्वकारभिक्षस्थितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुञ्ज्युः = स्फुञ्ज्यु below.

स्फुञ्जो 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फुञ्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फुञ्ज्युः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फुञ्जनं 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुल 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलं A tent.

स्फुलनं Trembling, throbbing, pal-pitation.

स्फुलिंगः, -नी, स्फुलिंगा A spark of fire ; स्फुलिंगावस्थया चक्षिरिषायेषु इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिमिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फूर्तिः f. [स्फुच्छं-स्फुर वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फूर्तिमत् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -m A follower or worshipper of Siva (पाहुपत).

स्फेयस् a. More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेड a. Most abundant, largest (superl. or स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट कर्णे वच्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure ; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour ; अयमपरो मंह-रं परि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुधैर्वैपाकारणेः प्रधान-भूतस्फोटरूपसंयम्यजनकस्य शब्दस्य इवभिरि-ति शब्दद्वाराः कुतः K. P. 1, also see Saiva. S. (पाणिनीयश्री). -5 The

eternal sound recognised by the Mtāmsakas. -Comp. —बीजकः the marking-out plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (नी. *f.*) [स्फुट-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, dialo- gues, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्फुर्यं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; *Ma.* 5. 117; *Y.* 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्फु See स्फु.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to prepos, participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म *Pt.* 1; क्रोणंति स्म पाण्डुमूल्यैश्चासि *Si.* 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle *na q. v.*); भद्रुर्विप्रकृतपि रोषणतया मास्य प्रवीणं गमः *S.* 4. 17; मास्य सीमंतिनी काचिञ्जनये- स्फुत्रमीदृशे *H.* 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्म-भावे अच्] 1 Recollection, remembrance. -2 Love. -3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पदुस्तुक् एष माधवः *Ku.* 4. 23, 42, 43. -Comp. —अङ्गुजाः 1. a finger-nail -2. a lover, lascivious person. —अगारः, -कूपकः, -गुहः, -मंदिरे the female organ. —अंध *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion. —आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त, -उस्तु- क *a.* pining with love, love-sick, emit with love. —आसवः ealiva. -क- मेन् *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. —गुहा an epithet of Vishnu. —ग्रह the clitoris. —वृक्षा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love; (these are ten). -स्वजः 1. the male organ. -2 a fabulous fish. -3. *N.* of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. —मिया an epithet of Rati. —मासित *a.* inflamed by love. —मोहः infatuation of love, passion. —लेखनी the Śārikā bird. —बह्वर्षा 1. an epithet of Spring. -2. of Anuruddha. —बीषिका a prostitute, harlot. —शासनः an epithet of Siva. -सखः the moon. —स्वभः the male

organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरणं [स्म-स्मृत्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केचन स्मरणेन पुनासि पुरुषं वतः *R.* 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about; वद्वि हरि- स्मरणे सरसं मनः *Gt.* 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति ध्युस्मरणत् (opp. कृति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regret- ting. -7 Rhetorical recollection re- garded as a figure of speech; thus defixed: —व्याजुमवर्षेण दृष्टे तस्मिन् स्मृति- स्मरणं *K. P.* 10. -Comp. —अमुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance; *Ku.* 6. 19. —अपरव- तर्पका a turtle, tortoise. —अयोग्यं the non-simultaneousness of recol- lection. —पद्वी death.

स्मार *a.* Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं वाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनमस्तेऽीक्यं करोति वशमारमनः *n.* —रं Recollection, memo- ry.

स्मारक *a.* (स्मि. *f.*) Reminding. —कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्तं *a.* [स्मृती विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्स्यति वा अच्] 1 Relating to memory, remem- bered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्मस्मार्तविद्याहासौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृहे *Y.* 1. 97; *Ma.* 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law- books. -6 Domestic (as fire). —नः 1 A Brahmana well-versed in tradi- tional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 *N.* of a sect. —नं An act or rite enjoined by the Smṛiti, a legal act.

स्मि 1 *A.* (स्मयते. स्मित) 1 To smile laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषस्मय- मान आसन्न *Bk.* 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं व- द्वाङ्गुजं स्मरामि *Bv.* 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand; *Pt.* 1. 136. —*Caus.* (स्मायतिने) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, de- ride. -3 To astonish (स्मायते in this sense). —*Desid.* (स्मिष्यतिने) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेजविजिताय *R.* 5. 10; प्रभवः स्मयद्वयिताः *Bh.* 3. 2, 69; *Mv.* 2. 22. स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; *Pt.* 1. 136. —नं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सविलस- स्मितं &c. -Comp. —दृश *a.* having a smiling look. (*f.*) a handsome wo-

man. —पूर्वम् *ind.* smilingly, with a smile; सप्तदिग्निस्मान् स्मितपूर्वमाह *Ku.* 7. 47. —शालिम् *a.* emitting.

स्मितः *f.* A smile, smiling.

स्मित् 10 *U.* (स्तेवतिने) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील् 1 *P.* (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ 1. 5 *P.* (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend. -3 To live. -II. 1 *P.* (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत; *pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear, or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि स्मरन्तारां तत्र गोदा- वरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपायिष्वाचयोर्वर्तमानि *U.* 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरारमनेऽ- भीष्टदेवता *Pt.* 1; *R.* 15. 45. -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; वः स्मरंस्तुष्टी- कां सवाह्याम्पतरः छाचि। -3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti; तथा च स्मरति. -4 To declare, regard, con- sider; *Pt.* 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or de- sire for (oft. with gen.).; स्मर्तुं विद्म- ति न दिवः स्मरंस्तुष्टीः *Ki.* 5. 28; क- च्छिन्नतः स्मरसि रसिके रवं हि तस्य प्रियेति *Me.* 85; *Mu.* 5. 11; भवत्याः स्मरनार- धनार्थिनः सावरं मम *Bk.* 8. 118. —*Caus.* (स्मायतिने, बुलस्मयतिने in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन कश्चि- याभियोगेन स्मरयसि मे पूर्वविष्वासात्सौमिर्वी- मालं 1; sometimes with two acc.; अपि चंद्रपुत्रोवा अतिक्रान्तपाथिव्युपाय- स्मरयति प्रकृताः *Mu.* 1; ए एव दुःस्मरः कालस्मिन् स्मरयिता वयं *U.* 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to re- member with regret, cause to long or desire for; *Si.* 6. 56, 8. 64. —*Desid.* (स्मर्यते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Re- garded, laid down, recorded, men- tioned; *Ku.* 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; *S.* 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smṛiti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्ति] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अथत्यामा क- र्त्तव्यतुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते *V.* 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः *T. S.*; स्मृ- त्युपस्मृतौ ह्यमो ह्ये श्लोकौ *U.* 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human au- thors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. युति). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृताः. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding. -Comp. —अन्य another law-book. —अपेत्

g. 1. forgotten. -2. inconsistent with Smṛiti. -3. (hence) illegal, unjnet. -उक्त a. proscribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -पथः, -विषयः the object of memory ; स्मृति-पथः, -विषयं बन्धु to be dead ; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -प्रसवमर्षः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -प्रबंधः a legal work. -प्रज्ञाः loss or failure of memory. -रोधः temporary interruption of memory ; loss or failure of memory ; S. 7. 32. -विभ्रमः confusion of memory. -विकृत a. illegal. -विरोधः 1. opposition of law, illegality. -2. disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts ; स्मृति-विरोध परिहरति S. 8. -शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest. -2 legal science. -शेष a. deceased, dead (as a person). -शेषणं temporary loss of memory. -साक्ष्य a. capable of being proved by law. -हेतुः a cause of recollection, Impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर a. [स्मिन्] 1 Smiling ; विलोक्य हृदयमाधितं स्मया महाजना स्मेर-कुसो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4 ; 3. 2 ; Mā. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming ; अधिकविकसन्तं विस्मयस्मेरतः Mā. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -Comp. -विकिरः a peacock.

स्वद् 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वदंते, अस्वदन्-अस्वद-अस्वदिष्ट, स्वदंतात् ते. स्वदिष्टते, स्वदितुं स्वदुं, स्वय ; dasid. सिस्वदिष्टते, सिस्वदतिते ; the s of स्व् is changed to द् after a preposition ending in ह or उ) 1 To ooze, triokle, drop, drip. dialil, flow ; अथि दलद्विषिद् स्वद्वयान् मरदं तथ किमपि लिङ्गो मञ्जु सुंजु भुंवाः Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee.

स्वयः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्वदा [स्वद-भावे च्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

स्वद्वज a. (वा or नी f.) [स्वद्व-जु ल्युट्-वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet ; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet ; स्वद्वजा नो चतुरगणा Ki. 15. 16. -नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general ; धर्मरथं पविशति गजः स्वद्व-जालोकभोजः S. 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (विनिश्च). -नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. -मरादा a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्वद्वजिना A drop of saliva.

स्वद्विज a. (नी f.) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling ; Mā. 8. 3 ; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्वद्विनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at eth same time.

स्वक p. p. 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्वम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्वपति, स्वपतिते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, sbcut. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्वमंतकः A kind of valuable gem (said to) yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents. (For some account, see the word सन्नाजित्)

स्वयि (मी) कः [स्वर् ईह्] 1 A cloud -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्वयिका Indigo.

स्वात् ind. (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -अम्प. -वाद् : an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. -वादित्र m. a sceptic.

स्वालः See स्वाल.

स्वत p. p. [सिद् कर्मणि क] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also) ; शिंतासंततितंतु जालनिबिडस्वोच लग्ना विषा Mā. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. -वाः A sack.

स्वति f. [सिद् भावे क्ति] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

स्वना [सिद् नह्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्वता A sack, bag.

स्वतः A ray of light (also m.). -मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्वोनि a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Anapicious, propitious. -नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. -नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्वत् 1 A. (संज्ञे, अस्त्र) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down ; नास्त्रकदिगां ग्रैव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48 ; गंभीरे संसने हृत्पात् Bg. 1. 30 ; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder ; हाहा देवि हृदये हृदयं संसने देहबंधा U. 3. 38 ; Mā. 9. 20 v. 1. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. -Caus. (संसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb ; वातोपि नास्त्रपदं शुक्रानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken ; Mā. 3. 8.

स्वता Falling, sleeping.

स्वतनं [संप् णिच् स्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्वतिव a. (नी f.) [संप् णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way ; बंधे संतिनि येकस्त्वनिवाः पर्यकुला

मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्वर p. p. [संस-क] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off ; स्वतं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51 ; कनकवलपं स्वतं स्वरं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13 ; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down ; विषादस्वरसर्वगो Mk. 4. 8 ; स्वतंसा-धतिनात्रलोदिततलो वाहू घटोक्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -3 Loose. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. -अंग a. 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

स्वस्त्रः f. 1 Falling, lipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्वंह 1 A. (संज्ञे) To confide or trust.

स्वज् f. [ध्वजे-ध्वज्किन् नि०] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head) ; स्वजमपि गिरद्वयः शिंतां पुनोत्पथि-क्षयका S. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -3 Comp. -दाम् (सद्दाम्) n. the tie or fillet of a garland. -धरः a. wearing a garland ; Ott. 12. (-त्) N. of a metre.

स्वजिन् a. (नी f.) (compar. सजीयस् सुपरि. सजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet ; आमुक्ताभरणः स्वर्गो हंसचिह्न-कुलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्वजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्वज्या A rope, string, cord.

स्वज् f. Breaking with downwards (अपानवायु).

स्वम् 1 A. (संज्ञे, सज्य) To confide ; see अंद्. -With वि. 1. to be confident! -2. to rest secure.

स्ववः [सं-अप्] 1 Triokling, oozing.

स्ववः -2 A drop, flow, stream ; विपुलो स्वपथो सा स्वनो नेत्रजलधरैः Rām. -3 A fountain, spring.

स्ववणं [स्व-स्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

स्ववत् a (स्वन्ती f.) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. -रंगः a market, fair.

स्ववती 1 A stream, river ; वापीस्विव स्ववतीषु R. 17. 64 ; Mā. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्वट् m. [स्व-स्युट्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman ; या सृष्टिः स्वट्पाया S. 1. 1 ; तस्वटुरेकात्-7. 27. -3 N of Siva.

स्वस्तरः A couch sofa (for reclining), bed ; स्वस्तरमास्तीर्ष निवसाद् K. ; Ma. 2.

साङ् ind. Quickly, speedily.
साङ् Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

साङ्क अ. (विका f.) [कु निष्-ण्डल्]
Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

सिङ् 1 U. (स्रयतिने) To injure, harm, ruin.

सिङ् 1 P. (स्रमति) To hurt, kill.

सिङ् 1 P. (स्रिमति) To hurt, kill.

सिङ् 4 P. (स्रिमति) 1 To go. —2 To become dry.

स्र 1 P. (स्रयति, स्रत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निवारयन्तेऽपि Bām. —2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोडित च स्रुते सोमिते चा-प्यस्रुयत् Bk. 15. 56; 17, 18.—3 To go, move. —4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; ववते ब्रह्म तस्यापि मित्रभांडारयो यथा Bhāg.; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2 74 —3 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret) —Caus. (स्राययतिने) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न नात्रारसायवेदस्र् Ms. 4. 169.

स्रु अ. (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्यामस्रुतस्तेच Ku. 1. 45; Si. 9. 68.

स्रुत p. p. 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. —2 Gone.

स्रुति f. 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीदृशस्रुतिभिरस्र-निरोद्धतः Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुवाःस्रुति-स्रोतरकं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44 . Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; श्रीरस्रुतिद्वारमवा (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' —2 Exudation, resin. —3 A Stream —4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुजनः N. of a district; पंथः स्रुजन-स्रुयतिने Sk.; (it was situated at some distance—at least one day's journey—from Pataliputra q. v.); of. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुजे संनिधीयमानस्तद्वरेण वादलिपुत्रे संनिधीयेते पुनयदमेकं स्रुजापने-कस्वयसंगत् S. B.

स्रुनी Natron.

स्रुण अ. (रुनी) 1 Belonging to or coming from Srughna. —2 Residing on Srughna. —स्रुः An inhabitant of Srughna. —स्रु The gate leading to, Srughna; of. P. IV 3. 86.

स्रुष् f. A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. —Comp. —स्रुणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुषः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A Soma ladle. —3 A spring, cascade. —Comp. —स्रुः N. of Siva.

स्रुष् 1 A sacrificial ladle. —2 A spring or fountain.

स्रुष् 1 A. (स्रुते) To go, move.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. —2 To sweat; see अ.

स्रोतः A stream; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् n. [स्र-स्रोति] 1 (a) A stream, current, flow or course of water; परा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र स्रग्ता U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream; नदस्याकाराङ्गमायाः स्रोत-स्रुष्टाभवेऽगज R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवाह्यम-नस्य प्रतापतरणं हि तन् V. 2. 5. —2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसाम-स्त्रि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. —3 A wave. —4 Water. —5 The canal of nutriment in the body. —6 An organ of sense; निरुह्य सर्वस्रोतसि Bām. —7 The trunk of an elephant. —Comp. —अंजनं (स्रोतंजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —ईशं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant a nostril; श्रीमोक्षधर्मनित्यसुभं वृत्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon); (written श्रीमोक्ष also q. v.). —नद् f. —वहा a river; स्रोतावहो यथिनिकामज-लामतीत्य जातः सखेपणयवान् सुप्रतुष्टिणका-यः S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सकतलीन-धंसिमथुना स्रोतावहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्वः 1 N. of Si. —2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्वनी A river.

स्व pron. a. 1 One's own, belong- ing to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमशुल्कं कुर्व S. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तत्रचित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्व- पुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्वय. —2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; स्वर्पाय न कान्तु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिरर्ष्यां Me. 80; S. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वा भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वाद्भूतका U. 6. 14. —3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रेण भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विज्ञाः, स्मृता Me. 3 13, 5. 104. —स्वः 1 One's own self. —2 A relative, kinsman; Pt. 2 96; Ms. 2. 109. —3 The soul. —4 N. of Vishṇu. —स्वः, —स्वः 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. —2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; of. व. —Comp. —अज्ञपारुः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. —अक्षरं one's own hand- writing. —अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारारम्भसा Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमा S. 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. —अधीन a. 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. —2. in-

dependent. —3. one's own subject. —4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना व- चनीयतापि हि वरं वदती न सेवाजलिः Mk. 3. 11. *कुशल a. having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सि- द्धिभता S. 4. *पतिता, पतिता a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is sub- ject to her; अथ सा विधेतायावा राया स्वाधीनभर्तुका। निजयाद् पतिकृतिं वारं मंडनवाद्यया Gīt. 12; see S. D. 112 of seq. —अव्यापः 1. self-recitation, mut- tering to one-self. —2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sa- cred books. —3. the Veda itself. —4. a day on which sacred study is en- joined to be resumed after suspen- sion. *अधिष्म m. a student who tries to secure his own livelihood inring his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. —अव्यापिन् m. 1. a student of the Vedas. —2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, —अनुभूति f. 1. self-experience. —2. self-knowledge; स्वादुभूत्येकसाराय नमः ज्ञाताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. —अनुत्पन्न a. 1. natural, inborn. —2. worthy of one- self. —अंतं 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. —2. a cavern —अर्थ a. 1. self-interested. —2. having its own, or true meaning. —3. having one's own object or sim. —4. pleonastic. (—र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self- interest; सवः स्वायि समीक्षते Si. 2. 65) स्वार्थास्ततां सुवतरा वणयिक्रियेव V. 4. 15. —2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे निष्, स्वार्थे कर्मत्वा &c.; Bv. 1- 79 (where both senses are intended). *अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being वरार्थानुमान. *अंधित a. 1. cleve, in one's own aff.irs. —2. expert in attending to one's own interests. *वराः *परायण a. intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. *विधात frustration of one's object. *सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's own object. —आवच a. subject to or dependent upon oneself; Bh. 2. 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inollination. *आचारः acting as one likes; self- will. *सुखा an epithet of Bṛahma. —उत्था the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —उपवनः air, wind. —कामिन् a. selfish. —कार्य one's own business or interest. —कुलस्य a fish. —मत्त्वं ind. to one- self, aside (theatrical language). —उद्दं a. 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wan- ton. —2. spontaneous. —3. wild. (—दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (—दं) ind. at one's own will or pleasure, wanton- ly, voluntarily; स्वच्छदं दलद्वारवदंतम- रं विदंतो विदधत युजिर्न मिर्लैः Bv. 1-

15. —अ a. self-born. (-जा) 1. a son or child. -2. sweat, perspiration. (-जा) a daughter. (-ञ्ज) blood. —अजः 1. a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रवक्ष्येति स्वजनमनुवंतु स्वयसिताः S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. -2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनपते Dea. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —जातिः kineman. —तत्र a. 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. -2. of age, full grown. (-त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °जा, °बन्धुः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. -2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. -2. a friend. —परमेष्ठं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश a. 1. self-evident. -2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts —भटः 1. one's own warrior. -2. bodyguard. —भावः 1. own state. -2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Svadhāb; so कुटिलं, बुद्धं, चरलं, कठिनं &c. °उक्तिः f. 1. spontaneous declaration. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance स्वभावोक्तिस्तु द्विभावेः स्वकिंचालस्ववर्धनं K. P. 10, or जगत्स्वयं पद्मानां कथं साक्षाद्द्विष्यती Kāv. 2. 8. °वाङ्: the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances, according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भू 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. —बोधि a. related on the mother's side. (-m. f.) own womb, one's own place of birth. (-f.) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. -2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. -3. a kind of astringent juice. -4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone). —राज m. 1. the Supreme Being. -2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप a. 1. similar, like. -2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. -3. learned, wise. (-वं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. -2. natural character or form, true constitution. -3. nature. -4. peculiar sim. -5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि f. one of the three forms of fallacy असिद्धि q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar

characteristic or property. —वज्र a. 1. self-controlled. -2. independent. —वहति a 1. self impelled. -2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति a. living by one's own exertions. —संतुष्ट a. self-protected, self-guarded. —संत्या 1. self abiding. -2. self-possession. -3. absorption in one's own self. —दृष्ट a. 1. self-abiding. -2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. -3. independent. -4. doing well, well in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Ms. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. -5. contented, happy. (स्व) ind. at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; वक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य योऽत्रयमि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or hand-writing, an autograph; see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित a. beneficial to oneself. (-तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare. —स्वक a. One's own, own. —स्वकीय a. 1. One's own, own. -2. Of one's own family. —यार One's own wife. —स्वतन्त्र ind. 1. Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). -2. From oneself. —Comp. —प्रमाण, -सिद्ध a. self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic. —स्वतन्त्र 1. Self-existence. -2. Ownership, proprietary right. —स्व-ङ्-गु 1 P. (स्व-ङ्-गति) To go, move. —स्वच्छ a. [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा०] 1. Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छसुकाफलं &c. -2. White. -3. Beautiful. -4. Healthy. —स्वच्छः A crystal. —च्छार White Dhūrvā grass. —च्छं 1 A pearl. -2 Pure chalk. —Comp. —पथं talc. —चातुः pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal. —स्वञ्ज 1 A. (स्वजते); the ह being changed to ञ् after prepositions ending in इ or उ 1 To embrace, clasp; कथाचिदाच्छुष्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यधुस्स्वजत मूर्ध्नि चोपजघ्नी K. 13. 70. -2 To encircle, twist round. —स्वयः An embrace. —स्वयमे The act of embracing, an embrace. —स्वद् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-इवति-ने) 1 To go. -2 To finish. —स्वद् 1. 1 A. (स्वदे, स्वादे) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); पञ्चदशाय स्वदेतेऽप्याः Kāśikā; अयां हि तुहाय न चादिभारः स्वाद्दुः सुधीः स्वदते तुभारः

N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदायः; Si. 10. 23. -2 To taste, relish, eat. -3 To please. -4 To sweeten. II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयति-ने) 1 To cause to taste or eat. -2 To taste. -3 To sweeten. —स्वदने Taating, eating. —स्वदित p. p. Tasted, eaten. —उं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254. —स्वधा [स्व-आ प्रो-द्वय वः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. -2 One's own will or pleasure. -3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंप्रदानस्यः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. -4 The food offered to the Manes personified. -5 Food or oblation in general. -6 One's own portion or share. -7 A Śrāddha or funeral ceremony. -8 N. of Māyā or illusion. —ind. An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); वितुष्य स्वधा Sk. —Comp. —कार a. offering oblations to the Pitris. —कार- the exclamation Svadhā; पूते हि त. दृष्टं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निबन्धनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris —पियः 1. Agni or fire. -2. black sesamum. —सुख m. 1. a deceased or defied ancestor. -2 a god, deity. —स्वधितिः m. f., स्वधेती An axe. —स्वञ् 1 P. (स्वजति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णः पेरार्थ सस्वञ्च Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकाशे स्वयं स्वनेनानि-लोद्गतः Ak. -2 To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. -3 To sing. —Caus. (स्वजति-ने) 1 To cause to resound. -2 To sound. -3 To adorn (स्वायति) in this sense). —स्वजः [स्व-ज्] Sound, noise 'निवाकोरस्वना पञ्चाद् द्रुष्टुं विक्रमेति at R. 12, 39; शंखस्वना &c. —Comp. —उरुताः हः a rhinoceros. —स्वजिः Sounded, noise. —स्वजिक a. Sounding; as in पाथिस्व-निका 'one who claps his hands.' —स्वजित a. [स्व-जति क] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —तं 1 The noise of thunder, a thunderclap; cf. स्वमित. -2 Noise, sound (in general). —स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपति, सुष; pass. दुष्यते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंज्ञातकिरणसंधाः सुखं स्वपति चैवमिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपति केरुवाः Bb. 2. 76. -2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. -3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19,

—*Caus.* (स्वपयति ते) To cause to sleep, rook to sleep. —*WITH* अव, -नि, -य, or -सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः *MāI.* 7; *Ku.* 2. 42; *R.* 11. 44.

स्वपनं Sleep ng, dreaming. **स्वपः** [स्व-भवेत् नृ] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा विवस्वतो ब्रुवा भगवत् *K.* 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70; *Ku.* 2. 8. —2 A dream, dreaming, स्वनेत्रजालसदृशा खलु जीवलोकः *Sānti.* 2. 2; स्वमा तु माया तु मतिभ्रमो तु *S.* 6. 9, *B.* 10. 60. —3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. —*Comp.* —अवस्था a state of dreaming. —उत्तर *a.* 1. resembling a dream. —2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). —कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृहं -निशेदनं a sleep ng-room, bedroom. —दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna.* —अगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; *Ms.* 12. 122. —मयं चः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. —विद्वाराः interpretation of dreams. —शोला *a.* diepced to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वपञ्च *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, droway. **स्वपेकः** A year.

स्वपय् ind. 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विवस्वतोपि संबन्धे स्वपे हेतुसमायतं *Ku.* 2. 50; स्वप नस्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शान्तं तस्य कतेति किं *Subhāsh.*; *R.* 1. 70; 3. 20, 2. 56; *Ms.* 5. 39. —2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वपेनैवैरस्यत एवैविधाः कुलप्राप्तो निःसंशयः पञ्चकः *K.* —*Comp.* —आर्जित *a.* self-acquired. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. voluntary declaration. —2. information, deposition (in law). —उत्पान्तः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत *a.* self-made, natural. (—ता) an artificial or adopted son. —ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). —ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (—हा) self-voice, self-election; *Ku.* 3. 7, *MāI.* 6. 7. —जात *a.* self-born. —दत्त *a.* self-given. (स्वः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law. —भूः *N.* of Brahman; संभुदरसंभुदरयो इतिभक्षणानां वेनाजिपतं सततं भुक्त्वमैवात्ता *Bh.* 1. 1. —सुवः 1 the first man. —2. *N.* of Brahman. —3. of Siva. —सू *a.* self-existent. (—सू) 1 *N.* of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3.

of Siva. —4. of Kālā or time personified. —5 of Kāśadova. —6. a Jaina deified saint. —7. the female breast. —8. the Supreme Being. —भूतः *N.* of Siva. —चरः self-choice, self-election (of a hu band by the bride herself), choice-marriage. —चरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. —भेदः *N.* of Siva.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वयति ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् ind. 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक स्वर्भूयः, स्वर्भानुः, &c. —2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. —3 The sky, ether. —4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. —5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmana in his daily prayers, see शाहति. —6 Radiance, splendour. —7 Water. —*Comp.* —आपगा, —गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. —2. the galaxy or milky way. —गतिः *f.*, —गमनं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. —2. death. —गिरिः Sumeru. —तदः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. —दृशू *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. (f *Ayami.* —3. of Soma. —नदी (forming स्वर्नदी) the celestial Ganges. —मन्वः a kind of precious stone. —मानुः *N.* of Rāhu; तद्वेदपराधे स्वर्भानुभानुनतं चिरेण च हिमाञ्जुमाद्यु घसते तन्मद्विष्मः रुद्रे कले *Si.* 2. 49. —सुवः the sun. —मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोकः the celestial world, heaven. —नद्यः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —चापी the Ganges. —वेद्या 'a courtesan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वेद्य *m.* du. an epithet of the two Asvins. —वा 1. an epithet of Soma. —2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. —सिधुः = स्वर्गगा.

स्वरः [स्व-अद्, स्व-अय् वा] 1 Sound, noise. —2 Voice; स्वरं तस्याममुदसुतेव प्रजल्पितायामनिजातवाचि *Ku.* 1. 45. —3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven: — निषादं यमा राषड्जन्धमनैवैवता ॥ पंचमश्रेयसी सह तेषां षोडशिताः स्वरः *Ak.*) —4 The number 'seven'. —5 A vowel. —6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित q. q. v. v.). —7 Air breathed through the nostrils. —8 Snoring. —रा *N.* of the chief wife of Brahman. —*Comp.* —अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). —अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उद्व *a.* followed by a vowel. (—वा) the production of sound. —उपय *a.* preceded by a vowel. —ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. —उत्तमं *N.* of the Sāma-veda. —चद composed in musical measure.

—भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of इ or ए when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (e. g. वर्षे pronounced as वरिष). —भंगः 1. indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. —2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. —मंडलं the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; *Pt.* 5. 54. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —लासिका a flutel pipe. —शून्य *a.* without music, notes, unmelodious, unmusical. —संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels. —2. the union of notes or sounds, i. e. voice; अथ एवैव स्वरसंयोगः *MāI.* 1, 3; *U.* 3; पंडितकाशाश्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रुते *M.* 5. —संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं सुदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तदीस्वन्म *Mk.* 3. 5. —. the gamut. —संघिः the coalition of vowels. —सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial season.

स्वरत्वा *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. —2 Having a voice. —3 Vocal. —4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इत्त्] 1 Sounded. —2 Sounded as a note, pitched. —3 Articulated. —4 Circumflexed. —5 Accented. —तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; सनाहारः रितः *P. I.* 2. 31; see *Sk.* thereon.

स्वदः [स्व-उ] 1 Sunshine. —2 A part of a sacrificial post. —3 A sacrifice. —4 A thunderbolt. —5 An arrow.

स्वरुत् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकारं निर्वात्तिस्थानं *S.* 7. —*Comp.* —आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly-mountain *Sumeru*. —व, —पत् *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनयुधुर्भोऽपि चोपजितः *Bh.* 3. 11. —पतिः, भर्तृ *m.* Indra. —लोकः 1. the celestial region. —2. paradise. ईश्वरः 1. Indra. —2. the body. —दधुः, —क्षी *f.* a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गक्षीणां परिव्रजः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन *a.* [स्वर्गाऽस्तस्य भोगश्चेत् हनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. —*m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वर्गपि विततपद्मः स्वर्गिनः प्रीणयलं *S.* 7. 34; *M.* 30, *Ku.* 2. 45. —2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. —2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *M.* 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वार्जिकः, स्वार्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt petre. nitre.

स्वर्णं [सुद्रु अर्णो वर्णो यस्यो] Gold. -2 A golden coin. -Comp. -अंगः the Argyradha tree. -अरिः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-वः) N. of Garuda. -कारः, -कृत *a.* goldsmith. -नैरिकं a kind of red chalk. चूडः 1. the blue jay. -2. a cock. -तं tin. -दीधितिः fire. -पक्षः N. of Garuda. -वक्त्रा the celestial Ganges. -वाटकः borax. -पुष्पः the Champaka tree. -बंधः a deposit of gold. -विंदुः N. of Vishnu. -धुंगारः a golden vase. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance -यूथो, -यूथिदा yellow jasmine. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -वणिज् *m.* 1. a gold merchant. -2. a money-changer. वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्वा 1 *A.* (स्वस्ते) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 *P.* (स्वल्ति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुद्रु अल्प प्रा स] (compar. स्वल्पियद्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short, स्वल्पं तथायु Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -Comp. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कंकः a species of heron. -केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidāra tree. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषयः 1. an insignificant matter. -2. a small part. -व्ययः very little-expenditure, stinginess. -वीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयद् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. or स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प *q. v.*).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; of. इशुरः.

स्वस्व *f.* [सु-अस् ऋद्; Up. 2. 97] 1 A sister; स्वस्वरात्मादाय विद्वर्धनाथः पुरप्रवेज्ञाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 *A.* (स्वस्ते) See अस्क्.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.).; स्वस्ति भावते S. 2; स्वस्वस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अयनं 1. a means of securing prosperity. -2. the averting of evil by the recit-

ation of mantras or performance of expiatory rites. -3. the benediction of a Brahmana after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थाभिकं स्वस्वयमं प्रबुज्य R. 2. 70. -दः, -भावा an epithet of Siva. -ह्रस्वः 1. a letter. -2. a Brahmana. -3. a bard; and panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं -वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वास्तं शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितस्वस्तिकमभिर्वधुभिः Māl. 4. 10; Si. 10. 43. -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. -कः, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by Yogins. स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; R. 2. 48.

स्वस्त्रीयः स्वस्त्रेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्त्रीया, स्वस्त्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [हृदयेन आगतं हृद् आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देव्यै M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Mo. 4; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावेरवलंब्य वा; युजपद् युगवाहुभ्यः प्रातिभ्यः प्राजपतिक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वांगिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छत्यं [स्वच्छेदस्य भावः अच्] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छेद्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छेद्यम्, स्वाच्छेद्यतम् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातंत्र्यं [स्वतंत्रस्य भावः अच्] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातंत्र्यं कश्चित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.). Free will

स्वातिः -ती *f.* [स्वेनेव अतति अन्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसेपुटगतं सन्मीकिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. -योगा conjunction with Svāti.

स्वाद See रद्द.

स्वादः -स्वादनं [स्वाद्-स्वाद्भ्या एच्] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादिक् *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादिष्ठ *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वाद् *q. v.*); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्स्मिन् सदा साङ्गिः समगमः.

स्वादीयस्व *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वाद् *q. v.*); काव्यामृत-सास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादायि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद्-उण्] (डु or डो *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तुषा सुद्व-स्यास्ये पिबति सालिलं स्वादु सुरभिः Bb. 3. 92, Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानति पंडितः Subhāsh. -डुः *f.* A grape. -Comp. -अक्षं sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1. a piece of any sweet substance -2. molasses. -यम्वन् *m.* N. of the god of love. -फलं the jujube. (-लः) the jujube tree. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1. the fruit of the hog-plum. -2. the Satāvati plant. -3. the root काकोली. -4. spirituous liquor. -5. a grape. -सुद्धं 1. rock-salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वाही Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः [स्वा-घञ्] 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं [स्वपतेरागतं उच्] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं ताम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See थापद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) [स्वभाव-दागतः उच्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं चिन्तितत्वं तेषां स्वयं कर्मणा; सुमुच्छं सहजं तेजो हविषेव ह-विर्भुजां R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -काः *m. pl.* A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभावेयं Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्मर्थे मिति दीर्घः] Possessing proprietary rights. *m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A

ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly' &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह अत जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्यतनारदौ युह ऊचतुः &c. *lit. Br.* It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of diadema or laughter. —हः 1 A form of Siva. —2 Water. —3 Sky. —4 Blood. —5 A cipher. —6 Meditation. —7 Auspiciousness. —8 Paradise. —9 Heaven. —10 Drying. —11 Fear. —12 Knowledge. —13 The moon. —14 N. of Vishnu. —15 War, battle. —16 A horse. —17 Pride. —18 Horripilation. —19 A physician. —20 Cause, motive. —हः 1 The Supreme Spirit. —2 Pleasure, delight. —3 A weapon. —4 The sparkling of a gem. —5 The sound of a lute. (—m. also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हन् अङ्-पूर्वो वर्णमः] (said to be derived from हन्; cf. मवेदूर्णामात् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; ईसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव चनाद्वज्रान्तर्यामिणाः Mk. 5. 6; न शोधते समानहरे हंसमहरे चकोर चया Subhāsh. B. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahma, and as ready to fly toward the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; s. g. सारं ततो ब्राह्मणपादस्य कण्ठे हंसो पचा क्षीरमिवाङ्गुलमयात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमावृते हनिमन्ना चर्मैश्चरया S. 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविधेको हंसालस्ये स्वमेव तस्ये चेत् विश्वसिमज्जुमान्मः कुः शतं पालीयैः पतिकः Bv. 1. 13; see Bb. 2. 18 also). —2 The Supreme soul, Brahma. —3 The individual soul (जीवाम्). —4 One of the vital airs. —5 The sun. —6 Siva. —7 Vishnu. —8 Kāmadeva. —9 An ambitious monarch. —10 An ascetic of a particular order. —11 A spiritual preceptor. —12 One free from malice, a pure person. —13 A

mountain. —14 Eavy, malice. —15 A buffalo. —साः (m. pl.) N. of stribe wald to live in the Plakaha-Dvīpa. —Comp. —अङ्गु a. white. —अङ्गिः vermilion. —अभिह्वता an epithet of Sarasvatī. —अभिह्वय silver. —आह्वः N. of Brahma. —काता a female goose. —कोलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment —कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himalaya. —2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox; (for असकूट). —गति a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —गद्गदा a sweetly speaking woman. —गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like thke of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. —2 N. or Brahmānt. —गूला —सं the soft feathers of down of a goose. —कूहणं also-wood. —नादः the cackling of a goose. —नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; नैऋतमना नग्वा कोकिलानापसंयुता । नित्ये कुर्विणी वा स्वात् सा इत्या इंसनादिनी). —पादं vermilion. —माला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. —मुचनम्. a young goose or swan. —रघः, —वाहना epithets of Brahma. —राजा a king of geese. —लोमशं green sulphate of iron. —लोहकं brass. —श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. —2 An ornament for the ankles (सुरो or पादकरक); सरिते इव करिष्यमपपत्तयणदिव-हंसकमुचयणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other sense).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose. हंशो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho,' 'hallo'; हंशो चिन्मयचित्तचंद्रमणयाः संबर्धपरं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. —2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. —3 A particle of interrogation. (It draws it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंशो ब्राह्मणमा कुल्प Mu. 1).

हूकः The calling of elephants. हुंजा, हुंजे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हुंजे कंचनमाले अहं हंदिती कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3. हुद् 1 P. (हति, हति) To shine, be bright.

हुडः [हट्-उत्प रेवम्] A market, a fair. —Comp. —चोरका a thief who steals from fairs and markets. —विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. —2. a sort of perfume. —3. turmeric.

हुडो A small market or fair. हुद् 1 P. (हति) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To be wicked. —3 To oppress. —4 To bind to a post.

हुटः 1 Violence, force. —2 Oppression, rapine. (हुटन and हुटात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंगलिका च चंद्रवर्षणा इडात् परिणेतुमाश्रमभवनमनीयत Dk.; चानरात् चारयामास हुटेन मयुरेज च Rām. —Comp. —योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v. because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). —विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हुडिः Wooden fetters or stocks. हुडि (हुडि)कः, हुडिकुः A man of the lowest caste.

हुडुं A bone. —Comp. —जं marrow. हुंदा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हुंदा हुंजे इलाहारे मीचां चेटीं सर्तीं प्रीं Ak. —f. A large earthen vessel (?).

हुंजिका, हुंजी An earthen pot. हुंजे *ind.* See हुंदा *ind.*

हुद् 1 A. (हद्ने, ह्व) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge faeces. —Desid. (जिहृते).

हुदनं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हुडं Excrement, ordure. हुद् 2 P. (हति, जवान, कचरीत् ऊचविह-अहत; हनिष्यति. हुं, ह्व; *pass.* हुन्ते *caus.* पातयतिने; *desid.* जिवासति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; जयश्च दूषणकरत्रिमूर्धनो रण इताः U. 2. 15; हुतमपि च हुंसेव मनुजः Bb. 3. 18. —2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडं हुंतमशुषुण्णाम् नि सिधुहाम्ना मेघराजोव विषं M. 3. 20. Si. 7. 56. —3 To hurt, injure, afflict

torment ; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon ; तुगां छिदि भज क्षमां जहि मद् Bb. 2. 77.-5 To remove, take away, destroy. अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हंतिततरां कुपिता विधाता Bb. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome ; विहनेः सहस्रयुगि-
 तैरपि हन्वमानः पररथधत्तमजना न परिश्य-
 जंति Subhāsh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; Ki. 2. 37 -9 To raise; तरंगतुरहतन्तधर हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense ; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition) ; e. g. कज हनि कुजादरी S. D. 7 ; or नयति-
 रेणु इत्यनेन समुपाजितसकृतिः । सुरक्षोत्पिनमिष हंतित संयात सादर K. P. 7. (given as an instance of the दोष called अत्ययत्व). -
 Cause. 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy ruin, mar, spoil; Pt. 1. 383 -Wred अति to injure excessively. -अंतरु to strike in the middle.

हन्त *p. p.* [हन्-क] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured ; Mn. 3. 1. -3 Lost perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated ; बयं तस्मान्वादात् हन्ताः S. 1. 24. -6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed' (worthless) ; अमुग्रयदुःस्वयिदे हतददयं सप्रति विदुदं S. 6. 6 ; Mā. 9. 28 ; कु-
 यिसुयकां हतजातिसुमित्र R. 14. 65 ; हतविधिलासतानां हा विन्त्रो विपाकाः Si. 11. 64. -तं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. -Comp. -आज्ञा ४. 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, despairing. -2 weak, powerless. -3. cruel, merciless. -4. barren. -5. low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -कंठक *a.* freed from thorns or roses. -चित्त *a.* bewildered, confounded. -त्विष् *a.* dimmed in lustre ; R. 3. 15. -दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -प्रभाव, -वीर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour ; Ku. 2. 21. -बुद्धि *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. -भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. -मूर्खः *a.* dull, blockhead. -रथः a chariot of which the horse and the charioteer are slain. -लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -शेष *a.* surviving. -श्री, -सपद् *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. -साधस *a.* freed from fear.

हस्तक *a.* [हन् हव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कर्] Miserable, ill bred, wretched, low, vile ; (mostly at the end of comp.), न खलु विदितान्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यदहतः कन Mu. 2. 7 ; दूयिताः रथ परिभूताः रथ रानहतकेन U. 1. -कः A low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* [हन्-भावे-क्तिर्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हत्युः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यत्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing ; as in मूषहत्या, गो-हत्या, &c.

हन् *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.) ; as in हन्हन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन्. &c.

हन्तः Killing, slaying.

हन्तं [हन्-भावे क्यत्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हंतुः 1 Killing, death -2 A bull.

हंतु *a.* (श्री *f.*) [हन्-भृत्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer ; Ms. 5. 34 ; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. -म. 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हथः 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हनु-भृ *m. f.* [हन्-उत् चीत्वे वा उन्] The chin. -हु *f.* 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -मूढः, locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw.

हनु (नृ) मत् *m.* N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Aujānā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sitā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lankā.]

हनुषः A demon.

हंत *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, hurry (oh !) ; हंत भो लब्धं मयत् स्वास्थ्ये S. 4 ; हंत प्रवृत्तं संगीत-कं M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity ; पुत्रक हंत ते धामाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh ! alas !) ; हंत धिक् सामधन्यं U. 1. 43 ; समरामिहंत इमरामि U. 1 ; काचमूढ्येन विक्रीतां हंत चित्तमणिमया Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle ; हंत ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* uttering the word also !, tenderness, compassion. -कारः *f.* the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a

neat ; निवीती हंतकारेण मनुष्यास्तर्प-
 येद्य.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हंवा(भा) The lowing of cattle.

-Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

ह्य 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To ascend. -4 To be weary.

ह्या [ह्य-वि-वा-अच्] 1 A horse ; Bg. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 296. R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class ; see under अच्. -3 The number ' seven ' ; -4 N. of Indra. -5 (in prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -Comp. -अ-ह्यसा *a.* superintendent of horses. -अरि, the fragrant oleander. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरुहः *a.* horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. -आसनी the gum-oliha-nunt tree. -हृष्टः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कवित्र *a.* versed in the science of horse and their management, training &c. -ग्रोवः N. of a form of Veliṅga. (-व) N. of Durgā, -गः a horse-dealer, grāson, jockey. -द्विषत् *m.* the buffalo. -विष्यः barley. -विषय the Kharjūra tree. -मार-मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारण-
 the sacred fig-tree. -मेधा a horse-sacrifice ; Y. 1. 181. -वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्र the art or science of training and managing horses. -संयः हन्त the restraining or curbing of horses.

हृत्कचः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हृयी A female horse, mare.

हर् *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [ह-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of ; see in खदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking ; अथहरतः Ki. 5. 60 ; R. 12, 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to ; as in रिक्थहर &c. ; Ms. 2. 19. -6 Occupying ; Kn. 1. 60. -7 Dividing. -रः 1 Siva ; Kn. 1. 50 ; 3. 40, 67, &c. -7. -2 N. of Agni, or fire. -3 An ass. -4. A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravi-
 sher. -Comp. गोती one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्धं नाशितेव). -सृष्टामणिः ' Siva's crea-
 gem ', the moon. -तेजस्व *m.* quick-silver. -नेत्रं 1. Siva's eye. -2. the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed', quick-silver. -शेखर 'Siva's creat', the Gaugesc -सृष्टः Skanda ; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Siva. हरणं [ह भवे ह्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in मणहणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present (= योक्त q. v.) -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि a. [ह-इत्] 1 Green, greenish, yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुर्यं हरिश्चरुने प्रजिघाप पुंस्वरः R. 12. 81, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिर्भैकः पुंसोत्तमः स्तुतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahma. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वतेते चाजिनः S. 1, 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. of Siva. -अश्वः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -कांत a. 1. dear to Indra. -2. Beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called वन q. v. -केलाः N. of Siva. -नयं a kind of sandal. -चंदनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतरुषो संद्वाराः परिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1. the Dūrvā grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). -तालिका a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासाः a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the austerism Sravaṇa. -द्वयः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nāgakesara tree. -हृः a tree. -हृरं N. of a celebrated Ththa or sacred bathing-place.

-नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रः) a owl. -पर्कः the vernal equinox. -पर्णः a radish. -प्रियः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. a conch shell. -3. a fool. -3. a madman. -5. Siva. (-र्ष) 1. the root Ustra. -2. a sort of sandal -प्रियः 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishnu. -भुक् m. a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -होचनः 1. a orah. -2. an owl. -वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa. -वल्लभा 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuda. -2. Indra. दिश f. the east. -बीजं yellow orpiment. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संतोषेन repeating the name of Vishnu. -स्तुतः, -स्तुतः N. of Arjuna. -स्यः 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Ganesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. °आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuda. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (क दुभः) Mā. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishnu. °हृतिः the ruddy goosae; Si. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायाम् कर्] 1 A horse or a yellowish or tawny colour. -3 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (णी f.) [ह-इत्] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds: -हरिणश्रापि त्रिं य पंचभेदेऽयं भेदः। कृष्णः खड्गो रुद्रश्चैव पुष स्रस्तया Kālikā P.). अप्र वसकं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 Siva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कलकः -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोकन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क चत हरिणकानां जीविनं चातिलोलं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चक्रितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called त्रिभिर्मी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The

green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Madder. -Comp. -दृश a. deer-eyed. (-रः) a deer-eyed woman; किमयच्च द्विपिने हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित a. [ह इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -मः 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the ann, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरिने हरिश्च वनेते चाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिर्द्विरितानिचेवरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney bean. -m. n. 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually f. only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters, Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1. the sun; Kt. 2. 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; Si. 11. 56. -2. the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kus grass with broad leaves. -पर्णः a radish. -मणिः (हरिणमणिः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green coloured.

हरित a. (ता or हरिणी f.) [ह-इत्] 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant, रम्यंततः कमलिनीहरितः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Ma. 21; Kt. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अश्वन् m. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद् a. green-leaved.

हरितकं A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [हरि शतवर्षं द्रवति दुग्धतै-ह] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. -अश्व a. of a yellow colour. (-भः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, -रागक a. 1. turmeric-coloured. -2. a unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (the defined by Halāyudha :- सुगमात्प्रागग्र हरिद्राग उच्यते).

हरिमन् m. 1 Yellowness. -2 Pale-ness. -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-pretor Vasishtha commended his qualities in the presence of

Visvamitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]
हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A cress growing as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lanka. —**हृः** *f.* 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तु *a.* (*श्री* *f.*) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. —*m.* 1 A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. -2 The son.

हर्म्न् *n.* Gaping, yawning.

हर्म्नि *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्ये [*हृ-यत्* *हृ-य*] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; *हर्म्यपृष्ठं समासुः काकोऽपि गच्छावते* Subhāsh. ; *बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरनिरञ्जं-द्विकायोतहर्म्यं* Mo. 7; Ra. 1. 23; Bh. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. —*Comp.* —*अंगनं* —*गं* the courtyard of a palace. —*स्थले* the room of a palace.

हर्ष 1 P. (*हर्षति*) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्षतः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [*हृ-यत्*] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; *हर्षो हृषो हृषयसतिः* वैश्वानरस्तु वाणः P. R. 1. 22; *सहोत्थितः सौमिकहर्षनिःस्वनेः* R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in *रोमहर्ष* *q. v.* -3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; *हर्षस्त्विष्टावा-त्तर्मनःप्रमादोऽङ्गदुःखादिकरः* S. D. 195; or *हृष्यात्प्राद्विजग्मा हृष्यविशेषो हर्षः* R. G. —*Comp.* —*अन्वित* *a.* full of joy,

happy; so *हर्षविष्ट*. —*उत्कर्षः* excess of happiness or joy, ecstasy. —*उज्वः* rise of joy. —*कर* *a.* gratifying, delighting. —*जड* *a.* dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. —*विषयं* *a.* increasing joy. —*स्वनः* a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* (*र्षका* or *र्षिका* *f.*) [*हृ-यिच्* *णुच्*] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण *a.* (*णा* or *णी* *f.*) [*हृ-यिच्* *णुच्*] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —*णः* 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kamadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —*णं* Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; *दुर्हृ-वामयहर्षाय सुहृदा हर्षणाय च* Mb.

हर्षवित्तु *a.* [*हृ-यिच्* *हृत्*] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. —*n.* Gold. —*m.* A son.

हर्षित *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हृत् 1 P. (*हृति*, *हृति*) To plough.

हृत् [*हृत्* *वृत्* *करणे क*] 1 A plough; *बहसि वृषाये विशद्वे वसन जलवाभम् । हृत्-हृतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम् ;* or *हृत् कलपते* Glt. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. —*Comp.* —*आयुधः* an epithet of Balarām. —*वर*, —*यत्* *m.* 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarāma; *केसव पुनहृत्वर-रूप जय जगदीश हरे* Glt. 1; *अंशवस्ते सति हृत्पृतो मेवके वासवीव* Me. 59. —*युतिः*, —*युतिः* *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. —*हृतिः* *f.* 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

हृत्वा 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. —*ind.* A vocative particle; (only in theatrical language); *हृत्वा वाकुलले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्ते तिष्ठ* S. 1; cf. *हृत्वा* also.

हृत्वा 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हृत्विन् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarāma. —*Comp.* —*पियः* the Kadamba tree. (—*यः*) spirituous liquor.

हृत्विनी A number of ploughs.

हृत्विनः The teak tree.

हृत्विवा The handle of a plough.

हृत्वा *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —*हृत्* 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हृत्वा A number of ploughs.

हृत्वाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हृत्वाहलं 1 = *हृत्वा* (*ला*) *हृत्वा*. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हृत्वाके The red lotus.

हृत्वाने Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हृत्वाशिं (*च*) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हृत्वाशिकः Dancing in a ring.

हृत्वा: [*हृ-अत्*, *हे-अत्* *सप्त* *पृथो* वा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हृत्वा [*हृ* *भावे* *हृत्वा*] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. —*Comp.* —*आयुत्* *m.* fire.

हृत्वा = *हृत्वा* *q. v.*

हृत्वाय *a.* [*हृ* *कर्मणि* *अनीवर्*] Sacrificial. —*च* 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हृत्वाय A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हृत्वाय *m.* Possessed of oblations.

हृत्वाय [*हृत्वा* *हितं* *यत्*] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3: 256, 11. 78, 107; Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. —*Comp.* —*अन्नं* food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —*जातिन्*, —*युक्* *m.* fire.

हृत्वाय *m.* [*हृत्वा* *कर्मणि* *हृत्वा*] 1 An oblation of burnt offerings in general; *बहति विविधुर्ते वा हृत्वाः* S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. —*Comp.* —*अन्नं* (*हृत्वा-यन्*) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (—*यः*) fire. —*यथा* (*हृत्वा-यथा*) the Samt tree. —*गृहं* (*हृत्वाय*) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. —*युक्* *m.* (*हृत्वाय*) fire; *अन्वाहितमदंशयथा स्वाहयेव हृत्वायुक्* R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. —*यथा* (*हृत्वा-यथा*) a kind of sacrifice. —*याजिन्* (*हृत्वायजिन्*) *m.* a priest.

हृत्वा *a.* [*हृ* *कर्मणि* *यत्*] To be offered in oblations. —*यं* 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. *हृत्वा* *q. v.*). -3 An oblation in general. —*Comp.* —*आयुः* fire. —*कर्म्यं* oblations to the gods and to the Manes, spirits or of

deceased ancestors ; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128 ; *at seq.* —पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाहू. —वाह, —वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (easily) हमसि यदि किञ्चित्पि वृत्तकञ्चिमुक्ते हरान् व्रतमि-रमतिशोर Git. 10. ; Bk. 7. 63, 14 93. —2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with aoo) ; यमवाप्य विवर्धुः प्रभुं हसति घामपि शकमवृत्तां N. 2. 16. —3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground ; यो जहमेव वासुदेवं K. ; Si. 1. 71 —4 To resemble ; श्रियर हमसिः कसञ्जानि सस्मिन्नेः Ki. 8. 44. —5 To jest, joke. —6 To open, bloom, blow ; हसद्भुजावप्रसूतेः. —7 To brighten up, or to clear up ; भास्वा-दुवेद्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. —*Caus.* (हासयतिने) To cause to smile ; Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. —2 Derision. —3 Merriment, mirth.

हसने Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. —*Comp.* —मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. —2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हासित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्त्तरि क] 1 Laughed, laughing. —2 Blown, expanded. —तं 1 Laughter. —2 Joke, jesting. —3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् इट् उप. 3. 86] 1 The hand ; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयेज्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami' ; so हस्ते पतिता ; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c. ; शंभुना वृत्तहस्ता Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhū's hand' ; हस्ते-कृ (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of' ; Prov. :—हस्तकेकणं किं वृणो मेक्षते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. —2 The trunk of an elephant ; Ku. 1. 36. —3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. —4 The fore-arm, orbit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). —5 Hand-writing, signature ; धर्मं घोषगतं द्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319 ; स्वहस्तकालसंपर्कं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature ; धर्मयामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved' ; 2. 20. —6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication ; Mu. 3. —7 Help, assistance, support ; वारणा खदं

कुशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्वृत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. —8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c. ; पाशः पशश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थः कचास्यरे Ak. ; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः मति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेव वहेः V. 4 10. —स्तं A pair of leather-bellows. —*Comp.* —अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अंग्रे the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, —आलंबनं support of the hand ; वृत्तहस्तावलंबे प्रारिभे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood ; cf. करतलामलकफलव-क्षिलं जगद्बालोकयतां K. 43. —अत्रापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं) ; V. 5, S. 6. —कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. —2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, —गामिन *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured ; रवं प्राच्यमे हस्तगतता ममैभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्राहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हस्तकौशल *q. v.* —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. —2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand ; Pt. 2. 79. —दोषः a slip of the hand. —धारणं —वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet ; न मे हस्तपादं प्रमरति 'S. 4. —पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, —वर्त्तित्, —रथ, —स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. —2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand ; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तवकनमितो चालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. —विचं perfuming the body with ointments. —मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. —लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. —2. a slight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands ; Me. 96 —मिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. —2. hire, wages. —सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. —2. The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, lever.

हस्ता Thethirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand ; हस्ताहस्ति जग्यमजानि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः शूनादङ्गो-दस्यस्य इति] 1 Having hands. —2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant ; Ms. 7. 96, 12 43 ; (elephants are said to be of four kinds : भद्र, मंद्र, मृग and मिश्र). —*Comp.* —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुषदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कश्यः 1. a lion. —2. tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kānobi. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. —2. a man. —चरित् *m.* an elephant-driver. —हंतः 1. the tooth of an elephant. —2. a peg or jecting from a wall. (—ते) 1. ivory. —2. a radish. —दंतकं a radish —दंतं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —पः, एरुः an elephant-driver or rider ; इति घोषयतीव विद्धिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कण्ठ H. 2. 86. —मवः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मलः 1. N. of *Airāvata*. —2. of *Gaṅgā*. —3. or *Sankha*, the eighth of the chief *Nāgā*. —4. a heap of ashes. —5 a shower of dust. —6 froat. —यूथः, —यं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. —वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. —2. a hook for driving elephants. —वज्रं a collection of six elephants. —स्नानं = गजस्नानं *q. v.* ; अवशोद्विद्यचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant a trunk.

हस्तिन (ना)पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi ; it forms a central scene of action in the *Mahābhārata* ; its other names are : —गजाह्वय, नागसाङ्घ, मागाह, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. —2 A kind of drug and perfume. —3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite) ; the *Ratimanjari* thus describes her :—शूलावरा शूलनितंबविधा शूलामुलिः शूलकुचा घृशालि । कामोच्छ्वा गाडरतिप्रिया च नितान्तमोक्षधी (नितंबवर्षा) खलु हास्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand —2 Done with the hand, manual. —3 Given with the hand.

हस्त *a.* 1 Smiling. —2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हदलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva ; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alaa', 'woe mo' in English; हा मिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृत्पं U. 3. 38; हा पितः कासि हे सुभु Bk. 6. 11; हा वरसे माललि कासि Māi. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णभक्तं Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराज-द्वारापश्य धर्मद्वारा मियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहोथा विद्ययातां स्फुटमिह भवद्वाधवर्थं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धना-गमदृष्ट्यां कुरु तनुबुद्धि मनसि विदुषणां Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावाद्सहा भरस्य तपोद्वैपरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Ra. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego, -3 To let fall -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, abn. -*Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जडे प्राणेः Bk. 14. 35; जनयिस्वा सुतं तस्यं बाह्यप्रादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (*fig. also*); पशुजो हीयते चंद्राः समुद्रोऽपि तथा-विधौ R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42 -5 To fail (as in law-suit); मृतमप्यनुपपस्यते हीयते अथहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. -*Caus.* (हाययति) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानि *f.* [हा-किन्त् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क-चित्तु स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काश्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1. 4 it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; घासोद्दलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. ; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रममात्रा तथा बुद्धिः क्रमागतः Hariv. ; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waate, loss; कालहानि

R. 13. 16. -*Comp.* -कर *n.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88.

हायनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. -कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -*Comp.* -गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [हा-करणे च्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -प्रः A demon.

हात्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः -नं A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [ह-कर्मणि च्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोयं हारिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पांडुरोयमंसावितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Ra. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -*Comp.* -आचलिः -ली *f.* a string of pearls; तरुणोस्तन एव शोभने मजिहारावलिराम-णीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकांचित-कांचिदाम Git. 11. -गुडि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -यद्दि *f.* a necklace, string of pearls; द्युपतिपुत्रुचायैवकतेहारयद्दि Ra. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [ह-प्बुत्] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः *f.* 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -*Comp.* -कंठः a cuckoo.

हारित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहूरः Spirituous liquor. -रा A grape.

हारिण *a.* (णी *f.*) Belonging to deer. -णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [हाते अस्यस्य इति, ह-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3, 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing.

-5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवादिम गीत, रागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हुताः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; चिष्टपहारिणि हतौ Bh. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklaoe.

हारिद्रिः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारितः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. -2 A rouge, oheat. -3 N. of a writer of Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हारिदं [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षयुत्पन्ने जनस्य जेतुना न जातहारिदेन न विद्विषाद्वाः Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हारिन् *n.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यद्दत्त्वा वाणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वसाहि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरारं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. -र्यः 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhṭaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः [हलो अस्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of Salivāhana. -*Comp.* -धृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल (ला) हल 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव शुक्रः सुदारु-णानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृष्ट्याः । ननु संति भवाद्दृशाने धृषो मुखनेऽस्मिन् पचनानि बुर्जनानां Subhāsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188; (Also written हालाहल or हालहाल.)

हालहला, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हिस्वा हालामभिमतरसा रेवतीलो-चनार्का Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58. Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. -ला A small mouse. -ली Spirituous liquor. -लं 1 = हाल-हल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहयमस्य वेद वा उक् च् वा] 1 A ploughman

an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [हे-भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments, हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं वृत्ति विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13; जयुः सरागं नद्युतः सहावं Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः—ग्रीवविरचकसंयुक्तो घृ-नेत्रादिविकासकृत् । भावादीषलकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥) see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हासः [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्षतयेचतेजुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य *a.* [हस्-प्यत्] Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -स्यं 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. -स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:— विद्वता-कारवाचेषुद्वादैः कुडकाज्वेत् । हास्यो हासस्याधि-भावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्याधिभावः) श्वेतः प्रमयदेवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. —आस्यदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पवणी, -मार्गो, ridicule, derision; कुडैर्नीतविद्युवचजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. -रसः the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हाससु *m.* The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कं A herd of elephant; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinapura q. v.

हाह (हा) लं Deadly poison.

हाहम् *m.* A Gandharva. ?

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva.

—*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -Comp. —कारा 1.

a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2, the din or uproar of battle. -रवः the cry हाहो.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहासि धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देवप्रयोगमधानं हि नाट्यगान्धं M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमेवमेतं मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known प्रजानामेव भूयर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् । सहस्रयुगपु-स्त्रहृत्मादत्ते हिर रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मद्नेनाधारस्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति; *desid.* जिषीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शकृजिता जिष्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed.

हिंस 1, 7 P., 10 U. [हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-त्ते, हिसित] 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं सृते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस-कृत्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. -का 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brahmana skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसन-ना [हिंस-ल्यट्] Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा [हिंस-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—वाचिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. —कर्मन् *n.* any hurtful or injurious act. -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (= अग्निचार q. v). —प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. —रत *a.* delighting in mischief. -रञ्जि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; Māl. 5. 29. -समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. —*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालु also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. —त्ते Injury, hurt.

हिंसोरः [हिंस-ईत्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस *a.* [हिंस-र] 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. —कः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhīma. -Comp. —पशुः a beast of prey. —यंत्रं 1. a trap. -2. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंसकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंसा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

हिक् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. -2 A tiger.

हिंमु *m., n.* [हिमं गच्छति गम्-कु-नि०] 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (*Asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -Comp. —निर्घोसः 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingū* tree. -2. the *nimba* tree. —पत्रा the *ingudi* tree.

हिंगुलः -लं }
हिंगुलिः } Vermillion.
हिंगुल *m. n.* }

हिंगुलिका The prickly nightshade.
हिंगुली The egg plant.

हिजः, हिजलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal).

हिजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिडिम्बः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. —ना 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -Comp. —जित्, —निर्घ्न, —भिद्, —रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिड् 1 A. (हिडते, हिडित) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

हिडने [हिड-ल्यट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse.

-3 Writing.

हिडिका An astrologer.

हिडि (डी) र 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. —र The pomegranate.

हिंदी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* [धा. क्त, हि. क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4 ; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser ; हितान्न यः संश्लुषते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5 ; H 1. 30. -ता A causeway, dike. -तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. -अनुबंधित् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेषित्, -अर्थित् *a.* seeking another's welfare. -इच्छा good will, good wishes. -इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. 2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishnu Sarman -एषित् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well wisher, benevolent. -कर, -कर्तृ, -कृत, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable ; Pt. 1. 95. -3 beneficial, doing good ; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor ; Pt. 1. 131, 417. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. Pt. 1. 315. -कांक्ष् desire for another's welfare, good will. -करित्, -कृत *m.* a benefactor. -प्रणी *m.* a spy. -बुद्धि *a.* friendly-minded, a well wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदुः N. of a tribe.

हिंदालः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śiāvāna, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि. म्] Cold, frigid, fro-y, dewy. -मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himalaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. -मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost ; R. 1. 46, 9. 25 ; Ku 1. 3, 11 ; R. 9. 28, 15. 66 16 44. Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tin.

-8 Sandal wood. -Comp. -अंधुः 1. the moon ; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80 ; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. °अभिलयं silver. -अचलः -अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain ; Ku. 1. 54 ; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1. Pārvati. -2. the Ganges. -अंडु, -अंभस् *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew ; R. 5. 70. -अभिलः a cold wind. -अञ्जं a lotus. -अरतिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the arka and chitraka plants. -आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्तं *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः 1. the Himālaya mountain ; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadir tree. °सुता an epithet of Pārvati. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः camphor. (-वं) a lotus. -उत्तरा the tawny grape. -उत्तरा a kind of sugar. -उद्भव the plant called Zedoary. -उद्भ्रः the moon. -करः 1. the moon ; लुडति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gt. 7. -2. camphor. -कुट्टः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himālaya mountain. -गिरिः the Himālaya. -गः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pārvati. -तैलं a kind of camphor ointment. -वृषितिः the moon ; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -सुतिः the moon. -दुमः the Nimba tree. -दूह *m.* the au. -धातुः the Himālaya mountain. -ध्वस्त *a.* bitten, nipped or blighted by frost. -वतः cold rain ; Pt. 3. -प्रस्थः the Himālaya mountain. भास्, -रश्मि *m.* the moon. -बालुका -का camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himālaya mountain. -अथः the moon. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water ; Māl. 1. 31. -हासकः the marsby date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himālaya mountain ; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. -कुक्षि a valley of the Himālaya. -पुरं N. of Oahadhiprastha, the capital of Himālaya ; Ku. 6. 33. -सुतः the Maināka mountain -सुता 1. Pārvati. -2. the Ganges.

हिम 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reputā.

हिमानी [महद् हिमं, आहुक्] 1 A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift ; नगधुपरि हिमनीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38 ; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेलु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्या The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरण्यः N. of Rāhu.

हिरणं [हृन्त्यद नि०] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची. f.) Made of gold, golden ; हिरण्ययो सीतायाः पतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -यः The god Brahman. -वं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यं [हिरण्येव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold ; Me. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold ; Ma. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A cowrie. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (वृक्ष). -प्या One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. -असः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiranyakāshpu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth]. -कस *a.* wearing a golden girdle.

-कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prabhāta to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha ; see वृद्धा]. -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर *q. v.* -द *a.* giving or granting gold ; Ma. 4. 230. (-वः) the ocean. (-वा) the earth. -नामः the mountain Maināka. -वाहूः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. the river Soga. -विदुः fire. -रेतस् *m.* 1. fire ; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Śiva. -4. the Chitraka or Arka plant. -वर्णा a river. -वाहाः 1. the river Soga. -2. N. of Śiva.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची. f.) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरुकू *ind Ved. 1* Without, except. -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिंदोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्बलाः *f. pl. N.* of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); हतविलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाका Si. 11. 64; or ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणोन्नेचे Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हान्क तस्य ना ईवम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); गुणहीना न शोभते निर्मथा इव किञ्चुकाः Subhāsh.; इ हृष्य, गति, उरसाह &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमद्यप्यनपेक्षतः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. -3 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumerates five kinds:—अश्ववादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुचरः । आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्युतः). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. —अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95; Y. 1. 222. (—नी) a small ant. —कर्मन् *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. —कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. —कृत *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. —जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste. -2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. —योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. —वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. —वाद्: a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. —वादिन् *a.* 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. —सख्यं associating with low persons. —सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीतालः The marshy date-tree.

हीरः [ह-क नि] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Sriharsa, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva -रः, -र 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of वैश्वदेवतित.) -Comp. —अंग: the thunder-belt of Indra.

हीरः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakehmt. -2 An ant.

हीलं Semen virile.

हीलुं A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* ह्यते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुह्वयति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; योमंत्रयुतां तनुमद्यहोषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावके Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुधि पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71. -तः N. of Siva. -तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. —अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6 (-m.) a sacrificial fire. —अज्ञानः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयित्वा भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताज्ञानस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. —सहायः an epithet of Siva. —अज्ञानि the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलिका). —आज्ञः fire; प्रक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताज्ञं R. 2, 71. —जातवेदस *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. —युक् *m.* fire; भैशस्याचिर्हुतयुज इव चिद्वसुपिड्वन्मा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9; श्रिया Svābhā the wife of Agni. —वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतान्ध्रस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Git. 9; Ms. 43; Rs. 1. 27. —होमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-सं) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations.

हुत् 1 P. (होति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram; जंबुको हुडुयुजेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दायूक) -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुक् 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुंड 1 A. (हुंते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुंडः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A demon.

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तवुचला संतिति हुम्. -2 Doubt: चिन्तो हुं मेरो हुं. -3 Assent;

U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंङ्क means 'to utter the sound hum,' 'to roar, grunt, bellow,' as in अनुहुंङ्क, 'to roar in return'; अनुहुंङ्कुरते घनस्वनिं न हि गोमायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25). -Comp. —कारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; पुष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a monacing sound, sound of defiance; सतहुंकारांसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणैव धनुषा सह विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. —कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

हुर्च्छं 1 P. (हुर्च्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

हुर्च्छं Dishonesty, cunning.

हुन् 1 P. (होति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु (हु) *m.* A kind of Gandharva, *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh ! ah ! alas &c.).

हुह 1 A. (हुते) To go.

हुणः(नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुंहितमत्तहृणचिद्रूपस्पर्धि नारंगकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūpas). —णाः *m. pl. N.* of a country or its people; हुणाचरोधानां R. 4. 68.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क संप्रसारणं] Called; summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः *f.* [हे-क्ति संप्रसारणं] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहुति q. v.

हुम् &c. See हुम्.

हुरवः A jackal.

हुह *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहर, जहे, अहर्षति, अहत, हरिष्पति-ते, हर्तु, हत; *pass.* हियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संवेष्टो मे हर धनपतिकोधिभिक्षुषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरि-स्वन्तीति शंकाय Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छल्यं हरति पुष्यमनो-कहानां R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.

334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy ; तथापि हरेते तापं लोकानामुद्धते च। Bv. 1. 39 ; R. 15. 24 ; Mo. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue ; enchant ; वेतो न कस्य हरेते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 167 ; ये भावा हृदयं हरन्ति 1. 103 ; तच्चारिण गीतरामेण हारिणा प्रसभे हृतः S. 1. 5 ; हरति मे हरिवाहनविष्णुसुखं V. 3. 6 ; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Ra. 6. 21 ; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60 ; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain ; ततो विशं द्रुपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153 ; स हरेत् सुभगपताका Dk. -8 To have, possess ; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse ; Bk. 5. 71 ; Si. 93. -10 To marry ; Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. -Caus. (हारयति) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one (with acc. or instr.) ; धृत्यं धृत्येन वा मारं हारयति Sk. ; जीवतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4 ; Ms. 8. 114 ; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. -Desid. (जिहृषिते) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहृति) To take by force.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत् p. p. [हृ-त्] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided ; see हृ. -त् A portion, share. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -दूष्य, -घन a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृति f. 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ(द्वि)णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.) ; स्वपाद्य तस्मिन्नपि वृद्धारिणा कथं न परया धरणी हणीयते N. 1. 133 ; विचोपि वस्त्राद्युधुषणाया हणीयते वीरवतो न मुनिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृषी(णि)या 1 Consume, reproach. -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. case) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast ; इमां हृदि श्वायतपातामसोणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -कंपा tremor of the heart, palpitation. -वत् a. 1. seated in the mind, con-

ceived, designed. -2. cherished. (-न्ते) design, meaning, intent. -ग्रहः apasm of the heart. -ग्रंथः a heart-sore. -देशः the region of the heart. -विंशः the heart. -रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (हृत्लासः) 1. hicough. -2. diaquietude, grief. -लेखः (हृत्लेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. -लेखा (हृत्लेखा) grief, anxiety. -वंटकः the stomach. -शायः 1. the god of love. -2. love. -शूलं an acute pain in the chest. -शोकाः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind ; हृदये विग्धशरीरिवाहता Ku. 4. 25 ; so अयोहृदया R. 9. 9 ; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast ; बाण-भिक्षहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science ; अर्थ, अज्ञ &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a heron. -आविष् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing ; Bk. 6. 73. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (-शा, -रि f.) 1. a wife. -2. mistress. -उदंकाः heaving of the heart. -कंपा tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग्राहेन् a. heart-captivating. -चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart-rending, heart-piercing. -रज्जुः (In geom.) a central line. -रोगा a heart-disease ; Mn. 1. 13. -लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart-ache, anxiety. -विद्, -वेधिन् a. heart-piercing. -वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -स्थ a. being or cherished in the heart. -स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome ; Mā. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable ; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासा Mā. 3 ; वल्लकी च हृदयंगमस्त्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished ; क इते हृदयंगमः ससा Ku. 4. 24. -अं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि(वी)का N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृश a. 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Heartly, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved ; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant ; charming ; Mā. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -Comp. -नदा the Bilva tree. -नदा

the great flowered jasmine. -गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृत् 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृषति, हृत् or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice ; अद्वितीयं च्चारामानं मत्वा किं चंद्रं हृष्यति Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body) ; हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk. ; हृष्यन्ति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. -Caus. (हर्षयति) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित p. p. [हृष्-क वा हृ] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled ; having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृ-ई-क] An organ of sense. -Comp. -हृशः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna ; Bg. 1. 15 ; cf seq. ; (हृषीकर्णोद्दिवाण्याहृत्पेयामीशो वतो म-वान् । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव । Mb.).

हृत् p. p. [हृष्-क] Pleased, rejoiced (-हृषित). -Comp. -विस्त, -मास a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -रोमन् a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -वदन a. having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प a. contented, pleased. -हृदय a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टि f. [हृ-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Joy.

हे ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho !) ; हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41 ; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविममंथे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेद् 1 P. (हेदति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce, happiness.

हेतः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेद् 1 A. (हेदते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेदति) 1 : To surround. -2 To attire.

हेवः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -ज anger, displeasure.

हेदाडुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः m. f. [हृ-करणे किन्ति नि] 1 A weapon, a missile ; समर्थिजयी हेतिवृत्तिः Bh. 2. 44 ; R. 10. 12 ; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A

ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतुः [हि-त्त्वं Uq. 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुक्तं K. P. 1 ; Mā. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me, 25 ; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason regarded by some writers as a figure of speech ; it is thus defined ; हेतोर्हेतुमतां सार्धमन्वेदो हेतुरुच्यते. [N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of' with gen. or in comp. ; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -Comp. -अपदेशः adding the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason', a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds :-सम्बन्धिभार or अनैकात्मिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्यविषय and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः -उपपत्त्यसः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वाद् : disputation, controversy. -ज्ञानं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛiti or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing ; between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.) -कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

हेतुता-रथं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेमं [हि-भृत्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -*m.* 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मन्त्रि] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -Comp. -अंश *a.* golden ; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. (-मः) 1. Garuda. -2. a lion. -3. the mountain Sumeru. -4. N. of Brahma. -5. of Vishnu. -6. the *Champakā* tree. -अंगुवं a gold-bracelet. -अग्निः the mountain Sumeru. -अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमंभोजमयं चि सलिलं मानसस्याद्दानः Ms. 62 अं

मोक्षं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44. -आकः 1. the wild *Champakā* tree. -2. the *Dhatturu* plant. -कंदूलः coral. -करा, -कर्तुः -कारः -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 1. 2. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किंजल्कं the *Nāgakesara* flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the *Ketaka* plant bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेती). -केलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the *Chitraka* plant. -केसः N. of Siva. -गंधिनी the perfume named *Benukā*. -गिरिः the mountain Sumeru. -गौरा the *Asokā* tree. -उज्ज्वला covered with gold. (-कं) gold covering. -ज्वालः fire. -तकः the thorn-apple. -तारं blue vitriol. -दुग्धः, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. -पर्वतः the mountain Meru. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1. the *soka* ree. -2. the *Lodhrā* tree. -3. the *Champakā* tree. (-नः) 1. the *Asokā* flower. -2. the flower of *China rose*. -पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. -प (च) लं a pearl. -माला the wife of Yama. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -पुष्पिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -रागिणी *f.* turmeric. -शङ्खः N. of Vishnu. -शृंगं 1. a golden horn. -2. a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol. -सूचं, -सूचकं a kind of necklace ; (Mar. गोक).

हेमकं Gold. **हेमलः** 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon. **हेमव** *a.* Golden.

हेमंतः-तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पीष) ; नक्षत्रबालोद्धमसस्यरम्यः प्रकृल्लोद्यः परिपकशालिः । विलीनपद्मः प्रपतसुचारो हेमंतकालः ससुपागतः प्रिये R. 4. 1. -Comp. -नाथः the wood apple tree.

हेमंती Winter. **हेय** *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [हि-त्त्वं] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरंबः [हे शिवे रंभति रं-अन् अलुक्षमा Tv.] 1 N. of Ganesa. -2 A buffalo. -3 A boatful hero. -Comp. -जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary. **हेरुकः** An attendant on Siva. **हेल** 1 A (हिलते) To disregard ; see ह्य.

हेलनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हे-मये-द्वय लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult ; Si. 12. 72. -2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton

sport ; S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime ; Mā. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रोदेष्यातिरुहानां वारिणां सुतोत्सवे । शृंगारदास्यत्तत्रज्ञेहेला सा परिकीर्तिता । -4 Ease, facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेला 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेला कः A horse-dealer. **हेलिः** [हिल्-त्त्वं] The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लटम q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; आरिभवासीत्तद्वत् निविद्याश्लेषहेवाकलीलावेष्टदाहुकणितवलय संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोक्षिभ्रावकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 ; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for (in comp.) ; जायते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहस्वयोगपिप्लुना वार्ता विपत्तावापि Kalhana.

हेव 1 A (हियते, हियत) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general). **हेवा, हेय, हेयितं** Neighing, braying ; रथांगसंकीर्णितमश्वहेवाः Ki. 16. 8.

हेविन् *m.* A horse. **हेहे** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [हेतो प्रसृतः ट्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -का 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the *Mīmāṃsā* doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (मी *f.*) [हिम-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; सुपालिनी हेममन्वोपरानं R. 16. 7. -3 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हेमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour. -मा -मी Yellow jasmine. -मं Hoarfrost, dew. -मः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -सुम्ना, -सुम्निका a golden coin.

हेमन *a.* (मी *f.*) [हेमंत एव हेमंते मनो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold ; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, i. e. long (as nights) ; Si. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हेमनैनिषसनेः सुमथपमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. -म 1 The month *Mārgaśrīṣā*. -2 The winter season (= हेमंत q. v.).

हेमतिक *a.* [हेमने काले भवः उञ्] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

हेमल Sea हेमन्त.

हेमवत *a.* (नी *f.*) [हिमवतो अदूर-भवो देशः तस्येवं वा अञ्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the anowya *i. e.* Himalaya mountain; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -तः A kind of poison. -तं BbAratavaraha or India.

हेमवती 1 N. of Pārvati. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobahan -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flux. -6 A tawny grape.

हेमघवीनं [सिमोदीहात् मनं ह्यसु गो ख नि०] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हे-यंगघीनमादाय घोषवृद्धाजुपस्थितात् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हेरण्यवास *m.* An arrow.

हेरिकः A thief.

हेहय *m. pl. N.* of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurāma *q. v.*). : धेनुवत्सहरणाञ्च हेहयस्त्वं च कर्तितमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74. हेहयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होद् 1. 1 A (होदते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होदति) To go.

होदः A raft, float.

होद् *m.* A robber.

होदं Stolen goods.

होतृ *a.* (नी *f.*) [ह-वृत्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिहुते वा इतिर्वा च होत्री S. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rigveda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; B. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतृकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होत्र [ह-वृत्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (asghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Siva.; S. 1. 1.

होत्रीय *a.* [होत्राय हिते होतुरिदं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. -यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [ह-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajna, to be performed by a Brāhmana, called देवयज्ञ *q. v.*). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -*Comp* -अग्नि the sacrificial fire. -कुण्ड a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -तुरगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. -धानं a sacrificial chamber. -घाण्यं 1. sesamum. -2. barley. -धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations. -शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होतृ.

होमिा [ह हन् छत् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्यस्य इति] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -स्यं Ghee.

होरा [ह-वृत्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका *q. v.* above.

होही, हो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho | holla |).

होद् 1 P. (हीडति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

होतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

होत्रं [होतुरिदं अञ्] The office of the priest called Hotri *q. v.*

होम्यं Clarified butter.

हु 2 A (हुते, हुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract deprive (one) of ; अद्यमीष्टार्थेनास्त्राणि यमस्याहोष्ट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय हुते Sk.

हुवः -वनं Hiding, concealment.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

हल 1 P. (हलति) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [गते महति ति०] Yesterday. -*Comp*. -भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -*Comp*. -दिन yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, heasternal.

ह्यु 1 P. (ह्युति) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्योया Censure, reproach, shame. -2 Sound, oreak.

ह्युः [ह्यु-अच् नि०] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -*Comp*.

-ग्रहः a crocodile.

ह्युनि 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

ह्युयोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्यु 10 P. (ह्युयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, oreak.

ह्यु 1 P. (ह्युति, ह्युति) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; Pt. 4 78.

-*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish.

ह्युसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, outtailed.

ह्युसिन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्युसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of ह्युस्) Shortest, smallest.

ह्युसीयत् *a.* (Compar. of ह्युस्) Shorter, smaller.

ह्युस् *a.* [ह्यु-वृत्] (compar. ह्युसीयत्, superl. ह्युसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody).

-स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel.

-स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron. -*Comp*. -अग्निः the gigantic swallow-wort (Arka). -अंग *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-यः) a dwarf. -गर्भः, the Kusa grass -दुर्भः, कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. -दा gum olibanum. -बाहुक *a.* short-armed.

-मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. -मूलः the short red cane.

ह्युस्वक *a.* See ह्युस्.

ह्युसः [ह्यु-वृत्] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्युसक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्युद् 1 A (ह्युदते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्युद् [ह्यु-भावे वृत्] Noise, sound; इंदुभिर्नां ह्युद्ः Ki. 16. 8; so चहुद्वादिः & 0.

ह्युद्विच *a.* Sounding, roaring.

हादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शङ्खकी.

हिणीयते See हणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

हिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. हणीया.

ही 3 P. [जिह्रति, हीण-हीति] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or withable. or gen.); जिह्रम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह युरुसमीपं गतुं S. 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिहीमा किं पुनः सह-वासिनां Ki. 11. 58 ; R. 15. 44 ; 17. 73 ; Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. -Caus. (हेपयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं हेपयतीव कुर्ण R. 6. 49 ; हेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40 ; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो हेपयन्ति Si. 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ही f. 1 Shame ; रतेरापि हीपवमाव-धाना Ku. 3. 57 ; दारिद्र्याद् हीयमेति हीपरिगतः प्रब्रह्मते तेजसाः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; हीसककंठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ a. overcome or confounded by shame ; हीमूढानां भवति विरलमेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Mc. 68 -निरासः shamelessness. -पञ्चना the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 23.

हीका [ही-कक्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. हीकु a. [ही-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. -कु 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

हीण, हीति p. p. 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 67.

हेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

हीष्ट [हीच्छति] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

हीचिरं -लं A kind of perfume.

हूद्, हूद् 1 P. (ह्रीडति, हूडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 A. (ह्रेपते) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 A. (ह्रेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep

हेषा, हेषितं Neighing.

हीद् 1 P. (हीडति) To go.

हृग् 1 P. (हृगति) To cover, hide.

हृत्ति f. Joy, gladness ; (हृत्तिः f. also in this sense.)

हृप् 10 P. (हृपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

हृत् 1 P. (हृसति) To sound.

हृद् 1 A. (हृदते, हृत् or हृदति) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -Caus. (हृदयति) To gladden, delight.

हृदः, हृदकः Pleasure ; joy, delight ; also हृदिकार.

हृदनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

हृदित् a. Delighting, pleasing &c. हृदित्नी See हृदित्नी.

हृक, हृकु See हृक, हृकु.

हृल् 1 P. (हृलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -Caus (हृल-लयति-ते, but हृलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

हृ 1 P. (हृरति) 1 To be crooked.

-2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

हृ 1 U. (हृयति-ते, जुडाव, जुडवे, अहृत्-त, अहृस्त, हृयति-ते, हृत्, हृत ; pass. हृयते ; caus. हृययति-ते ; desid. जुहृयति-ते) 1 To call by name ; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुमियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask beg.

ह्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.



APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sāstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sāstras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāna also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Srutabodha, Vāpiḥḥaṇa, Vṛttadarpaṇa, Vṛtta ratnākara, Vṛttakaumudī, Chhandomanjari &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjari and Vṛtta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of *śloka* 'prose' or *śloka* 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *paṭya* is a combination of four *paṭdas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A *paṭya* is a *वृत्त* or *जाति*.

A *वृत्त* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each *Pāda* or quarter. A *जाति* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes:—समवृत्त in which the *Pādas* or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ए are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, औ, ए, ऐ, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvāra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ

in अं or अः. (The consonants ष & श also ष & श, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *paṭda* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

साङ्ख्यारश्च द्विष्यन् विसर्गो च युरुभवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादांतगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or *Mātrā* is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मन्त्रियुक्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो
भादियुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्धः ।
जो युरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोऽनयुरुः कथितोऽलघुस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यति लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरव्यं यति भनौ तु युरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol \cup denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Ganas may be represented as follows:—

य \cup — — (Bacchius)
र — \cup — (Amphimacer)
त — — \cup (Anti-bacchius)
म — \cup — (Daetylns)
ज \cup — \cup (Amphibrachys)
स — — — (Anapæstus)
म — — — (Mollosus)
न — \cup — \cup (Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (\cup) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas'

as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Lilāvati and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order:—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre; e. g. म, य stands for म, र, म, न; so स्तो, for म, त &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre; the second, the Scheme in Ganas with the Yati or Caesura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted

in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example; (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāraṇi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)

कन्या.

Def. न्यौ चेत कन्या ।
Sch. G. ग, म.
Ex. भास्वकन्या सैका धन्या ।
यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखिलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)

पंक्ति.

Def. भ्रूयो गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G. भ, ग, म.
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।
यामुनकच्छे चार चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्वी चेतत्रमध्यमा ।
Sch. G. त, य.
Ex. भृतिशुशत्रोरत्यदभुतरूपा ।
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्याः ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः ।
Sch. G. म, म. (3. 3)
Ex. श्रीवीथी श्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती ।
एषते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥
Kāv. 8. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G. न, य.
Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनाम् ।
अधरसुधोर्मि मधुरिपुरेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विया सोमराजी ।
Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)
Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनर्यधकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता ज् स गाः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex. धुरारिपुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा ।
व्रजैगवयनानां ततान मुदमुधुः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def. मस्लोस्थानमदलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex. रगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् देतीद्रानमद-
लेखा ।
लमाधुत्पुरशनी कस्तुरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex. रविदुहितृते वनकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक).
There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र
लघु पंचमम् ।
द्विचतुःपादयोर्द्वैस्त्रं सप्तमं
दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥
Ex. वागर्थाविव संपुक्तौ वागर्थ-
प्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरो वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरो ॥
R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G. न, म, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex. रविस्तुतःपरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ॥
व्रजवधूगजगतिर्दुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def. प्रमाणिका जगे लगी ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युताधि-
पदायोः ।
धुतिस्थितिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशि-
तारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

Def. भासलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex. चंचलचूर्डं चपलेर्वत्सकुलेः
कलिरारम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं
माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.)
Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्मिणी
शाकश्रापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छिद्ये
गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णोभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def. ग्लो रबी समानिका तु ।

Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)

Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममालि हस्तडाग-
सद्य ।
धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र
मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(वृहती)

(1) भुजगशिष्टभृता.

Def. भुजगशिष्टभृता नो मः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2.)
Ex. षट्पदानिकदक्षिणी भुजगशिष्ट-
भृता याऽसीत् ।
मुरारिदुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा
साऽधुत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

Def. सजैरुभुजंगसंगती ।
Sch. G. स, ज, र, (3. 6.)
Ex. तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्यमुना भुजंग-
संगता ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकक्षपलः सदैव
तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्मसाः ।
Sch. G. म, म, स (5. 4.)
Ex. कालियभोग भोगगतस्तन्मणि-
मध्यस्फतिरुचा ।
चित्रपदामो नंदसुतश्चाक ननतै
स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगोः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)
Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतित्तरणिष्ठता
विपिनगता ।
धुरारिपुणा रतिग्रुणा परिभिता
प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता.

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता ममसगसृष्टा ।
Sch. G. म, म, स, ग (4. 6.)
Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिदीये तटवनकुंजे ।
उद्दीर्घतीर्ष्रजजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)
Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)
Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिच्छुद्धै-
रस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिङ्गद्वारा
रुक्मवती विप्रः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिष्टुभ्.)

(1) ईश्वरपद्मा.

Def. स्यादिद्वपद्मा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
 Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरणे धृत्वा
 रुष्टेद्रवज्जाहतिमुकुटवृष्टौ ।
 यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
 चक्रे स नो रसद्र चक्रपाणीः ॥
 (2) उपेद्रवज्जा.
 Def. उपेद्रवज्जा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।
 Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5, 6.)
 Ex. उपेद्रवज्जादिमणिच्छटाभि-
 विधुषणानां द्युरितं वपुस्ते ।
 स्मराभि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं
 सूरदृष्टुले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥
 (3) उपजाति.
 Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
 पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
 इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिथिासु
 वदंनि जातिध्वदमेव नाम ॥
 Sch. G. When ईद्रवजा and उपेद्रवजा
 are mixed in one stanza, the metre is
 called उपजाति. It is said to have 14
 varieties.
 Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां विशि देवतात्मा
 हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
 पूर्वापरो तोयनिधी वगाह्य
 स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥
 Ku. 1. 1.
 See R. 2, 5, 6, 7; 13, 14, 16, 18 ;
 Ku. 3 ; Ki. 17. &c.
 When other metres also are mixed
 in one stanza, the metre is still called
 उपजाति ; e. g. in the following verse
 from Māgha there is a combination
 of वंशस्थ and ईद्रवंशा.
 इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
 गजो वृपाणामथ तोणाद्बहिः ।
 मस्यानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
 कृतक्षणक्षेपमुद्वेक्षताच्युतम् ॥
 (4) द्योधक.
 Def. द्योधकमिच्छति भवितयाद्रौ ।
 Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)
 Ex. या न ययो प्रियमन्वयधूम्यः
 सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
 तेन सहेह विभर्ति रहः स्त्री
 सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥
 Si. 4. 45.
 (5) भ्रमरबिलसितं.
 (भ्रमरबिलसिता)
 Def. भौ स्त्री गः स्याद् भ्रमरबिलसि-
 तम् ।
 Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
 Ex. प्रतिये यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
 प्रोद्ध्वानां दिनमिह जलदाः ।
 वेषामस्यं विदधति सुरत-
 क्रीडायासभ्रमशमपटवः ॥
 Si. 4. 62.
 (6) रथोद्धता.
 Def. रात्वेर्नरलगे रथोद्धता ।
 Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)
 Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
 रामध्वरविधानज्ञानये ।

काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
 स्नेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥
 R. 11. 1.
 See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी.

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता म्यो तगौ गः ।
 Sch. G. म, म, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
 Ex. ध्याता धृतिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
 श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।
 संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां
 वातोर्मी पोतामित्राभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

Def. मात्तो गो चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकेः ।
 Sch. G. म, त, न, ग, ग (4. 7.)
 Ex. अंधो हंति ज्ञानयुद्धिं विधत्ते
 धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सते ।
 मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना
 पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुमक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रनभगेर्गुण्णा च
 Sch. G. र, न, म, ग, ग (3. 8.)
 Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेद्रान्
 स स्वर्णवस्त्रमहाय महीन्द्रः ।
 तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रदिदृशुः
 नरिन्द्रदशधाम जगाम् ॥
 N. 5. 1.
 See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) ईद्रवंशा.

Def. तच्चेंद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे युरो ।
 Sch. G. ईद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थ-
 बिल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below)
 except that its first syl-
 lable is long:—The Gaps
 are त, ज, ज, र.
 Ex. देव्येद्रवंशाभिरुदीर्णदीधितिः
 पीतीवरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
 यस्मिन्मज्जुः शलभा इव स्वर्ष
 ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगर्दति रनमसैः ।
 Sch. G. र, न, म, स (4. 8.)
 Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरे
 राजवर्त्म रहित जनगमनेः ।
 इष्टवर्त्म तवल्लुकु रसते
 कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. भर्ष्यगेः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ
 स्तौ ॥
 Sch. G. म, म, स, म (4. 8.)
 Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
 तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नम्या ।
 भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रांशुले
 केलीलाला हरिततुडव्यास्ता वः ॥
 See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसेर्जसजता जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)
 समीरशिशिः शिरस्सु वसतां
 सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।
 विभर्ति, जनयन्त्रयं मुदमपा-
 मपायधवला चलाहकतणीः ॥
 Si. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद् तामरसं नजजा यः ।
 Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)
 Ex. स्फुटसुषुभमार्कंदमनोर्हं
 वजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।
 तव मुखतामरसं सुरशत्रो
 हृदयतबागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. वद् तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
 Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3.)
 Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुद्दारमतेः
 प्रतिग्रह्य वचो विससर्जं मुनिम् ।
 तदलब्धवपद् इदि शोकचने
 प्रतियातमिवांतिकमस्य पुरोः ॥
 R. 8. 97.
 See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुताबिलंबित.

Def. हुताबिलंबितमाह नभो भरो ।
 Sch. G. न, म, म, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4.)
 Ex. धुनिधुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
 मम च मुक्तभिर्दे तमसा मनः ।
 मनसिजेन सखि प्रहरिष्यता
 धनुषि चूतशरथ निवेशिनः ॥
 S. 6.

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रमा.

(Also called पंदाकिनी.)

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रो प्रमा ।
 Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)
 Ex. अतिस्वरभिरभाजि प्रुषभिया-
 मतनुत रतयेव सतानकः ।
 तरुणपरभूतः स्वनं रामिणा-
 मतनुत रतय वसंतानकः ॥
 Si. 6. 67.
 also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
 Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (6. 7.)
 Ex. विहगाः कर्द्वसुरभाविह गाः
 कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
 भ्रमयन्नुपेति सुहृत्प्रभयं
 पवनश् धूतनवननिपवनः ॥
 Si. 4. 36.
 Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) धुजंगप्रयात.

Def. धुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।
 Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)
 Ex. धनेर्निष्कलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति
 धनेरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।
 धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
 धनान्यजयध्वं धनान्यजयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

Def. त्वौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना सुहृवक्त्रैः।
Sch. G. न, य, त, य (6. 6.)
Ex. प्रह्लादमरमौली रत्नोपलक्त्रे
जानप्रतिबिंबा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोविंदपदाब्जे राज्ञी नखराणा-
मास्तां न चित्ते ध्वातं शमवर्ती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरी ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोद्युपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं सुहृः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित.)

Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरी ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7.)
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोमवं
पिनाकिना भ्रममनोरथा सती ।
निर्निदं रूपं हृदयेन पावतीं
प्रियेषु सोभायफला हि चारुता ॥
Ku. 5. 1.
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

Def. बाणाश्रेष्ठिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यो ।
Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)
Ex. अर्चामन्वेषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वेतेनके जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यश्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) स्मृग्विणी.

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतुरोफिका स्मृग्विणी ।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)
Ex. इंद्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुम्भद्रवालकृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतबासा हरे-
स्यूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरासि स्मृग्विणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)
Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. यमुनाविहारकृतके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दनूजः ॥
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी.)

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नी ततो गः क्षमा।
Sch. G. नं, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)
Ex. इह दुराधिगमेः किंचिदेवागमेः

सनतमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेददिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पश्योनिः परम् ॥
Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

Def. त्र्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्ररणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरेगुलीषु चक-
र्मौलिस्रकच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥
R. 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता.)

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)
Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ श्रुश्रुवानमुं
तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहानिशं
रुपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥
Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

Def. वेदैर्धर्मो यसगा मत्तमयूरीः ।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायेः ।
सम्यगृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपासते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥
Ki. 18. 28 ;
Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(also called प्रभावती.)
Def. जगौ सजौ गिति रुचिरु चतुर्ग्रहैः।
Sch. G. ज, म, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)
Ex. कदा युवं वततु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपापन्नताम् ।
अपभाणि प्रहकलुषैदुमंडला
विभाषरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥
M. 4. 13.
See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शकरी)

(1) अपराजिता.

Def. ननरसलद्युगेः स्वरेपरजिता ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयसूयः परेपरजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तारिभुजं
स जयति जगतां गतिरुद्वध्वजः ॥

(2) भसंबाधा.

Def. म्त्तो म्त्तो गावक्षप्रहवितिरसंबाधा ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग (5. 9.)
Ex. वीर्यामौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात्सिमे
दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धरणिरीयमसंबाधा ।
धर्मास्थित्यर्थं प्रकटितनटसंबधः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः॥

(3) पथ्या.

(Also called मंजरी.)

Def. सजसा यलौ च सह मेन पथ्या
मता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.)
Ex. स्थगयत्यसुः शमितचानकार्तस्वराः
जलदास्तद्विलुलितकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह हफुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः क्वचित्कपिशयति चामी
कराः ॥
Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुररीकृता.)

Def. नजमजला युक्श्च भवति प्रमदा ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)
Ex. अनतिचिरोज्जितस्य जलदेवचिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥
Si. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def. ननमनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमयनगुणस्मरणमाविततम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसयेनी or कुटिल.)

Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशारिमा म्मौ न्यौ
गौ ।
Sch. G. म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)
Ex. नीतोच्छ्वायं मुहुराशिशिररमैकै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरमागा रत्नेः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशंकाभिह वितरति
हंसयेनी
मध्येष्यहः स्फटिकरजतभित्ति-
च्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,
उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता.)

Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगौ
गः ।
Sch. G. त, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (9. 6.)
Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माषिष्कृताङ्गपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाम्बां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदृशान्तरेषु ॥
S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता
वासंतीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भुंगीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखंबाद्विरदुत्पलवर्णमैदांबोला ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसदस्त्रोच्छसैः
कंसाराती नृत्यति सहशी वासंतीयम् ॥

Metres with 15 syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशक्ती.)

(1) तुणक.

Def. तुणकं समानिका पद्यद्वयं विनातिमम्।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.)

Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृंगघुरितं
पंचबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितुणकम् ।
राधिका चित्तक्यं माधवाय मासि
माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def. मनमययुनेयं मालिनी मोगिलोकैः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)
Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौशुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुस्वरुपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रतीतस्तत्र पौराः
अवणकदु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवदः॥
R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ श्रेष्ठी-
लाखेलः ।
Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.
Ex. मा कांतिं पक्षस्यति पर्वाकाशे देशे
स्वाप्सीः
कांतिं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूण चंद्रं मत्वा
रात्री चैत् ।
सुत्सामः प्राटश्चैतश्चतो राहुः सूरः
प्राद्यात्
तस्माद् ध्वाते हर्म्यस्यति शम्भ्येकांति
कर्तव्या ॥ Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

Def. ग्रहनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last).
Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
भ्रजयुवतिलसवालिकगमनगता ।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि.)

(1) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च
वृत्तम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)

Ex. विद्रुमाफणाधरोष्ठशोभिषेयुवायहृष्ट-
बल्लवीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग।
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलम्प्याद् देव
बन्धुपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोप-
वेश ॥

(2) पंचचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापद्यद्वयं वर्द्धितं पंचचामरम्।
or जतो जती ततो जगौ च पंच-
चामरं वर्द्धत्

Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)

Ex. सुरसुमूलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमाल-
सम् ।
सुरांगनाभवल्लवीकरमपंचचामर-
सुरात्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं
भजामि तम् ।

(3) बाणिनी.

Def. नजरमजरेवेद्वा भवति बाणिनी
गयुक्तैः ।

Sch. G. नं, ज, म, ज, र, ग.

Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽय नट्ट बाणि
नी तिर्य्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवि-
त्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकरणसमं सुकुंदं
सततमहं स्तवेः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि
नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)
Def. ससजा भजगा यु दिक्स्वैर्भवति
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, म, ज, ग, ग (10. 7.)

Ex. इति घौतपुराधिमतसरात् सरसि
मज्जनेन
धियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलां-
गभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव याइवानपरवारि-
राशेः
शिशिरतररोचिषाय्यपां ततिषु मंकदु-
मीषे ॥ Si. 8. 71.

(2) नर्वटक.

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु
नर्वटकम् !

Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)

Ex. तफणतमालनीलबहूलोचमवदुंभुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारि-
कणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
मदकलनीलकंठफलहेयुखराः
कुसुमः ॥
M&L. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला बह्वप्रहयातिश्च पृथ्वी
गुरुः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)

Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमित-
स्तदीयादिधा-
मितश्च शरणाधिपः शिखरिणां
गणाः शरते ।
इतोपि बहवानलः सह समस्तसै-
वर्तके-
रहो विततघूर्जितं भरसहं च
सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥
Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतोऽधिरसनगौर्मौ मनौ नौ
गुण्यम् ।

Sch. G. मं, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)

Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिर्दि-
दीवराक्षी
उम्मचेव स्वखलितकचरी निःश्रसंती
विशालम् ।
भवेवास्ते मुररिपुरिति त्रानिद्वी-
सहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं इति ति यमुनामंजुकुंजं
जगाम ।
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadūta" is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपातितं भरनभनलगेः ।
Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)

Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलास्य पानिते घनतिमिरमुधि
ज्योतीषि रौप्याभिस्त्रिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति
मुहुः ।
वीढमसंमुखोपि रमणोरपहृतवसनाः
कांचनकदरास्य तरुणीरिह नयति
रविः ॥
Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्वैष्टिच्छन्ना यमनसभलागः
शिखरिणी

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6. 11.)

Ex. दिगंते भ्रूयंते मवमलिनगंडाः
करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः
खलु युगाः ।
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखरानां
पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्
मृगपातिः ॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

Def. नसमरसलागः बद्धवेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी
मत्ता ।

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)

Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्पत्यादेश्चालीकम-
पेत्तु ने
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा
बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंभाषाः शुभेषु हि
वृत्तयः
स्रजमपि शिरस्यंघः क्षिप्तां धुनो-
त्यहिशोकम् ॥
S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धाति.)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेद्धिता.

Def. स्याद्भूतत्वर्थेः कुसुमितलतावेद्धिता
मौ नयो यो ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)

Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारि-
मिर्दाक्षिणात्ये-

वर्ततेः खेलद्विः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता
मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीः गतैः किसलयकरोल्लासि-
नैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणि-
धकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदा-कांता नयरलघुयुता क्रीर्तिता
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)

Ex. शंकेऽप्रापिञ्ज जगति मृगहृशां
साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येवं ब्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा
सा व्यधापि ।
नैतादृक् चैत् कथमुदाधिसुतामंते-
णाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्यां नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखा-
दुतायाम् ॥

(3) नन्दन.

Def. नजभजौरेस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैह्यैर्न-
दन्म् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)

Ex. तरणिमुतातरंगपवनेः सलील-
मांदोलितं
नधुरिपुपादपंकजरजः सुपूत-
पृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचैष्टितकलाकलापसं-
स्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं ब्रज सखे सुखाय
वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराच-
माचक्षते ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5, 5.)

Ex. रघुपतिरपि जानवेदोविद्युदां
प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संक्रम्य
भिर्यं वैरिणः ।
रविद्युतसहितेन तेनानुयातः
ससौमित्रिणा
धुजबिजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः
प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूललालिस.

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशक्रतुमिः
शार्दूललालितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)

Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराकमविधिं
शार्दूललालितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिणु हरं चैद्य-
प्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवानिबहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
भयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा
लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसर्वैशैर्यमौ न्तो ररगुरुयुतौ मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता रयात् ।

Soh. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)

Ex. कदंबामोदाह्या विपिनपवनः
केकिनः कान्तकेकाः
बिनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा
दुर्दुरा हृमनाद्वाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता चैत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ द्युजदलनो
राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याशैर्यादि मः सजौ सततगाः
शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, न, ग (12. 7.)

Ex. वेदानेषु यमाहोरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य
स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्याक्षिपयः शब्दो
यथार्थासरः ।
अंतर्गच्छ मुद्रमुभिर्नियमितप्राणा-
दिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो
निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. द्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्रेष्ठ ह्यक्रतु-
रसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)

Ex. वेदान्यान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वक्षसि न च
ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा
दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्रो पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च
ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याश्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते
देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. द्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्रेष्ठ स्वरमुनि-
करणैराह सुरसाय ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)

Ex. कामकीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमा-
रंभरभसात्
फालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुका
कृष्टहृदयाः ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां
प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं
व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(कृति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता
नदा खलु गीतिका ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग
(5. 7. 8.)

Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन
मनोरमा

रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन
सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासाससमुद्भवा
तव रागिणं
विदधो हरिं खलु बल्लवीनचारु-
चामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सप्तश्रवद्भिमंरभनययुता
म्लो गः सुवदना ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग
(7. 7. 6.)

Ex. उजुंगास्तुंगकूलं सुतमदसलिलाः
प्रस्यंदि सलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठदुमनिद्युखराः
कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःस्नातावसीदत्तद्युदुशनैरु-
त्सादिततटाः
शोणं संदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः
पास्यंति शतशः ॥
Mn. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

Def. नजभजजा जौरो नरपते कथिता
धुवि पंचकावली ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, र, र (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु-
रंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितप्रभुतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य
धुरां महीधुता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः
समतं धृतश्रिय-
श्रिरगलितभियो जलनिधेश तदा-
जभवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) जगधरा.

Def. प्रत्रैर्यानां वयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता
जगधरा कीर्तितेयम् ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, यं (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहृतं
या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तश्रुतिविषययुगा
या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतकृतिरिति यया
प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिःप्रपन्नस्तुभिरवतु वस्ता-
भिरष्टाभिराः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

Def. भौ गौ नाश्रवतारो गो गो बसुभुवन-
यतिरिति भवति हंसी ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)

Ex. सार्धं कान्तेनैकान्तेऽसौ विकचकमल-
मधु सुरभिपिबन्ती
कामर्काढाकूतरफीतप्रमदसरसर-
मलधु रसन्ती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरि-
तरलपरागे
कंसाराते पद्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगति-
रिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

Def. नजभजभा जभो लघुयुरु बुधेस्तु
गदितेयमद्रितनया ।

Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, म, ज, म, ल, ग
(11. 12.)

Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतनगनिभम-
मट्टमदनुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां
गनिरशेषमान्यमहिमा
धुवनहितावतारचतुरश्राचरधरो-
ज्वतीर्णं इह हि
शितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशामनस्तवेति
तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्त्रौ
भनयाश्च यति भवति तन्वी

Sch. G. म, त, न, स, म, म, न, य
(5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

क्रौंचपदा.

Def. क्रौंचपदा भ्यो स्त्रो. नननांगाविधु-
शरवसुमुनिविरातेरिह भवेत्

Sch. G. म, म, स, म, न, न, न, ग
(5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उत्कृति.)

सुर्जगाविर्भूत.

Def. बस्तीशाश्वेष्ठेदोपेतं ममनमयुगनर-
सलगेधुर्जगाविर्भूतम् ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग
(8. 11. 7.)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two raganas or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either

raganas or yaganas, or all the feet may be saganas. The classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंद्रदृष्टिप्रयात, प्राचितक, मत्तमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रान्त, कुसुम-स्तवक, अनंगशेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Dandaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसममृत्त. (Half equal Metres.)

(1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called बैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजो जरो ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)

Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता ।
वज्रवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दूले
भो युजि भाद्रगुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
म, म, म, ग, ग (even quarter)

Ex. मुरवेरिविपुस्तनुनां ध्रुदं
हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलितम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरेरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा.

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजो जराग्रापुष्पिताग्रा ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)

Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपध्वानं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव ।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखां
किरणपरिक्षियधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥

Ku. 4. 46.

(4) विद्योगिनी.

(Also called बैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ उरुर्विद्योगिनी ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, म, र, ल, ग (even quarter)

Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदा पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥

Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती.

Def. सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद् ।
भाषिह वेगवती युजि भाद्रो ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
म, म, म, ग (even quarter)

Ex. स्परवेगवती ब्रजरागा
केशववंशरवैरनिमुग्धा ।

रभसान्न गुरुन् गणयंती
कालिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

(6) हरिणप्लुता.

Def. सयुगात्सलघु विषमे गुरु-
युजि नभौ भरको हरिणप्लुता ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, म, म, र (even quarter)

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म होर्मनः ॥

N. B.—Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औप-
च्छंदसिक and बैतालीय or विद्योगिनी are
usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section
D). But they are sometimes defined in
the Gana scheme, and are, there-
fore, given under the class of *Vrittas*.

SECTION C.

विषममृत्त. (Unequal Metres.)

The most common metre of this
class is called उद्गता.

Def. प्रथमे सजो यदि सलो च
नसजगुरुकाप्यनंतरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्वरथो
सजसा जगो च भवतीयमुद्रता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ")
म, न, ज, ल, ग (third ")
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ")

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचकम् ।
कान्तिराहितमभिराधापितुं
विधिवत्तपांसि विद्धे धनंजयः ॥

Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is men-
tioned wherein the third quarter has
म, न, म, ग instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which
every quarter of the stanza differs
in the number of syllables, are in-
cluded under the general name

'Gāthā'. The same name is appli-
cable to stanzas consisting of any
number of quarters other than four.

As in the case of उपजाति, any two or
more quarters of a regular metre
may be combined to form अर्धसममृत्त
or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the
number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety
of such metres is अर्धः. It is said
to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला
जघनचपला च ।

गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आयांगीतिर्नवैव
वातायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रा-
स्तथा तृतीयेपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश
सार्था ॥
Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवते भर्तु-
वत्सलाः साध्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि सद्युद्गाः ।
प्रापयंत्यब्धिम् ।
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्या-सप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति
यत्र हंसगते
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृत-
वाणि भाषते ॥
Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटी-
मिमासुगीकतुम् ।
यत्पिषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि
तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि
प्रयुक्तं चेत्
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते
महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोद्भासे
पुराणानिम् ।
अस्मायदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुंरंगदृशां
गीतिः ॥

(4) उद्गीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्विनये विपरिते पुनरि-
होद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः
संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे
तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्रादुर्गमन्तेऽधिकगुरु तादृक्
पराधर्मायगीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधुकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्वरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवन्ते रसव-
न्वरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥
Si. 4. 51.

N. B. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaps scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विधमेष्टो समे कलास्ताश्च
समे स्युर्निरतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला
वैतालीयेऽने रलो गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-
बचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वनिनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं
सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रण and यण instead of

रण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ सभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्रोप्रमुखं महेंद्रसूत्रः ॥
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaps scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ल्गाद्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विभ्रुजक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक. In which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमनुदगां
कुरु तदुद्वे मनसि विनृणाम् ।
बल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥

(Moha M.)

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

अद्भुत One of the earliest writers on Alankāra. He was the chief Paṇḍit or Sabhāpati of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कश्यप Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Bühler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञान-शाकुन्तल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, ऋतुसंहार; also of the poems नलोद्भव and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows:—

येनायोजि न वेदम
स्थिरमर्थविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेदम।
स विजयता रविकीर्तिः
कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa, i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinātha's explanation on Me. 14, निचुल and विक्रमाद were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinātha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to विक्रमाद.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is

it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56 B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korti in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

कौशेय A well-known poet of Kāshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्गुर N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mālatī-Mādhava and Vent-Samhāra. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रत्नगणपरा treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are मामिनीविलास, the five *laharis* (गंगा, वीरव, दुष्या, अमृत, कङ्कणा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career,—therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the Gitagovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kindu-

vilva in the Virabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmaṇsena who is identified by Dr. Bühler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must, have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

द्विजिन Author of the Dasakumārcharita and Kāvya-darsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to Mādhavachārya.

पञ्चरत्न The celebrated author of the Mahābhāshya. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

मरारण (मृदुनारायण) Author of the Vent-Samhāra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called जन्मालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Rāj. T. 5. 34).

बाण The well-known author of the Harshacharita, Kādambari and Chandikāsataka. Pārvatīparinaya and Ratnāvali are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Tsaang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the date—at least the *termini ad quom*—of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harshacharita.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahākāvya Vikramānkadevacharita and of Chaurapanchāsikā. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of Sri Svāmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Śrīdharsena or of Narendra

the son of Sridhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three Satakas and of the Vākyapadiya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛhari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the Mahāvīr-charita, Mālatī-Mādhava, and Uttararāmacharita. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kāshmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirātārjuniya, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

बास Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 6th century.

भयूर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the Sūrya-Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāsa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

सुरारि Author of the Anargha-rāghava mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya ३८. 67. He must, therefore, be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahākāvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of the Bāla-Rāmāyana, Bāla-Bhārata and Vidhasālabhanjikā. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 9th and the middle of the 10th century.

बराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the Brihat-Samhitā. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विज्ञानशब्द Author of the Mudrārākhasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शक्तिरामाय and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar & o.) have tried to show that Sankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrārākhasa.

सुबन्धु The author of Vācavadattā mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kṛti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that Srt-harsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnāvali, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnāvali must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarūpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century.)

हर्ष The patron of Bāṇa, see बाण. The Ratnāvali is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapurī. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अंग N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvartī were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvartī and Krishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,); and its capital अंगनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayintī, also called Avantipur or Avanti and Visālā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālvā. In the time of the Mahābhārata the county extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahī or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Bantideva.

अश्मक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सौराष्ट्र.

इन्द्रमस्थ (also called इरिष्य, इक्ष्वाकु &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or **ओड्ड** N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapīśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cntak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

कनकल N. of a village near Haridvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनकल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिशा See under सुहृ.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvartī. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिङ्गनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अंग also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sadāntrā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirātas and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was शम्भोत्थि on the other side of the Laubitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāṇa or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुशसेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of

Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Drishadvatī. It is sometimes called समंतपंचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

कुलू N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

कुशावती or **कुशस्थली** The capital of Dakṣiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rām-nagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेश-नर, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu, Deśa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghāts and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Vetravati, the Sarāvati and the Kāli-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānāra, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond the Kāveri.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of the Sarayā (or Gogrā). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala, and 'Dakṣiṇa Kosala.' The former is also called 'Gauda', and it must have, therefore, signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Gauda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvatt in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvastī in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vata country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Poornea. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage कृष्णस्यंग.

मौड or **पुंड्र** Northern Bengal, (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेडि N. of a country and their people. The Chedia were also called Dāhalas and Traipurās; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time सिरी q. v. The Chedia are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmati situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabbalpur.

कोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulakesi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Kar-nāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Daṇḍakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavaṭī (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nasik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāsā (Sutlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmbaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghāts, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49, 50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिख See under सुक

त्रिगर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Saraavati containing Loodiana and Pattala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-रि N. of the capital of the Chedia, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i. e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

वज्रपुर See under अंबेति.

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Daśārṇā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidisā—the modern Bhisā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambari. Kālidāsa also makes Vidisā a river which is probably the same as the Beas that joins the Betva.

द्विविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishṇā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvart. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāncī, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सीराष्ट्र.

निवध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varaha mountains.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmapati (Chambal) upto Gangādvara on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgrathi was called 'Uttara Panchāla', which was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narvār in Mālvā as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pārvati, Lupa, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavaṇā and Madhmāti, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālatī-Mādhava.

पंपा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdooṅ. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderdooṅ the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soṅa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Pālibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पंड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparṇi fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 81. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rāmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāndya-deśa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. B. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनायुद्ध.

पारशियान One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably

the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himālaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Hariwamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजघृह) which consisted of five hills विजुलगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैमार-(or व्याहार)-गिरि. Its next capital was Pātali-putra q. v. Magadha was also called कौकट in later literature.

मत्स्य or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेन्द्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Maheudra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गवि-नगर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it

was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

सुरला See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

लट N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

चंग (also called समतट or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

बलभी See under सौराष्ट्र.

बाह्यिक, बाहीक. A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fetida.

विदर्भ The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Prastishāna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under वृशाण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital

Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepāl north of Madhuvāṅī. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepāl, all such places as Sītāmāri, Sītākūṇḍa, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

वृन्दावन 'Rādha's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

शक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Scæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शुक्तिमत् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himālayan range in the south of Nepāl.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called श्रावस्ती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sabet Mahet north of Ayodhyā. It was also called चर्मपटन or चर्मपुरी.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पञ्चावती.

सिंधुदेशः The country of the upper Indus.

सुम्भ N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital तामलिष (also called तामलिष, दामलिष, तामलिनी and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cosye, which is the same as the कृषिशा of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rādhas, the people of Western Bengal.

साराष्ट्र (Also called आनन्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārka is called आनन्तनगरी or अम्बिरनगरी. The old Dwārka stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārka, and also near mount

Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junsgad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhownagar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुग N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātaliputra. It is

identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

इस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकुट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains

which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षवत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.

ADDENDA

अ

+अशः—The distinguishing note of a Rāga.

+अंशकम्—The position of planets with reference to the Sun on a given day ; appropriate Lagna for marriage : अंशक. वैवाहिकं लग्नं Nārāyaṇa on Nai, 15.8.

अंशु + उदकम्—Dew-water

+अंशकुम्—The rope used for churning.

+अकर्मन्—(1) Same as अकरणम् ; प्रतिषेधादकर्म Ms. 10.8.10 ;

(2) An action not sanctioned by law ; अकर्म च दारक्रिया या आधानोत्तरकाले ŚB. on Ms. 6.8.14.

(3) Neglecting to do an action ; अकर्मणि=प्रधानातिक्रमे

ŚB. on Ms. 6.3.3.

अकलङ्कः—Spotless

अकल्पनम्—Non-attribution.

अकल्माय—N. of the son of the fourth Manu.

अकाण्डताण्डवम् Unwarranted fussing (sarcastically used to refer to exhibition of one's erudition)

अकाल-ज्ञः a. Untimely ; timed inappropriately ; अत्यारुढो हि नारी-णामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.

अकालिकम् ind. Suddenly अकालिकं कुरवो नामविषयन् Mb. 5. 32. 30.

अकिल्बिष Sinless ; also cf. अकृत-किल्बिष one who has not committed any sin.

अकृतक Not created or natural ; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. R.

अकृत्रिम Natural ; not man-made.

अक्कः Store-room ; अक्के चेन्मघु विन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत् ।

अक्ता f. (Ved) Night.

अक्लान्त a. [न.त] Tireless.

अक्लीबम् ind. Without reservation ; truc.

+अक्षः 1. Opening in a swing or palanquin ; 2. gambling.

अक्ष + अण्डः An axle-pole.

अक्ष + वृषकर्मन् N. Calculation find the latitude.

अक्ष + विद् a. Adept in gambling.

अक्ष + शलाका Dice.

अक्ष + शालिन् (शालिक.) Officer in charge of a gambling house.

अक्षय + नीवी f. A permanent charitable endowment (Buddhist Insc.)

अक्षय्य + भुज् m. Fire ; प्रदहेच्च हि तं राजन् कक्षमक्षय्यभुग्यथा Mb. 13. 9. 21.

अक्षि + आमयः An eye-disease ; eye-sore.

अक्षि + श्रवस् Serpent ; also cf नयनश्रवस्.

अक्षि + संवित् Visual cognition.

अक्षि + सूत्रम् The level of the eye (Iconographic term).

अक्षि + स्पन्दनम् Eyc-twitching.

अक्षौरिमम् A day or star unfit for shaving or cūḍākarma.

अक्षण्या + रज्जुः f. Diagonal line ; Śulba S.

अक्षण्या + स्तोमीया Name of an Iṣṭakā sacrifice, Ts., Śat. Br.

अखलः A good physician. Nigha.

अखिलिका N. of a plant (Momordaica charantia).

अग + जा Daughter of mountain, Pārvaṭi. अगजानतपद्मार्कं गजानतमहर्निशं यनेकदं तं भक्तानामेकदन्तमुनास्महे.

अगजा + जानिः Śiva.

अगण्डः A trunk without hands and feet ; अगण्डभूतो विवृतो दावश्च इव द्रुमः Rām. 6. 68. 5.

+अगतिः Evil path ; cf. अवयः

अगद + राजः good medicine ; श्रेयस्तनोऽप्यगदराज इवोपुक्तः Bhāg. 10. 47. 59.

अगर्दभः A mule.

अगाध + सत्त्व a. possessing strong will power ; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21.

अगुल्मकम्—disassarrnaged (army) ; गुल्मीभूतमगुल्मकम् Śukra. 4. 870

अगोत्र a. without a source ; यत्तददेश्यमग्राह्यमगोत्रम् Muṇḍ 1. 1. 6.

+अग्निः. 1. Piṅgalā Nādi ; यत्र सोमः सहाग्निता mb. 14. 20, 10, 2. sky ; अग्निर्मूर्धा Muṇḍ 2. 1. 4.

अग्नि + कूतः Cashew-nut.

अग्नि + चूडः A wild bird with a red crest.

अग्नि + चूर्णन् Gun-powder

अग्नि + द्वारम् The entrance at the Āgneya koṇa of a house.

अग्नि + यानम् An aeroplane. व्योमयानं विमानं स्यादग्नियानं तदेव हि Agastyā Saṁhitā.

अग्नि + वेश्यः 1. N. of a teacher, Mbh. 2. N. of the 22nd Muhūrta.

अग्नि + सनुः Skanda cf. अग्निभूः ; सेनातीरग्निभूगृहः Amara.

अग्नि + सावणिः N. of a Manu.

अग्नि + होत्री f. A cow useful for Agnihotra. तामग्निहोत्रीमृषयो जगृहुर्ब्रह्म वादिनः Bhāg. 8. 8. 2.

अग्न्या The Tittira bird.

अग्रः Setting mountain.

+अग्रम् At the begining नैवेह किञ्चनाग्र आसीन् Bri. Up. 1. 2. 1.

अग्र + आसनम् First position of honour.

अग्र + उत्सर्गः Accepting a thing after leaving the first portion of it.

अग्र + देवी Chief queen ; also अप्रमहिषी.

अग्र + धान्यम् A cereal grain.

अग्र + निरूपणम् Predestination ; fore-casting ; prior decision.

अग्र + प्रदाग्निम् a. One who gives first. तेषामग्रप्रदायी स्याः कल्पोत्थायी प्रियंवदः Mb. 5. 135. 35.

अग्र + भावः Precedence.

अग्र + वक्त्रम् N. of a surgical instrument.

अग्र + हारः A colony of brahmins with Śiva and Viṣṇu temples on either ends. हरेः अयं हारः, हरस्य अयं हारः, हारश्च हारश्च हारो-यस्य सः ।

अग्न्या The tree myrobalans.⁹

अघन A hollow mould.

अङ्क + अङ्कम् Water अङ्के मध्ये अङ्का शतपत्रादि चिह्नानि यस्य Tv.

अङ्ककारः A champion warrior ; त्वत्काङ्ककारविजये तव राम लङ्का... Bālarāmāyana Act 8 ; गौरगुणैरह-कृतिभूतां जैत्राङ्ककारे Nai. 12. 84.

अङ्कित *a.* Marked, branded, calculated, numbered.....रावण-शराङ्कितकेतुर्गण्ड...Rv. XII.

+अङ्गम् *N.* of the sacred texts of the Jains.

अङ्ग+क्रमः The order in which various parts of a ritual are to be performed corresponding to their importance Ms. 5.I.14.

अङ्ग+जम् Blood.

+अङ्ग+भङ्गः The part of the body between arms and testicles.

अङ्गभूमि The blade of a knife or sword; यदङ्गभूमौ वभतुः Nai. 16. 22.

अङ्ग+वस्त्रोऽथा *f.* A louse.

अङ्ग+संहिता The phonetic relation between consonants and vowels in a word Ts. Prāt.

अङ्ग+सुप्तिः *f.* Non-functioning of the limbs of the body.

+अङ्गना Priyaṅgu plant used in making perfumes and ointments.

अङ्गार+अवक्षेपणम् A shovel used in transferring or extinguishing coals.

अङ्गार+कर्करिः (री) *f.* A thick cake baked on burning coals.

अङ्गार+धारिका A fire-pan (Aṅgiti in Hindi).

अङ्गार+बृक्षः Balanites Aegiptiaca.

अङ्गिकरणिकः Perhaps a registrar of documents.

अङ्गिका A bodice.

अङ्गुलीवेष्टः Finger ring.

अङ्गु Expression of anger or grief.

+अङ्गि A quarter of anything.

अङ्गि+कवचः Shoes.

अङ्गि+जः A śūdra.

अङ्गि+सन्धि The ankle; the ankle-bone.

अङ्गिकवारि The vertical tapering projection in the middle of a lamp around which the oil is poured.

अचिन्त्यः Quick-silver.

अचोदनम् Non-injunction. देश-कालानामचोदनं प्रयोगे नित्यसमवायात् Ms. 4. 2. 23.

अच्छ To obtain. अच्छशब्दो हि आप्तुमित्यर्थे वर्तते ŚB. on Ms. 10. 1. 9.

अच्युत+जल्लकिन् Name of a commentator on Amarakoṣa.

+अजमोढः *N.* of a son of Suhotra and author of some Rg. Vedic hymns.

अजनयोनिजः Dakṣa Prajāpati.

अजनाभम् An ancient name of Bhārata Varṣa (Bhāg. 11. 2. 24).

अजरकः (कम्) Indigestion.

अजहृत्स्वार्थवृत्ति A word without surrendering its own connotation adding to the meaning of a compounded word.

अजादिः A gaṇa of Pāṇini.

अजित+केशकम्बलः *N.* of heretic teacher referred to in Buddhist texts.

अज्ञात+वस्तुशास्त्रम् Agnology

अञ्जकः *N.* of the son of Vipracitti; V.P.

+अञ्जलिका A kind of insect resembling a spider.

अञ्जलिकावेध A fighting stratagem जानन्तञ्जलिकावेधं नापाक्रामत पाण्डवः Mb. 7. 26. 23.

अञ्जकः *N.* of the son of Yadu.

अञ्जहिषा (Desid. of अंह् 1P.) Desire of going; Bk.

+अट्टालः A tower. विष्कम्भ-चतुरश्रमट्टालकम् Kau. A. 1. 3.

अट्टाल *a.* High, lofty.

अडागमः (अट्+आगम) The augment अ prefixed to a verb to indicate past tense.

अडुकः A deer.

अणु+व्रतानि *N.* of the twelve smaller vows of Jains.

अण्वम् *ved.* A small aperture in the instrument used for pressing Soma juice.

+अण्डकः A cupola; शोभनैः पत्रवल्कीभिरण्डकैश्च विभूषितः Matsya P. 269. 20.

अतन्त्र+त्वम् Superfluity; redun-

dance ऐन्द्रशब्दस्यातन्त्रत्वात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 20.

अतनु *a.* not small; considerable वीतप्रभावतनुरप्यतनुप्रभावः Ki. 16.64

अतसिका Flax

अतिकल्पम् early morning

अतिकश *a.* (lit) beyond the whip, unmanageable

अतिकामुकः A dog

अतिक्रान्ता The sixth stage in an elephant's rut period. अतिक्रान्ता-वस्थो गजपतिरिदं स्यावरचरं जगत्सर्वं हन्तुं समभिलषति क्रोधकलुषः; Matanga L. 9.17.

अतिक्रान्तिः Overflow, transgression

अतिगृहकम् A terrace, an annex to a house भूमिगृहांश्चैत्य-गृहान् गृहातिगृहकानपि Rām. 5.12.15.

अतिजित *a.* Completely conquered लोकं ह्यतिजितं कृत्वा Rām. 3.70.5.

अतिधेनु *a.* One who is possessed of best cows (P. 1.4.3. Comm.)

अतिनामन् *N.* of one of the Saptarṣis of the sixth Manvantara.

+अतिपातः Destruction.

अतिपातित *p. p.* 1. put off, delayed.—2 broken completely.

अतिपातुक Surpassing; रवेर्लाशालक्ष्मीं करेरतिपातुकैः Nai 19.5.

अतिपरिचयः Too much of familiarity; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा

अतिबाहुः Having extraordinary arms; *N.* of a Ṛṣi of the fourteenth Manvantara; *N.* of a Gandharva.

अतिभङ्गः An Iconographic pose with two or three bents; Mānava 67. 95-96.

अतियात *a.* over-speedy, Mb. 3. 201.9.

अतिरागः Over-enthusiasm.

अतिरेकः *a.* I. Surplus.—2 abundance—3. Difference Mb 3.52.3.

अतिरेकः *N.* of a plant which is a strong pergative.

अतिरोगः Consumption.

अतिवर्तनम् *a.* Pardonable offence; दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः Ms. 8.290.
अतिविष्ठित *a.* brave fighter; विस्त्रव्धानतिविष्ठितान् Rām 4. 18.38.
—2 one who transgresses the limits, Mb. 3.215.16.

अतिवैशस *a.* piercing, hurting very much, हिस्त्रावाचोऽतिवैशसाः Bhāg. 3. 19.21.

अतिसृष्टि Superior creation.

+अतल Cough Nigh.

+अत्कः Same as अक्क

अत्यन्त +अपह्नवः A total denial; complete contradiction or refutation.

अत्यन्त +सहचरित *a.* going together invariably (P, वार्त्तिक VIII. 1.15).

+अत्यन्तीन the state of lasting for a long time.

अत्यर्थ +वेदनः A variety of elephant sensible to slightest punishment; प्राजनाङ्क शदण्डेभ्यो दूरादुद्धिजते हि यः स्पृष्टोवा०यथतेऽत्यर्थं स गजोऽत्यर्थवेदनः ॥ Mātanga L. 8.19.

अत्यस्त *a.* Cast, tossed, thrown over or beyond (P. II. 1.24, तरङ्गात्यस्तः-काशिका)

अत्याश्रमः Sanyāsa, Renunciation.

अत्याहारयमाण *a.* Undue interference in or extraction from. लोभादेऽलश्चानुर्वर्ण्यमत्याहारयमाणः Kau. A. 1.

अत्रपु *a.* Not tinned.

अत्री Wife of Atri.—Comp.—
—चतुरहः *N.* of a sacrifice.

—जातः 1. The moon.—2. Datta.
—3. Durvāsas.

—भारद्वाजिका Marriage alliance of discendants of Atri and Bharadvāja.

अत्रिजात *a.* A man belonging to one of the three classes.

अत्वक्क *a.* skinless.

अथ +अतः—अनन्तरम् now therefore अथाज्जो धर्मजिज्ञासा Ms. 1.1.1

अथ +किम् how much more, so much more.

अथ +तु but, on the contrary.

+अदर्शनम् Illusion, Avyakta; अदर्शनादापतिताः पुनश्चादर्शनं गताः Mb. 11. 2. 13.

अदसीय *a.* Belonging to this or that.

अदुष्व *a.* A word with अ as the penultimate letter

अदृष्ट +कल्पना Supposition of an uncognisable object or idea.

+अद्भुत One of the five proportions of measuring height wherein height is twice the breadth.

अद्भुत +रामायणम् *N.* of a Work ascribed to Vālmiki.

अद्भुत +शान्तिः F. I. N. of the 67th Pariṣiṣṭa of the Atharva Veda; 2. N. of one of the Vratas prescribed in the Purāpās.

अद्रि +कटक the ridge of the mountain.

अद्रेष्य *a.* invisible.

अद्वारासङ्गः Not being held up at the entrance कार्यार्थिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. I. 19.26.

अद्वेष *a.* Not devided.

+अघम *a.* One who does not blow अघम्ः.....अघस्थाध्मानयोरपि Nm.

अधर +कण्टकः *a.* prickly plant.

अधः +वेदः Marrying a second wife when the first is alive.

अधरोपः Accusation.

+अधिकरण 1. gathering place. Mb. 12-59.68.

2. A department Mb. 12.69.54.

अधिकरण +लेखकः *a.* official in charge of preparing documents and deeds; a Nazir.

+अधिगम news of having found out अपनेष्यामि सन्तापं तवाधिगमशंसनात् Rām V. 35,77.

अधिपुष्पलिका A betel nut tree.

अधिमलः The presiding deity of a sacrifice.

अधिमुक्तकः A variety of jasmine.

अधिमुक्तिका A pearl-shell.

अधिरुषित *a.* anointed with

some decorative paste मुखमधिरुषितपाण्डुगण्डलेखम् Ki. 10.46.

+अधिवासः Nativity Mb. 12.36.19.

+अधिष्ठानम् 1. Containing of अमित्राणामधिष्ठानाद्दघाद दुर्योधनस्य च Mb. 9.61.14.

अधिष्ठान +अधिकरणम् office of the local body.

अधोनिबन्धः The third stage in the rut season of an elephant Mātanga L. 1.9.14.

अध्ययनम् Teaching कृत्वा चाध्ययनं तेषां शिष्याणां शतमुत्तमम् Mb. 12.318.17.

अध्यवसिन् *a.* One who is confined to a place for observing some vow Mb. 12. 64. 6.

अध्यासित *a.* seated on, settled.

अध्युषित *a.* Inhabited, occupied.

+अध्यूढ The son of an unmarried body; अध्यूढश्च तथाऽपरः Mb. 13.49.4.

अध्वर्यु +काण्डम् *N.* of a collection of mantras intended for the Adhvaryu priests.

अनक् *a.* (ved) Blind.

+अनघ *a.* Tireless, not exhausted; Bhāg, 2.7 32.

अनघ +अष्टमी *N.* of a vrata; Bhaviṣyottara P. 55.

+अनङ्गः 1. Wind;—2. A goblin;—3. A shadow, cf. अनङ्गैर्मन्थी वायो पिशाचच्छाययोरपि

अनन्तर straight, direct. अथवा अनन्तरकृतं किञ्चिदेव निदर्शनम् Mb. 12.305.9.

+अनन्य Not sharing with any body else. अनन्यां पृथिवीं भुङ्क्ते सर्वभूतहिते रतः Kau. A.

अनपग *a.* Not parting.

- अनपवृक्त *a.* Not relinquished or abandoned; नह्युपेतमनपवृक्तं सच्छक्यमुपेतुम् Ś.B. on Ms. 12.1.21.

अनपार्य *a.* with a genuine cause, rightly,

अनभिधानम् 1. Non-expression of the desired meaning;

2. A word grammatically correct but not in use.

अनभिवादकः One who opposes or contradicts न खलु भवानस्मत्संकलानभिवादकः Avimāraka I.

अनभ्यन्तर *a.* Not familiar with; unused to अनभ्यन्तरे खल्वावां मदनगतस्य वृत्तान्तस्य S. 3.

अनराल *a.* Straight यत्स्नेहादन-रालनालनलिनीपत्रातपत्रं धृतम् U. 3.16.

+अनलः Anger; करिणां मुदे सनलशानलदाः Ki. 5. 25.

अनल+आहमजः N. of skanda

अनवकाशिकः one who performs penance by standing on one leg गात्रशय्या अशय्याश्च तथैवानवकाशिकाः Rām 3.6.3.

अनवबल्लितः *f.* Impossibility; incredibility.

अनवगीत *a.* Faultless प्रकृत्या-कल्याणी मतिरनवगीतः पश्चिमः U. 2.2.

अनवद्याङ्गी *a.* Woman with faultless bimb, (hence) an epithet of Devī.

अनवद्यारागः a variety of gems, Kau. A. 2. 11.

अनवर *a.* Not inferior.

अनहंवादिन् *a.* Free from pride.

अनाक्रन्द *a.* maddend with pain; इति लोकमनाक्रन्दं मोहशोक-परिप्लुतम् Mb. 12.331.35.

अनाघ्रात *a.* not smelt; un- touched by hand अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः S. 1.

अनावर *a.* without a covering for the head.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement.

अनायता unworthiness.

अनावाप one who does not acquire anything new.

अनाश्वास *a.* Undependable; कामण्यस्मिन्ननाश्वासे घूमघृष्टात्मनां भवान् Bhāg. 18. 12.—*ind.* without leisure.

+अनास्था 1. Impatience.—2. Instability; Nārāyaṇa Com. on Nai. I. 88.

अनिद *a.* That which cannot be comprehended; इत्यभिष्टूय पुरुषं यदूपमनिद यथा Bhāg. 10. 2. 42.

+अनिमित्तं Not a valid means of knowledge अनिमित्तं विद्यमानो-पलम्भनात् Ms. 1. 1. 4.

+अनिमेष A particular pose in sexual act.

अनिरिण *a.* Even, without ups and downs; तस्मिन् देशेत्वनिरिणे ते तु युद्धमरोचयन् Mb. 9. 55. 18.

अनिर्वचनम् Keeping silence; Śābara B. on MS, 10. 8. 52.

अनिल+भद्रकः *a.* Kind of chariot.

अनिलम्भसमाधिः Particular type of meditation (Buddh.)

अनिविष्ट *a.* Unmarried; कलत्रं स्वयमेनिविष्टः Avimāraka I

अनिष्टुर *a.* Not harsh.

अनिष्ण *a.* Not clever or skilled.

अनिसर्ग *a.* Unnatural.

अनीक+स्थानम् a military post; Kau. A. 1. 16.

अनीप्सित *a.* Not desired.

अनीर्षुः *a.* Not envious, not venomous in thought; भृतपुत्रा भृता-मात्या भृतदाराहानीर्षवः Mb. 12, 221. 31.

+अनीह *a.* Not exerting; to be at ease.

अनुकच्छम् Along or on the side of a marshy ground; आवि-भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम् Me. I. 21.

अनुकल्पम् 1. An inferior substitute;.... ध्वनिभिर्वैर्णैरनुकल्पैर्व्य-नोदयत्; Nai. 17. 12.

2. Similar; प्रसितुं क्षमाम्बुधीन् क्षणादनुकल्पाश्रितचण्डपावकम्; Yādvā- bhyudaya.

अनुकूलित *a.* One who is honoured; मन्त्रिणो नैगमाश्चैव यथाहं-मनुकूलिताः Rām. 7. 74. 6.

+अनुक्रम Daily exercise अश्वान् रक्षत्यनुक्रमः Mb. 1. 1. 263.

अनुक्षपम् *ind.* Every night.

अनुगीता N. Of a portion of the 14th book of the Mb.

अनुघट्ट To rub lengthwise.

अनुजनः Attendants.

+अनुज्ञात *p.p.* Taught or im-

parted शिष्याणां...अनुज्ञातं सप्तग्रहम् Mb, 12. 318. 24.

अनुत्कट *a.* Short, small.

अनुत्तालः A melodious note.

अनुदिशम् *ind.* At each direc- tion.

अनुद्वष्ट *a.* Well-wisher; अनुसूयु-रनुद्वष्टा सत्कृतस्ते पुरोहितः Rām. 2. 100. 11.

अनुद्य *a.* Unutterable; P. III. 1. 101. SK.

अनुधूपित *a.* (Ved.) flattered; puffed up.

अनुनाथन Entreaty; Supplication;

युवाभ्यामनुनाथने मिथः; Nai. 16. 64.

अनुनिशीथम् *ind.* At midnight.

अनुनेय To be persuaded.

+अनुपस्कृत *a.* 1. Of unques- tioned wisdom; तस्मात्स्वधर्ममास्थाय सुत्रताः सत्यवादिनः । लोकस्य गुरवो भूत्वा ते भवन्त्यनुपस्कृताः ॥ Mb. 12. 11. 25. 2. Keeping away self-interest; देहत्यागोऽनुपस्कृतः MS. 10. 62.

अनुपात्ययः To keep to an order; to do something by one's turn.

अनुपालः A keeper (of horses etc.)

अनुप्रकीर्ण *a.* Completely occupi- ed or covered सोत्कण्ठैरमरणैरनु-प्रकीर्णान् Ki. 7. 2.

अनुप्रभवः Cycle of births and deaths.

अनुप्रवण *a.* Agreeable, pleasant; कौतूहलानुप्रवणा हर्षं जनयतीव मे ॥ Mb. 12. 37. 3.

अनुप्रहित *a.* Fixed; प्रियैषिणानु-प्रहिताः शिवेन Ki. 17. 33.

अनुभाजित *a.* Worshipped.

+अनुभू (Ved). To act favour- ably.

अनुभावित *a.* Experienced; protected.

अनुभर्तुं *m.* Supporting, main- taining.

अनुमन्त्रित *a.* Consecrated.

अनुमात्रा Resolution.

+अनुयुज् To request; to implore धार्तराष्ट्रं सहामात्यं स्वयं सम-नुयुज्क्षमहे Mb. 5. 72. 3.

अनुपुञ्जक *a.* Jealous.

अनुराद्ध *a.* Accomplished, obtained.

अनुरुद्ध *a.* 1. Checked.

2. opposed. 3. pacified, soothed.

अनुलोम+ग Straight-moving.

अनुवाक A division of the Brāhmaṇa text.

अनुविषयः Taste of each dish

+अनुवृत् (Transitively used)

To serve, worship. सूर्यं चैवान्ववर्तत Rām. 7.10. 8.

अनुशाला An anti-chamber.

अनुशिष्ट *a.* 1. Well-trained;

तस्मात् पुत्रमनुशिष्टं लोक्यमाहुः Br. Up.

1. 5. 17; 2. questioned; इति

तेनानुशिष्टस्तु वाचं मन्दमुदीरयन् Rām. 6.

30. 4; 3. Ordained; instructed;

अनुशिष्टोऽस्म्ययोध्यायां गुरुमध्ये महात्मना;

Rām. 1. 26. 3.

अनुशायिन् *a.* Extending along

अनुश्रविक *a.* Gathered from

Śāstras; Pat. Yoga 1. 18.

अनुषत्य *a.* (Ved) That which can be conformed to truth.

+अनुसमयः Doing different

things in respect of different

persons or contexts. There are

three types of this—पदार्थानुसमय;

काण्डानुसमय and सनुदायानुसमय

+अनुसंधानम् Research.

अनुसंधिः Inquiry; Nai. 3. 129.

अनुसंसृतिः Repetition of births and deaths.

अनुसंस्था The practise of Sati.

अनुसृत *a.* 1. Followed; 2. flowing

or trickling; उष्णादितां सानु-

सृतान्नकण्ठीम् Rām. 5. 5. 25.

अनुष्यम् (Vedic) Vertibral column.

अनुष्य To flood or fill up;

अनुष्यामास विदभंजाश्रुती; Nai. 12. 69.

अनेक+पद *a.* Multi-numbered; composed of many parts.

+अन्त Partition; तेजया कार्या-

यन्याज्तं करवाणीति Bri. Up. 2.4.1.

अन्त+ओष्ठः Lower lip.

अन्त+चक्रम् Reading of omens

and augury; Kau. A.]

अन्त+परिच्छदः *a.* coating over a utensil like silverplating.

अन्तवान् The God of the space (दिगन्तानामीश्वरः); Mb. 3. 197. 5.

+अन्तरङ्गम् That which is intimately connected in contrast to that which is externally or superficially connected अन्तरङ्ग-बहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयान् ŚB. on Ms. 12. 2. 29.

अन्तर्जानुशयः One sleeping with hands between knees.

+अन्तर्मुख One whose vision is turned inwards (प्रत्यक्दृष्टिः).

अन्तर्वेशिकः Officer in charge of the harem. Kau. A. 1. 21.

+अन्तरं A welding of the pedestal with the base.

अन्तर्गभिगोन्यायः A proposition within another like the foetus within the womb of a female.

ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 62.

अन्तार *a.* [अन्त ऋ अण्] A cow-herd; Śabda. ch.

+अन्ध 1. Afflicted; अन्धः क्षुधान्धोप्यसौ Viś. Guṇa. 101.

2. blurred, made dimmer; नि-श्वासान्ध इवादशश्चन्द्रमा न प्रकाशते

Rām. 3. 16. 13.

अन्नाद *a.* Eater of food. अहमन्नादः Tait. Up. 1. 7.

अन्नभट्टः. N. of the author of the Tarkasangraha.

अन्यापदेश An indirect statement for somebody else.

अन्यान्य *a.* Mutual (same as अन्योन्य)

अन्वन्तः A couch or dais; Māna. 16. 43.

अन्वर्थनामन् One whose name is befitting his character.

+अन्वारम् To propitiate (Ved) अग्निमन्वारभामहे ।

अन्वाहार्य *a.* To be performed later.

अन्वय+वर्जितः A law-born person; mean fellow.....लक्ष्मीं प्राप्येवान्वयवर्जितः Rām.

अन्वयायिन् *a.* Descendent.

+अन्वित In keeping with or

befitting तपसा चान्वितो वेगः Rām. 5. 33. 13.

अन्वीक्षिक *a.* Protective; प्रजान्वी-क्षिकया बुद्ध्या श्रेयो ह्यस्य विचिन्तयन् Rām. 7. 3. 4.

अप्विस्तम् Fire (also अपां पित्तम्).

अपकीर्तितः Infamy, calumny.

अपकोष *a.* Removed from the sheath.

अपचायिन् *a.* Failing to show due respect.

अपटीक *a.* One who has no aid of a commentary; अपटीको जडो माघे भृशं जाड्येन ताड्यते Śi; 2. One who has no covering or curtain (अ+पटीक).

अपथ्याशिन् *a.* One who takes injurious food.

+अपदश Without a fringe as a garment; तथा नान्यधृतं धार्यं न चाप-दशमेव च Mb. 13. 104. 86.

+अपदानम् (अवदानम्) A legend on the former and future births of men.

+अपदेश Danger; अपदेशः पदे लक्ष्ये स्यात्प्रसिद्धनिमित्तयोः । औदार्यशौर्यं धैर्येषु निःसीमव्यपदेशयोः । Nām.

अपद्रुतम् To run away in a bent posture; Rām. 6. 40. 25.

+अपनी To misbehave; शत्रो हि साहसं यत्किमिवात्रापनीयते Rām. 6. 64. 10.

+अपनयः Immorality.

+अपनयन Wrong, injustice; शृणु राजन् स्थिरो भूत्वा तवापनयनो महान्; Mb. 6. 49. 22.

+अपरान्तः Inhabitant of an island.

अपरापरम् *ind.* Further and further.

अपराक् *ind.* In the western direction.

अपरिसंस्थितः *a.* One who is unsteady, or wandering; Rām. 3. 60. 37.

अप्लीन *a.* Concealed; औपसत्त-मभयादपलीनम् Ki. 9 ॥

अपवत्स *a.* without a calf.

अपवत्सय् (Denominative of अपवत्स) behaving as towards a

wearied calf; ये सपत्रास्सपत्रानां सर्वास्तानपवत्सयेत्.

अपवरः An inner room; A safe room; Nai. 18. 18. Mb. 12. 139. 140.

अपवर्णित *a.* Suspended or hung. + अपवर्गः cessation, end.

अपवशूद्रः One who is not a Śūdra.

+ अपवष्टु Wrongly; अपवष्टु पठतः पाठघमधिगोष्ठिं शठस्यते; Nai. 17. 96.

अपसृज् 6 P. To have, abandon. अपस्वानः A storm.

+ अपसृज् Collecting, obtaining Mb. 12. 192. 1.

अपाकीर्णं Cast away, rejected कुन्त्या त्वहमपाकीर्णो Mb. 5. 141. 4.

+ अपाङ्ग End.

अपाठ्य *a.* Illegible.

अपाणिग्रहणम् Celibacy.

+ अपादानम् Source, cause; Nai. 22. 141.

अपारवार *a.* Boundless; अपारवारमश्रोम्यं गाम्भीर्यात्मारोगपमम् Rām. 5. 38. 40.

अपास्त *a.* Discarded, abandoned.

अपिनद्ध *a.* Covered, concealed.

अपिपरिविलिष्ट *a.* Extremely harassed.

अपिस्वित् *ind.* An interrogation meaning "Is it so".

अपीत *a.* 1. Merged; लोकानपीतान् दद्यू स्वदेहे Bhāg. 3. 8. 12. 2. Dead.

अपूर्तः *f.* Non-completion.

अपूर्विन् *a.* One who has not enjoyed conjugal life before; अपूर्वी भार्यया चार्थी तरुणः प्रियदर्शनः Rām. 3. 18. 4.

अपृथक्त्वन् *a.* One who cannot differentiate; वर्णाश्रम-पृथक्त्वे च दृष्टार्थस्यापृथक्त्वन्; Mb. 12. 308. 177.

+ अपेहि (Imper. 2nd Sing) Get away; अम्बुष्ठापेहि मार्गत् Nārāyaṇīya.

अपोहित *a.* 1. Removed; न च

सामर्थ्यमपोहितं क्वचित् Ki. 2. 27. 2. Refuted in a debate.

अप्रकट *a.* Unmanifested, not exhibited.

अप्रख्यता Infamy. Mb. 12. 158. 5.

अप्रचोदित *a.* Not induced, unasked.

अप्रज्ञात *a.* Not known, beyond cognisance; आसीदिदं तमोभूतमप्रज्ञात-मलक्षणम् Ms. 1. 5.

+ अप्रतिम Improper; तस्मात्त्वया समारब्धं कर्मह्यप्रतिमं परैः; Rām. 6. 12. 35.

अप्रतिबोधः An unconvincing objection; an invalid refutation.

+ अप्रतिहत A kind of deity; अपराजिताप्रतिहत..... कारयेत् Kau. A. 2. 4.

अप्रवृत्त *a.* 1. Not engaged in. 2. Not instituted. 3. improper.

अप्रसहिष्णु Unbearable, that which cannot be withstood जगत्प्रभोरप्रसहिष्णु वैष्णवम् (चक्रम्) Ku. 1. 54.

अप्राज्ञ *a.* Not Prājña; ignorant.

अप्रादेशिक *a.* Not suggestive of; 2. Not belonging to a particular locality.

अप्राधान्य *a.* Of no importance, secondary.

अप्रोक्षित *a.* Not sprinkled, not purified.

अप्रोटः A kind of bird.

अप्सु + योनिः *a.* Born from the water.

अबद्धवत् *a.* Not well coined, ungrammatical; यस्मिन्प्रतिश्लोकम-बद्धवत्यपि Bhāg. 1. 5. 11

अबधा *f.* Segment of the basis of a triangle.

अबाधित *a.* Undisproved, unaffected, unrefuted;

अबीज *a.* 1. Impotent, seedless. 2. Causeless; जः control over the mind; जा A kind of grape. जम् An unproductive seed.

+ अभय The pose of the hand in an image indicating offer of protection.

अभय + वरदः Giver of protection

and boon; त्वदन्यः वाणिभ्यामभयवरदो दैवतगणः Saundaryalaharī.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing.

अभवन्मतयोगः, संयोगः A combination which is desirable even if non-existing; See S.D. 575 ad. loc.

अभवनिः Non-birth; Ha. N.V.7.

अभागिन् *a.* 1. Unused to; सहते यातनामेतामनर्थानामभागिनी Rām. 5. 16. 21; 2. having no share.

अभिकर्षणम् An agricultural implement.

अभिगृह्ण *a.* Covetous.

+ अभिजित् N. of a son of Punarvasu.

अभिज्ञात *a.* One who has the knowledge of.

अभित्वरमाणकः A messenger.

अभिदेवनम् A plank on which play of dice is conducted; Mb.

अभिद्रुघ *a.* Injured, teased.

+ अभिधानम् A song; पद्पाद-तन्त्रीमधुराभिधानम् Rām 4. 28. 36.

अभिधान + विप्रतिपत्तिः Incongruity of the word and what is meant by it; ŚB on Ms. 9. 3. 13.

+ अभिनन्दः I.N. of a commentator on Amarakośa.—2 N. of the author of Yoga Vāsiṣṭhasāra.

अभिनव + कालिदास A modern Kālidāsa; a title given to a good poet; An appellation of Madhaviya Śankara Vijaya.

अभिनव + गुप्तः The celebrated commentator of Nāṭyaśāstra and Dhvanyāloka.

अभिनिष्यन्दः Trickling; ex- hudation.

अभिनुन् *a.* Injured; दण्डकाष्ठा-भिनुन्नाङ्गी Mb. 14. 58. 29.

+ अभिपन्न 1. Accepted or taken for granted (same as उपपन्न). —2. Protected Mb. 1. 50. 20.

अभिपातः 1. rising, darting to wards विद्यदभिपातलाघवेन 2. Fall, ruin.

अभिपूर्तम् That which has been completed; Av. 9. 5. 13.

अभिप्लुत *a.* 1. Overwhelmed 2. Accepted.

अभिमन्यमान *a.* Wishing to possess illegally ब्राह्मणकन्यामभिमन्यमानः kau. A, 1. 6.

+ अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

अभिरम्भित *a.* Seized by; कदमलं महदभिरम्भितः Bhāg. 5. 8. 15.

अभिराधनम् Propitiation Mb. 3. 303. 14.

अभिलम्भनम् Acquisition; शशंस पित्रे तत्सर्वं वयोरूपाभिलम्भनम् Bhāg 9. 3. 23.

अभिवक्तु *a.* One who speaks haughtily; Mb. 12. 180. 48.

अभिज्ञायत *a.* अभिशीत *a.* cold, chilly; विभाषाम्यवपूर्वस्य P. VI, 1, 26 Kāśi.

अभिभूत *a.* Renowned.

अभिज्ञत्व्य Having faultless conduct.

अभिषक्त *a.* 1 possessed by evil spirits. 2. Insulted, defeated. 3. Reviled, cursed.

+अभिषङ्गः The state of mental agitation; उच्चारितं मे मनसोऽभिषङ्गात् Mb. 5. 30. 1.

अभिषिक्त *a.* Coronated, sprinkled, installed.

अभिषेचनम् Preparations for a coronation; Rām 2. 18. 36.

अभिष्टवः Praise; रामाभिष्टवसंयुक्ताः Rām 2. 6. 16.

अभिष्टुत *a.* 1. Praised, commended. 2. Consecrated; ओङ्काराभिष्टुतं सोमसलिलं पावनं पिबेत y. 3. 306.

अभिसंहरणम् Replenishment Kau A. 5.

अभिसंहित *a.* Associated with; Rām 7. 80. 11.

अभिसमापन्नम् *a.* One who encounters or comes face to face; नुदत्यभिसमापन्नमङ्गल्यग्रेणलीलया Rām 3. 19. 3.

अभिसरो (रिः) *f.* Following; असुरपुरवरे गच्छन्त्यभिसरोम् Pratimā 3. 7. 2. Going out to help.

+अभिहारः Bringing near; अभिहारोऽभियोगे च...Nev.

अभूयःसंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Absence of any

more return; cessation of the cycle of birth and death; गतिस्त्वं वीतरागाणामभूयःसंनिवृत्तये R. 10. 27.

अभ्यवपद् To protect; ततस्तामभ्यवपत्तुकामो योगन्वरायणः Svapna.

अभ्यवमन् To insult, despise.

अभ्यवमन्ता One who insults.

अभ्यवहार *a.* Eatable; शुचीन्यभ्यवहाराणि मूलानि च फलानि च Rām 4.50.35.

अभ्यसनीय, अभ्यस्य *a.* pot. p. To be repeated, practised; Fit to be practised.

अभ्याकाश *ind.* Beneath the sky; unsheltered; अहःसुसततं तिष्ठेदभ्याकाशं निशां स्वपन् Mb. 12. 35. 38.

अभ्याचक्ष् 1. To speak. 2. To behold.

अभ्युपपन्न *a.* 1, Approached, reached. 2. Resorted to for protection from danger; अभ्युपन्नवत्सलः खलु तत्रभवानार्यं चारुदत्त इति श्रूयते Mk. 7.

अभ्रम् Wife of the elephant Airāvata; प्रेमास्पदाभ्रम्ः Hara-vijaya 31.29; अभ्रमुवल्लभः Nai. 1.108.

अभ्रयन्तो *f.* 1. Bringing in a cloudy weather. 2. N. of the krittikas.

+अम् (Ved) To be dangerous Rv. 8. 77. 10.

अमण्डित Unadorned.

अमत्सर *a.* Without envy; free from desires and hatred; यद्यद्रोचते विप्रेभ्यस्तत्सद्वादमत्सरः Ms. 3.231; भक्तैकवत्सलममत्सरहृत्सु भान्तम् Nārāyaṇiya 21. 5.

अमर+गुरुः Brihaspati, the planet jupiter.

अमर+चन्द्रः N. of the author of Bālabhāratam.

अमर+राजः N. of Indra

अमरी A heavenly lady; अमरीकबरीभारभ्रमरीमुखरीकृतम् Kuval-1.

अमर्षित *a.* Not Thrashed, unsuppressed.

अमर्षं+वेधिता *f.* The quality of not hitting at the vital parts, or

of not wounding another's feelings (one of the 35 verbal qualities of a Tirthaṅkara).

अमा+सोमवारः The combination of Amāvāsyā and monday; व्रतम् A vow to be performed on that day.

अमा-हूठः N. of a Snake-demon; Mb.

अमावसुः N. of a descendent of Purūravas.

अमित्रकम् 1. An unfriendly act. enemy; राजानमिममासाद्य सुहृच्चिह्नममित्रकम् Rām. 6. 65. 7.

अमुद्ग Limitless; अमुद्गदारिद्र्यसमुद्रमना Nai 3. 8. 6.

अमूर्तरजस् A son of kuṣa by Vaidarbhī.

अमृज *a.* Without having a bath or toilet; परिविलष्टकवसनाममृजां राघवप्रियाम् Rām. 6. 81. 10.

अमृत+अंशुकः A variety of gems; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अमृत+अश्रुः The horse of Indra, Uccāśravas; अमृताश्रुभुवः पुरेव पुच्छम् Śi. 20. 43.

अमृत+उपस्तरणम् A palm full of water sipped before the food to clear the way or clean the receptacle for the nectar i.e. food.

अमृत+करः—(किरण) nectar-rayed, the moon.

अमृत+तन्दनः A pavilion with 58 pillars (Matsya P. 270. 8)

अमृत+नादोपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad.

अमृत+बिन्दूपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad of the Atharva Veda.

अमृत-मार्तः The moon; आप्यायत्यसी लोकं वदनामृतमूर्तिना Bhāg. 4. 16. 9.

अमृतेशः N. of Śiva.

अमृषोद्यम् True statement; Bk. 6. 57.

अमोघ+अक्षी *f.* N. of Dākṣāyani
अमोघ+नन्दिनी N. of a Śikṣā text.

अमोघ + वर्षः N. of a cālukya prince.

अम्बर + अधिहारिन् An officer of the court in charge of clothes.

अम्बरीषकः One the fires that are concealed ; उदपानाः कुरुश्रेष्ठ तथैवाम्बरीषकाः ; Mb. 3. 15. 16.

अम्बु + कन्दः An aquatic plant.

अम्बु + कुक्कुटी An aquatic hen.

अम्बु + देवम्-देवतम् The astronomical mansion Pūrvāśādhā.

अम्बु + नाथः The ocean.

अम्बु + पतिः Varuṇa.

अम्बु + वेग a. The flood of water ; यथा नदीनां वहवोऽम्बुवेगाः Bg. 11. 28.

अम्बुजिनी The lotus creeper.

—कुटुम्बिनी M. The Sun.

अममय a. [अप् + मय] Watery ; consisting of water ; नह्यममयाति तीर्थाग्निं न देवा मृच्छिलामयाः Bhāg.

अयन + कलाः The correction (in minutes) for ecliptic deviation. Sūryasiddhānta.

अयन + ग्रहः A planet's longitude as connected for ecliptic deviation ; *Ibid.*

अयन + परिवृत्तिः Change of the Ayana ; अयनपरिवृत्तिर्वस्तुशब्देनोच्यते ŚB. on Ms. 6. 5. 37.

अयत्न + उपात्त a. obtained without any effort.

अयत्न + साध्य a. Which can be done without difficulty.

अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानम् To tell a bad news loudly or a good news in a low tone ; अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानां नामाप्रियस्योर्च्चः, प्रियस्य च नीचैः कथनम् Sk.

अयस् + कणपम् A kind of weapon which throws out iron-balls अय.कणपचकाश्चभुशुण्ड्युद्यतबाहवः Mb. 1.227.25.

अयस् + पिण्डः A canon-ball.

+अयोग Deviating from the practice of Yoga : दत्तस्त्वयोगादय योगनाथः Bhāg 6. 8. 16.

+अयोनि Of unknown source or parentage ; अयोनिं च वियोनिं च

न गच्छेत विचक्षणः Mb. 13. 104. 33.

अरकः Aspoke of a wheel.

अरडा f. N. of a Goddess (Gobhil).

अरण्य + पर्वन् A book of the Mahābhārata.

अरन्ध्रः a. Having no holes ; dense ; पयोमुच इवारन्ध्राः Ki. 15.40.

अरव Without noise

अरस 1. One who cannot appreciate fine-art ; किमस्या नाम स्यादरसपुरुषानादरसतैः N. 2. Without any vigour ; अरसोव्याधिजरा-विनाशधर्मा Bu. ch. 5. 12.

अरात् ind. At once ; immediately ; वर्तन्ति यदनीत्या ते तेन साकं पतन्त्यरात् Śukra. 4. 1266.

अराम a. 'Non-Rāmā ; displeasing.

अरि + केलिः Sport of a foe, sexual enjoyment ; अरिकेलिः शत्रुश्रीला स्त्रीरत्योश्चापि कीर्तितः Nm.

+अरित्र An armour (अरिभ्यः त्रायते) Nai. 12. 71.

अरीण Full ; स्वरमध्वरीणतत्कण्ठः ; Nai 6. 65.

+अरुज 1. That which destroys a disease. विषेभ्यः खलुसवभ्यः कर्णिकामरुजां स्थिराम् Śuśr. 2. Painless.

अरुण + केतुब्राह्मणम् N. of the Brāhmaṇa of Aruṇas and Ketūs.

अरुण + पराशराः N. of the followers of a Vedic Śākha ; ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 8.

अरुद्ध a. Not obstructed.

अरुन्धती + दर्शनम् One of the rituals in the marriage function when the bride is shown the star Arundhatī.

अरुन्धतीदर्शनन्याय Nyāya based on the custom showing the Arundhatī star as above the branch of a tree.

+अरूप A sacrifice not possessed of matter and Devatā.

अरूपिन् a. Shapeless, formless ; बाधायामुरसेऽनामप्रमेयानरूपिणः Rām. 1. 21. 16.

अरोगत्वम् State of being free from disease.

+अर्क The sun-stone ; अर्कोऽर्कपर्णे स्फटिके Nai.

अर्क + ग्रहः The eclipse of the sun.

अर्क + प्रीवः N. of a Sāman.

अर्क + पुण्योत्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

अर्क + रेतोजः Revata, the son of Sūrya.

अर्क + लवणम् Saltpetre.

अर्घ + उपचयः The fall in price.

अर्घ + ईश्वरः Siva.

अर्घ + निर्णयः Fixation of price.

अर्चनानस् N. of a Rīṣi belonging to the Atri family.

अर्जित m. Acquired, earned ; न मे पित्राजितं किञ्चिन्नमया किञ्चिदजितम् अस्ति मे हस्तिशौलाग्रे वस्तु पैतामहधनम् । Vedānta deśika.

अर्जुन + बदरः The fibre of the Arjuna plant.

अर्जुन + सखिः Kriṣṇa.

+अर्णस् Colour ; श्रीह्लीविभूत्यात्मवदद्भूताणाम् Bhāg. 2. 6. 44.

अर्णस् + जः Lotus ; न्यर्णोदणोजनाभः ;

अर्णस् + रुहम् Lotus ; वरगिरमुपकर्णायमर्णोरुहक्षी U. 7. 92.

अर्थः + अतिदेशः Extension of gender, number etc. to the objects (as against words), i.e. to treat a single object as though it were many.

अर्थः + अनुपपत्तिः f. The difficulty in construing a particular meaning.

अर्थ + अनुबन्धि Associated with material welfare ; तत्रिकालहितं वाक्यं धर्म्यमर्थानुबन्धि च Rām. 5. 51. 21.

अर्थ + अभिधान a. 1. A name which is connected with the purpose to be served by it ; अर्थाभिधानं प्रयोजनसंबद्धमभिधानम् ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2. Expression of the desired meaning ; Vārtika 3. 1. 2. 5.

अर्थः + आतुरः One who is avariciously after wealth ; अर्था-तुराणां न गृहर्तुं वन्धुः ;

अर्थ + कांश्यम् Monetary diffi-

culty. निर्वन्धसंजातरुपार्थकाश्रयमचिन्तयित्वा R. 5. 21.

अर्थः + काशिन् Appearing to be useful.

अर्थ + कित्त्रिषिन् *a.* Dishonest in money matters.

अर्थः + कोविदः *a.* Expert in political matters; उवाच रामो धर्मात्मा पुनरप्यर्थकोविदः Rām 6. 4. 8.

अर्थः + क्रिया 1. An implied act (as against an act ordained by words); ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 12. 2. A purposeful action; कारित्वम् the state of being a thing useful for an action.

अर्थः + गतिः Same as अर्थावगम (understanding the sense).

अर्थः + गुणाः Qualities pertaining to the meaning of a statement.

अर्थः + गुहम् A treasury.

अर्थः + चित्रम् Figure of speech based on the meanings.

अर्थः + दर्शकः An adjudicator.

अर्थः + दृश् *f.* Consideration of truth; क्षेमं त्रिलोकगुहरर्थदृशं च यच्छन् Bhāg. 10. 86. 21.

अर्थः + द्वयविधानम् Injunction of two ideas; ŚB. on MS. 10.8. 70.

अर्थः + पदम् *N.* Of the Vārtika on Pāṇini; समुत्पद्यत्यर्थपदं महार्थम् Rām. 7. 36. 45.

अर्थः + भावनम् Contemplating over a matter.

अर्थः + लक्षणम् As determined by the import as opposed to Śabdalaṣkaṇa.

अर्थः + विद्या Knowledge of worldly matters.

अर्थः + विपत्तिः Missing aim; समीक्ष्यतामर्थविपत्तिमार्गताम् Rām. 2. 19. 40.

अर्थः + विभावकः *a.* One who gives money.

अर्थ + विप्रकर्षः Ambiguity; the need to stretch the connotation of a word to get at the intended meaning.

अर्थ + शालिन् *a.* Wealthy.

अर्थ + संप्रहः A Mimāmsa work by Laugākṣī Bhāskara.

अर्थ + सतत्त्वम् Truth; किं पुनरत्रार्थसतत्त्वम् Mb. on P. VIII. 3. 72.

अर्थ + संपादनम् 1. Earning Wealth. 2. Achieving an object.

अर्थ + हानिः Loss of wealth.

अर्थ + हारिन् *a.* One who steals money.

अर्थात् + अधिगतम् Understood by implication.

अर्थात् + कृतम् Done due to the force of implication; न चार्थात्कृतं चौदकः प्रापयति ŚB. on MS. 5. 2. 8.

+ अर्थ्यं 1. True, real; अर्थ्यं विज्ञापयन्नेव Rām. 6. 127. 25.

2. Adept in getting money; तमर्थमर्थशास्त्रज्ञाः प्राहुरर्थ्यश्च लक्ष्मण Rām. 3. 43. 33.

अर्थ + असिः A sword with a single edge; अर्धासिभिस्तथा खड्गैः Mb. 7. 137. 15.

अर्थ + कर्णः Radius of a circle; half the diameter.

अर्थ + चित्र *a.* A kind of marble-stone slightly transparent.

अर्थ + जीविका, — ज्या The sine of an arc.

अर्थ + पञ्चम *a.* Two and half.

अर्थ + प्राणम् A house-fitting resembling a bisected heart; मूलाग्रे कीलकं युक्तमर्धप्राणमिति स्मृतम्। Māna. 17. 99.

अर्थ + वायुः Partial paralysis.

अर्थ + मागधी *N.* of a dilect used in writing Jain Works of antiquity.

अर्थ + वृद्धिः Half the interest accrued on a sum; MS. 8. 150.

+ अर्धशतम् One hundred and fifty; MS. 8. 267.

अर्थ + समस्या A verse of which first half is spoken by one and the second half completed by another; Nai. 4. 101.

अर्थ + सहः An owl.

+ अर्थ्यं To be accomplished; अघाते विष्णो विदुषा चिदर्थ्यः RV. 1. 156. 1.

अर्पित 1. Fixed, set in; द्रुमाणां विविधैः पुष्पैः परिस्तोमरिवापितम् Rām.

4. 1. 8.; R. 8. 88. 2. Poured in; हस्तापितैर्नयनवारिभिरेव (शशाप) R. 9. 78; 3. Transferred, made over; चित्रापितारम्भ इवावतस्थे Ku. 3. 42. 4. With प्रति—Given back प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इव Śāk.

अर्माः Ruins, rubbish; Vāj. 30. 11.

अर्वाच् + वाहः A horseman; आगच्छन् गुह्यतरगर्वमर्वाहैः Śiva. B. 24. 64.

अर्वाच् + तन *a.* Not reaching up to, posterior; प्रकृतिपुरुषयोरर्वाक्तनाभिः नामरूपाभी Bhāg. 5. 3. 4.

+ अर्हं Capable, powerful; न त्वां कुमि दशग्रीव भस्म भस्माहृतेजसा Rām. 5. 22. 20.

+ अर्हां Gold; Nighaṇṭu.

अलवक्त + अङ्क *a.* Marked with Alaktaka; अलवक्तकाङ्कानि पदानि पादयोः Ku. 5.

+ अलक्षण Not Comprehensible; सेयं विष्णोर्महामाया... अलक्षणा यया Bhāg. 12. 6. 29.

अलक्ष्मन् *a.* Of inauspicious import; अपसव्यं ग्रहाश्चक्रुरलक्ष्माणं दिवाकरम् Mb. 6. 102. 21.

अलंकार + मण्डपः The dressing room; the place where the idols of the temples are decorated.

अलमकः A frog (see अनिमिक) अलवण *a.* non-saline; without salt; Mb. 13. 114. 14.

अलस + गामिनी A lady with beautiful gait.

अलसिका Exhaustion due to perging.

अलाञ्छन *a.* Blemishless.

अलात + शान्तिः *f.* *N.* of the fourth pāda of Gauḍapādāś Māṇḍūkya Kārikā,

अलाबु + वीणा A lute of the shape of a gourd.

+ अलीक Worry; अलीकं मानसं त्वेकं Rām. 2. 19. 6.

अलुप्त + महिम्न् *a.* of unaffected glory.

अलुप्त + यशस् *a.* of undiminished fame.

अलोक + व्रतम् Vows intended for spiritual emancipation as

opposed to material benefits; चरन्त्यलोकव्रतमत्रणं वने Bhāg. 8. 3. 7.

अलोकम्,—अलोकिक *a.* Hairless.

+अलोल N, of a metre of 14 syllables.

अल्प+अक्षर A word containing smaller number of syllables than another; P. II. 2. 34.

अल्प+गोधूम A kind of wheat small in size.

अल्प+नासिकः A small vestibule or Corridor; Māna. 34. 106.

अल्प+पुण्य *a.* of negligible religious merits.

अल्प+सत्त्व *a.* A weakling.

अल्प+सार *a.* of little consequence.

अल्लकम् Seed of Coriander—का The plant Coriander.

अवतरम् *ind.* Farther away; Rv. 1. 129. 6.

अवकीलकः A missile or peg set inside; क्षुत्पिपासावकीलकम् Mb. 14. 45. 3.

अवकृत *a.* Protruding downwards; grown downwards.

+अवकीर्णं Chaotic; दृष्ट्वा तथावकीर्णं तु राष्ट्रम् Mb. 9. 41. 16.

अवगल् To fall down, slip down, सौवर्णं बलयमवागल्कराग्रात् Śi. 8. 34.

अवग्रह+धी Of intransigent or obstinate nature; कर्मण्यवग्रहधियो भगवन्विदामः Bhāg. 4. 7. 27.

अवघाटकम् A kind of necklace tapering in size; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अवघात See under अवहृत् ।

अवघुष्ट *a.* Announced, proclaimed in a disperaging manner.

अवघ्रात Smelled, kissed;

अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. 2. 20. 21.

अवघ्रापणम् Causing to smell at.

अवचरः A groom; तुरगावचरं स बोधयित्वा Bu. Ch. 5. 68.

+अवचि To examine, Choose.

अवचिचीषा Desire to collect;

प्रमदया कुसुमावचिचीषया Śi. 6. 10.

अवचूरिः, अवचूरिका A gloss or Tippanī.

अवच्छटा A playful movement;

अवच्छटा कापि कटाक्षणस्य Nai. 16. 64.

अवच्छेद्य *a.* Fit to be seperated; Categorised.

+अवतानः Tendril; लतावतानतः Mb. 3. 24. 26.

+अवत् To cross over; त्वयावतीर्णोऽर्ण उताप्तकामः Bhāg. 3. 24. 34.

अवतरण+यङ्गलम् A solemn welcoming.

+अवतरणिका Synopsis.

अवतार+उद्देशः The purpose of an incarnation.

अवतार+रहस्यम् The secret pertaining to an incarnation.

+अवतारणम् Descent, incarnation; पोष्यं पौलोममास्तीकमादिरंशावतारणम् Mb. 1. 2. 42.

अवदान्तः Hyperenthera Morunga.

अवद्यत् *a.* Breaking off; शतशो विशिखानवद्यते Ki. 15. 48.

+अवधिः Mandate, authority; वयं तु भरतादेशावधिं कृत्वा हरीश्वर Rām. 4. 18. 25.

अवधि+ज्ञानम् A Jaina terminology for the third degree of knowledge by which what is not within the reach of the senses is perceived.

+अवहित (Ved) Plunged into, fallen in; त्रितः क्रूषेज्वहितो देवान् हवत Rv. 1. 105. 17.

+अवधारण Uttering (the name); न त्वां देवीमहं मन्ये राज्ञः संज्ञावधारणात् Rām. 5. 33. 10.

+अवधृत 1. Understood, made out. 2. (n. pl.) Sense organs (in Śāṅkhya Phil.)

अवध्यं 1. P. To desregard; सोऽवध्यातः सुररेवम् Bhāg. 3. 12. 6.

अवध्यानम् Disregard; यथा तरे सदवध्यानमहः Bhāg. 5. 10. 24.

अवनि+जः The planet Mars.

अवनि+जा Sītā.

अवनि+भूत् A mountain, a monarch.

अवनि+सारा The plantain tree.

अवनिष्ठीब् To spit upon; अवनिष्ठीवतो दर्पाद् द्वावोष्ठी छेदयेन्नृपः MS. 8. 282.

अवनेय *a.* To be taken into; अरण्ये मुनिभिर्जुष्टे अवनेया भविष्यति Rām. 7. 46. 9.

अवन्ति+मुन्दरीकया N. Of a work attributed to Daṇḍin.

अवन्तिका 1. The modern city of Ujjain. 2. The dialect of the Avantis.

अवन्ध्य+कोप *a.* One whose wrath is effective; अवन्ध्यकोपस्य विहन्तुरापदाम् Ki. 1.

अवपतित *a.* Fallen down from; फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Rām. 2. 28. 12.

अवपानम् (Ved.) Drinking; माप स्थानं महिषेवावपानात् Rv. 10. 106. 2.

अवपोथिका Bolders used in throwing at enemies from the walls of a city or fortress.

अवप्लु 1. A. To leap down; स्वनिगममपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकतु-मवप्लुतो रथस्यः Bhāg. 1. 9. 37.

अवबोधित *a.* 1. Awakened, रामो रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23.

+अवभङ्ग *a.* Broken off, fractured.—ङ्गः 1. Bréaking off 2. Boring (of the nose or ear); Suśr.

+अवमर्दः 1. Clash, turmoil; न त्वां समासाध्य रणावमर्दे Rām. 5. 48. 6. 2. A kind of eclipse.

अवमर्दिन् Slayer; महात्मनस्तस्य रणावमर्दिनः Rām. 5. 37. 65.

अवमर्शित *a.* Spoiled, destroyed; इति दक्षः कविर्यज्ञं भद्रशद्रावमर्शितम् Bhāg. 4. 7. 48.

अवमूत्रयत् *a.* Soiling with urine; अवमूत्रयतो मेढ्रम् MS. 8. 282.

अवमेह Filth; कामं प्रयाहि जहि विश्रवसोऽवमेहम् Bhāg. 9. 10. 15.

अवयव+प्रसिद्धिः Etymological denotation of a part; न चावयव-प्रसिद्धया समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बाध्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 41.

अवयुत्यनुवादः Reference to a thing in parts; एकं वृणीतइत्यवयु-त्यनुवादोऽयं त्रयाणामेव ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 43.

अवरक्षणी A rope for tying horses.

अवरीकृ To bring near ; जवाद-
वरीकृतदूरदृक्पथः Nai. 16. 26.

अवरुदित *a.* That which has
been polluted by tears; अवक्षुताव-
रुदितं तथा श्राद्धे च वर्जयेत् Mb, 13. 91.
41.

अवरुद्ध Overwhelmed ; प्रहर्ष-
णावरुद्धा सा Rām. 6. 113. 14.

+अवरोधः Binding force; प्रजा-
नन्दावरोधेन गृहेषु लोकं नियमयत् Bhāg.
5. 4. 14.

अवरोध + गृहः A harem.

अवरोध + जनः Ladies of the
harem.

अवरोपितः 1. Turned out ;
पुराहं वादिना राम राज्यात्स्वादवरोपितः
Rām. 4. 8. 32. 2. Reduced,
lessened; इतरेष्वगमाद्धर्मः पादशस्त्व-
वरोपितः MS. 1. 82.

अवर्ण + संयोगः 1. The Combi-
nation of two dissimilar sounds,
2. No connection with any caste.

अवर्तमान *a.* Not belonging to
the present time.

+अवलम्बित Clung to, caught
hold of; समभिसृत्य रसादवलम्बितः
Śi. 6. 10.

अवलेह्य *a.* Fit to be licked.

+अवलेखा Drawing, sketch.

अवलोक + लवः A side-glance.

अवशप्त Cursed.

अवशु 9. P. 1. To break.
2. To be scattered around ;
स तस्या महिमां दृष्ट्वा समन्तादवशीर्यत
Rām. 1. 37. 13.

अवशीर्ण *a.* Broken, shattered.

अवषट्कार *a.* Without the per-
formance of any Vedic rituals ;
(*lit.*) without the utterance of
Vaṣaṭ (repeated during sacri-
fices).

+अवसन्न Extinguished, dead ;
ततस्तेष्ववसन्नेषु सेनापतिषु पञ्चसु Rām.
5. 46. 38.

अवसर + अन्वेषी One who is in
search of an opportunity.

अवसर + प्रतीक्षी One who is
waiting for an opportunity.

अवसायः One who terminates ;
अवसायो भविष्यामि दुःखस्यास्य कदान्वहम्
Bk. 6. 81.

+अवसायक *a.* Destructive ;
अवद्यन्पत्रिणः शम्भोः सायकैरवसायकैः
Ki. 15. 37.

+अवस्कन्दः (in law) Accusa-
tion.

अवस्कन्न *a.* 1. Spilt, ejected.
2. Attacked.

अवस्कारः The frontal projection
on an elephant's face ;
Mātanga L. 5. 8. 12.

+अवस्थानम् 1. Support ;
योऽवस्थानमनुग्रहः Bhāg. 3. 27. 16.
2. Stability; अलब्धावस्थानः परिक्रा-
मति *Ibid.* 5. 26. 17.

अवस्नात *a.* That which has
been used for bathing.

अवस्फूर्जं To snort, fill with
sound; Mb. 6. 7.

+अवहारः One who takes away ;
न जीवस्यावहारो मां करोति सुखिनं यमः
BK. 6. 81.

अवह्वे (*Ved.*) To call down ;
विशो अद्य मरुतामवह्वये RV. 5. 56. 1.

अवाच्छिद् To tear off from.

अवाञ्चित *a.* Bent downwards ;

+अवाचीन 1. One who looks
down; दुर्योधनमवाचीनं राज्यकामु-
कमातुरम् Mb. 8. 8. 17. 2. Base,
evil; बुद्धि तस्यापकर्षन्ति सोऽवाचीनानि
पश्यति Mb. 5. 34. 81.

अवातल *a.* Not flatulent; Suśr.

अवान्तर + वाक्यम् A statement
culled out of its context by
omitting some parts of the
original; न च महावाक्ये अवान्तर-
वाक्यं प्रमाणं भवति ŚB. on MS. 6.
4. 25.

अवारित *a.* Unprevented—तम्
ind. without obstruction.

अवारित + कवाट-द्वार *a.* Having
open doors.

अवाह्य *a.* Unfit to carry.

अविकच *a.* Not blossomed,
closed.

अविकारिन् *a.* 1. Unchanging.
2. Faithful; स्थाने युद्धे च कुशलान-
भीरुनविकारिणः MS. 7. 190.

अविकार्य *a.* Unalterable ;
अविकार्योऽयमुच्यते Bg. 2. 25.

अविक्रियात्मक *a.* Of unchang-
ing nature.

अविक्षोभ्य *a.* 1. That which
cannot be disturbed; 2. In-
vincible; अविक्षोभ्याणि रक्षांसि Rām.
6. 5. 17.

अविक्षण्डित *a.* Undivided, un-
disturbed.

अविगात—अविगीत *a.* Without a
disturbing note or अपस्वर।

अविकक्षण *a.* 1. Not clever.
2. Ignorant.

अविक्रित्य *a.* Incomprehensible;
beyond understanding.

+अविच्छिन्न Ordinary, common;
न विशेषेण गन्तव्यमविच्छिन्नेन वा पुनः
Mb. 12. 152. 22.

अविकृत *a.* Unanticipated.

अविकर्ष्य *a.* That which can-
not be inferred.

अवित् *a.* A protector ; त्राता-
रमिन्द्रमवितारमिन्द्रम् Mahānār. Up.
20. 3.

अविद *ind.* An exclamation
meaning Oh ! ; Mk. 1.

अविद् *a.* One who is ignorant;
अविदो भूरितमसो Bhāg. 3. 10. 20.

अविदूषक *a.* Innocent ; अहितं
चापि पुरुषं न हिंस्युरविदूषकम् Rām.
1. 7. 11.

अविदूस् *a.* Sheep's milk; P. IV.
2. 36. Vart. 5.

अविनद्ध + तस्, —तास् *a.* (A bull)
Whose nose is not bored.

अविधायक *a.* That which has
not the force of an injunction ;
न हि विधायकाविधायकयोरेकवाक्यत्वं
भवति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 20.

अविनेय *a.* 1. Uncontrollable.
2. A non-student.

अविनाशः Deathlessness, salva-
tion ; अविनाशाय दिवं जगाम Bu.
Ch. 2. 18.

अविनाशिन् One which has no
destruction (Ātman).

अविनिर्णयः Indecision.

अविनीय Free from deceit or
crime.

अविषयः Absence of a contrary
proposition, uncontroverted

nature ; अविपर्ययाद्विशुद्धम् Sān. K 64.

अविप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* Absence of difference ; शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धेष्वविप्रतिपत्तिः इन्द्रियजय Kau. A. 1. 6,

अविप्रवासः Close association.

अविप्रहत *a.* Untrodden.

अविभासित *a.* That which is not taken into account.

+ अविरल Huge, bulky; अविरल-वपुः सुरेन्द्रगोपः Ki. 10. 27.

अविरविकन्यायः A grammatical maxim by which अविः becomes अविक्र.

अविरहित *a.* Unseparated; never dissociated from; अविरहितमनेके-नाङ्गभाजा फलेन Ki. 5. 52.

+ अविलक्ष्य Concealed; unpreventable; अविलक्ष्यमस्त्रमपरम् Ki. 6.40.

अविलुप्त *a.* Undiminished, undamaged.

अविवक्षित + वचनता The quality of vedic and tantric mantras which are not intended to convey their literal meaning.

अविवक्षित + वाच्य One of the varieties of suggestive poetry (Dhvani) where the literal meaning is not the one intended to be conveyed.

अविवेचक *a.* Undiscriminating.

अविवेचना Thoughtlessness.

अविशयः Absence of doubt; यदि वा अविशये नियमः; Ms. 8. 3. 31.

अविशेष + वचन *a.* A statement not conveying any particular detail; अविशेषितवचनः शब्दो न विशेषे व्यवस्थापितो भविष्यति Ms. 4. 3. 15.

अविश्रम्भः Lack of confidence, diffidence.

अविषक्त *a.* Unobstructed, unrestrained; तुभ्यं नमस्तेस्त्वविपत्, दृष्टये Bhāg. 10. 40. 12; अविषक्तवेगः Ki. 13. 24.

अविषह्य *a.* 1. Indeterminable; सीमायामविषह्यायाम् Ms. 8. 265. 2. unbearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन घृमिताम् Ki. 4. 30. 3. Inaccessible; चक्षुषामविषह्यम् Mb. 14. 20. 13.

अविसंवादः Non-contradiction; non-violation of one's promise.

अविहस्तः Courageous; अथ मृश-मविहस्तस्तत्र कान्तारदेशे Śiva B. 36.

अविहा *ind.* Alas !

अविहत *a.* That which is not prescribed or ordained.

अवी [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अद् + ई] A lady in her monthly periods Un. 3. 158.

अवीचि + संशोषणः A particular type of Samādhi.

अवृष्टि + संरम्भ *a.* Without the preparation to rain; अवृष्टिसंरम्भमि-वाम्बुवाहम् Kū.

अवेक्षमाण *a.* Looking at; अवेक्ष-माणश्च महीं सर्वा तामन्ववैक्षत Rām 5...

अवेदविद् Not knowing the Vedas.

अवेदविहित Not prescribed in the Vedas.

अवेदना Absence of pain.

अवेयात्यम् Having a sense of shame.

अवैशेषिक *a.* Not of consequence अवैशेषिकोऽप्यं हेतुः ŚB. on Ms. 11. 1. 1.

अव्यङ्ग्य *a.* 1. Faultless.—2 without the element of suggestion (in poetry).

अव्यतिरेकः Non-exception. *a.* unerring.

अव्यपदेश्य *a.* Indefinable.

अव्यपोह्य *a.* That cannot be disproved or denied.

+ अव्ययम् Welfare, kuśalavārtā; युधिष्ठिरमथापृच्छत्सर्वाश्च सुहृदोऽव्ययम् Bhāg 10. 83. 1.

अव्यवच्छिन्न *a.* Unbroken, not interrupted.

अव्यवसायः Want of determination or will.

अव्यवसायिन् *a.* Inactive, alert; बहुशाखाह्यनन्ताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् Bg. 2. 41.

अव्यविकन्यायः A grammatical maximum which limits the scope of अविरविकन्याय. Though Avi becomes Avika, the word Avikam formed from the latter to mean

'goat's flesh' has no correspond- ing form in Avi.

अव्याक्षेप Absence of any irregu- larity or initial trouble; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धेहि लक्षणम् R. 10. 6.

अव्याज + करुणा Unreserved kind- ness; अव्याजकरुणामूर्तिः Lalitāsahas- ranāma.

अव्याहृतम् Keeping silence; अव्याहृतं व्याहृताच्छ्रेय आहुः Mb. 5. 36. 12.

अशितम् 1. That which is eaten; प्राहुरब्भक्षणं विप्राह्यशितं नाशितं च तत् Bhāg. 9. 4. 40. 2. The place where any body has eaten, अधिकरणवाचिनश्च P. II. 3. 68.

+ अशकुन Not serving as an omen ; साह स्म नैवाशकुनीभवन्मे Nai. 3.9.

अशठ *a.* Not obstinate, obedient; अजिहास्याशठस्य च दासव- र्गस्य भागधेयम् MS. 3, 246. इदं ते नातपस्क्याय नाशठाय....Bg.

अशब्द + अर्थः 1. Sense not Conveyed by the word ; 2. That which is not directly signified by an expression ; अशब्दार्थोऽपि हि प्रतीयते ŚB. on Ms. 4. 1. 14.

अशाब्द *a.* Not conveyed by the Word; MS. 5.1.5.

अशिथिल *a.* 1. Not loose, tight. —2. Effective.

अशिशिर *a.* Hot—Comp.—करः —किरणः—रश्मि ; The Sun ; नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुहैः Ki 5. 31.

अशीतल *a.* Hot ; दधत्युरोजद्वयमुर्व- शीतलम् Śi. 9.86.

अशीतिः + द्वयम् Ecigthy-two Praśnas that Constitute the 7 Kāṇḍas of the Kṛiṣṇa Yajur- veda.

अशुभ + उदकं Portending some calamity.

अशुभ + शंसनम् Conveying a bad news.

अशुकजा A variety of rice.

अशोक + ज Not born out of

grief, produced by joy; अशोकजैः...
अशुबिन्दुभिः Rām. 6. 125. 42.

अशोभनम् Harm, fault; रामेण
यदि ते पापे किञ्चित्कृतमशोभनम् Rām.
2.38.7.

अशम + वर्षः 1. A hail-shower
2. Showering stones (at an
enemy).

अश्यानम् A variety of Agaru;
Kau. A. 2.11.

अश्री Ill-luck,

अश्री + करम् Inauspicious.

अश्व + घासकायस्थ A Contractor
to supply fodder for the horses.

अश्व + चर्या Looking after a
horse; तस्याश्वचर्याकाकुलस्थ
... अंशुमानकरोत् Rām. 1.39.67.

अश्व + जीवनः Gram.

अश्व + मन्दुरा A stable.

अश्व + रिपुः A buffalo; Bhāva-
prakāśa.

अश्व + सधर्मन् Behaving like
horses; अश्वसधर्माणो हि पनुष्या
Kau. A. 2.9.

अश्व + सूत्रम् A treatise on
tending horses.

अश्वतर + रथ A chariot drawn
by a she-mule.

अश्वत्य + नारायण Lord Nārāyaṇa
Worshiped as in the form of the
holy fig tree.

अश्वत्य + पूजा Worshipping of
the fig tree as having all the Gods
in it; मूलतो ब्रह्मरूपाय मध्यतो
विष्णुरूपिणे, अप्रतः शिवरूपाय वृक्षराजाय
ते नमः ।

अश्वत्य + प्रदक्षिणम् Going round
a fig tree as a religious ritual.

अश्वक्ष Same as अवडक्षिण
without the suffix ईन which is
स्वार्थे ।

अष्टन् + अङ्ग 1. The name of
the Ayurvedic system consisting
of eight limbs i.e. द्रव्याभिधान,
गदनिश्चय, कायसौख्य, शल्यादि, भूतनिग्रह,
विषनिग्रह, बालवैद्य and रसायनम् ।

2. (with reference to intellect)
eight aspects of Buddhi i.e.
शुश्रूषा, श्रवण, ग्रहण, धारणा, चिन्तन,
कहूपीठ, अर्थविज्ञान, तत्त्वज्ञान ।

3. The eight parts of yogic
practise. i.e. यम, नियम, प्राणायाम,
प्रत्याहार, धारण, ध्यान and समाधि ।

अष्टन् + अधिकाराः Nine positions
of power in a social set-up;
namely जठ, स्थल, ग्राम, कुल, लेखनम्,
ब्रह्मासनम्, दण्डविनियोगः,
and पौरोहित्यम् ।

अष्टन् + अन्नानि The eight
varieties of food; भोज्य, पेय,
चोष्य, लेह्य, खाद्य, चर्व्य, निषेय, भक्ष्य ।

अष्टन् + आपाद्य Eight-fold,
eight times; अष्टापाद्यं तु शूद्रस्य स्तेये
भवति कित्त्वियम् MS. 8.337.

अष्टन् + उपद्वीपानि The smaller
islands numbering eight; स्वर्णप्रस्थ,
चन्द्राशुक्ल, आवर्तन, रमणक, मन्दरहरिण,
पाञ्चजन्य, सिंहल and लङ्का ।

अष्टन् + कुलाचलाः The eight
principal mountains; नील, निषध,
माल्यवत्, मलय, विन्ध्य, गन्धमादन,
हेमकूट and हिमालय ।

अष्टन् + मर्यादागिरयः Same as
above.

अष्टन् + गन्धः Eight fragrant
substances used in preparing
the paste to fix stone idols in
temples.

अष्टन् + तालम् An iconographic
term to refer to the height of
the idol which is eight times
the measure of its face.

अष्टन् + देहाः Gross and subtle
bodies which are eight in
number; स्थूल, सूक्ष्म, कारण, महा-
कारण, विराट्, हिरण्य, अव्याकृत,
मूलप्रकृति ।

अष्टन् + नागाः 1. The eight
serpents viz. Ananta, Vāsuki,
Takṣaka, Karkoṭaka, Śaṅkha,
Kulika, Padma and Maha-
padma 2. The eight Quarter
elephants.

अष्टन् + पक्ष a. Having eight
side-pillars.

अष्टन् + प्रकृतयः The five ele-
ments, Mind, Intellect and ego.

अष्टन् + प्रधानाः Eight principal
officers of a state.

अष्टन् + भैरवाः Eight principal
members of the retinue of Śiva.

अष्टन् + भोगाः Eight main
ingredients of a happy life;
Anna, Uḍaka, Tāmbūla, Puṣpa,
Candana, Vasana, Śayyā and
Alānkāra.

अष्टन् + मङ्गलघृत An Āyur-
vedic preparation.

अष्टन् + मङ्गलप्रश्न One of the
methods adopted for Praśna
Vicāra in Jyotiṣa.

अष्टन् + मधु Eight kinds of
honey; माक्षिक, भ्रामर, क्षौद्र, पोतिका,
छात्रक, अर्घ्य, औदाल and दाल ।

अष्टन् + महारसाः Eight Rasas in
Āyurvedic system.

अष्टन् + महारोगाः Eight major
diseases dealt with in Āyurveda:
वातव्याधि, अश्मरी, कुष्ठ, मेह, उदक,
भगन्दर, अर्श and सप्रहणी ।

अष्टन् + मातृकाः Eight in-
carnations of Parāśakti; ब्राह्मी,
माहेश्वरी, कौमारी, वैष्णवी, वाराही,
इन्द्राणी, शिवदूती and चामुण्डा ।

अष्टन् + मूर्तयः Eight kinds of
idols according to the substance
with which they are made;
शैली, दारुमयी, लौही, लेप्या, लेख्या,
संकती, मनोमयी and मणिमयी ।

अष्टन् + योगिन्यः Eight yoginis
who are friend-maids of Pārvati.

अष्टन् + वर्गः A particular cal-
culation used to fix accurately
the position of planets at a given
time.

अष्टन् + तिद्धयः Same as अष्ट-
महासिद्धयः

अष्टम + राशि The eighth Rāśi
from the Rāśi of one's star
which is considered inauspicious
in general.

अष्टागव a. 1. A collection of
eight Cows. 2. Drawn by eight
oxen; अष्टतः कपाले हविषि गवि च
युक्ते P. VI. 3. 46. Vārt.

अष्टादशन् + तत्त्वानि Eighteen
fundamental principles consist-
ing of महत्, अहंकार, मनस्, पञ्चत-
न्मात्राः पञ्चकर्मन्द्रियाणि and पञ्च-
ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि ।

अष्टादशन् + धान्यम् The eighteen kinds of corn.

अष्टादशन् + पर्वाणि The eighteen books of the Mahābhārata; आदि, सभा, वन, विराट, उद्योग, भीष्म, द्रोण, कर्ण, शल्य, सौप्तिक, स्त्री, शान्ति, अनुशासन, अश्वमेध, आश्रमवासि, मौसल, महाप्रस्थानक and स्वर्गरोहण।

अष्टाध्यायी *f.* N. Of Pāṇini's grammar and of the Śatapatha Brahmana

+ अस् To fight with; तारकेण गृहोऽस्यत Bhāg. 8. 10. 28.

अस्त + निमग्न Sunk behind the setting mountain; बिडम्बयत्यस्त-निमग्नसूर्यम् R. 16. 11.

अस्त + मस्तकः—शिखर The top of the setting mountain.

अस्त + समयः The time of Sunset, the moment of death; करजालमस्तसमयेऽपि सताम् S. 9.5.

अस्ति + क्षीर *a.* [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24. Vārt] having milk.

असंक्रान्तः An intercalary month.

असंयाज्य *a.* One who is not to be made to perform sacrifice.

असंयोग 1 Absence of connection. 2. Not a conjunct consonant; P. 1. 2. 5.

असंरम्भः Fearlessness; Mb. 14. 38. 2.

असंरोध Non-injury.

असंवर Irresistible; असंवरे शंबर-वैरिविक्रमे Nai. 1. 53.

असंहार्य *a.* 1. Invincible, irresistible; विधिर्नूनमसंहार्यः प्राणिनां प्लव-गोत्तम Rām. 5. 37. 4.—2. Not to be misguided.

असकृत् + भव A tooth.

असकृत् + कथनम् Repetition.

+ असकौ This wicked one (according to P. V. 3. 71); भार्योऽं तमवत्राय तस्ये सौमित्रयेऽसकौ Bk. 4. 15.

असक्तिः *f.* Non-attached to natural things; असक्तिरनभिष्वङ्गः पुत्रदारगृहादिषु Bg. 13. 9.

असंकरः Absence of admixture (particularly in castes).

असंकल्पित Non-anticipated; असंकल्पितमेवेह यदकस्मात् प्रवर्तते Rām. 2. 22. 24

+ असंगत Not hindered, not obstructed; शक्तिं क्षिप्तामसंगताम् Rām. 6. 70. 134.

असत् + आश्रयः Association with a worthless person.

असत् + वस्तु A non-existing thing.

असत् + वादिन् One who wants to establish non-existence of an idea or thing.

असंतुष्ट *a.* Disgruntled, displeased; असंतुष्टो द्विजोऽनष्टः Nīṭisāra

असंतोषः Displeasure.

असंधानम् 1. Aimlessness.—2. Disjunction.

असम + भागः Unequally divided. असमायुक्त *a.* Not properly trained.

असमिध्य ind. Not having kindled.

असमीचीन *a.* Not correct, erroneous.

असन्मूढिः *f.* Non-achievement, wanting in something; नात्मानमव-मन्येत पूर्वाभिरसमूढिभिः MS. 4. 1.37.

असमेत *a.* Not arrived; in un-accompanied; क्वचिदसमेतपरिच्छदः 9. 70.

असंपात *a.* Not present or at hand.—तः Inactivity, cessation of movements; असंपातं करिष्यामि तद्यत्रैलोक्यचारिणाम् Rām. 3. 64. 59.

असंबद्ध + अर्थव्यवधान *a.* Having an irrelevant matter intercepting; तस्मान्नासम्बद्धार्थव्यवधानं कवाक्यता Ś. B. on MS. 3. 1. 21.

असंबोधः Lack of understanding.

असंभवत् Improbable.

+ असंभावना Lack of respect.

असंभावित *a.* Unworthy of —उपमा A simile having an improbable premises.

असंभाष्य *a.* Unfit to converse with.

असंभोज्य Not fit to eat with; MS. 9. 238.

असमोहः 1. Free from illusion. 2. Composure. 3. True knowledge.

असम्यञ्च् + प्रयोगः Incorrect usage.

असम्य *a.* Right side.

असास्त्रिध्यम् Non-presence, absence; असान्निध्यं कथं कृष्ण तवांसि. दृष्णिनन्दन Mb. 3. 14. 1.

असामञ्जस्यम् 1. Incorrectness. 2. Impropriety.

असांप्रतिकता *f.* The state of having improper behaviour.

असांप्रदायिक *a.* Not sanctioned by conventions, against tradition.

असावधान *a.* careless, inadvertent.

असाहसिक *a.* 1. Absence of courage. 2. absence of rashness.

असि + चर्या Practice of arms.

असि + लता The blade of a sword; ददृशुस्लसितासिलतासिताः Śi. 6. 5. 1.

असि + हस्तः Killing by a right hand sword; Nilakaṇṭha on Mb. 6. 90. 45.

असित + अञ्जनी The black cotton plant.

+ असिद्ध (in grammar) non-operative defence *i.e.* null and void as envisaged in the rule पूर्वत्रासिद्धम् P. VIII. 2. 1.

असिद्धान्तः A wrong dogma.

असिद्धार्थ *a.* One who has not achieved his object.

असु + तृप् *a.* Bent on one's enjoyment; devoted to worldly pleasures at any cost; घ्नन्ति ह्यसुतृपो लुब्धाः Bhāg 10. 1. 67.

असुगन्ध *a.* Not sweet-smelling.

असुतर *a.* Not easily crossed or attained; Ki. 5. 18.

असुन्दर *a.* Not beautiful.

असुर + असूक् The blood of demons; असुरासूक्सापङ्कचचितस्ते—Devi Māhātmya ch. 11.

असुर + गुरु Śukrācārya; the planet venus.

असुर + द्रुह Enemy of the Asuras, *i.e.* Devas; पुरः किलशति

सोमं हि सैहिकेयोऽसुरदुहाम् Śi. 2. 35.

असुषिर *a.* Without a hole ; hollow.

असूतजरती A woman who gets old without giving birth to any children; P. IV. 2. 42.

+असूतं 1. Dark 2. Unknown, remote.

असूतं+रजसः Those who live in complete isolation ; असूतंरजसो नाम घर्मारण्यं महामतिः Rām. 1. 32. 7.

असूज्+ग्रहः The planet Mars.

असूज्+दिग्घ Smeared with blood.

असेवा Lack of practice; न तथैतानि शक्यन्ते सन्नियन्तुमसेवया Ms. 2. 9.6.

+अस्तब्ध 1. Agile. 2. Not arrogant or stiff; Mb. 5. 12.

अस्तोक *a.* Not little ; much.

अस्तोभ *a.* Without any unwanted sounds; अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः ।

अस्त्र+पातिन् A shooter ; अस्त्र-पातिभिरावृतम् Śukra 4. 1037.

अस्त्र+भृत् One who carries arrows.

अस्त्र+यन्त्रम् A kind of mechanism to discharge arrows ; Mb. 9. 57. 18.

+अस्थानम् An unusual place or region ; अस्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमे-वाभिरामा Me.

अस्थान् *a.* Restless.

अस्थि+कुण्डम् N. of a hell.

अस्थि+बन्धनम् Sinew.

अस्थि+भेदिन् That which pierces the very bones, severe; वाचस्तीक्ष्णा-स्थिभेदिनः Mb. 3. 312.3.

अस्थि+यज्ञः Part of a funeral ceremony.

अस्थि+विलयः Dissolving the bones of a dead in some sacred stream.

अस्थि+सारः,-स्नेहः The marrow. अस्नात Not bathed.

+अस्पृष्ट Not covered (by a statement); अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरं.... (शब्दम्) Ku. 6. 75.

अस्पृष्ट+सैथुना A virgin.

अस्पृह *a.* Without desires.

+अस्फुट Not fully developed;

अस्फुटावयवभेदसुन्दरम् Nārāyaṇīya

अस्मृत 1. Not remembered.

2. Not referred to in authoritative texts.

अस्मि+मानः Self Conceit.

अस्वाधीन *a.* One who is not master of oneself ; अस्वाधीनं नराधिपं Rām 3. 33. 5.

अस्विन्न *a.* Not well boiled.

अस्वेद्य *a.* That which should not be treated for sweating ; Carak.

+अहत Not sounded; अहतायां प्रयाणभेर्याम् K.

अहम्+जुस् *n.* Conceited, thinking only of oneself.

अहम्+स्तम्भः Conceit.

अहि+चक्रम् A certain Tantric diagram.

अहि+विद्यापहा *f.* N. of a plant used to remove poison.

अहो+लाभकर *a.* Making fuss about a small gain.

आ

आहस्पत्य *a.* Pertaining to the intercalary month.

आकण्ठम् *ind.* Up to the neck.—Comp.—तृप्त *a.* filled up to the neck with delicious food.

आकलना Counting, comprehension, estimate, evaluation.

आकल्पम्, आकल्पान्तम् *ind.* Up to the duration of one cycle of the four Yugas; till the end of the World.

+आकाङ्क्षा Expectancy ; असत्यामाकाङ्क्षायां सन्नियानमकारणम् ŚB. on Ms. 6. 4. 23.

आकाश+पथिकः The Sun.

आकाश+बद्धवृष्टिः—लक्षः One who is gazing aimlessly.

आकाश+मुखिन् *pl.* Name of a Śaiva sect, the followers of which gaze at the skies.

आकाश+मुष्टिहनम् A foolish act akin to hitting the sky with one's fist ; a fruitless action.

आकाश+शयनम् Sleeping under the skies.

+आकुञ्चनम् One of the strategies in warfare ; Śukra 4. 1100.

+आकृतम् (at the end of a Compound) enunciation; cf. घर्माकृतम् ।

+आकृतिः One of the daughters of Manu and 'Satarūpā.

आकृषारम् N. of some Sāmans.

आकर+कर्म *n.* A mining operation, Kau. A. 2.

आकर+ग्रन्थ A source book.

आकर+जम् A jewel.

आकार+वर्ण *a.* Delicate in shape and colour.

+आकृत BUILT ; यद्वा समुद्रे अध्याकृते गृहे Rv. 3. 10. 1.,

+आकृतिः 1. A metre 2. (Arth.) The number twenty two.

आकृति+योगः A certain grouping of stars.

+आकर्षः 1. A bow ; आकर्षः शारिफलके द्यूतेऽश्वे कामुकेऽपि च । Hm. 2. A poisonous plant ; Mb. 5. 40. 9.

आकृष्ट *a.* Drawn, attracted, pulled.

आकोपः Irritation, mild anger.

आकौशलम् Want of skill ;

विवरीतुमथात्मनो गुणान् भृशमाकौशल-मार्यचेतसाम् Śi. 16. 30.

+आक्रमः A step for ascending ; केनाक्रमेण यजमानः स्वर्गं लोकमाक्रमते Bri. Up. 3. 1. 6

+आक्रान्त 1. Adorned, decorated; न खलु नरके हाराक्रान्तं घनस्तन मण्डलम् Bh. 1. 67.—Mounted ; निर्ययुस्तुरागक्रान्ता Rām. 6. 127. 13.

आक्रान्त+मतिः *a.* Mentally overcome, deeply impressed.

+आक्रान्तिः Assault, plunder ; यो भूतानि घनाक्रान्त्या वचात्कलेशाच्च रक्षति Mb. 12. 97. 8.

आक्रीड+गिरिः (पावंतः) A sport-hill ; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः.... Ku. 2. 43.

आकिलम् *a.* 1. Wet ; 2. Moved by pity.

आक्षपटलिकः 1. A keeper of records. 2. An officer of accounts; Kau. A. 2.

आक्षरः Pertaining to alphabets.

+ आक्षिप्त Interpolated (Same as प्रक्षिप्त)

+ आक्षेपः Reach (of an arrow); सोऽयं प्राप्तस्तवाक्षेपम् Mb. 7. 102. 6.

आक्षेप + रूपकम् A simile in which the Upamāna is only hinted at.

आखण्डल + चापः, — धनुः n. The rainbow.

आखण्डल + सूनुः The son of Indra i.e. Arjuna; अनुस्मृता-खण्डलसूनुविक्रमः Ki. 1. 24.

आखण्डशाला The Workshop of an artisan.

आखु + वाहनः N. of Gaṇeśa.

आखट + उपवनम् A royal forest for hunting.

+ आख्या (आ-ख्यायते अनया) 1. Appearance, aspect; न हि तस्य विकल्पाख्या या च मदीक्षया हता Bhāg 11. 18. 37. 2. Beauty, splendour; वृषीषु रचिराख्यासु Rām. 7. 60. 12.

+ आख्यात Called; सेवा श्ववृत्ति-राख्याता Ms. 4. 6.

+ आख्यातम् A good omen to start.

आगत + त्वम् Origin.

आगत + साध्वस Terrified.

+ आगमः 1. What comes later; आगमवदन्त्यलोपः स्यात् Ms. 10. 5. 1. 2. A way of worship; लब्धानुग्रह आचार्यतेन सन्दर्शितागमः Bhāg 11. 3. 48. 3. Journey; आगमास्ते शिवास्सन्तु Rām. 2. 25. 21.

आगम + अपायिन् Having the tendency to be created and destroyed; आगमापायिनोऽनित्याः Bg. 2. 24.

आगम + शास्त्रम् 1. The Science dealing with Āgmas 2. N. of a supplement to Māṇḍūkya.

आगम + श्रुतिः f. Tradition.

आगमित a. 1. Learnt from or taught by; प्रकृतिस्थमेव निपुणागमितम् Śi. 9. 79. 2. Studied, read over. 3. Ascertained.

आगुल्फम् A shoe; Hch. 7.

आग्निहोत्रिकम् a. Pertaining to Agnihotra.

आग्रयण + इष्टिः; An oblation wherein the first fruits of the year's crop are offered.

+ आङ्गिकः A coat reaching below the knees.

आङ्गारिकः A charcoal burner; Mb. 12. 71. 20.

+ आङ्गरस N. of a particular year.

आचन्द्रतारकम् ind. As long as there are the moon and the stars.

आचपराच a. Moving towards and away from.

आचमन + वाहिन् n. One who draws water.

आचान्तिः f. Sipping water for purifying the mouth.

+ आचरित Colonised, inhabited; अगस्त्याचरितामाशाम् Rām.

आचार + चक्रिन् N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect.

आचार + पुष्पाञ्जलिः Floral offering made by way of religious practise (at the entrance of the house).

आचार्य + देशीय a. Somewhat inferior to Ācārya (a title used with reference to authorities who have not stated the whole truth).

आचार्य + सबः N. of an Ekāha sacrifice.

आचार्यकम् 1. The office of a preceptor; ताण्डवाचार्यकं कुर्वन्निव क्रीडाशिक्षण्डिनाम् Bm. 1.1106.

2. Honouring the preceptor; चकाराचार्यकं तत्र कुन्तीपुत्रो धनञ्जयः Mb. 7. 147. 6. 3. The role of a commentator or exponent; श्रुत्यञ्जलाचार्यकम् Viś. Gurā. 289.

आचेष्टित a. Deed, activity.

आच्छन्न a. Clothed, covered.

+ आच्छादनम् Bed-cover.

आजात a. of high birth; यो वै कश्चिदिहाजातः क्षत्रियः क्षत्रकर्मवित् Mb. 5. 134. 38.

आजानिक Inborn, natural; आजानिकरागभूमिता Nai. 15.54; Anyāpadeśa Śataka. 5.

आजपादम् The lunar mansion Pūrvabhādrapadā.

आजि + मुखम् The battle-front.

आजीवितान्तम् ind. Until death.

आज्य + ग्रहः A cup containing clarified butter.

आज्य + भागः A portion of the ghee oblation.

आञ्जन + अभ्यञ्जनम् (du.) Ointment for the eyes and for the feet.

आञ्जलिकः A kind of arrow with a crescent shape.

आटविकः A chief of the forest tribe; Kau. A. 1. 10.

आढ्य + रोगः Rheumatism.

आण्ड + कोशः An egg-shell.

आतङ्कम् The Constellation Bharāṇi.

आतप्त a. Refined by heat.

आतिशयिक a. Super-abundant.

आतिष्ठद्गु (तिष्ठन्ति गावः यस्मिन् काले बोहाय) Ind. The duration of time for which cows stand to be milked; आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् सन्ध्याम् BK. 4. 14.

+ आत्मन् Mental quality; भावशुद्धिर्दया सत्यं संयमश्चात्मसंभवः Mb. 12. 167. 5.

आत्म + आनन्दः Supreme bliss of the Soul.

आत्म + औपम्य Likeness to self; आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र Bg. 6. 32.

आत्म + कर्मन् One's own duty.

आत्म + ज्योति Effulgence of the soul.

आत्म + तृप्त a. Self-satisfied; आत्मतृप्तश्च मानवः Bg. 3. 17.

आत्म + प्रत्ययिक a. Knowing from one's own experience; आत्मप्रत्ययिकं शास्त्रम् Mb. 12. 246. 13.

+ आत्मभूः God of Love.

आत्मन् + वर्यः n. Belonging to one's Community or party;

उद्बाहना जुहुविरे मुहुः आत्मवर्याः Śi. 5. 15.

आत्मन् + संस्थ *a.* Fixed upon oneself; आत्मसंस्थं मनः कृत्वा Bg. 6. 25.

आत्मन् + सतत्त्वम् Same as आत्मतत्त्वम्

आत्मन् + स्थ *a.* At one's own disposal; आत्मस्थं कुरु शासनम् Rām. 2. 21. 8.

+ आत्ययिक *a.* Delayed, already late; कृत्यमात्ययिकं स्मरन् Rām 5. 58. 46.

आत्ययिकम् 1. Difficulty, calamity 2. Essential duty.

+ आत्रेयी A pregnant woman; Mb. 12. 163. 54; आत्रेयीमापन्न-गर्भापाहः ŚB. on Ms. 6. 1. 7.

+ आथर्वणम् The black art, magic.

आवष्ट *a.* Nibbled, pecked at.

+ आवानम् Subjugating, Conquering; अथवा मन्त्रवद् ब्रूयुरात्मादानाय दुष्कृतम् Mb. 12. 212.

आवान + समितिः One of the five rules of Jainism wherein a method of holding is prescribed so that no creature is hurt.

आवालम्भम् Fearlessness.

+ आदिः One of the seven parts of Śāma; यदेति स आदिः Ch. Up. 2. 8. 1.

आदि + शेषकम् One of the varieties of the figure of speech called Dipaka.

आदि + विपुला *f.* N. of an Aryā metre.

आदि + वृक्षः N. of a plant.

आदित्य + दर्शनम् One of the Saṁskaras for a child (4 months old) in which the Sun is shown to it.

आदित्य + पुराणम् N. of one of the Upapurāṇas.

आदीनव + वशं *a.* Having evil designs.

+ आदेशः Determination to perform, Vow; उदतं मे स्वयं तोयं व्रतादेशं कारिष्यति Rām. 2. 22. 28.

आदेश + कृत् One who carries out the orders; तवदेशकृतोऽभियान्तु Rām. 5. 52.

आदेशिकः An astrologer; पुष्य-भद्रादिकैरादेशिकैरादिष्टा Svapna 1.

आद्य + कालिक *a.* Seeing only the present; आद्यकालिकया बुद्ध्या दूरे श्व इति निर्भयाः Mb. 12. 321. 14.

आधर्माणिकः A debtor; मूलात् द्विगुणावृद्धिर्गृहीता चाधर्माणिकात् Śukra. 4. 880.

+ आधानम् Sexual intercourse; तवापि मृत्युराधानादकृतप्रज्ञ दशितः Bhāg. 9. 9. 36.

+ आधिः Punishment; एनमाधि दापयिष्येद्यस्मात्तेन भयं क्वचित् Śukra 4. 641.

आधिमासिक *a.* Pertaining to an Adhimāsa or intercalary month; करणाधिष्ठितमाधिमासिकम् Kau. A. 2. 7.

आधिरथिः N. of Karna; हतं भीष्ममाधिरथिविदित्वा Mb. 7. 2. 1.

आधून Shaken, agitated; पवना-धूतलतासुविभ्रमः R. VI.

+ आघार A ray; आघार आलवाले-ऽम्बुवन्धे च किरणोऽपि च । Nm.

आघार + चक्रम् It is one of the mystic circles situated on the posterior part of the body; वशषसदलपुस्तै सम्प्रगावारचक्रे तरुणमहण-गात्रं वारणास्यं त्रिनेत्रम् Gaṇeśa P.

आनदः Drum or percussion; अमानमानद्विमित्तयाध्वनीत् Nai. 15. 16.

आनन्द + तीर्थः N. of Madhvācārya the founder of Dvaita School.

आनन्द + करः The moon; काष्ठा यथानन्दकरं मनस्तः Bhāg. 10. 2. 18.

आनन्द + भेरवी N. of a musical Rāga.

आनति + करः A present, a reward.

+ आनतः (—संम्) Dancing.

आनुजीव्यम् The humility due to a servant; पशुकुलनिवासादानु-जीव्यानभिज्ञः Dūta Vākya 1. 39.

आनुपदय *a.* Along the way.

आनुपूर्व्यवत् The state of having a definite order.

आनुयात्रम् Same as अनुयात्रिकम् ।

+ आनुपङ्गिक *a.* 1. Incidental. 2. Lasting.

आनूत् 4. P To dance towards, jump towards; आनृत्यत शिखण्डिनः Av. 4. 37. 7.

+ आनृत्स्य The anxiety of a protector; स्त्री प्रनष्टेति कारुण्यादा-श्रितेत्यानुशंस्यतः Rām. 5. 15. 50.

आन्तःपुरिक *a.* Belonging to women's apartment.

आन्तःपुरी A maid servant of the harem; Nārāyaṇa on Nai. 19. 65.

आन्तरागारिकः A chamberlain आन्तर्वेदिक Falling within the space of sacrifice.

आन्यतरेय *a.* Belonging to another's school of thought.

+ आप्त Beneficial, useful.

आप्त + आगमः The trustworthy vedic testimony; परोक्षमाप्तागमात् सिद्धम् Sāṅk. 6.

आप्त + उपदेशः The advice tendered by a trustworthy person.

आप्त + अधीनः Dependant on a trustworthy person.

आप्त + उक्तिः *f.* 1. An augment. 2. An affix. 3. A statement of common acceptance and established by usage only.

+ आप्यः A kind of horse born in water.

+ आप्यम् (*ved*) water; पृथि-व्याप्यतेजोनिलखानि Śvct. up. 2. 12.

+ आपणः Commercial activity, trade; पिहितापणोदया Rām. 2. 48. 37.

आपण + बोधिका A bazar.

आपण + वेदिका A shop-counter.

आपात + मात्र Being momentary, of a passing nature.

आपात्य Rushing on, charging towards; आपात्यसैनिकनिराकरणाकुलेन Śi. 5. 15.

आपञ्चिक One who crosses over difficulties.

आपदेवः N. of Varuṇa; N. of a Mimāṁsaka.

आपरपक्षीय *a.* Belonging to the dark fortnight.

+ आपोशानः Drinking water with ; Nai. 19. 28.

आप्तोर्यामिः N. of a Yagña.

आप्याय्य a. To be satisfied or pleased.

आपृष्ट a. 1. Welcomed, saluted.

2. Asked for नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयात् ।

आप्रवण a. (ईषत् प्रवण) Slightly modest.

+ आप्लुत Eclipsed; अवाङ्मुखमथो दीनं दृष्ट्वा सोममिवाप्लुतम् Rām 7. 106. 1.

आप्लुष्ट Slightly charred or burnt ; दिवाकराप्लुष्टविभूषणास्पदाम् Ku. 5. 48.

आफलकः Enclosure ; वार्याफलक-पर्यन्तां पिबन्निक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 1. 70. 3.

आफीनम् Opium.

आबद्ध + मण्डल (-वलय) Forming a circle.

आबन्धुर a. A little deep.

आबालम् ind. Down to children, starting with infants.

आबाल + गोपालम् Including even the children and cowherds.

'आबाल + वृद्धम् starting from children and upto the old.

आब्रह्म Right upto Brahma.

आभङ्गम् Slightly bent pose of an idol.

आभात a. 1. Shining, blazing. 2. Appearing.

+ आभासः 1. One of the nine materials used for casting idols. 2. A type of building. 3. An unauthorised mode of worship ; विद्यमः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

+ आभास्वर a. N. of a set of 12 subjects cf. आत्मा ज्ञाता दमो दान्तः शान्तिर्ज्ञानं शमस्तपः । कामः क्रोधो मदो मोहो द्वादशाभास्वरा इमे (तारानाथ तर्क-वाचस्पतिकोशः)

आभिप्रायिक a. Voluntary, optional.

आभिमन्यवः Son of Abhimanyu, N. of Parikṣit.

आभियोगिक a. Done with skill, associated with dexterity,

आभुत a. 1. Produced, caused to exist; Bhāg. 3. 26. 6. 2. Filled up, steady ; आभृतात्मा मुनिः Bhāg. 4. 8. 56.

आभ्यागारिक a. Fit to be kept in the house.

आभ्र Made of Abhra (Mica); चन्द्राभमाभ्रं तिलकं दधाना Nai. 6. 62.

आम + पेशाः Grains pounded in a raw condition.

+ आमन्त्रित Consecrated with a Mantra; शराणामामन्त्रितानाम् Mb. 3. 20. 26.

आमन्त्रित + विभक्तिः Vocative case.

आमन्त्रित + वचनम् An expression used in the vocative sense.

आमन्त्रितम् 1. Addressing. 2. Conversation. 3. Vocative case.

आमालकः A hilly place (perhaps same as माल).

आमिष + अर्थो Desirous of meat.

आमुकुलित Slightly open.

आमुक्तम् Armour.

आमुपः The thorny bamboo.

आमोगः The last line of a composition containing the name of the composer; यत्रैव कविनाम स्यात् स आमोग इतीरितः—Saṅgīta-dāmodara.

आम्र + अस्थि The mango seed.

आम्र + पञ्चमः A particular musical Rāga.

आम्र + फलप्रपाणकम् A cooling drink made of mangoes.

आम्ल + पञ्चकम् An Āyurvedic preparation containing five ingredients starting with Tamarind.

+ आयः Source of income; मागत्यायशतैरर्थान् Mb. 13. 163. 5.

आय + बर्हिन् A collector of revenues.

आय + मुखम् Forms of revenue; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आय + शरीरम् Body of income; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आयवापुर्वम्, -पूर्वम्, The state of being not as before.

आयत Asleep; तं नायतं बोधयेदित्याहुः Bri. Up. 4. 3 16.

+ आयतिः Succession, pedigree; द्रक्ष्यन्ति समरे योधाः शलभानामिवायतीः Mb. 7. 159. 71.

आयस्तम् Might, Expansion of power; न मे गवितमायस्तं सहिष्यति दुरात्मवान् Rām. 4. 16. 9.

+ आयानम् An ornament of the horse.

आयुष्य + मन्त्रः N. of a Rk. beginning with यो ब्रह्मा ब्रह्मण उज्जहार...

आयुष्य + होमः An offering intended to ensure longevity of life.

आयोजनम् ind. Upto a distance of one Yojana.

आयोदः N. Of the Sage Dhauṃya son of Ayoda.

आरङ्गरः A bee (Vedic).

आरण्यक + सामन् N. of a Sāman.

+ आरम्भः The first act.

आरम्भ + भाव्यत्वम् The state of being produced through activity; Ms. 11. 1. 20.

आरम्भ + रुचिः The interest in the starting of an undertaking.

आरम्भ + शूरः One who shows too much of initial enthusiasm.

आरव + डिण्डिमः A kind of drum; चण्डि रसितरशनारवडिण्डिमभिसर सर-समलज्जम् Git. 11. 6.

आरासः Tumultuous noise.

आरीण Completely dried; आरीणं लवणजलं...Bk. 13. 4.

आरुतम् Cry, wailing; निषेदुः शतशस्तत्र दारुणा दारुणास्ताः Rām. 6. 106. 31.

आरुण्येयः Śvetaketu, the son of Āruṇi.

आरोपयित् a. One who puts on; आरोपयम् + अम्बु Medicated water.

आरोग्यम् + चिन्तामणिः N. of an Āyurvedic work.

आरोग्य + प्रतिपद्यतम् A vow for gaining health.

आर्कम् (आ + अर्कम्) Upto the sun; आकल्पमार्कमर्हन् भगवन्नमस्ते Bhāg. 10. 14. 40.

आर्चायण *a.* Existing in Rks.

आर्चीकम् Sāma Veda.

+आर्जवम् Front (Loc. आर्जवे straight in the front); देवदत्तस्यार्जवे ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 15.

+आर्तं Inconvenient; आर्ता यस्मिन् काले भवन्ति स आर्तः कालः ŚB. on MS. 6. 5. 37.

आर्त + त्राणम् Protecting those in distress.

+आर्तवम् Menstrual ablu- tion; गिरिकायाः प्रयच्छाशु ह्यस्या आर्तवमद्य वै Mb. 1. 63. 55.

आर्द्र + एधाग्निः A fire kept up with the help of damp wood; यथैवार्द्रधाग्नेः पृथग्धूमा निस्सरन्ति Śat. Br.

आर्द्र + कपोलितः An elephant at the second stage of its rut period when its temples are wet with the ichor.

आर्द्र + पत्रकः Bamboo.

आर्द्र + भावः 1. Dampness. 2. Kindness, tenderness; धनुर्भूतो- ऽप्यस्य दयार्द्रभावम् R. 2. 11.

आर्द्रिका Wet ginger.

आर्द्धम् Abundance.

आर्धनारीश्वरम् Pertaining to the Ardhanārīśvara form of Lord Śiva.

आर्य + आगमः Approaching an Ārya woman sexually; अन्त्यस्या- र्यागमे वधः Y. 2. 294.

आर्य + जुष्ट *a.* Approved by or followed by the noble folk.

आर्य + मतिः One having a noble mind.

आर्य + वाक् *a.* Speaking the Āryan language.

आर्य + शीलः Having nobility of character.

आर्य + सिद्धान्तः N. of a work by Āryabhaṭa.

आर्य + स्त्री An Āryan woman.

आर्षिक्यम् (आर्षो धर्मः) The Dharma laid down by the Ṛṣis.

आलकन्दकम् A variety of Coral; Kau. A. 2. 11.

आलग्न *a.* Adhered, attached to.

आलापा A particular melody in music.

+आलापन Detailing the peculiarities of a Rāga in music.

+आलम्बनम् Dharma corres- ponding to the Manas.

+आलानम् Any point of fixation or attachment; उलूखलं

वा यमिनां मनो वा गोपाङ्गनानां कुचकुड्मलं वा मुरारिनाम्नः कलभस्य नूनम् आलानमासीत् त्रयमेव मूमौः; Kṛ. Kaṛṇāmṛta.

आलि + क्रमः A kind of musical composition.

आलि + जनः Female friends.

आलेख्य + गत (—समर्पित) Put in a painting; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतद्विषो बभूवुरालेख्यसमर्पिता इव R. 3. 15.

+आलिङ्ग्य *a.* Worthy of being embraced; Nai. 7. 66.

+आलयः A village; मन्दरस्य च ये कोटि संश्रिताः केचिदालयाः; Rām. 4. 40. 25.

+आलीन Remaining enclosed; or embedded भ्रमरालीनपङ्कजम् ।

आलीढा A woman in menstura- tion; नालीढया परिहृतं भक्षयीत कदाचन Mb. 18. 104. 90.

आलुलित Slightly disturbed or disarranged.

आलेपन 1. Flour mixed with water used for decorating the entrance of a house in South India particularly; विधुमालेपन- पाण्डुरम् Nai. 2. 26. 2. An appli- cation of paint or white-wash; आलेपनदानपण्डिता Nai. 15. 12.

आलोकः 1. A mere sight; आलोकमपि रामस्य न पश्यन्ति स्म दुःखिताः Rām. 2. 47. 2.

आलोककः A spectator.

+आवपनम् 1. place of origin; यस्य छन्दोमयं ब्रह्म देह आवपनं विभोः Bhāg. 10. 80. 45. 2. A cloth of hemp.

आवापः A Tantric term for using a mantra for multiple aims by

repetition; यस्तु आवृत्या उपकरोति स आवापः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1.

आवरीवस् *a.* A Cover; Śataśloki- 23.

आवास्य *a.* Pervaded by, full of; ईशावास्यमिदं Iśop. 1.

आवास् 10 P. (वास् with आ) To perform; आवासयन्तो गन्धेन Rām. 2. 103. 41.

आविः Pain, suffering, pangs of child birth.

आवितन् 8 Ā. To pervade; त्रीँल्लोकानावितन्वानाः Bhāg. 3. 20. 37.

आवित्त Existing.

+आविल Blurred, Not able to see (as in eye).

आविर्भूत *a.* Become manifest. आविर्भूजप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम् R. XIII.

आविर्मण्डल *a.* Appearing in the form of a circle; विधुवति धनुरा- विर्मण्डलं पाण्डुसूनी Ki. 14. 65.

आविर्हित *a.* Made visible.

+आवरण 1. An armour; Ki. 17. 59. 2. Illusion (Phil.)

आवर्जक *a.* Attracting.

+आवर्तन A year; आवर्तनानि चत्वारि Mb. 13. 107. 25.

आवृत्तम् Addressing repeatedly a prayer or song to God.

आवृद्धबालकम् From the old to the children.

+आविद्ध Set with, interspersed with; स पाण्डुराविद्धविमानमालिनीम् Rām. 5. 2. 53.

आव्यक्त *a.* Clear, intelligible; तद्वाक्यमाव्यक्तपदं निशम्य Rām. 7. 88. 20.

आशिक्षा Desire for learning; Vāi. 30. 10.

आशा + वासस् Naked.

+आशास् (ved) To subdue; Rv. 2. 28. 9.

आशु + कविः One who can compose poetry off hand.

आश्रम + वासिपर्वन् The first section of the 15th chapter of the Mahābhārata.

आश्रम + परिग्रहः Taking to the 4th Āśrama of Śānyāsa.

+आश्रव Worldly suffering;

सवितर्कविचारमवाप शान्तं प्रथमं ध्यान-
मनाश्रयप्रकारम् Bu. C. 5. 10.

आश्लेषण Adherence, attached
to.

आश्विन + चिह्नितम् The autumnal
equinox.

आश्वसिक Trusworthy.

+आसु, आः ind. To be indiffer-
ent; ननु आस्ते इत्युपवेशने भवति ।
नावश्यमुपवेशने एव, औदासीन्येपि दृश्यते ।
SB. on MS. 3. 6. 24.

+आसनम् 1. The part between
the neck and the back of an
elephant where the rider sits.
2. Neutrality; Kau. A. 7. 1.
3. A moving piece in the game of
dice.

आसन + मबूडकम् Semen.

आसंजित a. One with whom
one has agreed.

+आसक्त p. p. Obstructed,
confined; कार्तवीर्यभुजासक्तं तज्जलं
प्राप्य निर्मलम् Rām. 7. 32. 5.

+आसद् Caus. To put on, wear;
आसाद्य कवचं दिव्यं Rām. 7. 6. 64.

+आसक्तिः Embarrassment; न च ते
वचिदासक्तिबुद्धेः प्रादुर्भवत्यति Mb. 12.
52. 17.

+आसन्न obtained, got; बाह्वोरा-
सन्नां सोतिमात्रं ननन्द Rām. 5. 63.
33.

आसन्न + चर a. Moving about in
the vicinity.

आसन्मद्रान्तम् ind. As far as the
shores of the ocean.

आसुरायणः 1. A descendent of
Āsuri. 2. N. of a Vedic school.

आसेचनक Extremely charming,
that which causes limitless satis-
faction (e. g. नेत्रासेचनकम्) see
Hindiqui's Ed. of Naiṣadha.
P. 559.

आस्तरकः One who spreads
the bed; Kau. A. 1. 12.

आस्तीर्ण a. 1. Scattered, spread.
2. Covered.

आस्तारकः Grate.

आस्थान + पट्ट A throne; Nai.
10. 57.

आस्त्रेय 1. To be approached

or held, to be applied. 2. To be
regarded or recognised.

आस्फुट् 1. P. To agitate,
shake.

आस्फोटितम् Clapping, striking
on the arms; आस्फोटितनिनादांश्च
Rām. 5. 43. 12; तस्यास्फोटित-
शब्देन Rām. 5. 4. 7.

आस्युत Sewn together.

आसु Flowing in abundance,
gushing forth.

आसु + पयस् A cow with rich
flow of milk; अगाद्भुङ्क्तेरासुगया
जवेन Bhāg. 10. 13. 30.

आस्वादित Tasted, experienced;
मधुनवमनास्वादितरसम् Śāk.

आहत्य ind. Having hit or
struck; striking, beating.

आहत्य + वचनम् A challenging
explanation.

आहितक A hireling; Kau. A.
2. 1.

आहार + तेजस् Quick silver.

आहार्य + शोभा Made up beauty
(opp. to natural beauty).

+आहृत Artificial; आहृता हि
विषयकतानता ज्ञानघोतमनसं न लिम्पति
Nai. 18. 2.

इ

+इक्षुः A variety of bamboo;
मोक्षितकैरिक्षुकुक्षिजैः Nai. 20. 21.
(Nārāyaṇa Comm. इक्षुर्विशेषः).

इक्षुमती f. N. of a river in
Kurukṣetra.

इक्षवारि (लि) कः A kind of reed.

इक्ष्माल Charcoal; विनेनुरिक्ष्माल-
मिवायशः परे Nai. 1. 9; तथा हि
इक्ष्मालादौ अग्निसंप्रयुक्ते Sidhāntaleśā
Sūgraha ch. 1,....इक्ष्मालः कारिका-
ग्निविद् वैजयान्ति.

इडा A stobha or musical inter-
link used in singing Sāmans
(also इला).

इडाजातः A fragrant gum.

इण्डीकः A pen-knife.

इतिः 1. Knowledge. 2. Speed;
Śabda ch.

इतिक a. Having gait or
speed.

इतिहास + कथोद्भूतम् A plot
derived from an epic or Purānic
episode; इतिहासकथोद्भूतमितरदा
सदाश्रयं.....काव्यं कल्यान्तरस्थापि
Kāvyaḍarśa.

इत्कटः A kind of grass.

इदम्बरम् A blue lotus; Nigh.

इद्धा ind. Explicit, obvious,
apparent.

इन्दका A star remaining over-
head in the Mṛgaśiras con-
stellation.

इन्दिरा + रमण N. of Viṣṇu;
अन्तरा सकलमुन्दरीयुगलमिन्दिरारमण
सञ्चरन् Nārāyaṇīya. 65...

+इन्दुः Designation of the
Anuvāra.

इन्दु + मुञ्जी A lotus-creeper.

इन्दु + वल्ली The Soma plant.

इन्दु + शकरिन् (—इन्दुकः) N. Of
a tree.

इन्दु + सुतः (—सूनुः) N. Of the
planet Mercury.

+इन्द्रः The five objects of senses.

इन्द्र + आयुषम् A diamond.

इन्द्र + कान्तः A type of four-
storeyed Construction; Mānasāra
21. 60. 68.

इन्द्र + चञ्चलः A pearl necklace.

इन्द्र + जः N. of Vālin and
Karna.

इन्द्र + जतु n. Bituman.

इन्द्र + छति Sandal.

इन्द्र + प्रमतिः N. of a Vedic
sage who was a pupil of Paila.

इन्द्र + भगिनी N. of Pārvatī.

इन्द्र + यज्ञः N. of a sacrifice to
propitiate Indra; इवोऽस्माकं घोष-
स्थोचित इद्रयज्ञो नामोत्सवः भविष्यति
Bālacarita 1.

इन्द्र + वानकन् A variety of dia-
monds. Kau. A. 2. 11.

इन्द्र + सार्वणिः N. Of the 14th
Manu.

इन्द्रिय + धारणा Restraint of
senses; स्थिरामिन्द्रियधारणाम् Kaṭh.
2. 6. 11.

इन्द्रिय + प्रसङ्गः Sensual indul-
gence.

इन्द्रिय +संप्रयोगः Functioning of senses with reference to objects.

+इन्धन *a.* Remnants of desire, Vāsana caused by attachment; ये तु दग्धेन्धना लोके पुण्यपापविवर्जिताः Mb. 12. 348. 2.

इभ +कर्णकः 1. N. of a plant, 2. N. of Gaṇeśa.

+इरिगम् (Ved) A dice-board; प्रवातेजा इरिणे ववृताना Rv. 10. 34. 1.

इरिम्बिठिः N. of a Rg. Vedic sage of the Kaṇva family.

इलिनी N. of the daughter of Medhātithi.

इलयः N. of a mythical tree in the other world; स आगच्छतीत्यं वृक्षम् Kauṣ, Up. 1. 5.

इवोपमा A simile where the word 'Iva' is used.

इशिका A pupil in the elephant's eye.

+इष् 1. 6. P. To perform a thing frequently.

इच्छा +मात्रम् By a mere wish; इच्छामात्रं प्रभोः सृष्टिः ।

इच्छा +रूपम् 1. Desire personified. 2. A form taken at will. 3. The first manifestation of the divine power.

इष्ट +भागिन् *a.* One who has achieved his ambition; अजुज्यन्राच व मिष्टभागिन् Rām. 6. 67. 175.

+इष्टिः A synopsis in verse form; संग्रहश्लोकः Com. on Rv. 1. 166. 14.

इष्टि +श्राद्धम् A particular funeral rite.

+इषिका (इशिका) A thorny plant; सनिकर्षादिषीकाभिर्मोचिता ररमाज्जयात् Rām. 2. 8 30.

इवुपुङ्गवा The Indigo plant.

+इष्यति (Ved) To strive for.

इष्टका +मात्रा Size of the bricks.

ई

ईक्षणश्रवस् A serpent; एषा नो नेष्टिकी बुद्धिः सर्वेषामीक्षणश्रवः Mb. 1. 37. 29.

ईरः Wind.

ईर +जः (पुत्रः) N. of Hanumant. ईलिन्ः N. Of a son of Tamsa and father of Duṣyanta.

+ईश The Supreme God.

ईश +गीता *f.* N. of a section of the Kūrma Pu āna.

ईश +दण्डः Axle-pole of a car.

ईशावास्यम् N. of the Iśopaniśid named after the first word in it.

ईशान +कल्पः N. of a cycle of four Yugaś.

ईशितव्य *a.* To be ruled over or controlled; ईशितव्यैः किमस्माभिः Bhāg. 10. 23. 45.

ईश्वर +कान्तम् A ground plan in which the whole area is divided into 961 squares; Mānasāra 7. 46. 48.

ईश्वर +कृष्णः N. of the author of Sāṅkhyā Kārikas.

ईषत्कार्यं *a.* To be accomplished with slight effort; ईषत्कार्यो वधस्तस्य Mb. 5. 74. 26.

ईषल्लभ Easily available; Nai. 12. 93.

ईषद्वीर्यः Almond tree.

ईसराफः One of the astrological Yogas.

+ईह (Ved) Praise.

उ

उका Residue.

+उक्थम् 1. Life; उक्थेन रहितो ह्येष मृतकः प्रोच्यते यथा Bhāg. 1. 15. 6. 2. Approximate cause, Upādāna Kāraṇa; एतदेवामुक्थमथो हि सर्वाणि नामान्युत्तिष्ठन्ति Br. Up. 1. 6. 1.

उक्थः N. of Agni; उक्थो नाम महाभाग त्रिभिरुक्थैरभिष्टुतः Mb. 3. 219. 25.

उक्तातंभरणम् N. of the 6th book of the Śatapatha brāhmaṇa.

उख्यः N. of a grammarian.

उखरम् Salt extracted from saline earth.

उग्र +काली A form of Durgā.

उग्र +नृसिंह A form of Nṛsiṃha.

उग्र +पीठम् A ground plan in which the area is divided into 36 equal parts; Mānasāra 7. 7.

उग्र +वीर्यम् Assalobetida.

उग्र +श्रवस् N. of the son of Romaharṣaṇa.

+उचित Inborn or natural; उचितं च महाबाहुः न जहौ हर्षमात्मवान् (उचितं=स्वभावसिद्धं); Rām. 2. 19. 37.

उचित +ज्ञ *n.* One who knows propriety.

उच्च +अत्रव *a.* High and low; great and small.

उच्च +ध्वजः N. of Śākyamuni.

उच्चटम् Tin.

उच्चक 1. P. To look up fixedly or unfeelingly; Bhāg. 6. 16. 48.

उच्चकित *a.* Look up in a perplexed manner.

उच्चयापचयौ Prosperity and decline, rise and fall.

उच्चाटित *a.* Thrown away; दशकन्धरो... उच्चाटितः Bhāg. 5. 24. 27.

उच्चार +प्रलावस्यानम् A privy.

उच्चार्यमाण *a.* That which is being uttered.

उच्चुम्बु To lift the face and kiss.

उच्छिखण्ड *a.* Keeping the feathers erect (as a peacock).

+उच्छिष्ट Unholy, impure; उच्छिष्टमपि चामेध्यं आहारं तामसप्रियम् Bg.

उच्छिष्ट +मोदनम् Wax.

उच्छुङ्कित With horns standing erect.

+उच्छ्रयः A kind of artistic pillar (Junagadh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman Ep. Ind. Vol. III).

+उच्छ्रवासः 1. Foam (as in the case of ocean); सिन्धोरुच्छ्रवासे पतयन्तमुक्षणम् Rv. 9. 86. 43. 2. Increasing, swelling up.

+उच्छ्रवासिन् Divided, disjointed.

उज्जागरः Excitement, perturbation.

उज्जुडित *a.* A tuft of hair twisted and bundled on the top of the head.

उज्जित 1. Abandoned, चिरोज्जित-
तालवतकपाटलेन ते Ku. v. 2. Dis-
charged, emitted; अविरतोज्जितवारि
Ki. 5. 6.

उज्जटा N. of a shrub.

उट्टङ्कनम् 1. The act of putting
on a stamp or inscribing some
marks on. 2. (In modern
parlance) Typing.

उडुः + गणाधिपः The moon.

उडुः + गणाधिपं The constella-
tion Mrgasīras.

उड्डामरिन् One who produces
an extraordinary noise.

उडिड्यानम् A particular posi-
tion of the fingers.

उदम् 1. The show-flower.
2. Water.

उत (p. p. of वे to sew) Woven,
sewn.

उत्कयति Makes uneasy or
anxious; मनस्विनीरुत्कयितुं पटीयसा
Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच With the tuft of hair
coiled upwards.

उत्कचक Holding up a Kūrca
in hand.

उत्कूल + निकूल a. Going up
and down.

उत्कवणम् 1. Drawing upwards.
2. peeling off or pulling off.

उत्कवणी N. of a śaktī.

+ उत्कृष्ट 1. Scratched; ऐरावत-
विषाणग्रहकृष्टकिणवक्षसम् Rām. 6.
40. 5. 2. Plucked; उत्कृष्टपर्णकमला
Rām. 5. 19. 15. (उत्कृष्टानि =
त्रुटितानि) 3. Attracted; Mb. 14.
59. 10..

+ उत्कोचः 1. Receiving a bribe;
उत्कोचत्रं चनाभिश्च कार्याण्यनुविहन्ति च
Mb. 12. 56. 51. 2. Penalty.

उत्कोचिन् One who can be
bribed, corruptible; उत्कोचिनां
मृपोक्तीनां वञ्चकानां च या गतिः Mb.
7. 73. 32.

उत्कोठः A kind of leprosy.

उत्कवय P. To extract by the
process of boiling.—pass. to be
boiled, to be consumed (by love)

उत्तान + अर्थ a. Superficial,
shallow.

उत्तान + पट्टम् A pavement;
व्यूढं चोत्तानपट्टं Abu Inscription
Ind. Ant. Vol. XI.

उत्तान + हृदय Noble-hearted.

उत्तपनः A blazing fire.

+ उत्तम N. of Dhruvā's cousin
brother.

उत्तम + दशतालम् An iconogra-
phic term to indicate 120 equal
divisions of the whole height of
an image.

उत्तम + वयसम् The last stage of
life; Śat. Br. 12. 9. 1. 8.

उत्तम + व्रता A wife devoted to
her husband; हृदयस्यैव शोकाग्नि-
संतप्तस्योत्तमव्रताम् Bk. 9. 87.

उत्तम + श्रुतः Possessing the
highest learning.

उत्तमर Excellent.

उत्तम्भः A rectangular construc-
tion; Garuḍa P. 47. 21.

+ उत्तर 1. A rectangular
moulding; Mānasāra 13. 67.

2. Further action, next proce-
dure; उत्तरं कर्म यत्कार्यम् Rām. 5.

3. A cover; Mb. 6. 60. 9.
(आच्छादन).

उत्तर + अगारम् An upper cham-
ber.

उत्तर + अभिमुख Turned towards
the North.

उत्तर + तापनीयम् N. of the second
part of the Nṛsimhatāpanīya
Upaniṣad.

उत्तर + नारायण The latter part
of the Puruṣasūkta.

उत्तर + बोधिः f. Northern orbit.

उत्ताबल a. Impatient.

उत्त्रस्त Frightened.

+ उत्थान 1. A monastery. 2. The
position of an army ready for
operation; युद्धानुकूलव्यापार उत्थानमिति
कीर्तितम् Śūkra. 1. 325.

उत्थान + वीरः A man of action.

उत्थान + गीलन् a. Active.

उत्थचनिपचा f. An act in which
it is repeated Utpaca (=cook
thoroughly) and Nipaca (=cook
well).

उत्पाट + योगः N. of an astro-
logical yoga.

उत्पतनिपता f. An act in which
it is repeated Utpata (=fly up)
and Nipata (=fly down).

उत्पात + प्रतीकारः (-शान्तिः)
Ameliorative measures against
evil portents; Kau. A. 2. 7.

+ उत्पत्तिः 1. (ved) A sacrificial;
उत्पत्तिरिति यजि ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 7.
1. 3. 7. -2. An original injunction,
a basic ordinance in the Veda,
also called उत्पत्तिश्रुतिः or उत्पत्ति-
विधिः; उत्पत्तेश्चातत्प्रधानत्वात् MS. 4.
3.

+ उत्पादिका N. of a herb.

उत्पादित a. Produced.

उत्पाद्य a. which was to be
produced; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः
Ku. 1. 35.

+ उत्पलिनी N. of a dictionary.

उत्प्रेक्षा + अवयवः A kind of
simile.

उत्प्रेक्षा + बल्लभः N. of a poet.

उत्प्रेक्षित a. Compared (as in a
simile).

उत्प्रेक्षितोपमा A kind of Upan. ā.

उत्प्लुत a. Jumped up, sprung
suddenly.

+ उत्फुल्ल Insolent, impudent.

उत्फुलिङ्ग Emitting sparks.

उत्सङ्गकः A particular position
of the hand.

उत्सक्त a. prospering; उत्सक्ताः

पाण्डवा नित्यम् Mb. 1. 140. 3.

उत्सन्ति: Ruin, destruction.

उत्सन्न + कुलधर्मन् One whose
family traditions are broken off;
उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनाद्देन नरके
नियतं वासः ... Bg. 1. 46.

उत्सवोदयम् An iconographic
term denoting the height of the
Vāhana with reference to the
height of the idol to be seated
on it; Mānasāra 64. 91-93.

उत्सवविग्रहः Image intended
to be taken out in procession as
against मूलविग्रहः ।

+ उत्साहः Rudeness.

उत्साह + योगः Applying one's

strength or energy ; चारेणोत्सा-
हयोगेन MS. 9. 298.

+ उत्तेकः Enthusiasm ; माम-
कस्यास्य सैन्यस्य हृतोत्तेकस्य सञ्जय
Mb. 8. 7. 1.

उत्सूर्वाशयिन् One who sleeps
even at Sunrise ; Mb. 12. 228. 64.

उत्सृतिः (उच्छृतिः) f. A higher
caste ; MS. 5. 40.

+ उत्सृज् To set up or fix ;
आत्मानं यूपमुत्सृज्य स यज्ञो अनन्तदक्षिणः
Mb. 1, 2. 97. 10.

+ उत्सर्गः 1. A heap or mass ;
अन्नस्य सुबहून् राजन् उत्सर्गान् पर्वतोपमान्
Mb. 14. 85. 38. 2. Securing
the services (of priests) ; उत्सर्गं तु
प्रधानत्वात् MS. 3. 7. 19 (SB.
उत्सर्गः परिक्रयः).

उत्सर्ग + समितिः A Jaina disci-
pline to be observed in the act of
excretion so that no living crea-
ture is hurt.

उत्सृष्टकाम (-मनाः) a. Wishing
to let go.

+ उत्सर्पिन् 1. Over-flowing ;
उत्सर्पिणी न किल तस्य तरङ्गिणी या
Nai. 11. 77. 2. Causing to
increase or rise.

उत्सर्नात One who has emerged
after a bath.

उत्सर्नेहनम् Sliding, slipping,
deviating.

उत्स्मितम् smile.

उत्स्रोतस् a. Having an upward
trend (in life).

उत्सवापगिरः Words uttered
during sleep ; Nai. 12. 25.

उदम् Water.

उदक + अञ्जलिः 1. A hand full
of water. 2. An offering of
libation.

उदक + श्वेडिका Water-sport
where water is sprinkled on each
other.

उदक + प्रवेशः An aquatic
burial.

उदक + भूमः Moist soil.

उदक + मञ्जरी f. N. of a medici-
nal work.

उदक + बाद्यम् The musical

instrument called Jalatarāṅga
where cups filled with water are
struck by a rod.

उदग्र + प्लुत Bounding up due to
high speed ; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वात् वियति
बहुतरं S. 1. 7.

उदग्र + नल Folded hands ;
कायेन विनयोपेतामूघ्नोदग्रनलेन च Mb.
7. 54. 6.

उदञ्चित Raised ; सदञ्चितमुद-
ञ्चितनिकुञ्चितपदम् Patñjali's
Tāṇḍavastuti. 1.

उदण्ड a. Breeding many eggs.

उदन् + आशयः A lake ; शरदुदाशये
साधुजात... Bhāg. 10. 31. 2.

उदन् + कोष्ठः A water-jar.

उदन् + जम् A lotus ; शर्वादयोद्भ-
द्युदजमध्वमृतासवं ते Bhāg. 10. 14. 33.

उदन् + प्लवः Flood of water.

उदपास् 4. P. (उद् + अप + अस्)
To throw away, give up entirely ;
ज्ञाने प्रयासमुदपास्य नमन्त एव Bhāg.
10. 14. 3,

उदरम् + अग्निः The digestive
heat.

उदराटः A species of worm
which crawls on its belly.

+ उदकः Increase ; सर्वद्वयुपच-
योदकम् Bhāg. 3. 23. 13.

उदकस्य a. Ultimate, final ;
Bhāg. 4. 7. 56.

उदश्रयणम् The act of causing
to weep.

+ उदस्त Bulged out ; परिभ्र-
मद्गात्र उदस्तलोचनः Bhāg. 3. 19.
26.

उदस्तात् ind. Above ; विधूत-
वल्कोऽथ हरेऽदस्तात्प्रयाति चक्रं नृप
शैशुमारम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

उद्वान्त + नायकः A type of hero
fit for a Mahākāvya ; चतुर्वर्गफलोपेतं
चतुरोदात्तनायकम् Kāvyaśāstra. 1.

उदात्त + राघवः N. of a drama.

उदात्त्यूहः A kind of aquatic
crow.

उदान्नी Ā. To raise or elevate.

उदार + वीर्यं Of great power.

उदार + वृत्तार्थपद a. of excellent
metrical, sound and sense
arrangement.

उदार सत्त्वाभिजन a. Of noble
character and Birth ; उदारसत्त्वा-
भिजनो हनुमान् Rām. 4. 47. 14.

उदावसुः M. Of a son of Janaka.

+ उदय 1. Beginning ; अभिगम्योदयं
तस्य कार्यस्य प्रत्यवेदयत् Mb. 3. 282.
22. 2. Efficacy ; पर्याप्तः परवीरघ्न
यज्ञस्यस्ते बलोदयः Rām. 5. 56. 11.
3. An Āyusyakarman, or a ritual
for longevity of life. हस्ते गृहीत्वा
सहराममच्युतं नीत्वा स्वदारं कृतवत्यथो-
दयम् Bhāg. 10. 11. 20. 4. The
orient sine ; the first lunar
mansion.

उदय + इन्दुः The town India-
prastha ; पुरे कुरुणामुदयेन्दुनाम्नि
Mb. 7. 23. 29.

उदय + उन्मुल a. At the thresh-
hold of a rise or prosperity.

उदय + भास्करः A kind of cam-
phor ; Nai. 18. 103.

उदय + राशिः The constellation
in which a planet rises in the
horizon.

+ उदित 1. Renowned, reputed ;
चित्रयोधि समाख्यातो बभूवातिरथोदितः
Mb. 1. 139. 19. 2. Started,
begun ; प्रभुभिरुदितक्षन्त्यै... Viś.
Guṇā. 26. 3. Awaken, got
up ; तं रात्रिमुपितं रामं सुखोदितमरिदमम्
Rām. 6. 121. 1.

उदित्वर a. 1. Going up, rising ;
अविदितगतिर्देवोद्रेकादुदित्वरविक्रमः Śiva.
B. 14. 106. 2. Exceeding ; गोप्तुं
शौरिरुदित्वरत्वर उदेद्प्राहग्रहातं गजम्
Viś. Guṇā. 18.

उदे P. (उद्—आ—इ II P) To
go up, arise.

उदेयिवस् a. Originated, born ;
सख उदेयिवान् सात्त्वतां कुले Bhāg. 10.
31. 4.

उद्गद्गदिका f. Sobbing ; K.

उद्गल With raised neck.

उद्गारकमणिः Coral.

+ उद्गारः Foam (of the ocean)
पश्चिमेन तु तं दृष्ट्वा सागरोद्गारस-
न्निभम् Rām. 7. 32. 9.

उद्गार + चूडः A species of bird.
उद्गीर्ण a. 1. Vomited ; निष्कृतो-
द्गीर्णवान्तादि गीणवृत्तिव्याश्रयम् ।

Kāvyaḍarṣa. 2. Fallen out, ejected. 3. Caused, effected; काकली कलकलैर्द्गीर्णकर्णज्वराः Git. 1. 36.

उद्गानम् A particular stage in the chanting of Sāman.

उद्गीतक *a.* One who sings loudly.

उद्गीर्ण Rising, overflowing; उद्गीर्णे इवर्णोऽथै Nai. 17. 36.

उद्घयनम् The pin or slade that connects a tuft of hair; सामिवीक्ष्य दिशः सर्वां वेणुद्घयनमुत्तमम् Rām. 5. 67. 30.

उद्घोविका Standing on the tiptoe; उद्घोविकादानमिवान्भवन् (रोमाणि) Nai. 14. 53; कामिमिथुन-नघुवनलीलादर्शनार्थमिवोद्घोविकाशतदान-खिल्लेव...प्रदीपेषु Vāsavadattā.

+उद्घट्टनम् Outbreak (of violence).

उद्घोष *a.* With upturned nostrils like that of a boar; स्फुरदुद्घोषोन्नतः Śiva. B. 22. 13.

उद्घृष्ट *a.* Raised, devoted; R. 5.

उद्घृष्टशास्त्रिन् N. of a great scholar of the Tamil country in the 15th cy.

उद्दलन Tearing out.

उद्दालकायनः A descendent of Uddālaka.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* Torn out.

उद्दीपकः A kind of bird.

उद्दीपका A kind of ant.

उद्दूष्य *ind.* Having publicly discredited or scandalised; Śi. 2. 113.

उद्देश + पदम् The term (or terms) which forms the subject; ये यत्रमानी इत्युद्देशपदम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 6. 20.

उद्देशतः *ind.* Pointedly, specially, mainly, not exhaustively; एष उद्देशश्च प्रोक्तो Bg. 10. 40.

उद्देश्यक *a.* Pointing at or to.

+उद्गत 1. Abounding in, full; तत्तस्यु घारोद्गतमेघकल्पं Rām. 6. 67. 142. 2. Shining, glittering ;

अन्योन्यं रजसा तेन कौशेयोद्गतपाण्डुना Rām. 6. 55. 19.

+उद्धर्ष *a.* Excess, plenty ; आपूर्वंत बलोद्धर्षवर्षावैरिवार्णवः Rām. 6. 74. 35.

+उद्धृत 1. Thrown up, tossed up ; उद्धृतमिव सागरम् Mb. 5. 193.4. 2. Disarranged, scattered; आसीद्वनमिवोद्धृतं स्त्रीवतं रावणस्य तत् Rām. 5. 9. 66. 3. Lofty, risen up ; देवदाहमिहदू तैरुध्वं ब्राह्मिन्व स्यितम् Rām. 5. 56. 29.

+उद्धृ To undo, destroy; एष त्वां सजनामात्यमुद्धराभि स्थिरो भव Mb. 5. 189. 23.

उद्धृषित Having the hairs erect due to joy.

+उद्धरणम् Awaiting, expecting; अपि ते ब्राह्मणा भुक्त्वा गताः सोद्धरणान् गृहान् Mb. 13. 60. 14.

उद्धारकविधिः ; *m.* mode of giving or paying ; तत्कथय कथमस्योद्धारकविधिर्भविष्यति Pt. 2.

+उद्धारः 1. Compilation. 2. what is left over in dishes.

उद्धार + कोशः N. of a work.

उद्धार + विभागः Division of shares, partition.

उद्धारित *a.* Taken out, released, extricated.

उद्बद्ध *a.* 1. Tied up. 2. Interrupted. 3. Compact, firm.

उद्बृंहण Increasing, strengthening.

उद्भङ्गः Breaking off, severing.

+उद्भू *caus.* To consider, think ; Vikra. 9. 19.

उद्यन्वा An ant infesting wild and dry wood.

उद्यत + आयुध (शस्त्र) Having an uplifted weapon.

उद्यमित *a.* Induced to act ; आत्मनो मधुमदोद्यमितानाम् ki. 9. 66.

उद्यापनिका Return home from journey.

उद्योजित *a.* Raised, gathered (as clouds).

+उद्योत N. of the Commentary on Ratnāvali, on Kāvyaaprakāśa, on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

उद्योतकर The author of the Udyota commentary on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

उद्योतनम् The act of illumating.

उद्योतः Lustre, brightness.

उद्विषितः *f.* Excess ; Śivama-

himna stotra. 30.

उद्वेचक Enhancing, increasing.

उद्वामिन् *a.* Vomiting out.

+उद्वहः A Prominent person-

ality in a family (as in रघुद्वहः)

उद्वाह + हक्षम् A Nakṣatra auspicious for a marriage ; उद्वाहं च विज्ञाय हविमण्या मधुसूदनः Bhāg. 10. 53.

उद्वह्नि *a.* Emitting sparks of fire (as an eye); उद्वह्निलोचनम् Śi. 4. 28.

उद्वाञ् To call by name in lamentation ; उद्वाञ्चयमानः पितरं सरामम् Bk. 3. 32.

+उद्विज् To revive a man in swoon by sprinkling water.

उद्वेगः N. A betel nut ; Nai. 7. 46.

उद्वेग + करं (कारक, कारिन्) Causing anxiety.

उद्विबर्हणम् Rescuing, lifting ; रसां गताया भुव उद्विबर्हणम् Bhāg. 3. 13. 43.

उद्वर्त The time of deluge ; Rām. 6. 44. 18.

+उद्वृत्त Turned up, opened vide.

उद्वृत्तः A position of the hands in dancing.

उद्वेष्टनीय *a.* To be untied ; आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिल्दाम हित्वा, शापस्थान्ते...तां मयोद्वेष्टनीयाम् Me. 93.

उद्वृचदस् 1. P. (उद्-वि-उद्-अत्) To give up completely.

+उन्नावः N. of a son of kṛṣṇa.

+उन्नत Exuberant, in high spirits ; समाधाय समुद्धार्षाः कर्मसिद्धि-भिरुन्नाः Rām. 5. 61. 5.

उन्नत + कालः A method of determining time from the shadow.

उन्नत + कोकिला A kind of musical instrument.

+उन्नतिः N. of daughter of Dakṣa given in marriage to Dharma.

उन्नहन Unfettered, unlimited; मत्संश्रयस्य विभवोन्नहनस्य नित्यम् Bhāg. 11. 1. 4.

+उन्नाहः Haughtiness.

+उन्निद्र 1. Brilliant, shining (as the moon); नीत्वा निर्भरमन्मयोत्सवरसैरुन्निद्रचन्द्रा क्षपाः Kalividambana of Nilakaṇṭha Dikṣita. 2. Bristling (as hair)

उन्निद्रकम्, उन्निद्रता *f.* sleeplessness.

उन्नेय *a.* To be inferred or decided by analogy; Śivamahimna Stotra 17.

उन्मणिः *a.* A gem lying on the surface; गिरयो विभ्रदुन्मणीन् Bhāg. 10. 27. 26.

+उन्मन्थनम् Churning up; कूर्मे घृतोद्गिरमृतोन्मथने स्वपृष्ठे Bhāg. 11. 4. 18.

+उन्मत्त 1. Very great, abnormal; उन्मत्तवेगाः प्लवगाः Rām 5. 62. 12. n. 2. The Dhattura flower; उन्मत्तमासाद्य हरः स्मरश्च Nai. 3. 98. (comm.).

उन्मनीभू To be excited, disturbed.

उन्मुखता The state of expectancy.

उन्मुग्ध *a.* 1. Confused, confounded. 2. Silly, stupid.

उन्मुब् 9. P. To rub, to do massage.

उपकर्मन् *n.* A rite connected with the Upanayana where the head of the boy is smelt.

उपकल्पः An ornament; तपनीयोपकल्पम् Bhāg. 3. 18. 9.

+उपकीचक A sub-branch of a bamboo tree; त्रिराटनगरे राजन् कीचकादुपकीचकम् (Śleṣa).

+उपक्रमः 1. Heroism. 2. Flight. 3. Behaviour, reaction.

उपक्रान्त *a.* 1. Commenced. 2. Approached. 3. Treated.

उपशेषक *a.* Alluding, suggesting.

उपखिलम् Supplement to a supplement.

+उपगम् To worship; सहपत्न्या-विशालाक्ष्या नारायणमुपागम् Rām. 2. 6. 1.

उपगमनम् Assumption, accepting; अप्राप्तस्य हि प्रापणमुपगमनम् ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 21.

उपजिगमिवुः *a.* Desiring to approach; नीचैर्वास्यत्युपजिगमिषोः Me. 44.

+उपगूढ *p. p.* 1. Seized, harassed; कन्योपगूढो नष्टश्रीः कृष्णो विषयात्मकः Bhāg. 4. 28. 6.

2. Covered; लताभिः पुष्पिता-ग्राभिरूपगूढानि सर्वतः Rām. 4. 1. 9.

उपगानम् Accompanying music.

उपगोयम् Song.

उपग्रस् 1. P. To swallow, devour, eclipse.

उपघ्रा P. To smell; पर्यंशुरस्वजतमूर्धनि चोपजघ्नी R. 13. 70.

उपचतुर Approximately four.

उपचरणम् Approach.

उपचरितम् A particular Sandhi rule.

उपचार+च्छलम् A kind of fallacious inference to be refuted by reference to the literal sense of a statement used figuratively.

उपचार+पदम् A word of courtesy, a formal utterance.

उपच्छन्न Concealed, hidden.

उपच्छल् *p.* To decline, overreach.

उपजानु *a.* Near the knee.

उपतल्पः 1. A room on the upper story. 2. A kind of wooden stool.

उपतीर्थम् 1. Bank of a river or lake. 2. The country in the vicinity; Mb. 5. 152. 7.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यक्न् according to उपाधिभ्यां त्यक्न् आसन्नाख्ययोः] A low land at the foot of a mountain; गिरेरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनं संप्राप्ताः Ś. 5.

उपबंधनम् Context; ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 35.

उपबंधितम् Referring to a thing by way of context.

उपदात् *a* One who gives.

+उपदेह Smearing, painting; देहोपदेहात्किरणैर्मणीनाम् Nai. 10. 97.

उपदेहिका white ant.

+उपद्वयः 1. The Sixth part of a Saman Consisting of seven parts; Ch. Up. 2. 8. 2. 2. Loss, wastage; अन्नस्योपद्वयं पश्य मृतो हि किमशिष्यति Ram. 2. 108. 14.

उपद्वारम् A side-door.

+उपधा (3. u.) To cheat.

उपधालोपः Delision of the penultimate letter.

+उपघान *a.* A wooden piece inserted under the string of a musical instrument to add to the tension; पाशोपघानां ज्यातन्त्री Mb. 4. 35. 16.

उपघानी 1. A pillow, a cushion 2. A foot-rest.

उपधाव् 1 *u.* To Worship.

+उपनतिः 1. Inclination. 2. One's due.

उपनन्न Coming to.

उपनिबद्ध *a.* 1. Composed. 2. Discussed; किञ्चिदुपनिबद्ध U. 7.

उपनिस्त्रेड् 1. P. Ā. To make happy.

उपनिर्गमः A main road.

उपनिर्गमनम् An exit.

उपनिर्हारः An attack, raid; नेदानीमुपनिर्हारं रावणो दातुमर्हति Rām. 6. 75. 2.

उपनिविष्ट *a.* 1. Besieging. 2. Placing, occupying.

उपनिवेशः 1. A Suburb. 2. Placing.

+उपनिषद् Concentration; यदेव विद्यया करोति श्रद्धयोपनिषदा Ch. Up. 1. 1. 10.

उपनिषेद् Ā. To devote one's self to.

+उपनयः Initiation (into any science).

+उपनयनम् Employment, application.

+उपनीत p. p. 1. Married. 2. Initiated into the Brahmacharya Āśrama.

उपनुन्न a. Blown, wafted; द्रुतमरुदुपनुन्नैः Śi. 4. 68.

उपनेत्रम् Spectacles.

उपन्यस्तम् A particular position of hands in wrestling Rām. 6. 40. 26.

उपपत्ति One guilty of an Upapātaka, a secondary Sin.

+उपपत्तिः 1. Accident, coincidence; उपपत्त्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव Mb. 12. 288. 11. —2. Appropriate, logical; उपपत्तिमदूर्जिताश्रितं नृपमूचे वचनं वृकोदरः Ki. 2. 1.

उपपत्तिसमः A contradiction in Logic where both the assertions are capable of being proved even though they are contradictory.

उपपत्तिपरित्यक्त a. Not sustainable, unproved.

+उपपन्न Willing, agreeable; उपपन्नेषु दारेषु पुत्रेषु च विधीयते Rām. 2. 101. 18.

उपपाद्य a. 1. To be carried out. 2. To be proved. 3. Coming into existence.

उपपर्वन् n. The day before the change of the moon.

उपपादः An additional pillar.

+उपप्लव Loss, failure; मायया विभ्रमञ्चितो न वेद स्मृत्युपप्लवात् Bhāg. 10. 84. 25.

उपप्लाव्यम् N. of the capital of the Matsyas.

+उपप्लुत Pressed, squeezed; Ki. 8. 39.

उपभृ 3. u. To bear.

उपभृत a. Collected and brought near; शिष्यायोपभृतं तेजो Bhāg. 8. 15. 29.

उपभेदः Subdivision.

उपमश्रवस् a. (Ved). glorified; कविं कवीनामुपमश्रवस्तमम् Rv. 2. 23. 1.

उपमन्त्रिन् m. 1. A junior advisor or minister. 2. A messenger; स्मरहज उपमन्त्रिन् मभ्यतामन्यवार्ता Bhāg. 10. 71. 29.

+उपमा An irreligious doctrine; विधर्मः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

उपमा + व्यतिरेकः A Combination of comparison and contrast.

उपमवन्तम् Suppression.

उपमखलम् ind. on the slope (of a mountain).

उपयापनम् 1. Causing to go near. 2. Marriage.

उपयुक्तः A subordinate officer; Kau. A. 2. 5.

उपयोग + वत् Useful.

उपयोग + शून्य Useless.

उपयोज्य Fit to be employed.

उपरज्य ind. Darkening.

उपरञ्जक a. 1. Dye. 2. influence.

उपरथ्या A bye-road.

उपरत + शोणिता A lady whose menses have stopped.

उपरम्भ् P To cause to resound.

उपरि + करः A tax paid by casual tenants.

उपरि + काण्डम् The third portion of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā.

उपरि + तलम् Surface.

उपरि + बृहती A kind of Bṛihati metre.

उपरि + छ (स्थ) Standing above, placed above.

उपरुद्धः A captive.

उपरोधः Deletion, dropping; आनर्थक्याद्धि प्राकृतस्योपरोधः स्यात् MS. 8. 4. 15.

उपरोध + कारिन् a. Obstructing.

+उपल A ball shot from a dummy gun.

उपल + प्रक्षिन् a. Grinding grain upon mill-stones.

उपल + वृष्टिः A hail-storm.

उपलब्धि + समः A logical term denoting a particular sophistical refutation of an argument; Nyāya darśana.

+उपलम्भः Seeing, looking at.

+उपलेपः Dullness, bluntness.

उपलेखः N. of a Grammatical Work Connected with the Prātiśākhya.

उपलोहम् A secondary or base metal.

उपबञ्चनम् The act of Crouching or lying close to.

उपबञ्चित a. cheated, disappointed.

उपवर्तन A Country; स्वर्भौम-मेतदुपवर्तनमात्मनैः Nai. 11.28.

उपवसनम् Fasting.

उपोषित a. One who has fasted

उपोषितम् Fasting

उपोढा The younger wife who is more favourite.

उपविद् a. 1. Gaining, obtaining

2. Knowing.—f. 1. Acquisition 2. Inquiring.

उपविष्ट 1. Seated, occupied.

उपविष्टक a. That which has firmly settled even after the due period (as in the case of a foetus in the womb).

उपवीक्ष् [उप-यि ईक्ष्] Ā. 1. To look at or towards. 2. To regard as fit or proper.

उपवीतकम् The sacred thread.

उपव्रजम् ind. Near a cow-herd colony.

उपशक् 4. u. 1. To endeavour, help. 2. To learn, enquire into. 3. (5. P.) To be able.

+उपशामः N. of the 20th Muhūrta in Astronomy.

उपराम + क्षयः (Jainism) The destruction of activity by withdrawal.

उपशयस्थ a. Lying in ambush.

उपशीर्षकम् 1. A cerebral disease.

2. A necklace of pearls.

उपशूर्म Short of bravery.

+उपश्रुतिः 1. Rumour; नोपश्रुतिं

कटुकां नोत मुक्ताम् Mb. 5. 30. 5.

2. Inculcation, incorporation; यथा त्रयाणां वर्णानां संख्यातोपश्रुतिः पुरा Mb. 12. 64. 6. 3. N. of a Goddess; Mb. 12. 342. 48.

उपश्लोकः N. of the father of the tenth Manu.

उपष्टम्भक a. Strengthening, reinforcing.

उपसंयत *a.* closely united.
 उपसंभ्रज् P. To step into, enter.
 उपसंसृष्ट *a.* I. United with, joined together. 2. Afflicted, cursed, condemned; ब्रह्मशापोपसंसृष्टे स्वकुले Bhāg. 11. 30 2.
 उपसंसकृत *a.* 1. Prepared, cooked, made ready 2. Adorned, filled with; अमृतोपम तोयाभिः शिवाभिरुपसंसकृताः Rām. 5. 14. 25.
 + उपसंहतिः 1. Conclusion, end. 2. The catastrophe.
 उपसंक्लृप्त *a.* Fixed above; Bhāg. 4. 9. 55.
 + उपसंग्रहः A pillow.
 उपसञ्ज 6. Ā. To be attached to; अथापि नोपसञ्जेत स्त्रीषु स्त्रैणेषु चार्थवित् Bhāg. 11. 26. 22.
 + उपसदनम् Abode, place (as in यज्ञोपसदनम्)
 उपसादनम् Approaching with humility.
 उपसंध्यम् *ind.* Nearing the desk, उपसंध्यमास्त तनु सानुमतः Śi. 9. 5.
 उपसाध् *caus.* P. 1. To subdue. 2. To dress, arrange.
 + उपसर्गः Obstacle; ते समाधावुपसर्गा व्युत्थाने सिद्धयः Yoga Sūtras 3-39.
 उपसर्जनीकृत Subdued, Suppressed, made secondary. यत्रार्थः शब्दो वा तमर्थमुपसर्जनीकृतस्वाथो व्यङ्कतः Dhvanyāloka.
 उपसर्जित *a.* Set up, sent off; तक्षकादात्मनो मृत्युं द्विजपुत्रोपसर्जितात् Bhāg. 1. 12. 27.
 + उपसृष्ट 1. Let loose; अश्वत्थाम्नोपसृष्टेन ब्रह्मशीर्ष्णोस्तेजसा Bhāg. 1. 12. 1. 2. Ruined, destroyed; कालोपसृष्टतिगमावन Bhāg. 10. 83. 4.
 + उपसर्प A three year old elephant.
 उपस्कन्न Moved, afflicted; स्नेहोपस्कन्नहृदया Rām. 6. 111. 87.
 + उपस्कारः Pickles, condiment.
 उपस्तीर्ण *a.* 1. Spread, scattered over, strewn. 2. Clothed, covered. 3. Poured.

+ उपस्थ 1. Scat; एवमुक्त्वार्जुनः संख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् Bg. 1. 47. 2. Surface; तं शयानं धरोपस्थे Bhāg. 7. 13. 12.
 + उपस्थानम् A Court-room; उपस्थानगतः कार्याधिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 14.
 उपस्थापना The ritual connected with initiating a Jain monk.
 उपस्थित + वक्तृ *m.* An extempore speaker.
 उपस्तुत *a.* Streaming forth; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेज्य गुणैरूपस्तुता Ki. 1. 18.
 + उपस्पर्शनम् A gift.
 उपहासकम् A joke, a humorous statement.
 उपहर्तृ *a.* One who offers, presents; ahost.
 उपहा 3. Ā. To descend, come down upon; उपाजिहीया न महीतलं यदि 1, 1. 37.
 उपहार्यम्, उपहारकः, उपहारिका An offering, gift.
 उपहितिः *f.* Devotedness.
 उपहूत *a.* Summoned, called, invoked.
 उपांशु + जपः A mode of chanting Mantras within oneself.
 उपांशु + ग्रहः The first consignment of Soma juice pressed in a sacrifice.
 उपांशु + दण्डः A punishment inflicted in private.
 उपांशु + वधः A concealed murder.
 + उपाकृत 1. Initiated into the Mantras. 2. Utilised; यज्ञेषूपाकृतं वित्तं Mb. 12. 268. 22.
 उपाक्रम् 1. P. To fall upon, attack.
 उपाघ्रा P. 1. To smell at 2. To kiss (as in मूर्च्छ्युपाघ्राय).
 + उपाङ्गः A group of sacred scriptures of the Jainas.
 उपात्त + विद्यः One who has finished his education; उपात्त-विद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.
 + उपादान One of the four contentments enumerated by Sāṅkhya; Sāṅ. K. 50.

+ उपाधा 3. W. To seduce, rape. (a woman).
 + उपाधिः 1. The by product of an action, an incidental purpose. 2. Substitution, proxy; उपाधिर्न मया कार्यो वनवासे जुगुप्सितः Rām. 2. 111. 29.
 उपाध्वर्युः An assistant Adhvaryu.
 उपारमः Ceasing, end.
 उपाहृद् 2. P. To weep for.
 उपाजित *a.* Secured, acquired.
 उपालम् 1. Ā. To seize to kill (as a sacrificial animal).
 उपावृत *a.* Covered, concealed.
 उपाश्लिष्ट *a.* One who has embraced or laid hold of.
 उपासीन *a.* Sitting near to, sitting around, attending on.
 उपस्थित *a.* 1. Mounting, standing. 2. Occured, come into being, approached as in व्यसनं समुपस्थितम्.
 + उपायः Initiation, sacred thread ceremony; उपायेनप्रवतरन्-उपनयनेन सह प्रवतरन् ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 22.
 उपाय + विकल्पः An alternative expedient.
 उपेयिवस् *a.* (उप-इण्-वसु P. 111. 2. 109) One who goes near; Śi. 2. 114.
 उपक्षणीय *a.* To be overlooked, neglected.
 उपेडकीय Den. P. (उप-एडक) To behave as a sheep towards; Kāsikā an Pāṇini VI. 1. 94.
 उपेन्द्र + अपत्यम् God of love.
 उपात्त Obtained, earned; उपात्त-विद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.
 उभय + अन्वयिन् *a.* Applicable in both cases.
 उभय + अलंकार A figure of speech, which sets off both the sense and sound.
 उभय + चछन्ना A figure of speech where there is enigma of two kinds.
 उभय-पदिन् Having both Parasmai and Ātmanepada.

उभय + विपुला *f. N.* of a metre.
उभय + विप्रश्रष्टः *a.* Neither here nor there, losing on both ends; कच्चिन्नोभयविभ्रष्टच्छिन्नाग्रमिव नश्यति Bg. 6. 38.

उभय + स्नातक One who has finished both his studies and his Brahmacharya Vrata; Kullūka on MSm. 4. 31.

उभयतः + पाश Having noose an both ends.

उभयतः + पुच्छः With tail on either sides.

उभयतः + प्रज्ञः One who can see both inwards and out wards.

उमा + महेश्वरव्रतम् *N.* of a particular religious vow to propitiate Śiva.

उरग + शयनः *N.* of Viṣṇu reposing on Śeṣa.

उरस् + कपाटः A broad strong chest.

उरस् + क्षयः Consumption, disease in chest.

उरस् + स्तम्भः Asthma.

उर + पराक्रमः Of great powers.

उरुधा *ind.* In many ways; पश्य तं माययोरुधा Bhāg. 1. 13. 47.

उर्वशी + शायः Urvaṣi cursing Arjuna to become a eunuch which stood him in good stead during the Ajūāta Vāsa. (Also used in similar contexts where an apparently harmful incident turns out to be beneficial).

उरुत् 10 P. (उरण्डयति) To throw out, to eject; Dhātupāṭha.

उलिः, उल्ली *f.* White onion.

+ उलुकः *N.* of a sage identified as Kaṇāda the author of the Vaiśeṣika Sūtras.

उलुक + जित् A crow.

उलूलि, उलूलु *a.* 1. crying aloud, noisy. 2. A sound produced by women by blowing into the hollow of the palm on an auspicious occasion like marriage;

Nai. 14. 51. Anargha Rāghava. 3. 55.

+ उल्बणः 1. Dreadful. 2. Sinful.

उल्बणरसः Valour.

उल्लकः A kind of liquor.

+ उल्लस् To shake, wave.

जिह्वाशतान्युल्लसयन्त्यजस्रम् Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लसत् *a.* Shining forth.

उल्लाघः Black pepper.

उवटः *N.* of a commentator on Rgveda Prātiśākhya.

उशत् *a.* 1. Beautiful; 2. Dear, beloved. 3. Pure, sinless. 4. Impure; वज्रयेदुशती वाचम् Mb. 12. 235. 10.

उशजः *N.* of the father of Kaṣīvat.

उष्ण + उष्ण *a.* Very hot; उष्णोष्णशीकरसूजः Śi. 5. 45.

उष्ण + गुः The sun.

उषस् + करः The moon.

उषस् + कलः A cock.

उषस् + पतिः Aniruddha.

उषस् + पूजा Special worship conducted in the early morning during the month of Dhanus.

उष्ट्र + अक्षः A camel-eyed (horse); Śālihotra.

उष्ट्र + निषदनम् One of the Yogic Āsanas.

उष्ट्र + प्रमाणः An eight footed animal (Śarabha).

+ उष्णीषः The top of a building.

उहारः A tortoise.

ऊ

ऊषरः (pl.) *N.* of a Śaiva sect.

ऊषरजस् 1. Salt prepared from saline earth. 2. Nitre or saltpetre.

+ ऊतिः Tissue.

ऊन् 10 P. To decrease.

ऊनातिरिक्त *a.* Too little or too much.

ऊनादिकम् The Śrāddha ceremony previous to the anniversary.

ऊनमासिक Māsika Śrāddhas in addition to the regular monthly

ceremonies, performed within one year on calculating the number of days.

ऊरुः + अङ्गम् Mushroom.

ऊर्जः + मासः The month Kārtika.

ऊर्जः + मेघ *a.* Of outstanding intelligence.

└ ऊर्ध्वगमः Fire.

ऊर्ध्व + तिलकः A vertical caste mark on the forehead; सूर्यस्पर्धिकिरीटमूर्ध्वतिलकप्रोद्भासि फालान्तरम् Nārāyaṇīya. 2.1

ऊर्ध्व + वृश् *m.* A crab.

ऊर्ध्व + प्रमाणम् Altitude.

ऊर्ध्व + वालम् The tail of the camari deer.

ऊर्ध्व + शोधनः Soapnut tree and its fruit.

+ ऊर्मिका Anxiety.

ऊवध्यम् Half digested food.

ऊष्मायणम् Summer.

ऊह्वानम् *N.* of one of the three divisions of the Sāma Veda.

ऊहच्छला *f. N.* of a chapter of the Sāma Veda Chchālā.

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ऋक्ष 5 P. to kill.

+ ऋक्षः A kind of deer; रोहिद्रूतां सोऽज्वघावदृक्षरूपी हतत्रयः Bhāg. 3. 31. 36.

ऋक्षः + इष्टिः An offering to the stars.

ऋक्षः + जिह्वम् A kind of leprosy.

ऋक्षः + नायकः A kind of round construction; Agni P. 104.

ऋक्षः + प्रियः An ox.

ऋक्षः + विडम्बिन् *m.* A fraudulent astrologer.

ऋक्ष + ब्राह्मणम् The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऋजु + कायः The sage Kaśyapa.

ऋजु + लेखा Straight line.

ऋण् 8 P. To go.

ऋणच्छेदः Payment of a debt.

ऋणनिर्णयपत्रम् (ऋणपत्रम्) A note acknowledging the loan.

ऋणप्रदातृ Money-lender.

ऋतसामन् *N.* of the Sāman.

ऋतम्भरा Intellect; Pātanjala Yoga Darśana 1. 47.

ऋतुः+चर्या *f.* Seasonal behaviour (of animals).

ऋतु+जुष् *f.* A woman indulging in sexual intercourse at a time fit for confinement.

ऋतु+पशुः An animal intended for a seasonal sacrifice.

+ऋद्म् Collection of grain after beating it out.

ऋद्धित *a.* Made to prosper; राजसूयजित्ताल्लोकान् स्वयमेवासि ऋद्धितान् Mb. 18. 3. 25.

ऋश्यमूकः N. of a mountain.

ऋषभ+अचलः N. of a hill-temple at Kerala connected with the life of Śaṅkarācārya.

ऋषि+ऋणम् A debt due to Ṛṣis.

ऋषिका *f.* A female composer of the Rks,

+ ष्टिः A kind of musical instrument; सतालवीणामुरजष्टि-वेणुभिः Bhāg. 3. 15. 21.

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+एकः N. of Prajāpati; एक इति च प्रचापतेरभिधानमिति ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 13.

एकम् 1. Mind; एकं विनिये स जुगोप सप्त Bu. ch. 2. 41.

2. Unity.

+एकाक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava, Aum.

एकाग्नि *a.* Keeping only one fire.

+एकाङ्गम् An one-act play.

एकाङ्गी Incomplete; ०रूपक Incomplete simile.

एकापचयः (एकापयः) Short by one member.

एकाहार्यं *a.* Having the same food; without differentiating between allowed and prohibited food.

एकैकश्यम् Severally, one by one.

एकग्रामीण *a.* Belonging to the same village.

+एकचरः An ascetic; नाराजके जनपदे चरत्येकचरो वशी Rām. 2. 67. 23.

एकच्छत्र Ruled under one umbrella (one sway).

एकजीववादः (in Philo) The theory of a jivātman only.

एकदण्डिन् A class of Sanyāsins.

एकधुरी Carrying the same load; तत्कण्ठनालैकधुरीणवोण. Nai. 6. 65.

एकनयनः Planet Venus, Śukrācārya the preceptor of Asuras whose one eye is said to have been pricked by Vāmana.

एकनिपातः A particle which constitutes a single word.

एकपादिका Standing on one leg; अथावलम्ब्य क्षणमेकपादिकाम् Nai. 1. 121.

एकपाथिवः Sole or supreme ruler, an emperor; न केवलं तद्दुश्चेकपाथिवः; R. 3. 31.

एकवाक्य One syntactically connected sentence.

एकवाक्यत्वम् Syntactical unity.

एकवाचक *a.* Synonym.

एकवासस् Clothed in one garment.

एकविंशक The twenty-first member.

एकविजयः Towering victory, thorough success. Kau. A. 12.

एकवीरः 1. A pre-eminent warrior. 2. N. of one of the nine assistants of skanda.

एकव्यावहारिकाः N. of a Buddhist school.

एकशोपः A tree with a single root.

एकक+शतम् One percent.

एकलब्धः N. of a disciple of Droṇācārya who attained proficiency in archery by his devotion to Guru.

एकाष्टका *f.* The eighth day of Māgha.

एकाष्ठी A seed of the cotton tree.

एजत् *a.* Trembling, shaking.

एणाङ्गः The loon.

एणाङ्गुचूडः Lord Śiva.

एणशिशुः (शशाङ्कः) A young one of a deer.

एतत्+पर *a.* Intent on this.

एतनः 1. Breath; 2. A kind of fish.

एतावन्मात्र *a.* Upto this stage, of this measure, upto this extent, such.

ए०+आदि A group of Āyur-Vedic medicians beginning with Elā.

एला+सुगन्धि Smelling sweet due to *ela*.

+एव Again; एवशब्दश्च पुनरित्यर्थे भविष्यति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 36.

+एव् 1. W. To know; एषितुं प्रेषितो यातो BK. 5. 82.

एविका The Iron beam without a ring or cap.

एष्टव्य *a.* To be striven for, wished for; एष्टव्या बहवः पुत्राः Rām. 2. 107. 13.

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ऐककर्म्यम् 1. Unity of action. 2. The state of sharing the same fruit; ŚB. or MS. 11. 1. 1.

ऐकगुण्यम् The value of single unit.

ऐकमुख्यम् 1. Full possession. 2. Subordination.

ऐकान्त्यम् 1. Exclusiveness, absoluteness, Privacy. 2. Friendship.

ऐक्यारोपः Equalization.

ऐतेशप्रलापः N. of a part of the Atharva Veda by sage Aiteṣa.

ऐन *a.* (इनः सूर्यः, तस्य इदम्) of the sun. निर्वर्ण्य वर्णेन समानमेतं Rām. ch. 6. 25.

+ऐन्वव A moon worshipper; Nai. 11. 76.

ऐन्वव+किशोर A crescent moon; ऐन्ववकिशोरशेखरम् ऐदम्पर्यं चकास्ति निगमानाम् Mūkapañcaśati.

ऐरम् A heap.

ऐश्य Belonging to Iśa.

ऐश्यम् Supremacy.

ऐश्वरकारणिकः A Naiyāyika.

+ऐश्वर्यम् The faculty for omni presence; Mb. 12. 184. 40.

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ओक + जः *a.* Born in the house (as cows).

ओकणी A boundary-forest.

+ ओघः One of the three Vādyā Vidhis ; Nāg. 10 14.

ओजस् Velocity, speed ;

एष ह्यतिव्रलः सैन्ये रथेन पवनीजसा Rām. 7. 29. 12.

ओजायितम् Courageous behaviour.

+ ओपशः (*Ved*) Pillow, support.

ओलज् I P. To cast or throw up.

ओषधिः 1. The Soma plant. 2. Camphor.

ओष्ठ + अवलोप्य *a.* Which could be eaten with lips.

ओष्ठ + पाकः The rupturing of the lips due to cold.

ओष्ठ्य + योनिः *a.* Produced from labial sounds.

ओष्ठ्य + स्थान *a.* Pronounced with lips.

औ

औग्रसेनः Kāṁsa the son of Ugrasena.

औच्च्यम् Longitude, distance (of a planet.)

औतथ्य Belonging to the family of Utathya.

औत्तर्माणकम् Debt.

औत्थितासनिकः An officer in charge of seating arrangements; Inscription of Bengal. P. 149.

औत्पत्तिकम् Characteristic, temperament ; औत्पत्तिकेनैव संहनन-ब्रलोपेताः Bhāg. 5. 2. 21.

औवीच्य Belonging to the Northern Country.

औदुम्बरायणः N. of a grammarian.

औद्रङ्गिकः Collector of the tax called Udraṅga; EI. XXIII, p. 159.

औपकुर्वाणक Pertaining to an Upakurvāṇa Brahmacārin.

औपगविः N. of Uddhava; Bhāg. 3. 4. 27.

औपपत्यम् Happiness derived from an Ūpapati or paramour.

औपसन्ध्य Belonging to the time just before the evening; रश्मिभिरौपसन्ध्यैः Nai. 22. 56.

औपस्थितिकः An attendant; एष भर्तृपादमूलादीपस्थितिको हंसः Pratijñā. 1.

औम *a.* Relating to Umā.

+ औरस 1. Physical; न ह्यस्त्य-स्यौरसं बलम् Mb. 3. 11. 31.

2. Natural; शिक्षौरसकृतं बलम् Mb. 7. 37. 20.

और्गस्थानिकः An officer in-charge of woollen; EI, XXIII, P. 159.

+ औषधम् Prevention, counter-action; अतिक्रुधं निषधमनौषधं जनः Śi. 17. 7.

औषधि + प्रतिनिधिः A substitute medicinal herb.

औष्टिक *a.* Relating to camel.

औष्टिकः An oil-miller; Mb. 8. 45. 25.

क

+ कम् 1. Hair. 2. An act of a woman. 3. Flock of hair.

4. Milk. 5. Misery. 6. Poison. 7. Fear.

कंशः (कं जलं शंते अत्र) A water-pot.

कंस + कृषः Epithet of Śrī Kṛṣṇa; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Śi. 1. 16.

ककुदिन् *a.* Leader, boss; आस्यं विवृत्य ककुदी Mb. 12. 289. 19.

+ कक्ष्य 1. A military encirclement. 2. Rivalry. 3. Promise.

4. A balance;

+ कक्ष्यम् A meadow of dry grass; प्रधक्षयति यथा कक्ष्यं चित्रभानुर्हि-मात्यये Rām. 2. 24. 8.

कङ्क + वासस् *m.* An arrow; असंपातं करिष्यन्ति चरन्तः कङ्कवाससः Rām. 5. 21. 26.

कङ्कटरी Turmeric.

कङ्कण + धारणम् A preliminary to any major ritual in which a sacred thread or metallic bangle

is tried round the hand of the chief priest or Yajamāna.

कङ्कलिः A kind of tree which flowers in Śarad; पशूनामीशानः प्रमदवनकङ्कलितरवे Saundaryalaharī.

कङ्कसिका *f.* Bathing for the head only.

+ कच्छः A thickly inhabited locality.

कज्जलिका Powder made of mercury.

कञ्चुकीयः Same as Kañcukin.

कञ्जिनी A courtesan.

कट + कुटिः *m.* A thatched hutment.

कट + कृत् A plaiter of straw mats.

कट + पूर्णः An elephant in the first stage of rut.

कटभूः The temple region of an elephant.

कट + स्थालम् A corpse.

कटजक *m.* N. of a class of people; लोके गोपालकमानय कटजक-मानयेति यस्यैषा संज्ञा भवति स आनीयते Mbh. 1. 1. 23.

कटफलः A bribe; उत्कोचेऽस्त्री कटफलः Nm.

कटारिका A small dagger.

कटिनी *m.* An elephant.

कटु + भङ्गः (—भद्रः) Dry ginger.

कट्ट्, 10. P. To heap, cover with earth.

कट्टारिका A butcher's cleaver.

कठः + उपनिषद् N. of an Upaniṣad.

कठ + कालापाः Schools of Kaṭha and Kālāpa; Mbh. on P. II. 4. 3; ये च मे कठकालापाः Rām. 2. 32. 18.

कठः + धूर्तः A brahmin well-versed in the Kaṭha branch of the Yajur Veda.

कठिनम् 1. A shovel; प्लवे कठिन-काजं च Rām. 2. 55. 17. 2. An earthen vessel; Mb. 3. 297. 1.

3. A strap or pole fixed on the shoulder to carry burden; P. IV. 4. 72.

कठिकल्लः The Balsam apple.

कठुर Hard, cruel.

कठोरित Strengthened.

कडुली A kind of drum.

कडर N. of a country.

+कण A crocodile.

कणवीरकः A kind of arsenic.

+कण्टकः A taunting speech.

कण्टकिलः Bamboo.

कण्टाफलः Jack-fruit, jack-tree.

कण्ठ+त्रः A necklace; शुक्लकेयूर-
कण्ठत्राः Mb. 5. 143. 39.

कण्ठ+नालम् The throat, neck-
region.

कण्ठ+रोधस् Lowering the voice.

कण्ठ+माला N. of a disease
which affects the neck region.

कण्ठला A basket made of
canes.

कण्डिल a. 1. Drunken.

2. Sauey; कण्डिललड्डु का मे प्रतिष्ठाः
Pratijñā, 3.

कण्व+उपनिषद् N. of an
Upaniṣad.

कत्ताशब्दः The sound produced
while dice are rolled; अरे कत्ता-
शब्दो निर्माणकस्य हरति हृदयं...MK.
2. 5.

+कथ्य Narrate in praise.

कथक+टीका N. of a commen-
tary on Rāmāyaṇa.

कथन्ता Inexplicable uneasi-
ness.

कथा+मात्र Remaining only in
narrative, dead.

+कदम्बः 1. Dust. 2. Fra-
grance; cf. कदम्बः पुंसि नीपे स्यात्ति-
निशे वरुद्रुणमे । धूत्यां समूहे गन्धे च...
Nm.

कदम्ब+युद्धम् A kind of amorous
play; Vātsyā.

कदली+क्षता 1. A sort of
cucumber. 2. A fine woman.

कदली+गर्भः The pith of the
plantain.

कनक+कदली A kind of
plantain with a tawny stem and
leaves; क्रीडाशीलः कनककदलीवेष्टन-
प्रक्षणीयः Me. 79.

कनक+कारः A goldsmith.

कनक+पट्टम् Gold broc de

cloth; पीतं कनकपट्टाभं स्रस्तं तद्वसनं
शुभम् Rām. 5. 15. 45.

कनक+पर्वतः Mount Meru.

कनकः (कनो दीप्तिर्गतिः शोभा वा
पातिसः) A kind of missile; Mb.
3. 20. 34.

कनिष्कः N. of a king in the
1st cy. A. D.

+कनिष्ठा A younger wife.

कनीनिकम् N. of a group of
Sāmans.

कनीयस् m. 1. Younger brother;
कलत्रवानहं बाले कनीयासं भजस्व मे
R. 12... 2. The lover in excite-
ment.

+कन्तुः A lover.

कन्दः+अशः One who subsists
on roots.

कन्दरालः A walnut tree, its
nut.

कन्दर्प+दर्प The strength of
cupid.

कन्दर्प+वह्नि The heat due to
affliction of love.

कन्दुक+घात Tossing a ball;
भारामसीमनि च कन्दुकघातलीलालोलाय-
माननयनां Nārāyaṇīya.

+कन्यका N. of Durga.

कन्यका+परमेश्वरी The presid-
ing deity at cape Comorin.

कन्यस् 1. Younger. 2. Lover.

कन्या+दूषकः One who rapes a
virgin.

कन्या+भ्रक्ष्यम् Asking for the
gift of a girl.

कन्या+व्रतस्था A woman in her
monthly state; मयि कन्याव्रतस्थायां
Ks. 26. 56.

कपाट+बन्धनम् Closing the
door.

कपाटिका A door.

कपाल+मोक्षः Breaking the
skull of a Sanyāsin after his
Nirvāṇa to ensure the upward
exit of life.

कपि+आसम् The anus of an
ape; यथा कन्यासं पुण्डरीकमेव...ch.
Up. 1. 6. 7.

कपि+मुष्टिः The clenched fist
of a monkey; (figuratively) an
adamant attitude.

कपित्वम् The characteristic of
a monkey; कपित्वमनवस्थितम्
Rām. 5.

+कपिला N. of a river which
joins the Kāveri.

कपिलवस्तु N. of town in which
Buddha was born.

कपोत+वृत्ति f. To be very
frugal, gathering very little for
one's food; Mb. 3. 260. 5.

कपोल+ताडनम् Striking the
cheeks as a mark of confessing
one's mistake.

कपोल+पत्रम् A mark painted
on the cheek resembling a leaf.

कपोल+पालिः, (—ली) f. The
side of a check.

कवलः Same as Kavalah.

कबलम् A kind of natural
fodder for elephants.

+कमन A lover, husband;
उदयाचलशृङ्गसंगतं कमलिन्याः कमनं
व्यभावयत् Sāhendra 2. 101.

कमल+अक्षः 1. The lotus-seed.
2. the lotus-eyed, Viṣṇu.

+कमला An orange.

कमलीका A small lotus.

+कम्बलः Covering of an
elephant; गजप्रावरणं चैव...Nm.

कम्भ a. 1. Watery. 2. Happy.

कर+कच्छपिका f. A Mudrā in
Yoga where the hands resemble
a tortoise.

कर+कृतात्मन् One who lives
from hand to mouth.

कर+तलीकृ To hold in the
palm; ततः करतलीकृत्य व्यापि
हालाहलं विषम् Bhāg. 8. 7. 43.

कर+पात्री 1. A cup made of
leather. 2. One who receives his
alms in his hands.

कर+सर्वः,—सर्वी,—सर्वकः N. of a
plant.

करक+वारि Hail-Water; Kau.
A. 1. 20.

करटा+मुखम् An aperture on
elephant's temple which leaks
at the time of rut.

+करणम् N. of a treatise by
Varāhamihira on the motion of
the planets.

करण + व्यूहम् N. of an astronomical work.

करण + विभक्तिः The instrumental case; सूक्तवाकानेव करण-विभक्तिसंयोगात् ŚB. on Ms. 3. 2. 12.

+ करभः The hip.

करम्भ Roasted, fried; कामाधियस्त्वयि रचिता न परम रोहन्ति यथा करम्भवीजानि Bhag. 6. 16, 39.

+ कराल Having projecting teeth.

करालित a. 1. Tormented. 2. Magnified, intensified.

करिन् + मुक्ता A pearl.

करिन् + रतम् A particular pose in sexual enjoyments. Com. on Ki. 5. 23.

करिन् + सुन्दरिका A gauge, watermark.

करीव (—रु) f. 1. A. cricket. 2. The root of an elephant's tusk.

करुणा + करः Compassionate.

करुष्य Dirt, sin; निर्मलो निष्करुषश्च शुद्ध इन्द्रो यथाभवत् Rām. 1. 24. 21.

करुष्याः N. of a country; Rām. 1. 24.

+ कर्क 1. A gem. 2. A vessel made out of a coconut shell. 3. A miser,

कर्का A white mare.

+ कर्कन्ध A foetus of ten days old; दशाहेन तु कर्कन्धूः Bhāg.

कर्कन्धुः m. A well without water; Comm. an Uṇ 1. 28.

कर्करेटम् Seizing by the neck.

+ कर्कश 1. Niggardly. 2. Strongly addicted to.

+ कर्कशः A black sugarcane.

+ कर्णः 1. The diameter of a circle. 2. An intermediate region or Upadik.

कर्ण + अञ्जलः (लम्) Ear-lobe.

कर्ण + कटु (कठोर) Painful to hear.

कर्ण + कषायः Pus in the ear; आपीयतां कर्णकषायशेषान् Bhāg. 2. 6. 46.

कर्ण + चूलिका An ear-ring.

कर्ण + पुटम् The passage of the ear.

कर्ण + मलम् Excretion of the ear; विष्णुकर्णमलोद्भूती Devi Māhātmya.

कर्ण + मुकुरः An ear-ornament.

कर्ण + स्रोतस् n. Excretion of the ear.

कर्ण + हर्म्यम् A side-tower.

कर्णेश्वरचुरा f. A secret whispering in the ear.

कर्णजपः 1. Whispering into another's ears. 2. A tale-bearer, an informer; तवापर्णे कर्णजपनयनपै-शून्यचकिताः saundryalahri.

+ कर्तरी A kind of dance.

कर्त् + पदम् The word indicating the subject.

कर्त् + निष्ठ Pertaining to the doer of an action.

कर्परी, कर्परिका A kind of collyrium.

कर्पूर + मञ्जरी N. of a drama by Rājasekhara.

कर्पूर + स्तवः A panegyric in Tantra Śāstra.

+ कर्मन् 1. The organ of action; कर्माणि कर्मभि कुर्वन् Bhāg. 11. 3. 6. 2. Training, practice; Kau. A. 2. 2.

+ कर्मान्तः A worker; कच्चिन्न सर्वे कर्मान्ताः Rām. 2. 100. 52.

+ कर्मान्तरम् Another work or job.

+ कर्मापनुत्तिः f. Annihilation of Karma.

कर्माख्या Name given on the basis of the action.

कर्माशयः The body which accumulates the results of good and evil acts.

कर्मगतिः f. The course of the effects of past action; सुखामुखौ कर्मगतिप्रवृत्तौ Subhāṣ.

कर्मच्छेदः The loss due to being absent from duty. Kau. A. 2. 7.

कर्मदेवः One who has attained Godhood through religious actions.

कर्मनामधेयम् A name based on

certain reasons and not given arbitrarily.

कर्मनिश्चयः A decision of action.

कर्मश्रुतिः A vedic statement expressive of an act; कर्मश्रुतेः परार्थत्वात् MS. 11. 2. 6.

कर्बूरकः A kind of aromatic substance resembling ginger, used in medicinal preparation and perfumery.

+ कल 1. Vigorous. 2. (at the end of a compound) Full; दीनस्य ताम्राश्रुकल्पस्य राज्ञः Rām. 2. 13. 24.

कल + व्याघ्रः A cross breed between tigress and pantheon.

+ कलङ्कः A caste mark on the fore head; कलङ्कःतिलकेपि च Nm.

कलञ्जः + न्यायः The rule evolved in Mīmāṃsā from out of the Vedic negation “न कलञ्जं भक्षयेत्”; ŚB. 1. 1. 4.

कलम + गोपवधू (—गोपी) (पालिका) A woman employed to keep watch over a rice-field; Śi. 6. 49. ; Jānakiharaṇa 11.

कलह + नाशनः A kind of tree.

+ कला 1. A fleshy padding at the root of an elephant's tail. 2. Partial manifestations; लीलायदधतः कलाः Bhāg. 1. 1. 17. 3. Devastating power; संहृत्य कालकलया Bhāg. 11. 9. 16.

कला + कारः An artist.

कलावती A kind of lute.

कलि + कारकः 1. The Karanja tree; 2. A kind of bird.

+ कलिका A title of honour for the best poet.

+ कलिल 1. Spoiled, contaminated (as in दोषकलिलं) 2. Doubtful, not being sure of; एतस्मात्कारणाच्छ्रेयः कलिलं प्रतिभाति मे Mb. 12. 287. 11

कलुष + मानस a. Venomous.

कलुष + बुद्धिः a. Evil-looking.

कल्कि + पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

+ कल्पः Faith, confidence; लौकिके समयान्तरे कृत्यत्पो विशारद Rām. 2. 1. 22.

+कल्पवृक्ष (—तरुः) Anything productive of abundant good; निगमकल्पतरोगिलितं फलम् Bhāg. 1. 1. 3.

कल्पस्थानम् 1. The art of preparing drugs. 2. The science of poisons and antedotes; Śuśr.

कल्पक 1. A kind of tree. 2. a. conforming to a settled rule or standard; याजयित्वाश्वमेधेस्तं त्रिभि-
रुत्तमकल्पकैः Bhāg. 1. 8. 6.

कल्पना+शक्तिः The capacity to form ideas, originality in thought, imagination.

+कल्प्य a. Proficient in arts.

+कल्याण True, proven, justified; कल्याणी बत गाथेयं लोकिकी प्रतिभाति मे Rām. 5. 34. 6.

कल्याण+पञ्चकः A horse with white feet and face.

कह्लगः N. of the author of Rājatarāṅgī.

कवि+कल्पितम् Imagination of a poet;

कवि+परंपरा A succession of poets; अतिविचित्रकविपरंपरावाहिनि संसारे Dhvanyāloka. 1.

कवि+हृदयम् The actual intention of the poet.

कवित्वम् 1. (Vedic) Intelligence, 2. Poetic skill.

+कशः Fat; कशशब्दो मेदसि-
प्रसिद्धः ŚB. on MS. 9. 4. 22.

कषाणः Rubbing, causing friction; निद्राक्षणोऽद्रिपरिवर्तकषाण-
कण्डूः Bhāg. 2. 7. 13.

कषाय+वसनम् The Yellow robe of monks.

कष्ट+मातुलः A brother of a step-mother.

कसनः Cough.

कसन+उत्पादनः N. of a plant whose juice is used for cough.

का 1. The earth. 2. The Goddess Durgā.

कांस्य+उपदोह a. Yielding one vessel full of milk.

कांस्य+दोह (—न) a. Same as above.

कांस्य+नीलम् (—ली) Blue vitriol.

काक+अदनी The Gunja plant.

काक+उडुम्बरः (—उडुम्बरः—रिका) The fig tree.

काक+जम्बुः A kind of rose-apple tree.

काक+तुण्डम् The tip of an arrow specially shaped.

काक+तिक्ता (—तुण्डिका,—नासा,—नासिका)—Different kinds of trees.

काक+चर्या f. Following the habit of the crow in drinking whatever is available and just for the bare necessity; एवं गोमृगकाकचर्या ब्रजन् Bhāg. 5. 5. 34.

काक+मेयुनम् The cohabitation of crows on seeing which one has to perform Prāyaścitta

काक+स्नानम् Bathing like a crow.

काक+स्पर्शः 1. The touch of a crow on which one should take bath. 2. A ceremony on the 10th day after death when rice offering is made to crows.

काकिणिक a. Worth a Kākiṇī; practically worthless.

काक्षीवः N. of a tree.

+काचम् A construction with halls on the South and the North Br. S. 53. 40.

काच+कामलम् A kind of eye-disease.

काचिमः A sacred tree attached to a temple.

काच्छयः Relating to a tortoise.

काच्छिक One who prepares perfumes.

काजम् A wooden hammer.

काञ्चो+गुण 1. A girdle string. 2. The prosperity of the city of Kāñci;

काञ्चोगुणाकवितसार्थलोका दिग्दक्षिणा कर्कशयत्नभोग्या (śbṣa) Jānakiharāṇa 1. 16.

काठक a. Relating to the Kaṭha recension of the black Yajurveda.

काण्ड+अनुसमयः Performing all

the details with reference to one thing or person or deity first, then doing them with reference to the second and so on.

काण्ड+पुष्पम् The Kuunda flower.

काण्डमायनः N. of a gram-marian.

काण्डेरी Turmeric plant.

कात्यायन+सूत्रम् The Śrauta-sūtras of Kātyāyana.

+कादम्बरी N. of a prose romance by Bāṇa.

कादिकान्तः (क—आदि—क्ष—अन्त) A consonant (falling within the letters starting with क & ending with क्ष) कादिकान्तसमस्तवर्णजननी Annapūrṇāṣṭaka.

कानिष्ठचम् The state of being the youngest.

कान्त+नावकम् A variety of hides; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+कान्तिः N. of Lakṣmī; ददौ कान्तिः शुभां स्रजम् Bhāg. 10. 65. 29.

कान्दिश् a [काम् दिशम्] Put to flight.

कापुरुषः A man despicable fellow.

कापेयम् (कपेर्भावः कर्म वा ढक्) The behaviour or nature of a monkey.

काबन्ध्यम् The state of a headless trunk.

काम+आश्रमः The hermitage where God of Love did penance.

काम+ईश्वरी N. of Kāmākṣī who assumed the role of cupid for producing passion in Śiva.

+कामकारः Freedom to act, to act at one's will; नात्मनः कामकारोऽस्ति पुरुषोऽयमनीश्वरः Rām. 2.

काम+कोटि 1. The peak of all desires. 2. The culmination of wishes. 3. N. of a spiritual Peetha at Kāñci in South India established by Śankara.

काम+तन्त्रम् N. of a work.

काम+वहनम् A festival in the month of Phālguna celebrating the luring of cupid by Śiva

काम | वानम् 1. A gift of whatever is desired for. 2. A kind of ceremony among prostitutes.

काम + धर्मः Amorous behaviour.

कामला The plantain tree.

काम + भाक् Partaker of sensual pleasures; कामानां त्वा कामभाजं करोमि Kaṭhī 1-24.

कामिकागमः N. of a work on Āgama śāstra.

+ कामिनी Spirituous liquor.

काम्यकः N. of a forest referred to in Mb.

कामठकः 1. N. of Dhṛtarāṣṭra 2. N. of a serpent.

कामन्दकिः N. of the author of Kāmandakiya Nīti.

कामोलः A kind of betel-nut tree.

काम्बलिकः Gruel, porridge of barley.

+ काम्बोजः 1. A Conch. 2. The Punnāga tree

कायिन् of a big size; समूल-शाखान् पश्यामि निहतान् कायिनो द्रुमान् Mb. 12. 113. 4.

कायाधवः N. of Praheḍa, the son of Kayādhū.

+ कारकम् An organ.

कारक + विभक्तिः The case that fixes the relation of a man with the verb.

+ कारणम् The tendency subsisting from former births; Pūrva Vāsanā; Mb. 12. 211. 6.

कारण + कारितम् ind. In consequence of; यदि प्रत्राजितो रामो लोभकारणकारितम् Rām. 2. 58. 28.

कारण + अन्तरम् 1. In a different context, an alterative reason. 2. Instrumental cause.

कारणता Causality; प्रलयस्थिति-सर्गाणामेकः कारणतां गतः Ku. 2. 6.

कारापकः Supervisor of a building Construction.

कारुष्याः 1. N. of a country. 2. A man of an intermediate caste.

कारुष्यम् Dust or sin; Rām. 1. 24. 20.

कार्कलास्यम् The state of a kṛkalāsa (lizard).

कार्णाटभाषा The canarese language,

+ कार्तिक An epithet of Skanda.

+ कार्पाटिकः A deceiver, dupe.

कार्पास + तन्तुः (सूत्र) cotton thread.

कार्मणत्वम् Magic, sorcery; कार्मणत्वमगमन् रमणेषु Śi. 10. 37.

कार्मान्तिकः One who is in charge of industrial undertakings; Kau. A. 1. 12.

कार्मारिकः A spear; Kau. A. 2. 3.

+ कार्यं A body; कार्याश्रयिणश्च कललाद्याः (कार्यं शरीरं) Sān. K. 43.

कार्य + अपेक्षिन् Pursuing a particular object.

कार्य + आश्रयिन् Resorting to the body; Sān. K. 43.

कार्य + व्यसनम् Failure of an affair.

कार्यवशात् ind. For some purpose, on some business.

+ काल One of the four contentments mentioned in the Sānkhyā Kārikā; प्रकृत्युपादानकाल-भागाख्याः Sān K. 50.

+ काला A kind of insect.

काल + अष्टकम् 1. The first eight days of the dark half of Āṣādhā. 2. A stotra on Kāla Bhairava attributed to Śankara.

काल + आदिकः The month of caitra.

काल + आम्रः 1. A variety of mango. 2. N. of an island.

काल + कञ्जम् A blue lotus.

काल + कण्ठी Wife of Kāla-kantḥa; Pārvatī.

काल + कल्लकः A water snake.

काल + जोषकः One who is satisfied with sparse food at proper time.

काल + बध्दः Doomed to death.

काल + पर्ययः Delay; अवतुर्ग्रहेऽसि सुधीवं व्यतीतं कालपर्यये ।

काल + पुरुषः An attendant of Yama.

काल + रुद्रः Rudra in his terrible form as destroyer of the Universe.

काल + वृन्तः A kind of pulse.

काल + संकर्षिणी N. of a mantra to shorten the duration of time.

काल + संगः Delay; कार्यस्य च कालसंगः Rām. 4. 33. 53.

काल + समन्वित (समायुक्त) Dead; Rām. 2. 65. 16.

काल-डूतः A medicinal plant for the cough.

कालन a. Destroyer.

+ कालिक 1. A kind of vegetable.

2. An oil-Woman. 3. Mist.

कालित a. Dead; नाधुना सन्ति कालिताः Bhāg 10. 51. 18.

कालधौतम् (कलधौतम्) Silver or gold.

कालिदासः 1. N. of a celebrated poet and dramatist 2. Name of other poets like the the authors of Nalodaya and Śrutabodha.

कालिय Pertaining to time 2. N. of a serpent subdued by kṛṣṇa.

कालीन Belonging to a particular period.

कालेयाः m. pl. N. of a school of black Yajurvedins.

कालोलः A crow.

कालिक Originating from Kāśī; A silken garment.

कालिका + प्रियः N. of Dhanvantarin.

काशेय Belonging to Kāśī.

काश्मकराष्ट्रक a. A variety of diamonds, Kau. A. 2.11.

+ काश्यपेयः Dāruka, the charioteer of Kṛṣṇa.

कावण a. Unripe.

काषाय + वसना A widow.

काष्ठ + अधिरोहणम् Mounting the funeral fire.

काष्ठ + पूलकः A bundle of Twigs.

काष्ठ + भारः A weight of wood.

+काष्ठा 1. The yellow colour.

—2. A form or physical features; काष्ठां भगवतो ध्यायेत् Bhāg. 3. 28. 12.

कास-नाशिनी A medicinal plant for Asthma.

काहन् (क—अहन्) One day of Brahma (=1000 yugas).

काहारकः N. of the caste of palanquin carriers.

कि 3 p. (चिकेति) To know.

किङ्करीः *f.* A cuckoo.

किञ्चन्यम् Property; किञ्चन्ये नास्ति बन्धनम् Mb. 12. 320. 50.

किट्टिमन् Dirty water.

किम्+ज *a.* Born somewhere; low-born.

किम्+कथिका *f.* A doubt or hesitation.

किम्+कृते *ind.* What for.

किम्+तुघ्नः One of the eleven periods called Karaṇa.

किम्+नु But however, still; किन्नु चित्तं मनुष्याणामनित्यमिति मे मतम् Rām. 2. 4. 27.

किम्+पाक *a.* Not ripe; ignorant.

किम्+पाकः *a.* A medicinal plant.

किम्+पुरुषः 1. A demi-God. 2. An inferior man.

किम्+राजन् A bad king.

किम्+विवक्षा slandering.

किंवरः A crocodile, a shark.

किमीय *a.* Whose.

कियत्+एतद् Of what significance is this to.

कियत्+मात्रः Of what measure, insignificant, trifle.

किराटः An unscrupulous merchant, Bhāg. 12. 3. 35.

किराटकः A member of the Kivāta tribe.

किमीर+त्वच् The orange tree.

किलिकिलितम् Sounds expressing joy.

किलातः A dwarf.

+किल्बिषम् 1. Calamity, sin; पितेव पुत्रं धर्माद्धि त्रातुमर्हसि किल्बिषात् Rām. 1. 62. 7. 2. Fraud.

+किशोरः A young one of any animal.

+किक्कटः *a.* 1. Poor. 2. Avaricious.

किक्कस+अस्थि *n.* Vertebra.

+कीचकः A bamboo which produces sound when wind gets into it; कीचका वेणवस्ते स्युः ये स्वनन्यनिलोद्भूताः Often used in the sense of mere bamboo as in स कीचकैर्मास्तपूर्णैर्गन्धैः Ku. 1. 8, R. 2. 12.

कीचक+वधम् 1. Slaughter of Kīcaka by Bhīma. 2. N. of a play.

कीट+अवपन्न *a.* Anything on which an insect has fallen.

कीट+उत्कर An ant-hill; तत्र कीटोत्कराकीर्णं Ks. 101. 290. 11.

कीट+नामा (—पादका, —पादी, माता) *f.* N. of a plant.

+कीनाश 1. Secret murder; उपांशुघातिनि Nm. 2. Cruel.

कीरिभारा A louse.

कीर्ति+स्तम्भः A column in memory of some act of fame.

कीर्ति+मात्रशेषः one who remains only in fame.

कीर्तितव्य *a.* To be praised.

+कीलः 1. A gambler. 2. handle.

कीलप्रतिकीलन्यायः A maxim where the action vested in one has a reaction on another; Mbh. on P. II. 2. 6.

कीलालिन् A lizard, chameleon.

कीशपर्णः (पर्णिन्) The plant Apāmārga.

कु+चरः One who travels.

कु+पुत्रः Mars.

कु+बलयम् The orb.

कु+घाच् *m.* Jackal.

कु+चोद्यम् A mischievous question.

कु+तपः 1. A sort of blanket made of the hair of the mountain-goat. 2. The eighth Muhūrta of the day. 3. A daughter's, or sister's son. 4. The sun.

कु+द्वारम् Back door.

कु+नखम् Bad nails, ill-shaped or dirty nails.

कु+नीतः Wrong advice.

कु+पट, —टम् Rag.

कु+पात्रम् An undeserving recipient.

कु+मेरुः South pole.

कु+लक्षण *a.* Having evil marks.

कु+विक्रमः Valour misplaced.

कु+वेद्यम् *m.* Bad fate.

कुक्कलः+अग्निः *m.* Fire made of chaff; Ks. 117. 92.

कुक्कुटः+अण्डम् *a.* Fowl's egg.

कुक्कुटः+आभः-अहि A kind of snake.

कुक्कुटः+आसनम् *a.* A Yogic Āsana.

कुक्षि+गतः *a.* Resides in the womb; दिष्ट्याम्ब ते कुक्षिगतः परः पुमान् Bhāg. 10.

कुचः+कुम्भः The breast of a young lady.

कुचः+कुङ्कुमलम् The bud-shaped breast; गोपाङ्गनानां कुचकुङ्कुमलं वा Kṛṣṇa Karṇāmpīta.

कुच+कुङ्कुमम् The Kuṅkuma mark on the breasts.

कुजः+अष्टमः A particular position of planets where the Mars is in the eighth house from Laguna.

+कुञ्जरः 1. Head. 2. An ornament. 3. The number 'eight'.

कुञ्जरः+अरिः Lion.

कुञ्जरः+आरोहः An elephant-rider.

कुञ्जरः+च्छायः (गजच्छायः) An astrological Yoga in which the moon is in the Māgha star and the sun is in the Hasta.

कुटिल+अलकम् } curved front-
कुटिल+कुन्तलम् } tal hair.

कुटिलकुन्तलं श्रीमुखं च ते जड उदीक्षतां Bhāg. 10. 35.

कुटिल+चित्तम् Crooked mind; कुशेशयनिवेशिनीं कुटिलचित्तविद्वेषिणीं Navaratnamālā.

+कुटी A bower.

+ कुटुम्बिनी A female servant of a house.

कुटुम्बिता-त्वम् 1. The state of being a house-holder. 2. Family connection or union. 3. Living as one family.

कुट्टनम् 1. Cutting. 2. Pounding. 3. Knocking on the two sides of the fore-head with folded fists as a mark of propitiating Gaṇeśa.

कुड्डाल A spade.

कुणपी A small bird.

कुणप+अशन *a.* Eating dead bodies.

+ कुपालः N. of a country; अयं कुणालो बहुमागरप्रिये विराजते नैऋति-जातिमण्डनः Jānakīraṇa XX...

+ कुण्डः A water-Jar.

कुण्डः+पाय्यः (कुण्डेन पीयते अत्र ऋतौ) N. of a sacrifice.

कुण्ड+भेदिन् *a.* Clumsy.

कुण्डकः A pot; Ks. 4. 47.

कुण्डलिका A circle.

+ कुण्डलिन् A golden mountain. कुण्डलिनी N. of a Nāḍī in Yoga.

कुण्डिका A small pool; नवा कुण्डिका Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 44.

कुतप+अष्टकम् The eight Kutapas that are auspicious for a śrāddha namely, Madhyāhna, Śṛṅgapātra, Ūṣṇāvastra, Raupya, Darbha, Vatsa, Dhenu, Dauhitra.

कुतप+सप्तकम् Seven Kutapas namely, Śṛṅgapātra, Ūṣṇāvastra, Raupyadhātu, Kuśātra, Savatsā Dhenuḥ, Aparāhṇakāla, Kṛṣṇa Tila.

कुतोनिमित्तः *a.* For what cause or reason; कुतोनिमित्तः शोकस्ते Rām. 2. 74. 20.

कुनुकित,—न् *a.* Curious, inquisitive.

कुनूगम् An aquatic plant.

कुत्सला The indigo plant.

कुथकः A multi-coloured cloth.

कुथिः A owl.

कुन् 10 P. To speak a lie.

कुन्द+दन्त One whose teeth are like jāsmine.

कुवित Provoked, offended, angry.

कोपः+जन्मन् Produced by anger.

कोपः+अहम् Red due to anger; कोपारुणं मुनिरध्वारयदक्षिकोणम् Nilakanṭha-Vijaya c.

कुण्वधौत्म् Silver.

कुभ्रामि *a.* Refractive of light; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कुमार् 10. P. To play with fire.

+ कुमारः N. of the author of a Dharmasāstra.

कुमारम् Pure gold.

कुमार+ललिता *f.* 1. Delicate love-dalliance. 2. N. of a metre consisting of 7 syllablas in a quarter.

कुमार+दासः N. of a poet, author of Jānakīraṇa.

कुमार+संभवम् N. of Kālidās, epic.

कुमारिका+पुरम् A gymnasium or a girl's apartment. Mb. 4. 11. 12; DK. 2.

कुमालकः N of a region in the Mālava Country.

कुमुदः+आनन्द *a.* The delight of the lotuses i.e. moon.

कुमुदः+गन्धया A Woman having the smell of a lotus.

कुम्पः A cripple in the arms.

कुम्बकुरीरः A kind of head-dress for women.

कुम्भः+उदरः One of the attendant Bhūtagaṇas of Śiva. R. 2. 35.

कुम्भः+उलूकः A kind of owl; Mb. 13. 111. 101.

कुम्भः+पञ्जरः A niche in the wall,

कुम्भिन् The number eight.

कुम्भिनी *f.* 1. The earth. 2. N. of a plant whose fruit and seeds are strong perogatives.

कुम्भीनसी Mother of Lavaṇāsura and sister of Rāvaṇa.

कुम्भीमखम A kind of wound.

कुरङ्ग+लाञ्छनः The moon.

कुर+पञ्चालाः N. of a country.

कुर+बिल्वः A ruby.

कुल+अन्तस्था An epithet of Devi.

कुल+आख्या Family-name or surname.

कुल+आपीडः (शेखरः) The glory of a family.

कुल+करणिः A hereditary clerk or officer; EI. XV. 91.

कुल+कलङ्कः Disgrace to a family.

कुल+कुण्डालया One situated in the Kaula circle; One of the names of Devi.

कुल+गरिमा *m.* Family pride or dignity.

कुल+जाया A high born-lady.

कुल+दूषण Disgracing one's family.

कुल+नाशनम् Conducive to the destruction of the family.

कुल+पांसनः One who disgraces one's family.

कुल+पालकम् An orange.

कुल+भरः (कुलभरः) The support of a family.

कुल+बीजः The chief of a guild.

कुल+मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कुल+सन्निधिः *m.* The presence of respectable witness; Ms. 8. 194, 201.

कुलमितिका A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+ कुलिकः *m.* 1. The planet māṇḍī. 2. A hunter; कुलिकस्त-मिवाजाः कृष्णवधो हरिण्यः Bhāg. 10. 47. 19.

कुली *f.* A group of families.

कुला Red arsenic.

कुलाटः A kind of fish.

कुलाल+चक्रम् A potter's wheel.

+ कुलिङ्गः 1. A serpent; Mb. 12. 101. 7. 2. Elephant; कुलिङ्गो भूमिकृष्णाण्डे मतङ्गभुजङ्गयोः Medini,

कुल्फः (Ved) The ankle; Rv. 7. 50. 2.

कुलफदघ्न Upto the ankle;
Śat. Br. 12.

कुलमाषः 1. A mixture of half-boiled rice and pulse. 2. A kind of disease.

कुल्लूकः N. of the Commentator on Manu Smṛti.

कुवेर a. 1. Bad. 2. Badlimbed.

+कुशो A piece of udumbara wood used for counting the number of Sāmans in a Stotra; छन्दोगस्तोत्रगणनाशङ्कासु Nm.

कुश+मुष्टिः A handful of Kuśa grass.

कुशेशय+निवेशिनी Goddess Lakṣmī.

कुशिकाः Descendants of Kuśika.

+कुष्ठः Cavity of the loin.

कूमाण्ड+होमः N. of a ritual performed before any major religious function.

कुसुम+अञ्जलिः N. of a work by Udayanācārya.

कुसुम+द्रुमः A tree full of blossom.

कुसुमन्धयः A bee; उदलसहूलसत्कुसु-
मन्धयैः Rām. ch. 4. 24.

कुसुमयति Produces flowers or
decorates with flowers.

कुस्तुम्बरी N. of a plant.

कुहक+वृत्तिः f. 1. Juggling.
2. Hypocrisy.

कुहरः An interior window.

कुह+कालः The last day of the
lunar month when the moon
is invisible.

कुह+मुखः 1. The Indian
Cuckoo. 2. Calamity.

कुह+मुखम् New moon.

कुहवानम् An inauspicious
noise.

+कटम् A counterfeit coin;
कूटं हि निपादानामेव उपकारकं नार्याणाम्
ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 52.

कटरचना A trick.

कट+लेखः A faked document.

कूट+संक्रान्तिः The Sun entering
another Rāśi when half the
night is over.

कूट+हेमन् Counterfeit gold.

+कूपः The root or pore in
the case (रोमकूप)

कूपः+कारः (खनकः) Well-digger.

कूपः+चक्रम् A water-wheel.

कूपः+दण्डः A mast; क्षोणी नौकूप-
दण्डः DK. 1. 1.

कूपः+स्थानम् The location of a
well.

कूबस्थानम् The seat on a
carriage.

कूर्म+आसनम् A particular
yogic pose.

कूर्म+द्वादशी The 12th day in
the Śukla Pakṣa of Pauṣa
month.

कूर्म+पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

कूर्मक Shaped like a tortoise.

कूर्मका A musical instrument.

कूलिका The lower part of the
lute.

+कृ To gather or take up;
आदाने करोति शब्दः Ms. 4. 2. 6.

+कृत Magic, sorcery.

+कृतार्थ That which has
served its purpose and hence is
not capable of yielding further
service. सकृत् कृत्वा कृतार्थः शब्दः ŚB.
on MS. 6. 2. 27.

कृत+कर (कारिन्) Enjoining
what is already done; redundant;
कृतकरो हि विधिरनर्थकः स्यात् ŚB. on
MS. 10. 5. 58.

+कृततीर्थ a. Rendered acces-
sible or easy; Ki. 2. 3.

कृत+दार a. Married.

कृत+दूषणम् Spoiling what is
done.

कृत+मन्युः Angry, annoyed.

कृत+मालः Spotted antelope.

कृत+विद् a. Grateful; तस्या-
पवर्ग्यशरणं तव पादमूलं विस्मर्यते कृतविदा
Bhāg. 4. 9. 8.

कृत+श्मश्रुः One who is
shaven.

कृत+संस्कारः 1. One who has
done all purificatory rites.
2. Prepared, got ready.

कृतवत् (Pres-p) a. One who
has done; कृतवानसि विप्रियं न मे
Ku. 4. 7.

+कृतिः A square number,
कृति+साध्यत्वम् The state of
being accomplished by exertion.

कृत्य+अकृत्यम् (Distinguishing
between) what can be done and
what should not be.

कृत्य+विधिः m. The rule,
precept.

कृति+शेष a. One who has not
finished his assignment.

कृत्यवत् a. 1. Having any
business. 2. Having any request.
3. Wanting, longing for; Rām.
7. 92. 15.

कृकरच्छटः A saw.

कृकलः 1. A kind of partridge.

2. One of the five Prāṇās.

कृच्छ्र+अर्धः a. Penance lasting
for six days only.

कृच्छ्र+कृत् a. Undergoing
austerity.

कृच्छ्र+सांतपनम् A kind of
expiatory vow.

कृत्यम् An instrument of an
architect; Mb. 1. 194. 6.

कृतनिका A small knife.

कृत्वा चिन्ता A consideration of
some hypothetical case; ŚB. on
MS. 10. 2. 49.; 6. 8. 42.

कृपा+आकरः (सागरः, सिन्धुः) Ex-
tremely kind.

कृश+अतिथि a. One who keeps
his guests short of food; Mb.
12. 8. 24.

कृश+गवः One whose cattle is
half-fed.

कृश+भृत्यः One whose servants
are under-fed.

कृशानु+यन्त्रम् A cannon.

+कृष् To scratch.

कृषि+द्विष्ट A kind of sparrow.

कृषि+पाराशरः (—संग्रहः) A
treatise on agriculture.

+कृष्ण 1. A śūdra. 2. The
nut used for dhoby-marks; Mb.
12. 291. 10.

+कृष्णा N. of the river
Yamunā.

कृष्ण+कञ्चुकः A kind of gram.

कृष्ण + च्छविः *f.* 1. The skin of a black antelope. 2. A black cloud; कृष्णच्छविमया कृष्णा Mb. 4. 6. 9.

कृष्ण + तालुः A kind of horse with black palate.

कृष्ण + द्वादशी The 12th day in the dark half of Āṣāḍha.

कृष्ण + वीजम् Watermelon.

कृष्ण + भस्मम् Mercuric sulphate.

कृष्ण + मृत्तिका 1. Black earth.

2. Gun powder.

कीर्तनीय, कीर्तन्य *a.* Fit to be praised; one whose glory is to be sung.

+ कुरुप् Caus. To receive, accept; नातो ह्यन्यमकल्पयन् Rām. 2. 91. 65.

केतुनालः (—मालम्) The western portion of Jambūdvīpa.

+ केशरः N. of a Rāga in music.

केदारकः A variety of rice.

केन्द्रम् An astrological term referring to the first, fourth, seventh and tenth lunar mansions.

केरल + जातकम् (—सिद्धान्त, —माहात्म्यम्) Names of works.

केलि + कलहः A quarrel in jest.

केलि + पल्लवम् A pleasure-pond.

केलि + वनम् A pleasure-grove.

केवल + अद्वैतम् A school of Philosophy.

केवल + व्यतिरेकिन् *m.* Pertaining to only one of the varieties of inference according to Nyāya theory.

+ केवलिन (Jaina) One who has attained the highest knowledge.

केश + आकर्षणम् Insulting a lady by pulling by her hairs.

केश + कारम् A kind of sugarcane.

केश + कारिन् One who dresses the hair.

केश + ग्रन्थिन् A knot of the hair.

केश + धारणम् Keeping the hair.

केश + लुञ्चकः A Jain ascetic.

केश + वपनम् Shaving the hair.

केश + व्यपरोपणम् Holding the braid of another as a mark of contempt; R. 3. 56.

केशवस्वामिन् N. of a grammarian.

केश्य *a.* 1. Conducive to the growth of hair. 2. Stuck up in the hair.

केश्यम् Black scandal.

केसरालः Rich in filaments.

केसरिणी A lioness.

कैमर्थक्य (कि-अर्थ) *n.* want of purpose; कैमर्थक्यान्नियमो भवति Mbh. on P. 1. 4. 3.

कैमर्थ्यम् Reason, purpose.

कैयट N. of a grammarian who wrote a commentary on Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya.

कैलातकम् A kind of honey or liquor.

कैशोर + वयस् *a.* Being in the young age.

कोकडः Indian fox.

कोकयुः The wood-pigeon.

कोकनदिनी The red water-lily; न भेकः कोकनदिनीकिञ्जल्कास्वादकोविदः Ks. 30. 78.

कोकिलकः N. of a metre.

कोट + पः (—पादः) The commander of a fort.

कोटि + होमः A kind of sacrificial offering.

+ कोटिः Innumerable, in large numbers; कोट्यप्रतस्ते सुभृताश्च योधाः Rām. 5. 51.

कोण + वृत्तम् A vertical circle extending from the North-east to South-west or vice versa.

कोन्वशिरः A Kṣatriya cursed by a Brahmin to be a Śūdra.

+ कोमल Silk.

कोमला A kind of date.

कोरकित *a.* covered with buds; Nai. 3. 121.

कोलकम् 1. A kind of village; Māna 9. 486. 2. A kind of fort; Ibid. 10. 41. 3. Some fruit or material employed in the foundation-pit.

+ कोशः 1. The pericarp of a lotus. 2. A piece of meat.

3. A cup in which drink is supplied as a mark of ratification of a treaty of peace; देवी कोशमपाययत् Rāj-T. 7. 8.

कोश + वेष्टमन् A treasury; भाण्डं च स्थापयामास तदीये कोशवेष्टमनि Ks. 24. 133.

कोशातकः Hair.

कोष्ठीकृ To surround, enclose; कोष्ठीकृत्य च तं वीरम् Mb. 6. 101. 32.

+ कोहक N. of a Prākṛit grammarian.

कौचपक *a.* A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कौज Relating to Kuja or Mars.

कौट्टन्यम् The profession of a female pimp.

कोण्डिन्यः N. of a sage.

कोतुकवत् *ind.* Out of curiosity.

कौथुमः 1. N. of a school of Sāma Veda. 2. A brahmin belonging to this Śākhā.

+ कौमार N. of the principal creation; स. एव प्रथमं देवः कौमारं सर्गमास्थितः Bhāg. 1. 3. 6.

कौमार + तन्त्रम् A section of a medical work dealing with the up-bringing of children.

कौमार + व्रतम् A vow of abstinence.

कौर्णयः 1. A demon. 2. Wind. 3. Śiva. 4. Fire. 5. one engaged in penance.

कौल + मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कौलालः A potter.

कौविन्दी N. weaver's wife.

+ कौशिक Gum, resin, Guggula.

कौशीतकी Wife of Agastya.

कौषीतकम् N. of a Bārhmaṇā text.

+ कौस्तुभ A twist of hair on horse's neck.

ऋकरटः A lark.

ऋत्वर्थः Something that subserves the purpose of a sacrifice; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2.

ऋतु+फलम् The fruit of a sacrifice.

ऋद् 1. Ā. To be confused.
2. To grieve.

ऋप् 10 P. (ऋपयति) To speak clearly.

ऋम + भाविन् Successive.

ऋम + माला, रेखा, शिला etc. Various modes of chanting vedas.

ऋम + योगेन ind. In regular manner.

ऋयमाणऋम् A literary dissertation; Bri. S. 1. 5.

+ऋया A construction.

ऋया + अर्थ a. 1. A Vedic injunction enjoining a duty.

2. Useful for some purpose; अपि ऋयार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशम् Ku. 5. 33.

ऋया + आरम्भः cooking.

ऋया + तन्त्रम् One of the four types of Tantrās.

+ऋयविक्रयिन् One who buys at a lower rate and sells it at a higher rate; Dānāsāgara, Bibliothica Indica 274. Face I, p. 27.

ऋडनकतया ind. Taking a matter for a play-thing; Bhāg 5. 26. 32.

+ऋडा 1. A kind of measure in music. 2. A play-ground.

ऋडा + परिच्छदः A toy.

ऋडितम् Sport.

+ऋधः 1. N. of the mystic syllable द्रुम् or ह्रम्. 2. N. of the 59th year in a cycle (Also called krodhana)

+ऋशः A measure of time equal to 48 minutes.

+ऋर a. Harsh, jarring; क्रूरवर्णकङ्कणानि Mv. 1. 35.

+ऋरम् In a formidable manner.

ऋर + चरित a. Cruel, ferocious.

ऋड + कान्ता The earth.

ऋडीकृ To clasp, to embrace.

ऋड a. Belonging to a hog.
2. Relating to the Varāha Avatāra.

बलान्त + मनस् a. Languid, low-spirited.

बलेदित Soiled.

बिलजन्त् a. Dispelling, removing; Mu. 3. 20.

+बिलष्ट Bothersome, tedious.

बिलष्टा f. A particular state of mind in Yoga.

बवाणः Sound.

+बवथित Hot.

बवथितम् spirituous liquor,

+क्षण Decision, resolution;

गन्तुं भूमिं कृतक्षणाः Mb. 1. 64. 51.

क्षण + अर्धम् Half a moment.

क्षण + भङ्गवादः The doctrine of continual decay of things (Buddhist).

क्षण + वीर्यम् An auspicious moment.

क्षणे + पाकः A thing cooked in a moment.

क्षत + आलवम् Blood.

+क्षतिः Death.

+क्षत् A gaurd.

क्षत्र + विद्या (-वेदः) The science of warfare.

क्षमापनम् Begging pardon.

क्षमापनस्तोत्रम् A praise seeking pardon.

क्षम्य Terrestrial (Vedic).

क्षार + अष्टक A collection of eight medicinal substances. (similarly क्षारषट्क, क्षारपञ्चक.)

क्षार + क्षत Affected by salt petre.

क्षा f. 1. The earth. 2. Sleep.

क्षणम् Burning, burnt.

क्षाम + इष्टन्यायः A Mīmāṃsā rule; Ś. B. on MS 6. 4. 17-21.

क्षय + उपशमः A Jaina concept of complete annihilation of the desire of being active.

क्षय + तिथिः (अहः) A lunar day not beginning with the Sun-rise.

क्षय + मासः (also मलमासः) A month in which two Sankrāntis occur and which is not auspicious for any rituals.

+क्षितिः Prosperity; क्षिते रोहः प्रवहः शश्वदेव Mb. 13. 76. 10

क्षिति + क्षमा Patient like the earth; क्षितिक्षमा पुष्करसन्निभाक्षी Rām. 5.

क्षिति + स्पृश An inhabitant of the earth.

क्षिति + स्पर्शः Touching the earth (as like a child during delivery).

क्षीणता The state of decay, emaciation, weakness.

+क्षिप् 1. To move hastily.

2. To pass away. 3. (In Math) To add.

क्षिप्त + उत्तरम् Unanswerable speech.

क्षिप्त + योनिः Low-born.

+क्षिप्तिः Exposure of a secret (in drama).

क्षिप्र + निश्चय a. One who decides or resolves quickly; आयत्यां गुणदोषज्ञस्तदात्वे क्षिप्रनिश्चयः Ms. 7. 179.

क्षिप्र + सन्धिः m. A kind of Sandhi produced by changing the first of two Concurrent vowels to its semi-vowels.

क्षेपणिकः A boatman.

क्षीर + उत्तरा Inspissated milk.

क्षीर + उत्थम् Fresh butter.

क्षीर + कुण्डम् A milk-pot; Ks. 63. 188.

क्षीर + व्रतम् Living upon milk in consequence of a vow.

क्षीरस्यति Den. P. To desire milk; क्षीरस्यति माणवकः Mbh on P. VII. 1. 51.

क्षु 9 U. To jump. (also 5 P.); cf. क्षुणाति च क्षुणीते च क्षुणोत्या-प्लवनेऽपि च । क्षन्दते क्षुन्दते चापि षडाप्लवनवाचिनः इति भट्टमल्लः ।

क्षुद्र + तातः A father's brother.

क्षुद्र + पदम् A kind of measure of length.

क्षुद्र + शार्ङ्गः Leopard.

क्षुद्रकः 1. One who disregards. 2. A kind of arrow.

+क्षोबः 1. A drop. 2. A lump, piece. 3. Multiplication.

क्षुद् + शान्तिः (क्षुधाशान्तिः) Removing hunger.

क्षुन्द् To jump. (See क्षु also).

क्षुर + नक्षत्रम् Any star that is auspicious for shaving.

क्षत्र + अंशः A degree of the ecliptic.

क्षत्र + लिप्ता A minute of the ecliptic.

क्षमेन्द्रः N. of a Kashmirian poet author of the Brhat Kathā manjaree.

क्षौद्रक्यम् Minuteness.

क्षौरपव्यम् A strongly built horse.

क्षमावलयः The horizon.

ख

+खा 1. Pārvaṭī. 2. The earth. 3. Lakṣmī. 4. The speech; cf. खोमा क्षमा कमला च गीः Enm.

+खेचरी The name of a Yogic Siddhi by which one can fly; एवं सखीभिरुक्ताहं खेचरीसिद्धिलोलुभा Ks. 20. 105.

ख + सूचि One who gazes at the sky; a sarcastic reference as in वेय्याकरणखसूचिः ।

खजिका A medicine given as an appetiser.

खटुकः A seat or bed-stead.

खड्ग + धारा The blade of a sword; व्रतम् an extremely delicate vow or task.

खड्ग + विद्या The art of wielding a sword.

+खण्ड A continent

खण्ड + इन्दुः The crescent moon; खण्डेन्दुकृतशेखरम् (शिवम्) Vedapā-dastava.

खण्ड + तालः A measure in music.

खण्डनखण्डखाद्यम् N. of a work on logic by Harṣa.

खण्डिकः + उपाध्यायः An irritated teacher; खण्डिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चण्डिका ददाति Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 1.

खण्डित + व्रत a. One who has broken a vow.

+खण्डिन् A kind of pulse.

खण्डोरः Same as खण्डिन्.

खतमालः 1. Smoke. 2. A cloud.

खनिका A pond.

+खर N. of the 25th year of the sixty years cycle.

खर + कण्डूयनम् Worsening an evil.

खर + गृहम् A tent.

खर + चर्मा a. Crocodile.

खर + वृषभः a. Jack-ass.

खर + सारम् iron.

खर + स्पर्श a. Hot. (blast or wind); वायुर्वाति खरस्पर्शः Bhāg. 1. 14. 16.

खरक a. Having a rough surface (used in the case of a pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

खरोष्टी A kind of alphabet.

खर्जूरिका a. Sugar preparation.

खर्बुरम् Coconut kernel.

खर्मम् 1. Silk. 2. Valour. 3. Harshness.

खर्व + इतर a. not insignificant; not small.

खर्वित a. Anything rendered dwarfish.

+खर्वटः A residential locality on the bank of a river which combines the characteristics of a village and a town.

खर्वाट Same as खल्वाट; भीमसेन-प्रमथिता दुर्गधनवरूथिनी, शिखा खर्वाट-कस्येव कर्णमूलमुपागता Verse attributed to—Nārāyaṇa Bhattatīri.

खलिन् a. Having sediment. m. N. of Śiva.

खलीकृत a. Insulted; ब्राह्मणस्त्वया खलीकृतः Nāg. 3.

खलिशः, खल्लिशः N. of a fish.

खल्बः Beans.

खानपानम् Eating and drinking

खानोदकः A coconut tree.

खुरशालः A particular breed of horse considered as superior; Śālihotra App. 11. 7.

खेखोर ः A hollow bamboo.

+खेट A village.

खोरकः A particular disease on the hoof of an animal.

+ख्यातिः N. of philosophic dogma; विकल्पः ख्यातिवादिनाम् Bhāg. 11. 16. 24.

ग

+ग 1. Śiva. 2. Viṣṇu cf. गः प्रीतो भवः श्रीपतिरुत्तमः Enm.

गगन + रोमन्थः Absurdity; trash.

गगन + लिह् Sky-scraping (same as अग्रलिह्.).

गङ्गा + सप्तमी The 7th day in the bright half of Vaiśākha.

गज + गणिका A she-elephant used to entice a wild elephant; स्वतनुवितरणेन तं प्रलोभ्य द्विपरिववन्व-मिहोपनेतुकामा सखि गजगणिकेव चेष्टितासि...Jānakiharaṇa XVI-52.

गज + गौरोव्रतम् A vow to be observed in the Bhādrapada month by ladies.

गज + निमीलिका Pretending to be not observing; wilfully over-looking.

गज + पुष्पी N. of a creeper; गजपुष्पीमिमां फुल्लं उत्पाद्य शुभ-लक्षणम् Rām. 4. 12. 39.

गज + बन्धः 1. A post to which elephant is tied 2. a particular sexual pose. 3. The process of capturing a wild elephant; गज-बन्धस्तु सुरते आलाने ग्रहणेऽपि च Nm.

गजिन् a. One who rides on an elephant.

गड्ढुकः 1. A pillow. 2. A kind of water vessel.

गण + रत्नमहोदधिः N. of a work by Vardhamāna on the gramatical Gaṇas.

गण + बल्लभः A leader of the army; Rām. 2. 81. 12.

गणन + पत्रिका Reckoner; Rāj. T. 6. 36.

+गणितम् Practice; वेत्तुमर्हति राजेन्द्र स्वाध्यायगणितं महत् Mb. 12. 64. 9.

गण्यमानम् The relative height of the structures.

+गण्डकूपः The surface or table-land of a mountain.

गण्ड + भेदः A thief; गण्डभेददास्याः शीलं जानन्नपि...Avimaraka 2.

+गण्डूष A kind of liquor.

+गदः 1. N. of the brother of Krishna. 2. N. of Kubera. 3. A

weapon; आयुधे वनदे रोगे पुंसि कृष्णानुजेऽपि च Nm.

गदिः *f.* Speech; एवं गदिः कर्म-गतिविसर्गः Bhāg. II. 12. 19.

+गन्धः Similar in quality; belonging to a stock सर्वः सगन्धेषु विश्वसति Śāk.

गन्ध + हस्तिन् An elephant with a sweet smell about it, considered as superior in quality.

गन्धक + पेषिका *a.* Female attendant who prepares perfumes and sandal pastes.

+गन्धि Bearing only the name of; having pretensions for; सोऽपि त्वया हतस्वात रिपुणा भ्रातृगन्धिना Rām. 7. 24. 29.

गन्धर्व + तैलम् Castor-oil.

+गन्धारः (गन्धारः) 1. The third note in music. 2. A particular Rāga.

+गतागतम् (Narration of the) past and future; वंशस्यास्य गतागतम् Rām. 7. 51. 23.

गत + मनस्कः Having thoughts directed to.

गत + श्रमः Without any difficulty.

+गतिमत् Having the means Mb. 12. 286. 7.

+गत्वरु A kind of horse.

+गमनम् Knowing; understanding; नाञ्जः स्वरूपगमने प्रभवन्ति भूमनः Bhāg. 8. 7. 34.

गर्ग + संहिता An astronomical treatise by Garga.

गर्जरम् A kind of grass.

गर्भ + प्राहिका A midwife; Ks. 34.

गर्भ + न्यासः Laying the foundation.

गर्भ + भाजनम् The pit containing the foundation.

+गर्भसंभवः Birth from the womb of.

गर्भिका Any dirt or contamination in the interior.

गर्भेदुप्तः, गर्भेशूरः *a.* Coward, dull.

+गलः 1. A kind of fish. 2. A variety of grass.

गलुः *m.* A kind of gem.

गवामयः *N.* of a Satrayāga lasting for a year.

+गव्य A sacrificial ritual called Gavām Ayanam; गव्य-मिति गवामयनं ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 18.

+गहन् A place which is impassable.

+गह्वरो The earth.

+गह्वरित Absorbed; याज्ञमेव्या वचः श्रुत्वा कृष्णो गह्वरितोऽभवत् Mb. 2. 68. 45.

+गाङ्गेय 1. The Musta grass, गण्ड + त्रम् *ind.* 1. More tightly, closely. 2. More intensely.

गाढ + वचस् *m.* A frog.

गाढावटी *f.* A kind of Indian chess.

गाणनिक्यम् The job of an accountant; अक्षण्टले गाणनिक्याधिकारः Kau. A. 2. 7.

गाण्डो A rhinoceros.

गात्र + चेष्टनम् Spasmodic sensation.

गात्रिका A bodice.

गान्धर्व + कला, -विद्या, -वेदः, -शास्त्रम् The fine-art of music; the theory of music; the science of musicology.

+गान्धारी 1. A kind of intoxicant. 2. A vein in the left eye.

गान्धारी + ग्रामः A kind of musical scale.

+गान्धोर्षम् 1. Dignity.

2. Generosity. 3. equipose.

गार्जरः carrot.

गार्हमेधिकः The duties of a householder.

+गिर् 1. Intellect; cf. गिर्धीः Enm. 2. Knowledge from hearing गिरा वाऽऽसामि तपसा ह्यनन्ती Mb. 1. 3. 57 com.

+गिरा Praise (Ved).

गिरि + त्रः *N.* of Śiva; Bhāg. 8. 6. 15.

गिरि + धातुः Red chalk.

गिलत् *a.* Swallowing; गिलन्त्य इव चाङ्गानि Bhāg. 10. 13. 31.

गात + गोविन्दम् *N.* of a lyrical work by Jayadeva.

गीत + बन्धनम् An epic fit for musical recitation.

गीत + मोदिन् *m.* A Kinnara.

गीतिः A Sāman to be sung.

गुटिका + अस्त्रम् A 'Y'-shaped stick with a string used to throw stones at birds.

गुटिका + यन्त्रम् A rifle, a musket.

+गुडः A pill; śārṅgdhara 13. 1.

गुण + विभाग *a.* Isolating an attribute from other aspects of a Padārtha.

गुण + कल्पना *f.* Attributing a figurative sense while interpreting a sentence.

+गुणकारः (in Math.) The multiplier.

गुण + गौरी A lady who is resplendent with her good qualities; अनृतगिरं गुणगौरि मा कृथा माम् Śi

गुण + भावः The status of being secondary to something else; परार्थता हि गुणभावः ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 1.

+गुणवादः 1. A statement attributing a secondary sense. 2. A statement contradicting other arguments.

गुण + विशेषः A special characteristic.

गुण + विशेषाः External sense organs, mind and ego; गुणविशेषाः बाह्येन्द्रियमनोऽहङ्काराश्च Sān. K. 36.

गुण + संग्रहः A collection of meritorious qualities.

गुद + निर्गमः A condition of the anus due to piles.

गुप्त + गृहम् Bed-room.

गुप्त + धनम् Concealed wealth.

गुमटी A woman in purda.

गुरु + उपदेशः 1. Initiation by a teacher. 2. Advice by the elders or teachers.

गुरु + कण्ठः A peacock.

गुरु + कुलम् 1. The residence of a Guru. 2. A residential academy where teachers and

pupils live together;—वाय. stay in a Gurukula.

गृह + गृहम् 1. The house of a preceptor; 2. The sign or Rāśi of Jupiter i.e. Sagittarius or Pīṣa.

गृह + भावः importance, heaviness.

गृह + वक्रोदितः The lime, citron.

गृह + प्रतिष्ठा To be respectful to an elder; विशेषेण गृहे राज्यं प्रतिष्ठ्ये गृहप्रतिष्ठाम् Rām. 2. 115. 19.

गृह + श्रुतिः The Gāyatrī Mantra; जपमाली गृहश्रुतिम् Mb. 13. 136. 6

गृह + धनम् The teacher's wealth.

गृहिकः 1. The son of saturn reckoned as a planet in Kerala. 2. A poisoned arrow. 3. A quarter-elephant; गृहिका मन्थनतये रमयद्वास्त्रदेशयोः विद्वत्सामे...Nm.

गृहिकः + कालः A period in each day which is considered inauspicious.

+ गृहिका A bullet.

+ गृह्यः 1. War-camp. 2. A soldier's tent.

गृह्य + कुष्ठम् a. Kind of leprosy.

गृह्य An isolated or concealed place; वीर्यं यत्नं धर्मं गृह्ये श्रेयं समाचरेत् Mb. 12. 193. 17.

गृह्य + विद्या A mantra to be initiated or practised in privacy.

+ गृह One of the figures of speech.

गृह + अर्थं a. having an inner meaning.

गृह + आलिख्यम् Code writing; Kau A. 1. 12.

गृह्यमहः Name of a Vedic sage (also mentioned in Purāṇas).

गृह a. Desirous; eagerly longing for; too much after a thing; गृही वायसि संघ्रातां Mb. 1. 72. 6

गृह्णिन् a. same as गृह.

गृह्य a. Eagerly longed for; desired.

गृह् 10 Ā. To accept, to receive, to seize, to take, to assimilate, to absorb.

गृह् + आरम्भः Construction of a house.

गृह् + ईश्वरी a. house wife.

गृह् + चेतस्-सक्त Thinking of or attached to one's house.

गृह् + शयनम् n. A house-pillar; नृपतिवद्वे पाश्र्वायाने स्थितं गृहशयनम् Mb. 4. 3.

+ गृह्यतिः The head man of a village; Mk. 2.

गृह् + विपरी the basement of a building.

गृह् + पीतकः the site for a building.

गृह् + पोषणम् Maintenance of a household.

गृह् + मार्जरी a Sweeper-woman of a house; a broom-stick.

गृह् + शीतान् m A pigeon.

गृह्कम् Kitchen-garden.

+ गृह्य Perceptible; Svet. Up. 1. 13.

+ गृह्यम् A domestic work; a household ritual.

गृह्य + सूत्र A group of aphorisms that stipulate the conduct of domestic rituals like आपत्यस्त्रगृह्य-सूत्र or शोधायनगृह्यसूत्र.

गान् 1. A song. 2. A singer. 3. a bee.

गायः (Ved) A song; (at the end of a compound it means praise-worthy as in उद्गायः).

गो + ग्रहणम् Capturing of cows; stealing of cows.

गो + चर्या Seeking physical comforts alone like an animal.

गो + निर्हितकः The uvula.

गो + जीवः a A milk-man.

गो + पयः N. of a Brāhmanya of Atharva Veda.

गो + पर्वतम् N. of a mountain where Pāṇini performed penance; Arunachala Māhatmya, Uttarārḍha 2. 68.

गो + मण्डीरः An aquatic bird.

गो + मध्यमय्य a. Slender in the waist.

गो + मूत्रकः The gem called Vaidūrya.

गो + मूत्रकम् a. A zigzag movement in wrestling; Mb. 9. 58. 23. + गोशीबिका White Dūivā grass.

गो + वरम् Pounded cowdung.

गो + विवर्तकः A musical instrument made out of a cow's horn (also known as गृह्ण); Mb. 6. 43. 4.

गो + मायित्री N. of the Gāyatrī mantra.

गो + हरणम् See गोप्रहरणम् above.

गोम् 10 P. To clean or smear with cowdung.

गोमन् (Ved) A place abounding in herbs.

गोमय + पायसीव्याव Two things differing very much though originating from the same source like the cowdung and a milk-preparation.

+ गोमिन् A Vaiśya; गोमिनः कार्येष्करम् Mb. 12. 87. 35.

गोमिकाणः A variety of horse so called after the place of its origin.

गोत्री The septum of the nose

गोत्रः An ox — गौ a cow.

गोत्र + क्रीडा playing with balls.

गोत्रशीबिका N. of an Astronomical work.

गोत्र + शास्त्रम् Geography; Astronomy.

गोत्रयः N. of the maināka mountain.

गोत्रपादः N. of the famous Advaitic writer.

गोत्रमालवः Name of a musical Rāga.

गोपादः-धेय, -धंरः A lizard found in the crevices of trees.

+ गोपाङ्गः 1. N. of śiva. 2. N. of śri caitanya deva the saint and singer.

+ गोपी 1. N. of a Nāga-Kanyā. 2. N. of a river. 3. Night

गोपी + पूजा A festival on the 4th day of the Māgha Śukla Pakṣa.

गौहाक Pertaining to Gukyakās.

+**प्रथिः** 1. An intelligent quiz in a book; **प्रथप्रथि** तथा चक मुनिर्वृद्धं कुहूहन् Mb. 1. 1. 30. 2. A cymbal or gong; Ks. 65. 135.

प्रथि +**जजकः** A kind of steel.
+**प्रथिकः** A bombon-shoot.
प्रथिकम् The gum resin (also called गुग्गुलु).

पात +**प्रमाणम्** the size of one morsel.

+**प्रहः** 1. Preparation for war. 2. A guest; यथा सिद्धस्य चाक्षर्य महाप्रपं प्रदीयते; Mb. 13. 10). 6.

प्रह +**अप्रेतरः** The moon.
प्रह +**कुण्डलिका-चक्रम्-स्थितिः** Horoscope; the situation of planets at a given time.

प्रह +**गणितम्** The Ganita part of Astrology.

प्रह +**प्रामणी** The sun.
प्रह्वारनिबन्धः N. of an astronomical work.

प्रह +**लाघवम्** N. of an astronomical work.

प्रह +**स्वरः** The first note of a musical piece.

प्रहणी +**कवाडः** A home-made medicine for diarrhoea.

+**प्रह** 1. The handle, 2. paralysis.

+**प्रह्यम्** The object of sense-perception.

प्राहः An eclipsed planet.

ग्राम +**कावस्थ** A village-scribe.

ग्राम +**गृहाकः** A village-carpenter.

+**ग्रामणीः** A demi-god who walks at the head of a retinue that follows Sun.

+**ग्रामधर्मः** The conventions and customs peculiar to a village.

ग्राम +**भग्यम्** Cultivated grain.

ग्राम +**पुत्र** The village headman.

ग्राम +**विशेषः** A variety of musical note; स्फुटीभवत्ग्रामविशेष-पुच्छना 4.

ग्राम +**नुदः** an old inhabitant of a village; प्राश्यान्तीनुदयनकवा-कोविताग्रामनुदाम् Mb. 30.

ग्राम्य +**वाविन्** m. A village build; Ts. 2. 3. 1. 3.

ग्रामेवकम् A variety of sandal; Kau. A. 2. 11.

ग्रोम +**वनम्** A grove used as a Summer-resort; Ks. 122. 65.

ग्रोम +**सुतम्** The flocculent seeds with their hairy growth floating in the air during summer.

गहनम् 1. Relaxation. 2. Fading; साधोयानदुभासगहनविशु-किलयन्तीव्रगितायाः Rām. 4. 11.

गलित a. 1. Exhausted; scortched; dissipated; Kī. 11. 64; R. 16. 38. 2. Chopped off; काङ्कगलितप्रीवाः Rām. 7. 7. 47.

घ

+**घटः** The head; समाधिभेदे ना शिरः कूटकटेयु ष Medini; Mb. 1. 155. 38.

घट +**उदरः** N. of Gueśa.

घट +**कञ्चुकि** n. A Tāntric and śākta rite.

घट +**गोविः** =**भगः** =**जगन्** Sage Agastya.

+**घटा** A plate or iron struck to mark time.

घटिका +**भण्डलम्** equatorial circle.

घटिका +**पत्रम्** A clock.

घटी +**पत्रम्** Diarrhoea; Bhāvapr. 7. 16. 24.

+**घटित** 1. Starched; Pañcādāśī 6. 3. 2. Pressed down. 3. Pounded.

घण्टा +**कर्णः** 1. N. of a Śiva-gana. 2. N. of a Rākṣasa.

घण्टा +**रवः** 1. Sound of a bell; श्रीरघुवज्जघ्ण्टारवः; Hanumannāṭka. 2. A species of heap; घण्टारवः शण्मुने घण्टावादे... Nū.

+**घण्टिका** The Uvula.

+**घण्टालः** An elephant; Sōkti. 5. 66.

घण्टिकः The alligator (perhaps from the practice of ringing the

bell at the palace gate to announce one's complaint)

घन +**ऊरु** A woman with thick thighs; कुह घनोर पराणि शर्व. शर्वी: Vc. 2. 20.

घन +**अन** a. Fit to be hampered; Bhāvapr. 6. 26. 35.

घन +**घातम्** The external measurement of a structure.

घन +**संबन्धिः** Strict secrecy.

घनता, **घनत्व** 1. Compactness, density. 2. Firmness, solidity.

+**घर्षः** A particular temple structure

+**घर्म** 1. The Pravargya ceremony. 2. N. of a duty; घर्मो स्यादासी घीष्णे पवर्षे देव पात्रदे.

घर्म +**जातिः** A Species of living beings produced out of sweat (See स्वेदज)

घातणम् A bolt.

+**घातः** whipping; कोमविच्छि-तस्व कोशावच्छेदे घातः Kau. A. 2. 3.

घात +**दृक्कृम्** A kind of urinary disease.

घात +**दिवसः** An inauspicious day; the seventh star from one's birth-day.

घुग +**घर**. **जाघ**, **भुवत** a. worm-eaten; श्रीविधितपानघुगघरीकवर्णोप-पात्राध्यमलं ममाजे Śi. 3. 38.

घुमन्मुमित a. Profusely scented.

घुण्डासम् Food offered to every body by proclamation; MS. 4. 203.

+**घोषः** Recitation, chanting; सप्तम ब्रह्मघोषस्य निरासे ब्रह्मरथासाम् Rām. 5.

घोष +**पाशा** Walking in a group to the stations of the herdsmen; Pilgrimage march in a group.

घोष +**घर्णः** a. Sonant letter.

घोष +**पुत्रः** Village herdsmen; हेम ह्नीनमांसम घोषपुत्रात्परिघातम् R. 1. 45.

+**घुत्र** Spirit, मधुघुत्रं घुत्रघुत्रम् Mb. 1. 92. 19.

घृत + अवत *a.* Smeared with ghee.

घृत + गन्धः A variety of horse having the smell of ghee.

घृत + प्राशः,—प्राशनम् Drinking ghee.

घृत + प्लुत *a.* Sprinkled with ghee.

घृत + हेतुः Butter.

+ घृणा Sense of shame.

+ घृणिन् Bashful;

घर्षणालः A miller; a grinding stone.

+ घोणा The beak (of an owl);—2. (In a chariot) The nave of a wheel.

+ घाँस्, घाँसः (Ved) Sun's heat.

घ्राण + पुटः Nostril

घ्राण + स्कन्दः Blowing one's nose.

च

चकरोरः + दृश् (=अक्ष) *a.* Having eyes like those of a cakora bird; having beautiful eyes; अनुचकार चकरोरदृशां यतः Śi. 6. 48.

चक्रम् + अरः, (—रम्) The spoke of a wheel.

चक्रम् + अश्वम् A lever mechanism to hurl stones at a distance.

चक्रम् + ईश्वरी *N.* of the Jaina goddess of learning.

चक्रम् + घनः A thunder cloud.

चक्रम् + वर्मन् *N.* of a Kashmirian king. Raj. T. 5. 287.

चक्षुष्यम् An eye-ointment.

चञ्चूयमाण *a.* Gesticulating indecently; BK. 4. 19.

चटका + मुलः A particular type of arrow.

चटुलय Den. P. To move to and fro; चञ्चूपुटं चटुलयन्ति चिरं चकरोरः Bv. 89. 99.

चतुर् + अङ्गिकः A kind of horse with four curls on the fore head.

चतु + ष्काष्ठम् *ind.* In all the four directions.

चतुर् + चित्यः A raised square pedestal; Mb. 14. 88. 32.

+ चतुष्पादम् The science of

archery consisting of four parts *vid.* ग्रहण, धारण, प्रयोग and प्रतिकार ।

चतुर् + मेधः One who has performed the four major sacrifices namely. अश्वमेध, पुश्रमेध, पितृमेध and सर्वमेध ।

चतुर् + सनः *N.* of Viṣṇu having taken the four forms of Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana and Sanat Kumāra.

+ चतुष्क A stool with four feet.

चन्दनः + पङ्कः Sandal paste; हुताशनश्चन्दनपङ्कशीतलः Bhoja Carita.

+ चन्द्रकला A cattle-drum.

चन्द्रः + कुल्या *N.* of a river.

चन्द्रः + प्रजपितः *f.* *N.* of the sixth Upāṅga of the Jainas.

चन्द्रः + प्रासादः A terrace.

चन्द्रटः *N.* of an ancient author on medicine; Śuśr. Introd.

चन्द्रा *f.* A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

चपेटी *f.* The Śukla Saṣṭhī in the month of Bhādrapada.

चमकसूक्तम् The hymn containing च मे repeated at every step.

चमसः + उद्भेदः *N.* of a place of pilgrimage where the river Sarasvatī is said to have burst fourth.

चम्पा *f.* The capital of Angadeśa (Modern Bhāgalpur).

चयाट्टः A bastion; चयाट्टमस्तक्यस्तनालायन्त्रसुदुर्गमे Śiva. B. 9. 51.

+ चरः Wind; क्वाहं तमोमहदहं-खचराग्निवाभूं संवेष्टिताण्डघटसप्तवितस्ति कायः Bhāg. 10. 14. 11.

चर + गृहम् The zodiacs of Meṣa, Karka, Tulā and Makara.

+ चरकः *N.* of one of the founders of Indian medicine and another of Caraka Samhitā.

+ चरणम् Studying under strict rules of celebrity; Mb. 5. 30. 7.

चरणः + उपधानम् A foot-rest.

चरणः + द्यूहः A book dealing with the Śākhās of the Vedas.

चर्चुरम् The noise produced by

gnashing the teeth; मिश्रं दग्दशन-चर्चुरशब्दमश्वः; Śi. 5. 58.

+ चर्पटः A rag.

चर्मण्यः (Vedic) A warrior using leather-armour; चर्मण्णा अभितो जनाः Rv. 8. 5. 38.

चर्मरङ्गाः *N.* of a people in central India Bri. S. 14.

चलदङ्गः A kind of fish.

चलद्विषः The Indian cuckoo.

चाक्षुष्यम् A kind of collyrium.

चातुरः A pillow.

चातुरन्त *a.* Possessing the whole earth upto the four oceans.

चातुरीकः 1. A swan. 2. A kind of duck; कलहंसे च कारण्डे चातुरीकः पुमानयम् Nm.

+ चारः The Priyāla tree.

चार्या A road which is eight cubits broad; Kau. A 1. 3.

+ चार्वाकः A follower of the Cārvāka school of philosophy.

+ चिकित्सा Punishment; प्रमत्तस्य ते करोमि चिकित्सां दण्डपाणिरिव जन-तायाः Bhāg. 5. 10. 7.

चिकित्सु *a.* Wise, comming; Av. 10. 1. 1.

चिञ्चाम्लम् A soup prepared from tamarind.

+ चित्तम् Knowledge; चित्तं चित्तादुपागम्य मुनिरासीत् संयतः । यच्चित्तं तन्मयो वश्यं गुह्यमेतत्सनातनम् Mb. 14. 51. 27.

चित्तम् + अपित Preserved in the heart; चित्तापितनेपवेश्वरा N. 9. 31.

चित्तम् + नाथः Lord of the heart; चित्तनाथमभिशक्तवत्या Śi. 10. 28.

+ चित्तिः 1. A mental mood; आकृतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकं नतास्मि ते Mb. 3. 263. 10. 2. A sense organ; यं चेकितानमनु चित्तय उच्चकन्ति Bhāg 6. 16. 48. 3. Meditation; चित्तिः सुक् चित्तमाज्यम् T. Ār. 3. 1.

चित्य *a.* 1. Pertaining to the funeral pyre; चित्यमाल्याङ्गरागश्च आयसाभरणोऽभवत् Rām. 6. 58. 11.

+चित्रम् A lotus; मङ्गले तिलके हेमिनव्योम्नि पद्मे नपुंसकम् । Nm.

+चिन्तामणिः A kind of horse with a big curl on the neck.

चीचीकूची An Onomatopiac term refering to the warbling of birds.

चीनः + दाहः Cinamon.

चीरलिलः A variety of large fish.

चीरो A Cricket (also चीरी-वाकः).

+चोदना (In Mīmāṃsā) The category called Apūrva; चोदनेत्य-पूर्वं ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 7.

चुमुचुमायनम् Irritation in a wound.

चुमुरिः N. of a demon.

चेरिका A suburban town inhabited by weavers; तदेव चेरिका प्रोक्ता नागरी तन्नुवायभूः Kāmī-kāgama 20. 15. 66.

चेत्य + अग्निः Sacred fire; Pānc. 1. 6.

चौर्ण्य २. A pearl from Curṇā river in Kerala, Kau. A. 2. 11.

च्यवनः N. o a Sage.

छ

छत्रीकृ To use as an umbrella.

+छन्दस् A festival; वेदे वाक्ये वृत्तभेदे उत्सवेऽपि नपुंसकम् Nm.

छम्बङ्गुरम् ind. So as to fail; Ks. 12. 4.

छम्बटकर a. Ruining (also छम्फटकरी) एषा घोरतमा सन्ध्या लोकछम्बटकरी प्रभो Bhāg. 3. 18. 26.

छम्बटकारः Ruin, destruction.

+छलः A kind of disputation involving perverted arguments.

+छाया A Sanskrit version of a Prakrit text.

छिद्रम् 1. Division; भूमि-छिद्रविधानम् Kau. A. 2. 2. 2. Space; Bhāg. 3. 26. 34. 3. Sky; Bhāg. 12. 4. 30.

+छेदनम् One of the sergical operations in the Āyurveda.

छुच्छुः A kind of animal; Bri. S. 86. 37.

छुरितम् A cut, a scratch.

छुरिका A barren cow.

छला The vault of the foundation pit; Kāmīkāgama 31. 74.

ज

जगद्गुरुः An appellation of Śri Śankara Bhagavatpāda.

जगत् + चन्द्रिका N. of a commentary (by Bhattotpala) on Brahma Sūhitā.

जगत् + चित्रम् A wonder of the Universe; पश्येदानीं जगच्चित्रम् Rām. 7. 34. 9.

जगती + पतिः A ruler; त्रिस्सप्तकृत्वो जगतीपतीनाम् Ki 3. 18.

जङ्घा + पथः A foot-path.

जङ्घा + बलम् Taking to heals.

जञ्झानिलः A hail storm.

जटा + पाठः One of the eight Vikritis in which a vedic text is recited.

जटा + वल्लभः A vedic scholar Proficient in the Jaṭā method of chanting.

+जनाश्रयः The title of a king of the Viṣṇukundin dynasty supposed to be the author of Jānāśrayi cchando vicitī.

जनः + जल्पः A rumour.

जनः + मारः An epidemic.

जनसंह a. Subduing men;

सत्रासाहो जनभक्षो जनसंहः Rv. 2. 21. 3.

जपत् An ascetic (generally used in जपतां वरः)

जम्बु + मालिन् N. of a Rākṣasa in Ravana's army.

जम्भसाधक a. Possessing knowledge of medicine; इति ते कथयन्ति स्म ब्राह्मणा जम्भसाधकाः Mb 5. 64. 20.

जम्भकः 1. A treacherous man; साधु भो जम्भक साधु Dūtavākyam. 2. Medical treatment; 5. 64. 16.

जयन्तिः A fulcrum of a balance.

जर्भरि a. (Ved) Supporting; सृण्वेव जर्भरी तुर्करीत् Rv. 10. 106. 6.

जलम् + आगमः Rainy season.

जलम् + प्रपातः Water-fall.

जलम् + शर्करा A hailstone.

जलम् + स्त्रावः An eye-disease.

जलाय + भेषज (Ved). Possessed of healing medicines; रुद्रं जलाय-भेषजम् Rv. 1. 43. 4.

जवस् n. (Ved.) Quickness, speed; पयोभिर्जन्ये अपां जवासि Rv. 4. 21. 8.

जातकचक्रम् A horoscope.

जातिशयः The end of birth, liberation; Bu. ch. 1. 74.

जातिगृद्धिः f. To take birth;

जातिगृद्ध्यापिपन्नाः Mb. 5. 60. 9.

जातुभर्मन् (Ved.) a. Ever-nourishing स जातुभर्मा श्रद्ध ओजः Rv. 1. 103. 3.

जातराज्यम् Sovereignty; vāj. 9. 40.

जानश्रुतिः N. of a king mentioned in the ch. up.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Paraśurāma.

जामातृ + बन्धकम् Dowry.

जारणम् 1. Causing decay 2. Oxydizing of metals

जारुध्य a. 1. Praise-worthy; निरयलान् सजारुध्यान्; Mb. 9. 49. 3.

2. In which thrice the Dakṣiṇas are given; जारुध्यान् त्रिगुणदक्षिणानित्यर्जुनमिश्रः Com. on Mb. 3. 291. 70. 3. Rich in meat-gifts; ibid.

+जालकम् A kind of tree; Bhāg. 8. 2. 19.

जालोरः N. of an Agrahāra in Kashmir; विहारमग्रहारं च जालोरारुध्यं च निर्ममे Raj. T. 1. 98.

+जयः 1. An epithet of the Mahābhārata. देवीं सरस्वतीं व्यासं ततो जयमुदीरयेत्; Mb. 1. 1. 1. 2. Hailing Victory; जयेन वर्धयित्वा च Rām. 7. 23. 3.

जयाजयी (—अपजयी) Victory and defeat.

जयः + गतः a. Conquering, victorious; उक्तविपरीतलक्षणसंपन्नो जयगतो विनिदिष्टः Bri. S. 17. 10.

जित + हस्त a. One who has exercised his mind.

+ जित्यः An instrument for

levelling or smoothing ploughed ground.

जिल्लिकः (pl.) N. of a people; Mb. 6. 9. 59.

जिह्वा + इतर *a.* Not lazy; जिह्वेनैरैत्रं तदप्यवाप्यम् N. 3. 63.

जिह्वित *a.* 1. Bewildered; परिश्रमजिह्वितेक्ष्यम् Ki. 10. 10. 2. Made crooked, bent; (as in जिह्वगतिः)

जोमूतः + प्रभः A variety of gems, Kau. A. 2. 11.

जोवः + कोशः The subtle body or the Linga Śarīra; Bhāg. 10. 82. 48.

जोवन्तिका 1. N. of a goddess looking after the new-born. 2. N. of a plant.

+ जोविका Life; कृपणा वर्तयिष्यामि कथं कृपणजोविका; Rām. 2. 20. 47.

जुकुटम् The egg-plant.

जुगुप्सितम् 'horrible deed; कर्म जुगुप्सितेन; Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

जुयं (Ved.) Old; Rv. 6. 2. 7.

जोषवाकः Uttering nonsense;

जोषवाकं वदतः; Rv. 6. 59. 4.

+ जतिः Concentration of mind; Ait. Up. 5. 2.

जैमिनिः + भागवतम् N. of a later version of Bhāgavata.

जैमिनिः + भारतम् N. of a later version of Bhārata.

जैमिनिः + शाखा One of the schools of Sāmaveda.

जैमिनिः + सूत्रम् N. of a work.

जैमिनीय *a.* Belonging to or composed by Jaimini.

जैयटः N. of Kayyata's father.

जोन्ताला *f.* Barley.

जोषम् *ind.* Silent or quiet (as in जोषमास्व) = keep quiet.

जोष्य Lovable.

जंमन्य *a.* Assuming oneself to be wise.

ज्ञात + अन्वयः Born of a known family.

ज्ञातिः + चेलम् A low-born person; विभिन्नकर्माशयवाक् कुले नो मा ज्ञातिचेरं भुवि कस्यचित् भूत् Bk. 12. 78.

ज्ञातिः + प्रायः Food for kinsmen; प्रशाल्य हस्तावाचम्य ज्ञातिप्रायं प्रकल्पयेत्; MS. 3. 2. 64.

+ ज्ञानम् 1. Means of knowing; MS. 1. 1. 5. 2. Opinion; बलदेवस्य वाक्यं तु मम ज्ञाने न युज्यते; Mb. 5. 4. 3.

ज्ञानम् + अग्निः Fire of knowledge; जानाग्निः सर्वकर्णामि भस्मसात्कुष्ठेऽर्जुन; Bg. 4. 37.

ज्ञानम् + घन *m.* Mere knowledge; निविशेपाय साम्याय नमो ज्ञानघनाय च Bhāg. 8. 3. 12.

ज्ञानम् + पूर्व Well thought off, with full prior knowledge.

ज्ञानम् + वृद्ध Old in (advanced in) knowledge.

ज्ञानिन् Planet mercury; ज्ञानी सर्वज्ञसौम्ययोः Nm.

जम् (Ved.) On the earth (used only in locative); अभि ऋत्वेन्द्र भूय जम् Rv. 7. 21. 6.

+ ज्या 1. A kind of wooden stick. 2. The rear of the Army; ज्या भूमिमूर्ध्याः शम्पायां वाहिन्याः पृष्ठभागे; Nm.

ज्येष्ठ + राज *m.* A sovereign; ज्येष्ठराजं ब्रह्मणां ब्रह्मणस्पतिम्; Rv. 2. 23. 1.

ज्येष्ठ + सामन् N. of a particular Sāman.

ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month.

ज्येष्ठा 1. N. of Varuṇī, the elder sister of Goddess Lakṣmī 2. N. of a Goddess.

ज्योक् *ind.* (Ved.) For a long time; ज्योक् च सूर्यं दृशे; Rv. 1. 23. 21.

ज्योज्जीवनम् Living for a long time.

+ ज्योतिस् A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

ज्वर + अन्तकः N. of a particular form of Śiva.

ज्वर + अरिः Cocculus Cordifolius.

ज्वर + हर *a.* Febrifuge.

ज्वलनादमन् *m.* The sun-stone.

ज्वाला + मालिन् God Śiva.

ज्वाला + मालिनी A form of Durgā; ज्वालामालिनिकाक्षितवह्नि-प्राकारमध्यगा; Lalitāśahasranāman.

ज्वाला + रासभकामयः Ring-worm.

ज्वालामुखी A particular form of Durgā; ज्वालामुखी नखज्वाला अभेद्या सर्वसन्धिषु; Devikavaca in Vārāh P.

झ

झम्पातालः A kind of musical measure.

झम्पानृत्यम् A kind of dance.

झम्पाशिन् *m.* A king-fisher

झलझलः (झलझलः) 1. Dazzling buster (of ornaments).

झरः + राजः A crocodile.

शाङ्कारिन् *a.* Producing a hoarse sound.

झिः 1. A digit of the moon. 2. A monkey

झिलिन् *m.* N. of a Vṛṣṇi.

झीः 1. *m.* An elephant.

झूः 1. The pole star. 2. A group. 3. N. of Aruṇa

झोः N. of Karṇa.

झौः Heaven.

झौलिकम् A bag or box for Tāmbūla etc.

ञ

ञः 1. Singer. 2. Gurgling sound. 3. Bull. 4. N. of Śukra 5. Number 'ten'.

ट

टङ्कित *a.* Tied; नाकृष्टं न च टङ्कितं... Hanumannāṭakam.

+ टङ्कः The ankle; टङ्कोऽस्त्री टङ्कणे गुल्फे Nm. 2. (in music) A kind of measure.

टङ्कपतिः A mint-master.

टङ्कशाला A mint.

टङ्कृतम् A clang.

टोपरः A small bag.

ठ

ठक्कः A merchant; Inscription 1st cy. A. D.

ठिण्डा A gaming house ; क्रुद्धः स सम्यष्टिण्डायां कितवान् स्वानभापत Ks. 92. 121.

ड

डमरिन् A kind of drum.

+डम्बरः Loud assertion.

डिका A very small winged insect ; com. on Mb. 14. 9. 29.

+डिम्बः 1. A humming top ; N. 22. 53. 2. The body ; क्रोष्टा डिम्बं व्यष्वणद् Śi. 18. 77. 3. An idiot ; Rāj. T. 7. 1072.

+डिम्भः A young shoot of a plant ; N. 8. 2.

डेरिका A musk rat.

ढ

ढक्कनम् Slamming a door.

ढक्कारी f. An idol of Durgā in Tantric worship.

ढोक्ति a. Brought near.

त

तक्र+कूर्चिका Curds boiled with whey.

तक्र+पिण्डः The residue of butter-milk after filtering through a piece of cloth.

तट+द्रुमः A tree on the shore.

तट+पातः The falling of the shore.

तट+भूः The shore.

तटिनी+पतिः The ocean.

+तण्डुरीणः A worm, insect.

तत्प्रत्ययन्याय A Mīmāṃsā rule of interpretation where a sacrifice is named after an expression stating it.

+तत्त्वम् The body ; Mb. 12. 267. 9.

तत्त्व+अभ्यास Repeated study of the reality ; एवं तत्त्वाभ्यासात् Sāh. K. 64.

तत्त्व+दर्शिनः Perceiving reality.

तत्त्व+भावः True being or nature.

तत्त्व+संख्यानम् An epithet for Sāṅkhya doctrine ; Bhāg. 3. 24. 10.

तथा+वादिन् Claiming to be so.

तद्+अन्य a. Other than that.
तद्+अपेक्ष a. Having regard to that.

तद्+कालीन Belonging to that same time.

तद्+देश्य Belonging to the same country.

तद्+धर्म्य Sharing the same quality.

तद्+भ्र A variety of Prakrit ; तत्भ्रवस्तत्त्वमो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāvyaḍarśi I.

तद्+रूप Having the same form or shape.

तद्+विद्यः An authority in a particular field.

तद्+संख्याक Equivalent to that number.

तदादितदन्त्यायः A Mīmāṃsā rule where a statement of Utkarṣa includes all the details starting with the one for which it is given and a statement of Apakarṣa is applicable to all the details ending with the one for which it is given.

तद्वचपदेशन्यायः Similar to तत्प्रत्यय-न्याय above.

ततत्वम् A musical term to mean slow time.

तनु+धी Little-minded.

+तनूद्भवः A feather.

तनूकरणम् Making thin.

तन्तु+करणम् Spinning.

तन्तु+कार्यम् A web.

+तन्त्रम् 1. A set of acts which serve as common preliminaries to several things ; यत्सकृत् कृतं बहूनामुपकरोति तत्तन्त्रमित्युच्यते ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1. 2. The order of the universe ; यतः प्रवर्तते तन्त्र Mb. 14. 20, 14.

तन्त्र+ज्ञः An expert.

तन्त्र+युक्तिः The plan of a treatise ; Kau. A. 15.

तन्त्रिभाण्डम् The Indian lute.

तन्त्रिल a. Clever in administration ; त्वं तन्त्रिलः सेनापती राज्ञः प्रत्ययितः Mk. 6. 16/67.

तप+ऋतुः The summer ; तपर्तु-मूर्त्विपि मेदसां भरा N. 1. 41.

तपस्+अर्थीय a. Meant for penance ; तपोर्थीयं ब्राह्मणी वृत्त गर्भम् Mb. 11. 26. 5.

तपस्+कृश a. Emaciated due to penance.

तपस्+मूल a. Originating from penance.

तपस्+वृद्ध a. Grown old in austerity.

तप्त+कुम्भः, —कूपः N. of a hell.

तप्त+तप्त Repeatedly boiled or heated.

तप्त+मुद्रा Marking the body with the insignia of divine weapons by pressing heated metallic stamps.

तप्त+रूपम्, रूपकम् Purified silver.

तप्त+वालुकाः Hot gravel.

+तापिन् Causing pain ; Ki. 2. 42.

तरङ्ग+मालिन् The ocean.

तरङ्ग+वती A river.

तरल+करण One having weak sense organs.

तरह+कोटरम् The hollow of a tree.

तरह+तूलिका, —धूलिका A bat.

तरहा Freshness.

तर्क+भटः A beggar.

तर्क+मुद्रा A particular position of the hand.

तरल+उदरी A wife.

तरलवः An instrumental musician using his palm.

तरलवकारः (pl.) N. of a school of Sāma Veda.

+तलिन Covered with ; Vikr. 14. 61.

तलिन+उदरी A woman with slender waist.

तवकः A cheat ; तवकः कपटेषु च Nm.

तसरिका Weaving.

तस्दी An Astronomical term for a hexagon.

ताजिकः 1. A tribe belonging to the middle-east Asia. 2. A particular breed of horse.

ताण्ड्यब्राह्मणम् N. of a brahmana text of the Sāma Veda.

तात्कर्म्यम् Sameness of profession.

तात्पर्य + अर्थः The correct meaning of a statement.

तादात्विक A spendthrift; Kau. A. 2. 9.

तादृश्यम् Sameness of qualities.

ताद्रूप्यम् Sameness of form.

तापसकः A demoralised ascetic.

+तामसः N. of the 4th Manu.

+तार *a.* A thread, wire.

तारण्यः 1. N. of Karṇa. 2. A devotee of the Ś m.

+तारा 1. One of the Siddhis;

2. N. of a musical Rāga.

तारिका *f.* A kind of liquor,

तार्णसम् A kind of sandal; Kau.

A. 2. 11.

ताल + ज्ञः One who knows the Measure in music.

ताल + धारकः A dancer.

ताल + नवमी The 9th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada month.

ताल + फलम् Fruit of the palm tree.

ताल + भङ्ग Error in keeping the measure in music.

तावत्—फल *a.* Having that much result.

तिग्म + अचिस् The Sun.

तितिलम्—1. N. of a Karaṇa in Jyotiṣa (तैतलम्); 2. Flattened sesamum Cake.

तियः + अर्थः A Karaṇa (half the Tithi).

तिथि + प्रलयः (pl.) Difference between Solar and Lunar days in any given period.

+तिमिः N. of the Mina Rāśi or Pisces.

तिमि + घातिन् A Fisherman.

तिमि + मालिन् The ocean.

तिमिला N. of a percussion instrument.

तिरस्कारिन् *n.* Excelling; देवि त्वन्मुखपङ्कजेन शशिनः शोभातिरस्कारिणा Ratn. 1. 24.

तिर्यक् + ज *a.* Born of an animal.

तिर्यक् + ज्या An oblique chord.

तिल + कठः Sesamum powder.

तिल + मयूरः A species of peacock.

तिहन् *m.* 1. Disease. 2. Rice.

3. Bow. 4. Goodness.

तीक्ष्ण + कण्टकः N. of a plant.

तीक्ष्ण + मार्गः A sword;

साम्प्राजिह्वतीक्ष्णमार्गस्य मार्गः Śi. 18. 20.

तीर्थ + चर्या Pilgrimage.

तीत्रा 1. Black mustard 2. N. of a musical note.

तीव्र + द्युतिः The Sun.

+तु *ind.* Undoubtedly; तुशब्दः संशयव्यावृत्त्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 10.

3. 74.

+तुङ्ग The Punnāga tree; Nm.

तुङ्गिन् *m.* Height; कृतनिश्चयिनो वन्द्यास्तुङ्गिन्ना नोपभुज्यते Pt. 2. 146.

तुच्छ + दय *a.* One bereft of mercy.

तुच्छ + प्राय *a.* Insignificant.

+तुञ्ज् IP. To extract.

+तुञ्ज् *a.* Pressure.

+तोदः Pressure; Mātanga. L. 1. 31.

तुन्दिलित Having developed a protuberant belly.

तुम्बारम् Felly.

तुर्य + यन्त्रम् *A* quadrant.

+तुला A beam or rafter under the roof of a house.

तुला + अधिरोहणम् Equalling or resembling.

तुला + अनुमानम् Analogy, inference based on analogy.

तुला + धारणम् Weighing.

तुल्य + कक्ष *a.* Equal to.

तुल्य + नवतदिन *a.* 1. With nights and days of equal duration; 2. Without distinguishing between day and night.

तुल्य + निन्दास्तुति *a.* Indifferent to blame and praise.

तुल्य + मूल्य *a.* of equal cost.

तुल्य + योनिः *a.* of same parentage

तुल्य + वयस् *a.* of equal age.

तुल्य + संख्या *a.* of equal number.

तुल्यशः *ind.* in equal parts.

तुलसि Same as तुलसी in poetry.

तुद् IP. To hurt, to oppress.

तूणी N. of a plant.

तूतकम् Blue Vitriol.

तूली + पीठी, लासिका Spindle.

तूष्णीं + दण्डः Punishment in secret; Kau. A. 1. 11.

तृचः, —चम्. A collection of three Rks.

तृण + गणना Looking at something as worthless; तृणगणना गुणराशिणां घनेषु Vikr. 6. 2.

तृण + पूलिक N. of a human abortion; caraka 4. 4. 1.

तृण + भुज् *v.* Graminivorous.

तृण + शालः The areca-nut tree.

तृण + षट्पदः A kind of wasp.

तृणता 1. The status of a straw 2. A bow; Śi. 19. 61.

तृष्ण *a.* (veda) cut, split.

तृप्तता satisfaction.

तर + पतिः Officer in charge of ferries.

तरणिः + तनया N. of Yamunā.

+ तारकम् A star; शान्तर्क्षग्रहतारकम् Bhāg. 13. 3. 1.

+तेजस् 1. Anger. 2. The sun.

तेजस् + पुञ्ज A collection of lustre.

+तैजस *a.* Possessed of Rājasa quality; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा; Bhāg. 3. 5. 30.

+तैजसम् 1. The group of senses. 2. The sentient world.

तैमित्यम् Dullness.

तैर्यग्योन Belonging to an animal creation.

तैलम् + अम्बुका A cockroach.

तैलम् + किट्टम् Oil-cake.

तैलम् + पूर *a.* That which is full of oil; अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10.

तोटक *a.* Quarrelsome.—कः N. of a desciple of Saṅkara.

तोटकम् (त्रोटकम्) N. of a meter.

तौय + अग्निः Submarine fire.

तौय + अञ्जलिः An offering of a handful of water in propitiation of Gods or meins.

+ तौरणम् A triangular fulcrum supporting a balance.

तौच्छयम् The state of being insignificant or तुच्छ.

तौरङ्गिकः a. A horseman.

तौरङ्गिकक a. Belonging to the Turkish tribe.

त्यक्त + विधिः a. One who has transgressed Rules.

त्यक् Pron. a. (Nom. Sing. स्यः m.) (Vedic) Invisible; सच्च त्यच्चाभवत् Tait. Up.

त्याजित p. p. 1. Deprived of; धूपोष्मगा त्याजितमार्द्रभावम् Ku. 7. 14. 2. Expelled.

त्रयो + मय a. One who is in the form of the three Vedas.

त्रयो + विद्य a. One who is well versed in the three Vedas.

त्रयो + वेद्य a. One who can be known through the three Vedas; त्रयोवेद्यं हृद्यं त्रिपुरहरमाद्यं त्रिनयनम् Ananda Laharī 2.

त्रयो + संवरणम् Three acts of concealing one's own weakness, concealing the search for the enemy's weakness and concealing one's policy; Mb. 12. 56. 20.

त्रि + अङ्गुलम् Measuring the breadth of three fingers.

त्रि + आर्षेय 1. A pravara consisting of three Ṛṣis. 2. deaf, dumb and blind persons.

त्रि + कटु (—कटुक) Dry ginger, black pepper and long pepper.

त्रि + करण The three-fold activity of thought, word and deed.

त्रि + करणो The side of a square thrice as long as the other.

त्रि + काण्डम् N. of Amarakośa.

त्रि + गुणाकृतम् Ploughed thrice,

त्रि + जातम् The three spices.

त्रि + जेमि a. With three follies; Bhāg. 3. 8. 20.

त्रि + नेत्रफलः The cocoa-nut.

त्रि + पिठकम् The three collections of Buddhist religious texts.

त्रि + भङ्गम् A pose in which there are three bents in the body (Iconography).

त्रि + मद The three-fold haughtiness.

त्रि + मल The three excretory matters; stools, urine and flem.

त्रि + यव weighing three seeds of barley.

त्रि + लोहकम् The three metals; gold, silver and copper.

त्रि + वली f. Three folds in the belly (of a lady).

त्रि + वली The anus.

त्रि + वृत्तिः Livelihood through Yajana, Bhaikṣya and Adhyayana.

त्रि + शर्करा Three kinds of sugar.

त्रि + सवनम् (—षवणम्) Sacrifice at three periods of a day.

त्रि + सरः Milk, sesamum and rice boiled together.

त्रि + साधन Having three fold causality.

त्रि + सामान् a. Singing three Sāmans i.e. ūha, Rahasya and Prakṛti.

त्रि + सुवर्णः,—र्णम् N. of three Ṛks; Rv. 10. 114. 3. 5.

त्रिकत्रयम् A combination of Triphalā, Trikātu and Trimada.

त्रिराशिक Relating to three zodiacal signs or Rāśis.

त्रैवेदिक a, Relating to three Vedas.

त्वञ्च् 1 P. 1. To go. 2. To contract.

त्वरता Haste.

त्वरम् ind. Hastily.

त्वष्टिः Carpentry.

त्वाष्ट् a. Belonging to त्वष्ट्.

त्वाष्ट्री The asterism chitrā.

द

दंशित Seized of a matter; दंशितो भव कर्मणि Mb. 12. 22. 9.

दंस् 10 Ā. 1. To bite. 2. To see.

दक्ष (Caus) 1. To gladden. 2. To make one strong; दक्ष-यन्द्रिजगणानपूयत Śi. 14. 35.

दक्षता Dexterity.

+ दक्षिण Favourable.

दक्षिण + आम्नायः The sacred seat of Tāntric cult belonging to the South.

दक्षिणा + पथिक One belonging to the Deccan.

दक्षिणा + प्रत्यच् a. South-western.

दक्षिणा + प्रतीचो South-west.

दक्षिणामूर्तिः m. A form of Śiva.

दण्डः 1. The Science of Polity; Kau. A. 1. 5. 2. Injury; न्यासो दण्डस्य भूतेषु Bhāg. 7. 15. 8.

दण्ड + आघातः A blow with a stick.

दण्ड + आसनम् A kind of Āsana.

दण्ड + उद्यमः Threatening with punishment.

दण्ड + कलितम् Repeating like a measuring yard stick; ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 83.

दण्ड + कल्पः Decreeing a punishment Kau. A. 4.

दण्ड + निधानम् Pardoning from punishment.

दण्ड + लेशम A small punishment; MS. 8. 51.

दण्ड + वाचिक a. Verbal assault.

दण्ड + वारित a. Not doing a thing for fear of punishment.

दधुष् a. Impudent, bold; Bk. 6. 117.

दधनः An epithet of Yama.

दन्तः + उच्छिद्यम् Particles of food stuck up between the teeth.

दन्तपत्रिका A comb.

दन्तः + बीजः Pomegranate (Same as दन्तबीजः).

दन्त + श्यापारः Ivory-work.

दन्द्रम्यमाण a. (Frev. from द्रम्) Wavering in different directions;

दन्द्रम्यमाणाः परिवन्ति मूढाः Kath 1. 2. 5.

दमघोषः N. of a king, father of Śiśupāla.

दमनकः N. of a fox in Pañcatantra story.

दम्भ + चर्या Deceit, hypocrisy.

वरम् + दलित a. Slightly opened;

दृशा प्राचीयस्या दरदलितनीलोत्पलरुचा Saundarya-Laharī.

दरम् + मन्चर a. A little slow.

दर्भ + लवणम् A grass-cutter.

दर्विका A kind of eye-ointment.

दशन + क्षीर a. Mixed with ten parts of milk.

दशन + धर्मः Distress.

दशन + योजनम् A distance of ten Yojanas.

दशा + अंशः, भागः Bad period; Rām. 3. 72. 8.

दशा + फलम् The effect of a particular horoscopic period.

दहन ऋक्षम् (दहनक्षम्) The constellation Krittikā.

दग्ध + जठरम् The demanding stomach, poverty—stricken

दग्ध + त्रणः A burn.

दत्त + क्षण a. One who is given an opportunity.

दत्त + दृष्टिः a. One who is attentive or observing.

दत्तकचन्द्रिका N. of a work in Dharma Śāstra.

ददातिः Transfer of ownership; अथ ददातिः किं लक्षणकः इति ŚB on MS. 4. 2. 28.

दानम् + परिमिता The limit of liberality

दानम् + वर्षिन् An elephant in rut.

+ देय To be ceded (road); पन्था देयो वरस्य MS. 2. 138.

दाक्षिकन्या N. of a place.

दाडिम + बीजः The seed of the pomegranate.

दान्नी A garland.

+ दायः A kinsman.

दाय + विभागः Partition of property.

दारः + अधिगमनम् Marriage.

दारु + मत्स्याह्वयः A lizard.

दारु + हारः A wood-cutter.

+ दारुणम् The malliḥ star, मृग, पुष्य, ज्येष्ठा and मूल

दारोदर Pertaining to gambling.

दाविका f. A kind of Collyrium.

दावी f. 1. A kind of turmeric
2. A kind of tree.

दार्षद a. (—दी f) 1. Stony.
2. That which is ground on a stone.

दाष्टान्ति a. Explained with the help of an analogy.

दाष्टान्तिक a. One who explains by using a simile.

दालवः A kind of poison.

दालम्यः N. of a grammarian.

दाशरथ a. 1. Relating to sacrifice; Com. on Mb. 12. 8. 37.

दाशराज a. Belonging to ten kings.

दासमीयः A son born of a woman of a higher Caste and Śūdra father.

दिन + कृत्यम् The day's routine.

दिन + स्पृश A lunar day
Conciding with three week-days;
Hch.

दिवसः + अवसानम् Evening.

दिवसीकृ To Convert the night into a day; निशा दिवसीकृता Mk. 4. 3.

दिवा + नक्तम् Day and night.

दिव्यावधानम् N. of a Buddhistic work.

दिव्य + घुनी N. of Ganges.

दिश + अवस्थानम् The ether.

दिश + म्रमः confusion in one's direction or way.

दिश + शूलम् A bad yoga prohibiting travelling in certain directions on particular days.

दिष्ट + गतिः Death.

दिष्ट + दृश God the dispenser of justice; यस्य तुष्यति दृष्टदृक् Bhāg. 4. 21. 23.

दिष्ट + भाज् God.

दिष्ट भुक् One who reaps the fruits of one's Karman.

दिष्टिः + वृद्धिः f. congratulations.

देशना f. Direction, ordinance;

द्वैकृतीषु देशनासु प्राकृतं धर्मजातमपेक्ष्यते ŚB on MS. 10. 1. 1.

दीनता Weakness.

दीक्ष 1. Ā Caus. Impel; encourage ; तत्कलमस्तमदिदीक्षतक्षणं N. 18. 120.

दीक्षणोपेष्टिः N. of a sacrifice performed before upanayana.

दीक्षा + आश्रमः The Vānaprasthāśrama.

दीक्षा + यूपः A sacrificial post.

दीपः + अङ्कुरः The flame of a lamp.

दीपः + उच्छिष्टम् Soot, lamp black.

दीपः + दण्डः The stem of a lamp.

दीप्त + आस्य A serpent.

दीप्त + निर्णयः a. One who has fixed decisions.

दीप्यकम् 1. A peacock's crest.

2. Another name for the figure of speech Dipaka.

दीर्घ + अपाङ्ग a. One with long side glances (a deer.)

दीर्घ + अपेक्षिन् a. Very considerate, careful.

दीर्घ + चतुरत्रः An oblong.

दीर्घ + तमस् N. of a sage.

दीर्घ + द्वेषिन् One who cherishes hatred for long time.

दीर्घ + पत्रकः 1. Sugar-cane.

2. A kind of garlic.

दीर्घ + पुच्छः A serpent.

दीर्घ + बाहुः Having long arms.

दीर्घ + वच्छिका A shark, crocodile.

दुःख + गतम् Adversity.

दुःख + जीविन् a. Living in distress.

दुःख + त्रयम् The three fold misery; आधिभौतिक, अधिदैविक and आध्यात्मिक ।

दुःख + दुःखम् (inst.) With great difficulty.

दुःख + दुःखी a. One who is distressed by the sorrow (of others परदुःखदुःखी)

दुःख + दुःखिन् Having sorrows in secession.

दुःख + लघ्य a. Difficult to cut.

दुःखाकृत Oppressed; N. 22. 138.

दुकूल+पट्टः A silken belt or head-band.

+दुन्दुभिः N. of one of the Sanvastaras (years).

दुर्+अक्षरम् Inauspicious word.

दुर्+अपवादः Scandal.

दुर्+अवच्छेदः a. Difficult to be concealed.

दुर्+अवसित a. Limitless, immeasurable.

दुर्+आढय a. Impoverished person.

दुर्+आधिः (m) Distress, mental worry.

दुर्+आपूर a. Insatiable.

दुर्+आमोद Bad scent.

दुर्+आवर्तं Difficult to be brought round or convinced.

दुर्+आसद a. Unassailable.

दुर्+उदय a. Appearing with great difficulty.

दुर्+उदकं a. Having bad consequences.

दुर्+उपसर्पिन् a. Making a careless approach.

दुर्+गुणितम् Not properly trained; शस्त्रं दुर्गुणितं यथा Avimāraka 2.4.

दुर्+गोष्ठी Evil company.

दुर्+नयः 1. Evil strategy. 2. Immorality. 3. Haughtiness.

दुर्+नृप A bad king.

दुर्+न्यस्त Badly arranged.

दुर्+बाध a. Unrestrained.

दुर्+बुध a. Evil-minded.

दुर्+भियज्यम् Incurability; Bri. Up. 4. 3. 14.

दुर्+मङ्गु a. Obstinate.

दुर्+मरम् An unnatural or difficult death.

दुर्+मर्षित a. Provoked.

दुर्+मैत्रं Hostile.

दुर्+ग्रामः A colony of servants around a brahmin settlement; Māna. 10. 79. 80.

दुर्+विद्ध Irregularly perforated or cut.

दुर्+विमर्श a. Difficult to be examined.

दुर्+विवाहः An irregular matrimony.

दुर्+व्यवहृतिः Calumny.

दुरोणम् (Vedic) A residence; अतिथिदुरोणसद् Rv. 4. 40. 5.

दुर्वक a. Irreligious.

दोषः+अक्षरम् Accusing word.

दोषः+आविष्कारणम् Highlighting the defects.

दोषः+निरूपणम् Pointing out defects.

दुस्+उपस्थानम् Inaccessible.

दुस्+कुलम् A low family; स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि MS. 2. 238.

दुस्+कृह a. Hypocritical; Bu. Ch. 1. 18.

दुस+श्रीत a. Not properly purchased.

दुस्+चिक्यम् An astrological term for the third Rāṣi from the Lagna.

दुस्+प्रक्रिया Little authority; Raj. T. 8. 4.

दुस्+प्रतीक Difficult to recognise.

दुस्+प्रद a. Causing pain or evil; अद्य भीताः पलायन्तु दुष्यप्रदास्ते Rām. 2. 106. 29.

दुस्+मरम् A sad or untimely demise.

दुस्+सयः 1. A dog. 2. cock.

दुस्+संस्थित a. Very reprehensible to look at.

दुस्+स्थम् ind. Ill, unwell; दुःस्थं तिष्ठति यच्च पथ्यमधुना कर्तास्मि Amaru.

दुग्ध+अक्षः A kind of precious stone.

दुग्ध+कृपिका A kind of cake.

दुहिलितिका A variety of animal skin with hair; Kau. A. 2. 11.

दूतः+काव्यम् A poem with the theme of sending a messenger like the Meghaduta.

दूतः+वधः (—वध्या) Killing a messenger; दूतवध्यां विगर्हता Rām. 6. 53.

दूतः+संपात (संप्रेषणम्) Sending a messenger.

दूत्यम् The function of a Dūta.

दूर्+अपेत a. Quite out of question; that which does not arise in a context.

दूर्+आगत a. Coming from a distance.

दूर्+उत्तरित a. Driven far away.

दूर्+गामित् m: An arrow.

दूर्+पात (पातिन्) a. One who can shoot from a distance शास्त्रविद्भिर्नाघृष्यो दूरपाती दृढव्रतः Mb. 5. 165. 25.

दूर्+पाततम् Shooting to a distance.

दूर्+श्रवणम् (श्रुतिः) Hearing from a distance (Considered as one of the Siddhis).

दूर्+श्रवस् a. Renowned far and wide.

दूरता, दूरतात्वम् Remoteness, distance.

दृडकः An improvised oven in the ground.

दृढ+घृतिः Resolute.

दृढ+नाभः A mantra for curbing the effect of an Astra; Rām. 1. 29. 5.

दृढ+पृष्ठकः A tortoise.

दृढ+भूमि A person who has qualified himself for certain initiation by his perseverance Tapas.

दृढ+भेदिन् (—वेदिन्) A good archer.

दृढ+मन्यु One who has intense anger; भागवाय दृढमन्यवे पुनः R. 11. 46.

दृढ+वृक्षः The cocoanut tree.

दृतिः m., f. A syringe or syphon; ता देवरानुत् सखीन्सिपिचुट्टीभिः Bhāg 10. 75. 17.

दर्यं+उपशान्तिः Putting down one's pride.

दर्श-दर्शम् ind. At every sight.

दर्शपूर्णमासन्यायः The rule by which an act which is capable of producing in many results can produce only one at a time

and not all simultaneously; MS. 4. 3. 25-28.

+ दर्शनम् Assertion, statement; दर्शनादर्शनयोश्च दर्शनं प्रमाणम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 7. 36.

दर्शनीय + तमः One who is most charming to look at; दर्शनीयतमं शान्तं Bhāg.

दर्शनीय + मानित् *a.* One who is conceited about his appearance. दिदृक्षा *f.* Desire to see.

दिदृक्षुः One who is desirous to see.

दृश + अञ्जलः A side-long glance.

दृश + छत्रम् An eye-lid.

दृश + निमोलनम् A kind of children's play.

दृश + प्रसादा A blue stone used for a collyrium.

दृश + संगमः Meeting of the glances.

दृशालुः The Sun.

+ दृश्यम् One of the varieties of Kavya literature which is fit to be seen as against श्रव्यम् ।

दृश्य + इतर *a.* Invisible.

दृश्य + स्थापित *a.* Placed conspicuously so that nobody would miss it. दृश्यस्थापितमृद्भंभिक्षाभाण्ड-मृगाजिन्ताम् Ks. 24. 92.

दृष्ट + सारम् *a.* That whose strength is proved. दृष्टमारमथ रुद्रकामुके R. XI.

+ दृष्टिः *f.* A theory, doctrine (Same as दर्शनम्) .

दृष्टि + प्रसादः The favour of a glance.

दृष्टि + मण्डलम् 1. The pupil of the eye. 2. Area of vision.

दृष्टि + रागः The expression of the eyes; भवन्तमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽभ्याः दृष्टिरागः Ś. 2. 11-12.

दृष्टि + संभेदः Mutual glance; त्वयापि न निरूपिता अनयोर्दृष्टिसंभेदः Māb. 7.

दृषद् + अश्मन् The mill stone which is invariable.

दृषद् + मारम् Iron; दृषन्तारस्तत्त्वा-मृतमपि Mv. 6. 52.

+ देव A husband's brother (Same as देवर)

देव + अर्पणम् 1. An offering unto the Gods. 2. The Veda; Com. on Mb. 13. 86. 17.

देव + कुमुमम् A natural hollow in the rocks.

देव + गान्धारी N. of a musical Rāga.

देव + ग्रहः A class of spirits which cause madness or Unmāda.

देव + तर्पणम् Offerings of water to Gods.

देव + दैवत्य Destined for the God.

देव + धिष्यम् A chariot of the Gods.

देव + नक्षत्रम् N. of the first 14 Nakṣatra in the Southern quarter.

देव + निन्दा Atheism.

देव + निर्माल्यम् Used in offering to a God (garland etc.)

देव + पुरोहितः Planet Jupiter.

देव + प्रसूत A product of Nature like water.

देव + भोगः Heavenly joy.

देव + माया Divine illusion; तां देवमायामिव वीरमोहिनीं Bhāg. X.

देव + मार्गः 1. Air or sky 2. Anus; देवमार्गं च दर्शितम् Rāma. 5. 62.

देव + रातः An epithet of Parīkṣit.

देव + लक्ष्मम् The Brāhminical thread.

देव + सत्यम् Divine truth.

देव + हः The left ear; Bhāg. 4. 25. 51.

देवित्य *a.* To be gambled.

देवी + पुराणम् N. of an Upapurā. *a.*

देवी + भागवतम् N. of a Purāṇa recognised as one among the Mahāpurāṇas.

देवी + माहात्म्यम् The Saptāśati which is a part of the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.

देशः + अटनम् Travelling through a country.

देशः + कण्टकः A public evil.

देश + कालज्ञ One who knows the proper place and time to do a thing.

देश + विद्ध Properly perforated (pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

देश + वृत्तम् A circle depending upon its relative position to the place of the observer.

+ देशकः An indication, reminder.

देशकपटुम् A mushroom.

देशिक + रूपिणी *f.* Goddess in the form of a teacher, An epithet of Lalitā.

देष्टव्य *a.* To be pointed or indicated.

देहः + आसवः Urine.

देहः + कृत् I. The five elements 2. Father; अनरण्यस्य देहकृत् Bhāg. 9. 7. 4.

देहः + तन्त्र *a.* One who has assumed a Corporal existence.

देहः + पातः Death.

देहः + भेदः Death.

देहः + यापनम् Fostering the body.

देहः + विसर्जनम् Death.

देहः + वृत्तम् The navel.

देहः + सारः Marrow.

देहिका A kind of insect.

दंक्ष *a.* Pertaining to a sacrificial vow (like अग्निषोम)

दंष Relating to a lamp.

दंष + इज्य *a.* Sacred to Jupiter

दंष + ऊडा A woman married according to the rituals of Daivavivāha.

दंष + चिन्ता Fatalism.

दंष + दत्त *a.* Inborn, natural,

दंष + रक्षित *a.* Protected by the Gods; अरक्षितं तिष्ठति देवरक्षितम् Subhāṣ.

दंष + विद् *m.* An Astrologer.

दंष + हत *a.* Hated by Gods ill fated; सुरक्षितं देवहतं विनश्यति Subhāṣ.

दंष + सरित् The Ganges.

दंषसिद्ध *a.* One day's occurrence.

देवाकरिः 1. Planet Saturn.
2. Yama 3. River Yamunā.

+देशिकः One instructed by a preceptor.

दोषकम् N. of a metre consisting of 10 syllabic instances of three भगण and one गुरु।

दोलाचल + चित्तवृत्तिः a. One whose mind is vacillating like a swing.

दोलाचल + यन्त्रम् A devise to prepare some drugs.

दोला + लोल a. Uncertain.

+दोस् A measure of 18 inches: Matanga L. 10. 14.

दोहद + दुःख The strain of pregnancy; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःख-शीलताम् R. 3. 6.

दोहधरी N. of a planetary combination considered auspicious.

दौर्जन Pertaining to a wicked person.

दौर्भिक्षम् Famine.

दौर्बल्यम् Disobedience.

दौस्थ्यम् Distressed state.

दोहदिकः A landscape gardener; N. 6. 61.

द्यु + पथः The aerial route.

द्यु + रत्नम् An epithet of Sun.

द्यु + संश्रवः The Uccaiśravas, (horse of Indra).

द्युत + धर्मः The gambling laws.

द्युत + मण्डलम् The gambling den.

द्युत + लेखकः One who records the score in gambling.

द्यो + कारः An architect.

द्रङ्गः A city, town; Raj. T.

द्रवत् a. 1. Running, swift.
2. Trickling, oozing, dripping.

द्रविः One who melts metal (Vedic)

द्रविड + शिशुः A Dravida child, An epithet of Manikka-Vācaka, a Saivite saint; दया वत्या दत्तं द्रविडशिशुरास्वाद्य तव यत् Saundaryā Laharī.

द्रविणम् + उदयः Acquirement of wealth.

द्रविणम् + उदस् Fire.

+द्रव्यम् A verse from the Rg. Veda used for a Sāman; द्रव्य-शब्दस्तु छन्दोगैः ऋक्षु आचरितः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 14.

द्रव्य + शुद्धिः Purity of an article used for a religious purpose.

द्रष्टुकाम (द्रष्टुमनस्) Desirous of seeing; The suffix तुम् is dropped before काम and मतम् according to Pāṇini.

द्राक् + केन्द्रम् The distance of a planet from the point of its greatest velocity.

द्राक्षा + आसवः A spirituous liquor used as a tonic.

द्राक्षा + पाकः A variety of poetic style where the construction is simple and sweet as against तारिकेलपाकः

द्राघिलः A bear.

द्राह्यायणः N. of a sage who has written a Śrauta Sūtra text for a sect of Sāmavedins.

द्रु + पाद a. Large-footed.

द्रुत + गति a Going quickly.

द्रुत + मध्या Same as द्रुतविलम्बितम्।

द्रुमः + अबजम् The Karṇikāra tree.

द्रुमः + खण्डः (—पण्डः) A grove of trees.

द्रुमः + निर्यासः A kind of incence.

द्रुमः + वासिन् A monkey.

द्रवकाणः (द्रेष्काणः) One-third part of the period of a Rāśi.

द्रोणकम् A fortified city on a sea-shore.

द्रोणपच a. Hospitable.

द्रोणेषम् A kind of salt.

द्रोहिक Fit to be hated.

+द्रुन्दम् Aside. secluded place; द्रुन्दे होतत् वक्तव्यम् Rām. 7. 103. 13.

द्रुन्द + आलापः A dialogue between two persons.

द्रुन्द + गर्भ A Bahuvrīhi compound having a Dvandva compound within.

द्रुन्द + दुःखम् The misery caused by the opposite feelings like pain and pleasure.

द्वार + ग a. Standing at the door.

द्वार + बाहुः A door-post.

द्वारम् + अररिः The leaf of a door.

द्वारम् + वंशः The cross-beam of a door.

द्वि + अन्तर a. Intervened by two factors.

द्वि + अवर a. A minimum of two.

द्वि + आम्नातः a. Twice mentioned.

द्वि + आहिक a. Recurring on alternate days (fever).

द्वि + एकान्तरम् u. Separated by two or by one degree; द्वयेकान्तरामु जातानां धर्म्य विद्यादिमं विधिम् MS. 10. 7.

द्वि + कर a. Serving two purposes.

द्वि + कार्षापणिक a. Worth two Kārṣāpaṇas (Coins)

द्वि + चन्द्रधीः The illusion of seeing two moons due to some eye-defect,

द्वि + द्विजः A Brahmacārin.

द्वि + जातिः Having to wives.

द्वि + फालबद्धः Hair parted in two.

द्वि + बाहुः Human being; Ks. 53. 94.

द्वि + भातम् Twi-light.

द्वि + मुनि ind. The two Munis, Pāṇini and Kātyāyana.

द्वि + वक्रः A double-faced serpent.

द्वि + वर्गः The pair of Prakriti and Puruṣa.

द्वि + व्यास a. Two fathoms long.

द्वि + स्थ (—ष्ठ) a. Conveying two senses; भवन्ति च द्विष्टानि वाक्यानि ŚB. on Ms. 4. 3. 4.

द्विकः 1. A crow. 2. A cakravāka bird.

द्विक+पृष्ठः The two humped camel.

द्वितीय+गामी *a.* That which is applicable to a second object; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3, 49.

द्वेष+स्थ *a.* Betraying hatred.

द्वीप+वासिन् The Khanjaritā bird.

द्वीधीकरणम् Separating into two.

द्वैहकाल्यम् The characteristic of being performed in two days as against ऐककाल्यम् ।

ध

धमिति *ind.* In a moment, suddenly.

धनम्+आदानम् Receiving money.

धनम्+आशा *f.* Desire for wealth.

धनम्+धान्यम् Money and grain.

धनम्+सूः *m.* The fork-tailed shrike.

+धनिन् *a.* The Vaiśya class;

ऊहजा धनितो राजन् Mb. 12. 296. 6.

धनुस्+आसनम् A Yogic pose.

धनुस्+ग्रहम् A cubit of 27 Angulas.

धन्वनम् 1. A bow. 2. A rainbow. 3. The zodiac sign of Sigattarius.

धनधमाय Devour, To blaze.

+धरः A sword.

धररम् Poison.

धरणी+तलम् The surface of the earth.

धरणी+विडीजस् *m.* A king.

+धरा The ground, floor.

धरा+उपस्थः The surface of the earth.

धरित्री+भून् *m.* A king.

धर्मः+अक्षरम् Holy Mantra.

धर्मः+अपदेश Under the pretext of observing Dharma; धर्मापदेशान् त्यजतश्च राज्यम् Rām. V. 38.

धर्म+अयनम् Course of law.

धर्म+अहन् Yesterday.

धर्मः+आकूतम् N. of a cometary on Rāmāyaṇa.

धर्मः+ईप्सुः Wishing to gain religious merit.

धर्म+उपचायिन् *a.* Religious.

धर्म+च्छलः Fraudulent violation of law.

धर्म+दक्षिणा Fee for instruction in Dharma.

धर्म+परिणामः Rise of righteous conduct in the heart (Jainism).

धर्मः+प्रतिरूपकः A pseudo Dharma.

धर्मः+प्रधान *a.* Eminent in piety.

धर्म+प्रेक्ष्यः *a.* Religious or Virtuous.

धर्मः+बाह्यः *a.* Contrary to religion.

धर्मः+शुद्धिः Purity of conduct.

धर्मः+सनयः Legal obligation.

धर्मः+सूत्रम् A treatise on Purva-nimānīsā by Jaimini.

+धर्षणम् Overpowering defeat; धर्षणं यत्र न प्राप्तो रावणो राक्षसेश्वरः Rām. 7. 31. 3.

धातुः+गर्भः (—स्तपः) A receptacle for ashes.

धातुः+चूर्णम् Mineral powder.

धातुः+प्रसक्त *a.* Devoted to alchemy.

धातुकः Bitumen.

+धातु Fate, destiny.

धात्री+पुण्ड्रिका N. of a tree.

धान्यम्+सलः Threshing floor.

धान्यम्+चौरः A stealer of corn.

धान्यम्+मुष्टिः A handful of grains.

धामन्+मानिन् *a.* Believing in a material existence; नैवेशिन् प्रभुर्भूमन् ईश्वरो धाममानिनाम् Bhāg. 3. 11. 38.

धामवत् *a.* Powerful, strong; पुरस्सरा धामवतां यशोधनाः Ki. 1. 43.

धाम्या *f.* 1. A kind of prayer chanted during the kindling of sacrificial fire. 2. Fuel; क्रोधान्ती निजतातनिग्रहकथाधाम्यासमुद्दीपिते Rām. ch 2. 86, N. 1. 56.

+धारणम् A charm to assuage pain.

धारणम्+यन्त्रम् A kind of amulet.

+धारणा One of the Yogaṅgas.

धारणा+आत्मक *a.* One who easily composes himself.

धारयिष्णुता Patience.

+धारा N. of a city in Mālwa.

धारा+आवर्तः A whirlpool.

धारा+ईश्वरः King Bhoja.

धारा+संपातः Incessant shower.

धारा+शीत *a.* (Milk) Cooled after having been milked.

धार्मिकः 1. A judge. 2. A bigot. 3. A juggler.

धावित् *m.* A runner; गौर्वोढारं धावितारं तुरङ्गी Mb. 11. 26. 5.

धित *a.* 1. Placed, bestowed. 2. Satisfied, pleased.

धिक्+वादः A reproachful speech, censure.

धिष्ठित *a.* 1. Well-placed, entrenched; शाल्वो वैहायसं चापि तत्पुरं व्यूहधिष्ठितः Mb. 3. 15. 3. 2. Lodged, fixed.

+धीः The fifth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

धीः+विभ्रमः Hallucination.

धुम्बुकम् A hole in the trunk of a tree which is a mark of decay.

धुम्बुरिः *f.* A particular musical instrument.

धुर्ध+बाहः A beast for draught.

धुर्यता Leadership.

धुम्बुकः Incense.

धूत+गुणः *a.* One who has transcended the three Guṇas.

धूपः+नेत्रम् A smoking pipe.

धूप+वर्तिः A kind of cigarette.

धूम+उपहत Rendered Blind by smoke.

धूमः+निर्गमनम् A chimney.

धूमः+महिषी Fog, mist.

धूमः+योनिः A cloud.

धूमरी Mist, fog.

+धूम्रः A camel.

धूलिः+व्रूसरितः *a.* Rendered grey by dust; गोवूलिव्रूसरितकोमलकुन्तलाग्रम् Kṛiṣṇa Kārṇāmṛta.

+धृ 1. 6 Ā. To intend in mind.

+धृत *p. p.* Resolved, firm; रिपुनिग्रहे धृतः Rām. 4. 27. 47

धृत+उत्सेक *a.* Haughty.

धृत + एकवेणि *a.* Bearing a single braid of hair; Ś. 7. 21.

धृत + गर्भं *a.* Pregnant.

धृत + मानस *a.* Firm-minded.

+ धृतिः 1. N. of a metre.

2. N. of the number 18.

धृष्टकेतुः N. of Dhṛṣṭadyumna's son.

धृष्टंवादिन् *a.* Speaking fearlessly.

+ धेनुः *f.* A mare; ŚB. on MS.

7. 4. 7.

+ धेनुका Pārvaṭī.

+ धेय To be implemented, to be applied; अब्याकुलं प्रकृतमृत्तरधेयकर्म Śi. 5. 60.

धैर्यं + कलित *a.* Steady, unperturbed.

धैर्यं + वृत्तिः Steady, conduct.

धौत + अपाङ्ग *a.* Having the edges of the eyes illuminated; Me. 46.

धौत + आत्मन् *a.* Pure-hearted.

धौतेयम् Rock-salt.

धौम्यः N. of a Rṣi.

ध्यान + धिल्य *a.* Fit to practise Dhyāna.

ध्यान + मुद्रा A prescribed pose for meditation.

+ ध्रुव 1. Peg; Nm. 2. N. of an astrological Yoga.

+ ध्रुवम् Fixed point.

+ ध्रुवा A bow string.

ध्रुव + केतुः A kind of meteor.

ध्रुव + गतिः With a fixed course.

ध्रुव + मण्डलम् The polar region.

ध्रुव + पट्टिः The axis of the poles.

ध्रुव + शीलः *a.* Having a fixed residence.

ध्वंस + अभावः Non-existence caused by the destruction of an object.

ध्वंस + कारिन् 1. Destroying.

2. Violating.

ध्वस्त + अक्ष *a.* Whose eyes are sunk (as in death), प्रकीर्णकेशं ध्वस्ताक्षम् Bhāg. 7. 2. 30.

+ ध्वजः Part of a sword.

ध्वज + आरोहणम् Hoisting a flag.

ध्वज + आरोहः A kind of decoration on a flag.

ध्वज + उच्छ्रयः Hypocrisy.

+ ध्वजिन् A hypocrite; M. 12. 158. 18.

ध्वनि + नाला 1. A lute. 2. A kind of long drum.

ध्वान्त + जालम् The cover of night.

न

नष्ट *a.* Harmful, destructive.

नहसः A God kind to his devotees; com. on Mb. 1. 170. 15.

+ नकुलः A low-born; नकुलः पाण्डु-तनये सपभुक् कुलहीनयोः Nm.

नकुल + ईशः A mode of Tantric worship.

नकुल + द्वेषो A serpent; नकुलद्वेषी तथा पिशुनः Vāsavadattā.

नक्तम् + तन *a.* Nocturnal.

नक्रः—केतनः God of love.

नक्रः + मक्षिका An aquatic fly.

नक्षत्रम् + इष्टिः N. of a sacrifice.

नक्षत्रम् + उपजीविन् An astrologer.

नक्षत्रम् + भोगः The period of a Nakṣatra.

नक्षत्रम् + लोकः The region of the stars.

नखः + न्यासः Inserting the nails.

नगः + आपगा (—नदी) A mountain river.

नगरम् + मण्डना A courtesan.

नगरिन् m. Lord of a town.

नग्नद्गु n. Ferment for the preparation of spirits.

नग्न + आचार्यः *a.* A minstrel.

नग्न + चर्या A vow to be naked.

नटनारायणः N. of a musical Rāga.

नटवत् *a.* Behaving like an actor.

नडः + मीनः A kind of fish.

नड्वाभूः *f.* Pavement.

नत + नाभिः *a.* Slender; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरुद्धं Ku. 1. 38.

नत्यूहः A kind of bird; Rām. 2. 56. 9.

नत्रम् A kind of dance.

नदी + कूलम् A river-side.

नदी + तर *a.* Crossing a river.

नदी + मार्गः The course of a river.

नदी + मुखम् The mouth of a river.

ननान्दूपतिः The husband of a husband's sister.

+ नन्दकः N. of a gem.

नन्दन + जम् Yellow sandal-wood.

नन्दन + द्रुम A wish yielding tree of the heavens.

नन्दन + वनम् The divine grove.

नन्दिः + देवी N. of a Himalyan peak.

नन्दि + नागरी N. of a script.

नन्दि + पुराणम् N. of an Upapurāna.

+ नन्दिवर्धनः A friend.

नन्दिन् + सुतः The sage Vyāḍi.

नन्दी *f.* N. of Durgā.

नभस् + रूप *a.* Gloomy, dark.

नभस् + वीथी The aerial path.

नभिः A wheel.

नमस् + चमसः 1. A kind of sacrificial cake. 2. The moon.

नम्र + नासिका Fat-nosed.

नयनम् + अञ्चलः The corner of the eye.

नयनम् + चरितम् The eye glances.

नयनम् + जम् Tears.

नयनम् + बुद्बुदम् The eye-ball.

+ नरः The individual soul.

नर + चिह्नम् The moustaches.

नर + देवः A king.

नरकः + चतुर्दशी The Deepavali day.

नरकः + वासः Stay in the hell.

नराचः N. of metre.

नर्दटकः N. of a metre.

नर्मन् + आलापः A jovial chat.

नर्मन् + उक्तिः A jocular expression.

नर्मन् + स्फोट 1. The first symptoms of love; 2. Pimples.

नर्मय् Deno. To entertain.

नर्मयितम् Sport, pastime.

+ नलः 1. N. of year. 2. A measure of length.

नलः + तूला A kind of aquatic animal.

नलः + पाकः The delicious cooking of Nala the king (used to praise the quality of cooking).

नलिका A tube.

+ नलिनी 1. Myst. 2. N. of one of the nostrils. 3. The city of Indra.

नलिनी + दलम् (पत्रम्) A leaf of the lotus.

नव + द्वीपः N. of a place in Bengal.

नव + भ्रातृम् A Śrāddha performed on odd days after death.

नवीभावः Becoming new.

नवन् + कपालः A cake-offering prepared in nine pots; Ait. Br. 1. 15.

नवन् + ग्व Nine fold.

नवन् + चण्डिक f. The nine forms of Durgā; Śailaputrī, Brahmācārīnī, Skandamātā, Candraghaṅṅā, Kūṣmāṅṅā, Kātyāyanī, Mahāgauī, Kālarātri, Siddhidā.

नवन् + धातु Nine metals.

नवन् + पञ्चमम् An inauspicious horoscopic set-up for marriage where the Janma Rāśi of the bride is the 5th or 9th from that of the groom.

नष्ट + चन्द्रः The fourth day of the Bhādrapada when looking at the moon is prohibited.

नष्ट + दृष्टि a. Blind.

नष्ट + धी a. Forgetful, inattentive.

नष्ट + बीज a. Impotent.

नष्ट + रूप a. Invisible.

नशाकः A kind of crow.

नाक + नदी The heavenly Ganges.

नाक + नारी An Apsarā.

नाक + लोकः The heavenly region.

नाकुः + जः The sage Vālmiki.

+ नाग A trumpet.

+ नागम् A kind of Coitus.

नागः + आरूढः a. Riding upon an elephant.

नागः + केतुः epithet of Karṇa.

नागः + द्वीपम् N. of a Dvīpa in the Bhārata Varṣa.

नागः + नासोह A lady with beautiful thighs resembling the trunk of an elephant in shape.

नागः + पर्णी The betel plant.

नागः + बन्धः N. of a metre.

नागः + रिपुः Garuḍa.

+ नागरकः A City-father.

नागरकाः Planets opposed to each other.

नागरवृत्तिः Decorum of a citizen.

नागार्जुनः N. of a Buddhist teacher.

नागोजीभट्टः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

नाटकम् + प्रपञ्चः Set-up for a drama.

नाटकम् + प्रयोगः Enactment of a drama.

नाटकम् + रङ्गः A dramatic stage.

नाटकम् + लक्षणम् the various rules governing a dramatic composition.

नाट्यम् + अङ्गानि The ten parts of a dance.

नाट्यम् + आगारम् A dancing hall.

नाट्यम् + रासकम् A kind of one-act play.

नाट्यम् + वेदः The science of dramaturgy.

नाडी + चक्रम् A group of nervous centres in the body like the Muḷādhāra etc.

नाडी + पात्रम् A water clock.

नाडी + ग्रन्थः A book on Nāḍi school of Astrology.

नाणकम् + परीक्षा Coin-testing.

नाणकम् + परीक्षिन् An assayer.

नाथितम् Demand, request.

नानर्दमान a. Sounding loudly.

नाना + आश्रय a. Having many abodes.

नाना + गोत्र a. (pl.) Belonging to various Gotras.

नाना + धर्मन् a. Having different customs.

नाना + भाव a. Of different nature.

नानात्वम् The state of diversity. नानन्दन a. Pleasing; सैषा विदूतिर्नाम द्वास्तदेतन्नोन्दनम् Ait. Up. 3. 12.

नाभागः N. of a king, son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Ambaiṣa.

नाभस्वत a. Relating to the wind.

+ नाभिः A field.

नाभिः + गन्धः The smell of the musk.

नाभिः + वर्षम् N. of one of the nine Varṣas of Jambūdvīpa.

नाभोगः 1. A God. 2. A snake; नाभोगभोज्यो हरिणाधिरूढः सोऽयं गरुत्मानिव राजतीन्दुः Rām. ch. 6. 84.

नामन् + अवशेष a. That which is existing only in name.

नायकायते Denom. Ā. 1. To play the part of a hero. 2. To serve the purpose of a central gem in a necklace.

नाराचः 1. A road running towards the east. 2. A metallic bolt to fasten an idol to its seat.

नारायणः + अस्त्रम् N. of a missile.

नारायणः + सूक्तम् N. of the Puruṣasūkta hymn.

नारी + नाथ a. Having a woman as the sole owner or authority.

नारी + मणिः Gem among ladies.

नाला + यन्त्रम् 1. A cannon. 2. A syphon.

नासत्यौ m. (du) The Aśvins who are the divine physicians.

नासा + अन्तिक Reaching to the nose.

नासा + वेधः Perforation of the nose.

नासिकः N. of a sacred place in Mahārāṣṭra.

नाहलः An outcast.

निःशत्रु a. Bereft of all Kṣatriyas.

निःशङ्क a. Free from fear or hesitation.

निःशब्द a. Noiseless.

निःशस्त्र a. Unarmed.

- + निःश्रेयसम् Faith, belief.
 निःसंशय *a.* Certain.
 निःसंग *a.* 1. Unattached
 2. Free. 3. Selfless.
 निःसत्त्व *a.* 1. Unsubstantial.
 2. Weak. 3. Insignificant.
 निःसीमन् *a.* Limitless.
 निःस्नेह *a.* 1. Dry. 2. Cold.
 निःस्पन्द *a.* Motionless.
 निःस्पृह *a.* 1. Free from desire.
 2. Contented.
 निःस्व *a.* Pennyless.
 निःस्वन *a.* Soundless.
 निःस्वनः Sound.
 निकट + वर्तित् Situated nearby.
 निकषणः Same as निकषः
 निकषायित् Considered as an authority or touchstone for something (eg. वैदुष्यनिकषायितेयं सभा)
 + निकाशः 1. Light. 2. Secret;
 निकाशस्तु प्रकाशे स्यात् सदृशे रहसि स्मृतः Nm.
 निकृष्ट + कर्मन् *a.* One who indulges in despicable acts.
 निकृन्दिता *a.* A defective recitation.
 + निक्षिप्त *p. p.* Appointed.
 निखिलेन *ind.* Completely, totally.
 निगादः Recitation.
 निगमः 1. Vow; स्वनिगममपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकर्तुमवप्लुतो Bhāg. 1. 9. 37. 2. Obtainment; पन्था मन्निगमः स्मृतः Bhāg. 11. 19. 42.
 निगमनसूत्रम् The aphorism which forms the conclusion in a syllogism.
 निगमात् *ind.* In short, in brief; Bhāg. 10. 13. 39.
 निगूप् To conceal.
 निगोर्ण-चारिन् *a.* Walking in cognito.
 निगोजाहकः A scorpion.
 + निग्रहः Transgressing; निग्रहा-दमं शास्त्राणां Mb. 12. 24. 13.
 + निग्रहणम् War.
 निघ्नान् *a.* One who destroys.
 + निघ्नित Constipated.

- + निचुल 1. A lotus. 2. A coconut tree; Nm.
 निचुलय् To encase, cover; निजां वीणां वाणीं निचुलयति चोलेन निभताम् Saundarya-Laharī.
 + नितम्बः The sounding board of a Viṇā.
 नितान्तः + कठिन *a.* Very hard. severe.
 नित्य + अनुबद्ध *a.* Always associated.
 नित्य + अनुवादः A bare statement; MS. 4. 1. 45.
 नित्य + अभियुक्त Perpetually absorbed in something.
 नित्य + कालम् *ind.* At all times.
 नित्य + जाद *a.* Constantly born; अथ चैनं नित्यजातं Bg. 2. 26.
 नित्य + बुद्धिः *a.* Considering any thing as constant.
 नित्य + भावः Eternity.
 नित्य + समः The view that all things remain the same.
 + निदाघः The internal heat.
 निदाघ + धामन् The sun; निदाघ-धामानमिवाधिदीधितिम् Śi. 1. 24.
 निर्दाशित *a.* Shown, illustrated, proved.
 निर्दाशित् *a.* Guiding, setting example to; सर्ता बुद्धि पुरस्कृत्य सर्वलोकनिर्दाशिनीं Rām. 2. 108. 18.
 निद्रा + दरिद्र *a.* Suffering from sleeplessness.
 + निधनम् The sixth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.
 निधानम् A deposit.
 निन्दनम् + उपमा A comparison which implies condemnation.
 + निपत् 1 P. To be miscarried (as the foetus).
 + निपाकः Perspiration.
 + निपातः Coming together; यासामेव निपातेन कललं नाम जायते Mb. 12. 320. 115.
 निफेनम् Opium.
 निर्बाहित Destroyed, removed; कृतः कतार्योस्मि निर्बाहितां हसा Śi. 1. 29.
 निर्बिडित 1. Rendered heavy, crowded, thick. 2. Pressed close to; लङ्काभर्तुर्निर्बिडित ष. R. 5. 19,

- + निभूत Inactive.
 निभूत आचार *a.* Of resolute conduct.
 निभूत + स्थित *a.* Standing unobserved.
 निमः A wooden pin.
 निमित्त 1. Caused (same as निर्मित) 2. Measured.
 + निमित्तम् 1. Means of knowledge; तस्य निमित्तपरीष्टः MS. 1. 1. 3. 2. Function; एतान्येव निमित्तानि मुनीनामूर्ध्वरेतसाम् Mb. 12. 61. 6.
 निमित्त + ज्ञः An astrologer who bases his predictions on omens.
 निमित्त + नैमित्तिकम् Cause and effect.
 निमित्त + मात्रम् The mere instrumental cause; Bg. 11. 33.
 निमेषान्तरम् The interval of a moment.
 + निम्न A mean act; निम्नेऽप्रीहां करिष्यन्ति Mb. 3. 190. 26.
 निम्न + अभिमुख *a.* Flowing towards a lower level; Ku, 5. 5.
 निम्नित *n.* Deep, sunk.
 निम्ब + पञ्चकम् The five products of the Nimba tree, i.e. leaves, flower, bark, fruit and root.
 निम्बकः + पञ्चकम् The five varieties of lime.
 + नियत 1. Held back, fastened. 2. Dependent on. 3. (in gram.) Pronounced with Anudatta.
 + नियमः 1. Keeping secret; मन्त्रस्य नियमं कुर्यात् Mb. 5. 141. 20. 2. Effort; Mb. 2. 46. 20.
 नियमः + हेतुः A regulating cause.
 + नियुक्त Used, employed.
 नियोक्तव्य *a.* 1. To be entrusted with. 2. To be appointed. 3. To be prosecuted; MS. 8 181.
 + नियोगः 1. An invariable rule; न चैव नियोगो वृत्तिपक्षे नित्यः समास इति ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 5. 2. Right; Ki. 10. 16.
 निरग्र (क) *a.* Divisible without remainder.
 निरधिष्ठान Unsupported.
 निरनुग्रह Unkind.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* Not nasal.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* N. of a work by

Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa where no nasal sounds are used.

निरन्धस् *a.* Hungry; having no food.

निरपवाद *a.* 1. Blameless; without exception.

निरवसाद Cheerful.

निरायति: One whose end is fast approaching. निवृत्ता लघुता निरायते: Ki. 2. 14.

निरारम्भ: *a.* Without any activity.

निरावर्ण *a.* Manifest, obvious.

निरुपभोग *a.* Without enjoyment.

निरुपाधिक *a.* Without attributes, absolute.

निर्दक्षिण्य *a.* Uncourteous.

निर्धोत *a.* Washed, cleansed;

निर्धोतदानामलयण्डभित्ति: R. 5. 43.

निर्नायक *a.* Having no leader.

निर्बीज *a.* Impotent.

निमन्तु *a.* Blemishless, innocent.

निर्मान *a.* 1. Without self-confidence; 2. Bereft of pride.

निलंकृति: Devoid of any ornamentation (in Rhet.)

निलक्ष्य *a.* Invisible.

निलून *a.* cut through.

निर्वत्सल *a.* Having no affection.

निर्विषङ्ग *a.* Not attached, indifferent.

निर्वृत्ति *f.* Accomplishment.

निर्वलक्ष्य *a.* Shameless.

निर्व्यवधान *a.* Uncovered (ground).

निर्व्यवस्य *a.* Of inconsistent movement.

निर्व्यावृत्ति *a.* Not involving any return.

निर्व्रीड *a.* Shameless.

+निरय: Same as निलय: abode; निरयात्रिरयाद्वीरो निरयादिव्र सानुज: Rām. ch. 2.

निरय: +वर्त्मन् *n.* Materialistic existence; यामां गृहे निरयवर्त्मनि वन्ता व: Bhāg. 10. 32. 31.

निरस्त +संख्य *a.* Innumerable, beyond counting.

+निराकृत Despised.

+निरुद्ध Filled with.

निरुद्ध +वृत्ति: Obstructed in the function of; eg. बाष्पनिरुद्धवृत्तिकण्ठम्।

+निरोध: Extinction.

निरुपक *a.* 1. Observing, observer. 2. Determining factor.

+निरुपित Pointed against.

+निरुक्ति: *f.* 1. The Mūlā Nakṣatra. 2. N. of one of the 8 vasus. 3. N. of one of the 11 Rudras.

निरुलित 1. Flowed out; 2. Dissolved, melted.

निर्गन्त +बाहुवलय *a.* With polished bangles.

निर्गन्त +मनस् *a.* Pure-hearted.

निर्णय: +उपमा *a.* Comparison based on inference; Kāu. 2. 27 +निर्देश: Agreement, promise; Mb. 13. 23. 70.

निर्देश्य *a.* 1. To be pointed out; 2. To be decided; 3. To be proclaimed; 4. That which deserves purification; सुरापानं ब्रह्महत्या...अनिर्देश्यानि मन्वन्ते Mb. 12. 165. 34.

निर्धननम् Heaving.

निर्वन्धपृष्ठ: Questioned insistently.

निर्वन्धिन् *a.* Insisting upon.

निर्भर्त्सनम् Threat, abuse, reproach.

निर्मायिन् *a.* crushing, churning, grinding.

निर्मा Value, measure, equivalent.

+निर्माणम् Coming into being; birth; पूर्वनिर्माणबद्धा हि कालस्य गतिरीदृशी Rām. 7. 106. 2.

निर्यत् *a.* Coming out, issuing.

+निर्याणम् A road leading out of a town.

निर्याणिक Conducive to emancipation.

निर्याणक: An assistant.

निर्योग: 1. Make up; निर्योगात् भूषणान्माल्यात् सर्वेभ्योऽर्घं प्रदाय मे Prātimā 1. 26. 2. A rope used to tie a cow; Bhāg; 10. 21. 19.

निर्लोच्य *ind.* Having pondered.

+निर्वचनम् Praise; Mb. 1. 109. 23.

निर्वाय: Bestowing, offering.

निर्वासित *a.* Expelled, banished.

निर्वास्य *a.* Fit to be expelled.

निर्वापित Extinguished.

+निर्विश 6. P. 1. To get oneself settled in a home; 2. To enter into; 3. To go forth; 4. To repay a debt; निर्वैष्टव्यं मया तत्र Mb. 5. 146. 15; 5. To live in Company; शुभ्रूपणे प्रावृषि निर्विवक्ष ताम् Bhāg. 1. 5. 23.

+निर्विष्ट 1. Sticking in; 2 encamping.

+निर्वेश: 1. Entering; आत्मनिर्वेशमात्रेण तिर्यग्गतमुखलम् Bhāg. 10. 10. 26. 2. Revenging; Bhāg. 10. 44. 39.

निर्वारित *a.* Warded off.

निर्वृत्त +मात्र Just finished.

निर्घञ्जक *a.* Indicating, hunting; स्नेहस्य निर्घञ्जक: Mv. 5. 62.

निर्विद्ध *a.* 1. Wounded. 2. separated from each other.

निर्वेष 1. Penetration; 2. Insight.

निर्व्युषित *a.* Spent, passed away.

+निर्व्यूढ *p.p.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle; 2. Successful; 3. Pushed out.

+निर्व्यूढि: Highest point or degree.

निर्व्यूह: A peg. Mb. 3. 160. 39.

+निर्हरणम् Antidote.

+निर्हार: Deduction.

+निर्हार्त्तिन् A kind of fragrance surpassing all others.

निर्ह्रास: Shortening, Contracting.

+निलयनम् A house, residence.

निलायनम् Playing at hide and seek; Bhāg. 10. 11. 59.

निवाप + अन्नम्: Water offered by both hands as libation.

निवाप + अञ्जलि: Sacrificial food.

निवास + भूमि: Locality of residence.

निवास + रचना An edifice.

निवास + स्थानम् Place of dwelling.

+ निवहः Killing, slaughter.

निवातकवचाः N. of a tribe vanquished by Arjuna.

+ निविश 1. To throw, to shoot at; 2. To impress (on mind).

+ निविष्टः Cultivated (a country).

निवारकः Defender.

+ निवृत् 1. Ā. To shorten (the hair).

+ निवृत् Set (as the Sun).

निवृत् + यौवन *a.* One who has been rejuvenated.

निशा + उषित *a.* One who has remained overnight.

निशा + रत्नम् 1. The moon; 2. camphor.

निशिचारः A goblin.

निश्चायः Congregation.

निश्चारकम् 1. Evacuation by stools; 2. Air, wind; 3. Obstinacy, intransigence.

निश्चित + अर्थ *a.* 1. One who has made up his mind about; 2. Judging rightly.

निश्राणः A whet-stone.

निषादः + स्थपतिन्यायः A rule by which when a compound could be dissolved as Karmadhāraya or Tatpuruṣa, the former is to be preferred to the latter.

निषेकः Distilled alcohol.

निषेक्तृ *m.* Father, begetter.

निषेधिन् *a.* 1. Disproving; 2. Excelling or surpassing.

+ निष्कम् Departure; Nm.

निष्कल (music) inarticulate.

निष्कालनम् Driving away.

+ निष्कृतिः Reproach; स्त्रिया-स्तथापचारिण्या निष्कृतिः स्याददृषिका Mb. 12. 34. 30.

निष्कर्षम् Oppressing subjects by over-taxation.

निष्कान्त *a.* Gone out. 2. Come forth; अर्धनिष्कान्त एवासौ Durgā Saptasāti 3. 34.

निष्टनः Groan, sigh; Rām. 7. 21. 12.

निष्ठापित *a.* Accomplished; Māl. 6.

निष्ठानित *a.* Spiced, pickled.

निष्ठित *a.* Spit upon; Bhāg. 11. 22. 59.

निष्पातः Throbbing.

निष्पन्दः The bond of friendship; आर्षोऽयं देवि निष्पन्दो Rām. 3. 55. 35.

निष्पूरतम् A resting place built as charity.

निष्कोश *a.* Without a sheath.

निश्चक्रिक Without any trick, honest.

निष्पुषत्वम् Faultlessness.

निष्पक्व Well cooked.

निष्परामर्श *a.* Without advice, helpless.

निष्पुराण Unheard of, new.

निष्प्रतिग्रह Not accepting gifts.

निष्प्रत्याश Hopeless, despondent.

निष्प्रवणि Fresh from loom.

निःशर्कर Free from pebbles.

निःसह 1. Exhausted; 2. Intolerant.

निःसूत्र Helpless.

निःस्वन Soundless.

निःस्पशं *a.* Hard, rough.

निःसर्गः + निपुण *a.* Naturally clever.

+ निस्तुष्ट Kindled (as fire).

निस्तोदः Piercing, pricking, stinging.

निहित Encamped (as an army).

निहित + दण्ड one showing clemency.

+ निहनवः Contradiction.

नीतिः + शतकम् A collection of

100 verses on good conduct by Bhartṛhari.

नीच + गामिन् Following low courses.

नीरचर *a.* Aquatic.

नीरङ्गो *f.* Turmeric.

नीराजित Illuminated.

नील + पिटः A collection of Buddhist royal edicts and annals.

नील + स्नेहः Intense love.

+ नीविः (—वी) Prison.

नुत्तिः Eradication.

नूनम् + भावः Probability.

नूनम् + भावात् *ind.* Probably

नृ + कारः Manly deed.

नृ + जगथ *a.* Man-eater.

नृ + पाय्यम् A hall.

नृ + बाह्यम् A Palanquin.

नृतम् + हस्तः Position of the hands in dancing.

नेती The drawing of a thread through the nose and the mouth.

नेत्रम् 1. A bug; Nm. 2. A bark of a tree; Nm.

नेत्रम् + कामर्गम् A spell for the eyes.

नेत्रम् + चपल *a.* Restlessly winking.

नेत्र + पाकः Inflammation of the eyes.

नेत्र + बन्धः Hood-winking.

नत्र + श्रवस् A serpent.

नेत्र्य Fit for the eyes.

नेदीयोमरण *a.* One whose death is imminent; Raj. T. 4. 31.

नेदिवस् *a.* Sounding.

नेपथ्यम् + गृहम् *a.* Toilet-room.

नेमिः + तुम्बारम् The felly and nave.

नेय *a.* 1. to be led; 2. Fit to be taught; अनेयः शिक्षयितुमयोग्यः Com. on Mb. 5. 74. 4.

नैककोटिसारः One who is worth many crores.

नेगम N. of a chapter in Yāskas Nirukta.

नेगम + काण्डः Same as above.

नेद्र *a.* 1. Sleepy; 2. Closed.

नैमित्तिक + कर्मन् Periodical ceremony as against Nitay Karma.

नैमित्तिक + लयः A Brāhma deluge.

नैऋत्य *a.* Belonging to the South-West.

नैश्चिन्त्यम् Absence of care.

नैष्कृतिक A wood-cutter.

नैष्कर्म्यम् (in Buddh) Indifference to material pleasures.

नैष्ठिक Obligatory; Mb. 12. 63. 23.

नैष्ठिक + ब्रह्मचारिन One who is in life-long celibacy.

नेहारः Belonging to the fog.

नौः + क्रमः A bridge of boats.

न्यन्तः 1. Proximity; 2. Western side; Rām. 2. 68. 12.

न्यवग्रहः The accentless vowel at the end of the first number of a compound.

+ न्यस्त 1. Put on, donned; 2. Having the low out tone (as a vowel).

न्यस्त + अस्तव्य *a.* To be placed, fixed.

न्यस्त + चिह्न *a.* Destitute of external signs.

+ न्यासः Written or literal text.

न्यायः + आगत *a.* Rightly got.

न्याय + आभासः Semblance of reason, Sophism.

न्यास + उपेत Rightly admitted.

न्याय + निर्बपण *a.* Bestowing justly.

न्याय + विद्या (-शास्त्रम्) Science of logic.

न्याय + संबन्ध *a.* Rational, logical.

न्यून + पञ्चाशद्भावः An idiot who has not got in full the 50 properties of human nature.

न्यूनता 1. Deficiency; 2. Inferiority.

प

पंशु—सू 1, 10 P. To destroy.

+ पक्षः The Sun (Vedic); See Sāyana on Rv. 3. 53. 16.

पक्षः + अध्यायः Logic.

पक्षः + निष्पेयः Counting for one side; assigning on the side of.

पक्षः + भेदः Distinction between two sides of an argument.

पक्षः + बन्धः Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्षः + वायु (-वात) Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्षः + पक्षकः A fan.

पक्षिन् + तीर्थम् N. of a sacred place in South India.

+ पक्षमन् 1. A whisker; सिंहस्य पक्षमाणि मुखाल्लुनासि Mb. 3. 268. 6.

2. The hair (of a deer); निसर्ग-चित्रोज्ज्वलसूक्ष्मपक्षमणा Śi. 1. 8.

पक्षमल + दृशू *f.* A woman with long eyelashes.

+ पङ्क्तिः N. of a metre.

पङ्क्तिः + क्रम An order, succession.

पङ्क्तिः *ind.* In rows.

पङ्क्तु + वासरः Saturday.

+ पक्तिः Purification; शरीरपक्तिः कर्माणि Mb. 12. 270. 38.

पक्व + कषाय *a.* Whose passion become subdued.

पक्व + गात्र *a.* Having an infirm body.

पचमानक *a.* Habituated to cook for oneself.

पञ्चनिका A part of a plough.

पञ्च + आनन (-आस्य) 1. A lion. 2. Foremost in a particular category as वैद्यपञ्चानन.

पञ्च + आयतनी (-नम्) A group of five deities i.e. Surya, Ambika, Viṣṇu, Gaṇapati and Śankara, included in the daily worship.

पञ्च + उपचारः The five articles of worship i.e. गन्ध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप & नैवेद्य ।

पञ्च + कृत्यम् The five actions of the divine power; सृष्टि, स्थिति, संहार, तिरोधान and अनुग्रह ।

पञ्च + चामरम् N. of a metre.

पञ्च + धारणक *a.* Upheld by the 5 elements.

पञ्च + पादिका N. of a commentary on Śankara's Sūtrabhāṣya by Padmāpādacārya.

पञ्च + रात्रम् 1. N. of a drama by Bhāsa. 2. N. of a treatise on Philosophy attributed to Nārada.

पञ्च + शीलम् The five rules of conduct advocated by Buddha.

पञ्च + शुक्लम् The Combination of Uttarāyana, Śukla Pakṣa, day-time, Harivāsara and सिद्धक्षेत्रम् ।

पञ्च + सिद्धान्ती *f.* The five astronomical doctrines.

पञ्चम + आस्यः The Cuckoo.

पञ्चम + स्वरम् N. of a musical note.

पञ्चिका A register or record.

पञ्चीकरणम् The permutation and combination of the 5 elements to produce various objects of the Prapañca.

पटः + अञ्चलः The hem of a garment.

पटः + उत्तरीयम् An upper garment.

पटः + वाद्यम् A kind of cymbal.

पटः + वासकः Perfumed powder.

पटलकः (-कम्) 1. A screen or veil. 2. A packet.

पटलिका A heap, multitude as in घूलिपटलिका ।

पटहः + वेला The time at which a drum is beaten.

पटुः + करण *a.* Having sound organs; संदेशार्थाक्व पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः प्राणिया; Me. 5.

पटुः + अंशुकः A silk cloth.

पटुः + बन्धः (बन्धनम्) Binding the head with a turban or crown.

पट्टकिलः The tenant of a piece of land.

पणः + अयः Acquisition of profit.

पणः + क्रिया Putting in a shape, contest for.

पण्य + जनः A businessman.

पण्य + दासी A hired female servant.

पण्य + परिणीता A concubine.

पण्य + संस्था A warehouse of merchandisc.

पणकरम् The second, eighth, fifth or eleventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पण्डितो *f.* Learning, wisdom.

पण्डुः (—कः) An eunuch.

+पतङ्गः A horse.

पतङ्गः + शावः (—बः) The little one of a bird.

पतङ्गिका A bow-string.

पतत् + प्रकव्यं *a.* Prosaical.

पतित + गर्भा A Woman who had an abortion.

पतित + वृत् One who leads a debaucherous life.

पताकः A particular position of the fingers in shooting an arrow.

+पताका Publicity; रम्या इति प्राप्तवतीः पताकाः Śi. 3. 53.

पताका + बण्डः A flag-staff.

+पताकिन् A chariot.

पत्काशिन् *m.* A foot-soldier.

पतिः + अध्यक्षः A brigadier of an infantry unit.

पत्रम् + तण्डुला A woman.

पत्रम् + दारकः A saw.

पत्रम् + न्यासः Inserting feathers into an arrow.

पत्रम् + पिशाचिका A cap made of leaves.

पत्रल *a.* Rich in leaves.

पथिकः + जनः A traveller or a group of travellers.

पथिन् + अशनम् Provision for eating while on a journey.

+पदम् A coin; अष्टापदपदस्थाने दक्षमुदेव लक्ष्यते; Mb. 12. 298. 40.

पदम् + कमलम् Lotus-like foot.

पदम् + जातम् A group of words.

पदम् + रचना 1. Literary composition; 2. Arrangement of words.

पदम् + संधिः The euphonic combination of words.

पदातिलव *a.* Most humble.

पदीकृ To raise to the square root.

+पद्म 1. A particular posture of the body; 2. N. of a treasure.

पद्म + प्रिया 1. An epithet of Lakṣmi; 2. Goddess Manasā the wife of Jaratkāru.

पद्म + मुद्रा N. of a Tāntric symbol.

पद्मशः *ind.* By thousands of billions.

पद्मिनी + कण्टकः A kind of leprosy.

+पद्मः A village road.

पनस्यु *a.* Showing one's self, worthy of admiration.

पपी *m.* 1. The sun; The moon.

पयस् + रयः The current of a stream.

+पर The world beyond.

+परायणन् A religious order.

+परार्थः 1. Salvation, Mb. 12. 288. 9; 2. An object meant for another's use; संघातपरार्थत्वात् Śān K. 17.

+परार्थकः Divine, असावाटीत् संख्ये परार्थ्यवत् Bk. 9. 64.

पर + अवसथशायिन् Sleeping in another's house.

पर + आश्रित Fostered by another, a slave.

पर + उद्वहः The Indian cuckoo.

पर + उपसर्पणम् Approaching another.

पर + काल *a.* Relating to a later time.

पर + तर्ककः A beggar.

पर + तत्पगामिन् One who sleeps with another's wife.

पर + परिग्रह Owned by somebody else; Sak. 5.

पर + परिभवः Humiliation from others.

पर + पाकनिवृत्त One who does not take food at other's house.

पर + पाकवचिः Liking for food cooked at others houses.

परथा *ind.* Otherwise; chola Campu. 5. 5.

परम + अक्षरम् The sacred syllable 'om'.

परम + आयुध The weapon called cakra; Rām. 6. 58. 12.

परम + काण्डः A very auspicious moment.

परम + गहन *a.* Very mysterious.

परम + पुंस् The supreme spirit.

परम + परम *a.* Most excellent of all.

परम + राजः A supreme monarch.

परम + समुदय *a.* Very successful.

परम + सम्मतः *a.* Highly approved, revered.

परंपर + यात *a.* Received by tradition.

परंपर + संबन्धः An indirect relationship.

परंपरित *a.* Forming a series or chain.

परशु + मुद्रा A Tāntric pose.

परस्पर + विलक्षण *a.* Mutually opposing.

परस्पर + व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Mutual exclusion.

पराक् See पराच्

पराकृष्ट *a.* Disparaged.

पराक्षिप्त *a.* Upset; forcefully taken away.

+परागः Medicinal powder.

पराच् Not repeated; अनभ्यासे पराक् शब्दस्य तादर्थ्यात्; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 45.

पराच् + दृश *a.* Having the eyes turned to the outer world.

+पराचीन 1. Unfit. 2. Outward.

पराडीनम् Flying backward; Mb. 8. 41. 27.

+पराभवः N. of the 40th year in the cycle of Prabhava etc.

परासिक्त *a.* Thrown away.

परासेधः Arrest, imprisonment.

+परिकल्पित Divided.

+परिक्रमः Following the course of a river.

परिक्रमः + सहः A goat.

+परिक्रिया Exercise.

परिक्षत *a.* Wounded, injured.

परिक्षिप् To find fault with ;
प्रणयाच्चाभिमानाच्च परिचित्रेप राघवम् ;
Rām. 2. 30. 2.

परिगाढ *a.* Very much.

परिगुणित *a.* 1. Augmented by
addition, multiplied with ;
2. Reiterated.

+परिग्रहः 1. The body ;
2. Administration.

परिग्रहः+बहुत्वम् A large num-
ber of wives ; परिग्रहबहुत्वेपि द्वे
प्रतिष्ठे ; Śak. 3.

परिप्राह्य *a.* To be treated
couriously.

परिघः+गुरु *a.* Heavy like iron.

परिघ+स्तम्भः A door-post.

परिघ्या To kiss all over.

परिचरणतन्त्रम् A particular
method of performing
Śrāddha.

परिचरिका A female servant.

परिचारितम् Amusement.

परिच्यवनम् 1. Fall from ;

2. Swerving, deviating from.

परिजीर्णं *a.* 1. Worn out,
faded. 2. Digested.

परिणामः+जम् Stomach pain
caused by indigestion.

परिणाम+मुख *a.* About to ter-
minate.

परिणाम+वादः The Sāṅkhya
doctrine of evolution.

परिणीतिः *f.* A marriage.

परिणेतव्य *a.* 1. To be married.

2. To be bartered against.

परितापिन् *a.* Harassing, pain-
ing.

परितृप्तिः *f.* Complete satis-
faction.

परितृषित *a.* Anxiously longing
for.

+परित्यज् To disembark (from
a boat).

परित्याज्य *a.* To be omitted,
abandoned.

परिदिष्ट *a.* Made known,
drawn attention to.

परिधिः | उपान्त *a.* Bordered by
the sea.

परिधारणा Patience, perseve-
rance.

परिधीर *a.* Very deep, solemn.
(as a tone).

+परिध्वंसः 1. Mixture of caste.
2. Eclipse.

+परितिष्ठित 1. Quite perfect.
2. Accomplished ; परिनिष्ठितकार्यो
हि ; Mb. 12. 238. 13.

परिपिच्छम् An ornamental sett-
ing of peacock's feather ; गुञ्जावतं-
सपरिपिच्छलसमुखाय ; Bhāg. 10. 14.
1.

परिपृच्छक *a.* One who gets
any thing only when asked for.

परिप्लोपः Internal heat.

+परिबर्हः A presentation ;
Bhāg. 4. 3. 9.

परिबोधः Reason.

परिभाण्डम् Household require-
ments.

+परिभू 1. To surpass. 2. To
soak, saturate ; एवमेवेन्द्रियग्रामं शनैः
संपरिभावयेत् ; Mb. 12. 195. 19.

परिभवः+निधानम् *a.* Object of
contempt.

परिभावना 1. Contempt, 2. (in
drama) words exciting curiosity.

परिभूत *p.p.* 1. Overpowered ;
2. Insulted.

परिभूष्ट *a.* Fried, roasted.

परिमण्डित *a.* Adorned, decorat-
ed.

परिमित+वयस् Of young age.

परिमोटनम् Snapping, cracking.

परियन्त्रणा Restriction.

परिरब्ध *p.p.* Embraced.

परिलङ्घनम् 1. Leaping over ;
2. Transgressing.

परिलोढ *a.* Licked over or all
around.

परिलोलित *a.* Tossed about.

परिवत्सः A cow-calf.

परि (रो) वादः+कथा Abusive
talk.

परि (रो) वादः+करः A slander-
er.

+परिर्वाजित Wound round.

परिर्वाजित+संख्या *a.* Innumera-
ble.

परिर्वाशत् Twenty at least.

परिविष्ट *p.p.* 1. Surrounded ;
2. Clotied ; 3. Offered (as food).

परि (रो) वर्तः Derangement ;
Svapna-4.

+परिर्वातित 1. Put aside, re-
moved. 2. Searched thoroughly.

परिवृषण *a.* Mutilated.

परिवे 1 *v.* 1. To interweave.
2. To bind.

परिवेल्लित *a.* Surrounded, Bv. 2.
18.

परिशङ्का 1. Suspicion. 2.
Hope, expectation.

परिशब्दित *a.* Conveyed to,
mentioned.

परिशुश्रूषा Implicit obedience.

+परिष्य (स्य) न्दः Valour.

परिसंचक्ष 2. Ā. 1. To exclude,
ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 31 ; 2. To
enumerate.

परिसमान *n.* A Sāma hymn
which is occasionally repeated.

+परिसरः A vein, artery.

परिस्कन्धः A collection. multi-
tude.

परिस्तोमः 1. A coloured cloth
put on an elephant. 2. A sacri-
ficial vessel.

परिस्रुत *a.* Flowed, trickled.

परिहूत *a.* Called together.

+परिहू 1. To refute. 2. To
repeat. 3. To nourish.

परिहारः+विशुद्धिः Purification
by penance (Jaina).

परिहारः+सू A cow that bears
a calf after a long time.

परोष्ट *a.* Desirable, superior,
अन्ते परोष्टगतये हरये नमस्ते ; Bhāg. 6.
9. 45.

पदव+आक्षेपः An objection
expressed in harsh words.

परेत+कल्पः Almost dead.

परेत+कालः Time of death.

परोक्ष+जित् One who conquers
without being noticed.

परोक्ष+बुद्धिः *a.* Indifferent to.

पर्णम्+नालः A leaf-stalk.

पर्णालः 1. A boat. 2. Single
combat.

पर्यटः + ओदनः Rice mixed with Parpaṭa.

पर्यङ्क + बद्ध *a.* Squatting.

पर्यन्त + स्थित *a.* Confining.

+ पर्ययः Loss; स्कन्धपर्ययः Mb. 12. 15. 26.

पर्यवस्थित *p.p.* 1. Stationed; 2. Occupied with; 3. Composed calm.

पर्यासित *a.* Thrown down, destroyed; परैरपर्यासितवीर्यसंपदाम्; Ki. 1. 41.

पर्यादानम् End.

पर्याप्त + काम *a.* One whose desires are accomplished.

पर्यापत् *a.* Hurrying, or rushing out.

पर्याम्नात *a.* Celebrated, famous.

+ पर्यायः 1. End; पर्यायकालेर्मस्य प्राप्ते कलिरजायत; Mb. 5. 74.

2. 2. A figure of speech; handr. 5. 108; S. D. 733.

पर्यायः + क्रमः Order of succession.

पर्यायत *a.* Extremely long.

+ पर्युदासः A negation amounting to exclusion of something by using a नञ् (अत्राहणम् आनय) see ŚB on MS. 10. 8. 1-4.

पर्युपासीन *a.* 1. Sitting upon; 2. Surrounded by.

+ पर्युषित That which has passed the night (like cooked food).

पर्युषित + वाक्यम् A promise broken.

पर्युष्ट *a.* Stale.

+ पर्वतः N. of a Ṛṣi.

पर्वतः + उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain.

पर्वतः + रोधसु *n.* Mountain-slope.

पर्यन् + आस्फोटः Cracking the fingers (regarded as mark of curse).

पर्वन् + विषद् The moon.

पलः + अन्नम् Rice with meat.

पलालः + भारकः A load of straw.

पलिः *f.* The portion of an

elephant's face just above the frontal projection.

पलित + छन्न Under the -pretext of grey hair; कैंकेयी शङ्कयेवाह-पलितच्छन्नना जरा; R. 12. 2.

पलित + दर्शनम् Appearance of grey hair.

पल्यशनः A scorpion.

+ पल्लवः A long narrative.

पल्लवनम् Useless speech.

पवन + चक्रम् Whirl-wind.

पवन + पदवी The region of the skies.

पवमानः + तल्लः Fire.

+ पवित्र 1. A means of purifying the mind. 2. A cloth used as a filter to squeeze Soma plant.

पवित्रीकरणम् 1. Purification; 2. Means of purifying.

पशु *ind.* Behold! How good!

पशुः + एकत्वन्यायः A Mīmāṃsā rule, ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 11. 16.

पशु + मतम् A false doctrine.

पशु + समाम्नायः A collection of names of the fauna.

पशवात् + अहस् *ind.* In the afternoon.

पशवात् + उक्तिः Repetition.

पश्चिमः + उत्तर *a.* North-Western.

पश्चिम + संध्या The evening twilight.

पश्य *a.* What sees or looks on; ददर्श पश्यामिव... पुरम्; Nai. 16. 122.

पष्ठीही A young cow; Mb. 13. 93. 32.

पातव्य *a.* 1. Drinkable; 2. To be protected.

+ पांसुः Powder.

पांसुः + क्रीडनम् Playing in the dust.

पांसु + गुण्डित Covered with dust

पांसु + लवणम् A kind of salt.

पांसक *a.* Corrupting, spoiling.

पांसुवः A cripple.

+ पाकः Inflammation.

पाकः + क्रिया The act of cooking.

पाजह्यम् 1. The belly of an animal. 2. The sides.

पाञ्चरात्रम् 1. N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. 2. N. of the Āgama of the Pāñcarātra sect.

पाञ्चालियः A son of Pāñcālī.

पाटलः + कीटः A kind of insect.

पाटी + उपकरः The chief accounts officer.

पाठः + क्रमः The ordered determined by the sequence of the text.

पाठः + भेदः Difference in reading of a text.

पाठय + पुस्तकम् A class text.

पाणिः + कच्छपिका *f.* A kind of Mudiā.

पाणिः + गत *a.* Ready at hand.

पाणिः + दाक्ष्यम् Hand-trick.

पाणिः + वादः 1. Clapping the hands together. 2. Praying on a drum. 3. N. of a community of dermmns in Kerala.

पाण्डवः + प्रियः An epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

पाण्डिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

पाण्डु + लोहम् Silver.

पातः Application (of ointment knife, scissors etc.)

पातालम् + मूलम् The bottom of the nether world.

पात्र Releasing from sins; सर्वेषामेव पात्राणां परं पात्रं महेश्वर; Nandī P.

पात्रम् + उपकरणम् Utensils of an ornamental nature like chowries etc.

पात्रम् + प्रवेशः Entering the stage by a character (in drama)

पात्रम् + मेलनम् Collecting the actors to take different roles.

पात्रम् + संस्कारः Purifying a vessel.

पात्रम् + शोधनम् Examining the worthiness of a recipient of gift.

पात्रीकरणम् Marriage; ममैव पात्रीकरणेऽग्निसाक्षिक... Nai 6. 68.

+ पादः A hole at the bottom of a water skin; तेनास्य क्षरति प्रज्ञा दूतेः पादादिवोदकम्; MS. 2. 99.

पादः+कृच्छ्रम् A vow which involves fasting on alternate days.
 पादः+निकेतः A foot-stool.
 पादः+पद्धतिः *f.* Foot print.
 पादः+परिचारकः A humble servant
 पादः+भटः A foot soldier.
 पादः+लग्नः Attached to the foot.
 पादः+संहिता The joints of the quarters of a verse.
 पादः+हीनजलम् Water, a portion of which is boiled.
 पादाकुलकम् N. of a metre.
 पानीय+पृष्ठजा *f.* Moss.
 पान्यः+दुर्गा A road-side deity; भालिङ्ग्य नीत्वाकृत पान्यदुर्गाम्; Nai 14. 37.
 पाप+वंशः *a.* A cursed family.
 पाप+विनिग्रहः Curbing wickedness.
 पाप+शमन *a.* Removing sin.
 पायसम्+पिण्डारकः One who eats Pāyasa.
 पायितम् Water offered as gift.
 +पारः 1. Gaurdian; तस्माद् भयाद् येन स नोऽस्तु पारः Bhāg. 6. 9-24. 2. The end; महिम्नः पारं ते; Mahimna Stava
 पारम्+नेतृ *a.* One who makes a person proficient in.
 पारतल्पिकम् Adultery.
 पारमार्थिक+सत्ता The absolute reality.
 +पारमिता Complete attainment.
 पारमेश्वर *a.* Belonging to Paramēśvara.
 पारंपर्यम्+क्रम *a.* In the hereditary order.
 पारषदम् The state of being in an assembly with somebody; Bhāg. 1. 16. 17.
 पारावतः+घ्नी N. of the River Sarasvati.
 पारिणामिक *a.* 1. Digestible; 2. Subject to change.
 पारिपन्थिकः A highway robber.
 पारिप्लव+दृष्टि *a.* Having restless eyes.

पारिप्लव+मति *a.* Fickle-minded.
 पार्षिक *a.* Harsh, violent.
 पार्यवसानिक *a.* Coming to a close.
 +पाशवंः N. of a sage.
 पाशवं+अपवृत्त *a.* Bent on one side (one of the defects in diamond)
 पाशवं+आर्तिः Pain in the side.
 पाशवं+उपपीडम् *ind.* (To laugh) so as to hold one's sides.
 पाशवं+वक्त्रः An epithet of Śiva.
 पार्णिः+विग्रहः An attack in the rear.
 +पालन The sharpening (of arms).
 पालाश+विधिः Burning a human corpse with Palāśa wood.
 पालिः+ज्वरः A kind of fever.
 पल्लविक *a.* Diffusive, digressive.
 पावक+अचिस् *f.* flash of fire.
 पावक+मणिः *m.* The Sūryakānta stone.
 पावक+शिलः Saffron.
 पावित *a.* purified, cleansed.
 पाव्य *a.* Fit to be purified.
 पाशी A rope, fetter; पाशीकल्प-मायतामाचकषं Śi. 18. 57.
 पाशुपत+व्रतम् A vow ordained for the Pāśupata cult.
 पिकः+कूजनस् The cooing of the cuckoo.
 पिङ्ग+मूलः A carrot.
 पिङ्गालम् carrot.
 पिच्छालाव; Slimy Saliva.
 पिञ्जरिकम् A kind of musical instrument.
 पिटङ्कूशः A kind of small fish.
 पिठरपाकः The union of cause and effect.
 पिठरी A boiler.
 पिण्डः+अक्षर *a.* A word containing a conjunct consonant.
 पिण्डः+निवृत्तिः Cessation of Sapiṇḍa relationship.
 पिण्डः+पितृयज्ञः An oblation to the manes on the Amāvasyā evening.

पिण्डः+विबन्ः One of the ways of embazzlement; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.
 पितृबणिः An epithet of Soma.
 पितृ+त्रयम् Father, grand-father and great grand-father.
 पितृ+वासरपर्वन् The period auspicious for worshipping the manes.
 पित्तम्+धर *a.* Bilious.
 पित्तम्+धरा *f.* One of the substrata of the humour in the body.
 पिधातव्य *a.* Fit to be shut or losed.
 पिन्हा *ind.* Having dressed.
 पिण्यासः Asofoetida.
 +पिप्पलः The effect of a Karma; कर्मजन्यफल; Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1.
 पिप्पलः+अदः 1. N. of a sage; 2. One who eats the fruits of Pippala tree. 3. One who is given to sensual pleasures.
 पिव *a.* That which drinks; नलच्छायपिबापि दृष्टिः Nai. 6. 34.
 पिशितम्+पिण्डः 1. A piece of flesh. 2. A contemptuous term to denote the body.
 पिशितम्+प्ररोहः A fleshy growth or tumour.
 पिशुनित *p. p.* Betrayed, revealed.
 पिष्ट+अद *a.* Eating flour.
 पिष्ट+पाकः Baked flour.
 पिष्टातः Fragrant powder sprinkled at each other during Holi festival.
 पिस्वक्षु *a.* 1. wishing to touch; 2. Wishing to perform ācamana (in the case of water).
 पीठम्+अधिकारः The right to occupy an office.
 +पीड् To sound; धृतिसमधिकमुच्चैः पञ्चमं पीडयन्तः Śi. 11. 1.
 पीडा+स्थानम् (In astrol.) Inauspicious location of a planet.
 पीत+उदका (A cow) which has no more to drink; पीतोदका जघत्तुणा Kath. Up.

पीत + निद्र *a.* Immersed in sleep.

पीत + मासतः A kind of snake.

पीत + स्फोटः The itch or scab.

पीयूषः + भानुः (—वामन्) The moon.

+ पुंस् 1. A living being. 2. A kind of Naraka; अपत्यमस्मि ते पुंसस्त्रागात् Mb. 14. 90. 63.

पुंस् + लक्षणम् Manly appearance.

पुञ्चुकः An elephant in the second year; Mātanga L. 5. 3.

पुञ्जिक (का) स्तना N. of a celestial nymph.

पुटः + अञ्जलिः The two palms put together like a cup.

पुटः + घेन्ः A not yet full-grown cow with a calf.

पुटनम् Enveloping, covering.

+ पुण्डरीकम् N. of a sacrifice.

+ पुण्य 1. The seventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पुण्य + निवह *a.* collection of meritorious acts.

पुण्य + शाला Alms-house.

पुण्य + संचयः Collection of religious merit.

पुत्रः + प्रवरः The eldest son.

पुत्रः + स्ः A mother of a son.

पोषित *p.p.* Hurt, destroyed.

पुनर् + अन्वयः Returning; किं वा तोष्य पुनरन्वयमन्यलोकम्; Bhāg. 6. 4. 57.

पुनर् + अपगमः Once again going away.

पुनर् + उत्पादनम् Reproducing.

पुनर् + क्रिया Repetition of an act.

पुनर् + नवा Hog-weed.

पुनर् + स्नानम् Bathing for a second time.

पुपूषा Desire to cleanse.

पुर + नारी A courtesan.

पुरंधिका *f.* Wife.

+ पुरस्कारः Manifesting oneself; कर्महेतुपुरस्कारं भूतेषु परिवर्तते Mb. 12. 19. 19.

पुरस्कृत्य *ind.* Regarding, referring to, on account of.

पुरोभक्तका Break-fast.

पुराणम् + अन्तरम् Another Purāṇa.

पुराणाम् + प्रोक्त *a.* 1. Stated in the Purāṇas. 2. Stated by ancients.

पुराणम् + विद्या (—वेदः) The knowledge of the Purāṇa; the lore of the Purāṇas.

पुराषाट् (Ved.) Vanquisher of many.

पुरीषम् + भेदः Diarrhoea.

पुर + कृत् (—त्वन्) *a.* Efficacious.

पुरवः + मानिन् *a.* Pretending to be courageous.

पुरवः + शीर्षकः A kind of weapon used in house-breaking.

पुरव-सारः Foremost among men.

+ पुलकः A bunch, clustre.

+ पुलिन्दः A hunter.

पुल्कसः N. of a mixed tribe, Bhag. 9. 21. 10.

पुष्ट + अङ्ग *a.* Fat-limbed, well-fed.

पुष्ट + अर्थ *a.* Fully clear in its meaning.

+ पुष्टिः N. of various ceremonies performed for the sake of welfare (पुष्टिकर्मन्).

पुष्टिः + मार्गः N. of the doctrine adumbrated by Vallabhāchārya.

+ पुष्करम् The tip of the elephant's trunk; Mātanga L. 2. 2.

पुष्करः + विष्टरः The God Brahmā.

पुष्करः + विष्टराः The Goddess Lakṣmī; पुष्टि कृषिष्ट मम पुष्करविष्टरायाः; Kanakadhārā Stotra.

पुष्पम् + अम्बु The honey of flowers.

पुष्पम् + आस्तरकः (णम्) The art of decorating with flowers (one of the 64 Kalās).

पुष्पम् + पववी The valva.

पुष्पम् + यमकम् A kind of alliteration.

पुष्पधः An outcaste born of a Brāhmaṇa.

पुष्परागः A kind of gem; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

पुस्तम् + पालः A registrar of land-records.

पुस्तक + आगारम् A library.

पुस्तकः + आस्तरणम् A cloth in which a book is kept.

पुस्तक + मुद्रा N. of a Tantric-Mudrā.

पूत + क्रतुः An epithet of Indra.

पूगी The betel-nut tree.

पूजा + उपकरणम् Requisites for a Pūjā.

पूजा + गृहम् A place for domestic worship.

पूयः + उदः (—वहः) N. of a hell.

+ पूरक Flood, gushing flow; सिञ्चाङ्ग नस्त्वदधरामृतपूरकेण; Bhāg. 10. 29. 35.

+ पूर्ण Omnipresent, all pervading.

पूर्ण + अभिवेकः A kind of religious bath ordained in the Kaula Tantra.

पूर्ण + उत्सङ्ग *a.* Far advanced in pregnancy.

पूर्ण + प्रज्ञः 1. One whose knowledge has developed to perfection. 2. An epithet of Madhva, the founder of Dvaita school.

पूर्वं + अवसायिन् *a.* What occurs first or earlier; पूर्वावसायिन्यश्च बलीयांसो जघन्यावसायिभ्यः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34.

पूर्वं + निमित्त An omen.

पूर्वं + निविष्ट *a.* constructed earlier; MS. 9. 281.

पूर्वं + पश्चात् (—पश्चिम) *ind.* From the east to the west.

पूर्वं + मारिन् Dying before (the husband).

पूर्वं + विद् One who knows the past.

पूर्वं + विप्रतिषेधः A statement contradicting the earlier one.

पूर्वं + विहित *a.* Decided earlier.

पूषन् + अनुजः The Rain-God; प्रास्यद् द्रोणसुतो बाणान् वृष्टि पूषानुजो यथा; Mb. 8. 20. 29.

पुणाका The female young of an animal

पृतना + पतिः The chief of an army.

पृथक् + कार्यम् A separate affair
पृथक् + धर्मिन् *a.* One who holds to Dvaita doctrine.

पृथक् + बीजः The marking nut.
पृथक् + योगकरणम् The separation of a grammatical rule into two parts.

पृथक्त्वनिवेशः Subsistence on separateness; संख्यायाश्च पृथक्त्वनिवेशात्; MS. 10. 5. 17.

पृथिवी + भूत् *m.* A mountain.
पृथु + कीर्तिः *a.* Far-famed.
पृथु + दर्शिन् *a.* Far-sighted.
+ पृश्नि 1. A dappled cow.
2. The earth.

पृष्कः 1. A round spot. 2. The versed sine of an arc.

+ पृष्ठम् Remainder.
पृष्ठम् + आक्षेपः Violent pain at the back.

पृष्ठम् + गामिन् *a.* Faithful follower.

पृष्ठम् + तापः Noon.
पृष्ठम् + भङ्गः *N.* of a mode of fighting.

पृष्ठघम् 1. The back-bones.
2. A collection of Sāmans.

+ पृथकः A pedestrian shelter; Mānasāra.

पृष्टालः, (-लम्) A basket.

पृण्डः A way, road.

पेलिनी Calbage.

पेसा + कारिन् 1. A wasp. 2. A goldsmith; Bri. Up. 4. 4. 4.

पेसा + कृत् 1. The hand. 2. A wasp; Bhāg. 7. 1. 28.

+ पेशिः Whey.

पेषीकृ To crush, pound.

पेङ्गलः The son or disciple of Piṅgala.

पेङ्गलम् The manual of Piṅgala.

पंतापुत्रीय Pertaining to father and son.

पंत्पलादः *N.* of a school of Atharva Veda.

पंशुनिक *a.* Slanderous.
पोतायितम् *p. p.* 1. Behaving like a child. 2. An elephant's roar produced with the lips & palate; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

पोत्रिन् + प्रवरः The boar-incarnation of Viṣṇu; हिरण्याक्षे पोत्रि-प्रवरवपुषा देव भवता Nārāyaṇīya.

पोल्लयमान *a.* Floating often and often.

पोण्डः + वर्धनः *N.* of the country of Bihar.

पोत्र + जीवकम् An amulet made of the seeds of Putranjīva plant.

पोरन्ध *a.* Feminine.

पोषवः A fasting day.
प्रउगम् A triangle.

प्रकच *a.* Having the hair erect.

प्रकाङ्क्षा Appetite.
+ प्रकाशः Knowledge.

प्रकाशः + कर Causing manifestation; Sāh. K. 32.

+ प्रकृ To make distinctions;
मोहात् प्रकृते भवान्; Mb. 5. 168. 18.

+ प्रकरः Washing, cleansing;
अत्रामत्रप्रकरकरणे वर्ततेऽसौ नियुक्तिः; Viś. Guṇa. 154.

+ प्रकरणम् Context.

प्रकरणम् + तमः Two arguments of same propriety and force.

प्रकर्मन् *w.* Sexual intercourse (as in कन्याप्रकर्म in Kau. A.).

+ प्रकृतिः Eight forms of the Supreme Being; Bg. 7. 4.

प्रकृतिः + अमित्रः An ordinary enemy.

प्रकृतिः + कल्याण *a.* Beautiful by nature.

प्रकृतिः + भोजनम् Usual food.

प्रकृतिमत् *a.* 1. Natural, common. 2. Having a Sātvik bent of mind; Rām. 2. 77. 21.

+ प्रक्रिया (in medicin) A prescription.

+ प्रकृष् To drag along violently.

+ प्रकर्वः Universality.
प्रकचित Stretched out, drawn out.

+ प्रक्रमः Arriving to a point of discussion.

प्रक्रमः + निरुद्ध *a.* Stopped in the beginning.

प्रक्षयणम् Destruction; Raj. T.

+ प्रख्या Brightness, splendour.
प्रगुणीभू To make oneself qualified for.

+ प्रग्रहः 1. Gifts to courtiers; Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. 2. Hoarding.

3. Obstinacy.

प्रचकित *a.* Trembling.

प्रचण्ड + प्रतापः Powerful valour.

प्रचण्ड + भैरवः *N.* of a drama.

प्रचर्या Process.

+ प्रचारः A public announcement.

+ प्रचलित Confused.

प्रचलितम् Departure.

प्रचला *f.* A chameleon.

प्रचुर + परिभवः Great humiliation.

प्रच्छन्न + बौद्धः A Buddha in the disguise of a Vedāntin.

प्रचयावुक *a.* Transitory, brittle.

प्रजनन + कुशल *a.* Skilled in maternity.

+ प्रजा An era; Buddh.

प्रजागरणम् Being awake.

प्रजृम्भ् 1. Ā. To yawn.

प्रज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1. Ordered, ordained. 2. Arranged; Buddh.

+ प्रज्ञा A true wisdom; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा + अस्त्रम् 1. *N.* of a missile. 2. The weapon of intelligence.

प्रज्ञा + घनः Nothing but intelligence; (like चिद्घन).
प्रज्ञा + पारमिता One of the transcendent virtues; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा + मात्रा An organ of sense.

प्रणमित *p. p.* Bent, bowed.

+ प्रणाय *a.* Fit, worthy (Vedic).

+ प्रणयिः A method of driving an elephant; Mātanga L. 12. 6. 8.

प्रणयिष्यम् 1. Sending spies. 2. Employing, using.

प्रणयः + मानः Jealousy due to love.

प्रणयः + विमूल *a.* 1. Averse to; 2. Not eager to befriend with.

प्रणयनम् 1. Infliction; 2. Founding (of a charity).

प्रणीत + अग्निः Fire consecrated for sacrificial purposes.

प्रणीत + आपस् (*pl.*) Holy water.

+ प्रतनः Diffuseness.

प्रतन + हविस् Old ghee intended for oblation.

प्रतपः The heat of the sun.

+ प्रतापः Giving an ultimatum; Kau. A. 1. 16.

प्रतमाम् *ind.* Specially,

प्रति + अनुप्रासः A kind of alliteration.

प्रति + अरिः A well-matched opponent.

प्रति + अर्कः Parhelion.

प्रति + आर्द्रं *a.* Quite fresh.

प्रति + आसङ्गः Connection.

प्रति + आह्वयः Echo.

प्रति + कूलिक *a.* Hostile.

प्रति + चक्रम् A hostile Army.

प्रति + दूतः A messenger sent in return.

प्रति + विषम् An antidote.

प्रति + वृषः A hostile bull.

+ प्रतिकर्मन् Vows and fasts.

+ प्रतिकारः Imitating; com. on Rām. 2, 37. 37.

+ प्रतिक्रिया Behaviour; न हि युक्ता तवेतस्य रूपस्येवं प्रतिक्रिया; Rām. 7. 17. 4.

प्रतिगद् 1. P. To answer.

प्रतिगरः Responding to a call; ओमित्यध्वर्युः प्रतिगरं प्रतिगृह्णाति; T. Up. 1. 8. 1.

+ प्रतिघातः 1. Embezzlement; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26. 2. Ruin, degradation; Bhāg. 5. 9. 3.

प्रतिचारः Personal make-up.

+ प्रतिज्ञा To take for certain; कोन्तेय प्रतिजानीहि न मे भक्तः प्रणश्यति; Bg. 9. 31.

प्रतिज्ञा + परिपालनम् (—पालनम्) Keeping one's promise.

प्रतिज्ञा + पारणम् fulfilment of one's promise.

प्रतिबुद्, *n.* fresh milk.

प्रतिदूषित *a.* Defiled, contaminated.

+ प्रतिनियमः A separate allotment; Sān. K. 18.

प्रतिनिष्क्रयः Retaliation.

प्रतिनिष्पृत *p. p.* Cleansed, winnowed.

प्रतिपत्तिः + पराङ्मुखः Unyielding to persuasions.

प्रतिपत्तिः + प्रदानम् Conferring promotion.

प्रतिपद् + पाठः Learning on new-moon days; प्रतिपद्पाठशीलस्य विद्येव तनुतां गता; Rām. V.

+ प्रतिपादित Manifested.

प्रतिपाद्य *a.* To be treated; discussed, dealt with.

प्रतिपाद्यमान *a.* 1. Given, offered. 2. Being dealt with. 3. Under discussion.

प्रतिपानम् Water for drinking.

प्रतिपूर्ण *a.* Expanded, broad.

प्रतिव (व) न्दी *f.* A retort; हृदाभिनन्द्य प्रतिवन्द्यनुत्तरः Nai. 9. 17.

प्रतिबू 2 P. 1 To reply. 2. (A) To deny.

+ प्रतिभा Distraction; निद्रां च प्रतिभां चैव ज्ञानाम्यासेन तत्त्ववित् Mb. 12. 274. 7.

प्रतिभोजनम् Prescribed diet.

प्रतिमापृहम् A statue-house.

प्रतियात + निद्र *a.* Awakened.

प्रतियात + बुद्धि *a.* One who has recollected.

प्रतियोगः A rejoinder Bu. ch. 4. 41.

प्रतियोद् *a.* An opponent in the battle.

प्रतिरूढ *p. p.* 1. Entered, possessed. 2. Established; Bhāg. 10. 30. 3.

प्रतिवदतव्य *a.* 1. To be replied. 2. To be disputed.

प्रतिविधातव्यम् (*impers*) Care should be taken.

प्रतिविशेषः Singularity.

प्रतिव्याहारः An answer.

प्रतिशीर्षकम् Ransom; Mallinātha on R. 2. 55.

+ प्रतिश्रयः A monastery where alms are given.

प्रतिषेधः 1. Reminding of a prohibition. 2. An obstacle.

+ प्रतिष्ठा Completion of a vow.

प्रतिष्ठापनम् Corroboration.

प्रतिष्ठामु *a.* (Desid.) Desirous of settling down firmly.

+ प्रतिष्ठित Completed; Mb. 3. 85. 114.

प्रतिसंयात *a.* Assailing.

प्रतिसंहृद् *p. p.* Contracted.

+ प्रतिसंक्रमः Dissolution.

प्रतिसंख्यानम् 1. Calm consideration of a matter. 2. Sānkhya philosophy.

+ प्रतिसंधानम् 1. memory. 2. Remedy.

प्रतिसमासित *a.* Equalled.

प्रतिसर + बन्धः Tying of a sacred thread around the wrist at commencement of any auspicious ceremony.

प्रतिस्वम् *ind.* One by one.

+ प्रतिहत 1. Dazzled (as eyes) 2. Dulled, blunted.

+ प्रतिहारः Informing arrival; Rām. 7. 1. 7.

+ प्रती 2. P. To face (an enemy); सहसैन्यानहं तांश्च प्रतीयां रणमूर्धनि; Mb. 5. 172. 13.

प्रतीत + आत्मन् Confident.

+ प्रतीकम् 1. A symbol. 2; A Copy.

प्रतीकदर्शनम् A symbolic Conception.

प्रतीचीन Turned inwards.

प्रतीप + दीपकम् A particular variety of Dipaka (fig. of speech).

प्रतूलिका *f.* A kind of bed.

प्रत्यक्ष + पर *a.* Accepting perception alone as highest authority.

प्रत्यक्ष + विधानम् An obvious injunction.

प्रत्यक्ष + विशधीभू To be within the range of sight.

प्रत्यक्षरम् At every letter; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रपञ्च vāsavadattā.

प्रत्यञ्च् + प्रवण Devoted to the individual soul.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा + दर्शनम् A work on Śaiva philosophy.

प्रत्यभिनिन्द P. 1. To greet in return. 2. To welcome.

प्रत्यभ्युत्थानम् Rising from seat to welcome a guest.

+प्रत्ययः Functions of the organs; सर्वेन्द्रियगुणद्रष्टृ सर्वप्रत्ययहेतवे; Bhāg. 8. 3. 14.

प्रत्यचनम् Saluting in return.

प्रत्यवकर्शन a. Baffling.

प्रत्यवस्थापनम् Refreshing, strengthening.

प्रत्यवेक्षणा One of the 5 kinds of knowledge (in Buddh).

प्रत्यस्त *p.p.* Thrown off, given up; प्रत्यस्तव्यसने . . . Māl. 10. 23.

प्रत्याचक्षाणक a. Desirous of refuting; object to.

प्रत्यापन्न a. 1. Returned, restored. 2. One having a perverted mind; Mb. 12. 291. 8.

+प्रत्यासक्तिः Cheerfulness.

+प्रत्याहारः (In dramaturgy) N. of a particular part of the prelude.

प्रत्युत्पन्न + जातिः (In math.) Assimilation consisting in multiplication.

प्रत्युपस्थित a. 1. Approached. 2. Collecting, pressing. (as wine). 3. Gone against; श्रेयसि प्रत्युपस्थिते Mb. 12. 28. 7. 57.

प्रत्युद्ध *p.p.* 1. Rejected, refused. 2. Neglected. 3. Surpassed.

प्रथम + कविः An epithet of Vālmiki.

+प्रदक्षिणः Clever; तानुवाच विनीतात्मा सूतपुत्रः प्रदक्षिणः; Rām. 2. 16. 5.

+प्रदा 3 u. To discharge a debt.

+प्रदानम् Displacer, that which frustrates; असदेव हि धर्मस्य प्रदानं धर्मं आसुरः; Mb. 13. 45. 8.

प्रदानम् + कृपण a. Stringent, miserly in making presents.

+प्रवेशः (Jaina) One of the obstacles for liberation.

प्रवेहनम् Smearing.

प्रधनम् + अङ्गणम् A battle-front.

प्रधानः + कारणवादः The Sāṅkhya doctrine that Pradhāna is the cause.

प्रधान + वादिन् One who upholds the Sāṅkhya doctrine of प्रधानकारणम् ।

प्रधावितिका A passage to escape.

+प्रपञ्चः (In drama) Ludicrous dialogue.

+प्रपतनम् Assault.

+प्रपुराण a. Very old.

+प्रपूरणम् Bending and tying the string of a bow.

प्रबुद्धता Intillegence.

प्रभङ्ग *p.p.* Broken to pieces, crushed, defeated.

प्रभद्रक a. Exceedingly beautiful.

+प्रभा The Padmarāga gem.

प्रभा + भिद् a. Brilliant; Ki. 16. 58.

प्रभात + करणीयम् To be performed in the morning.

प्रभाषित *p.p.* spoken, declared.

+प्रभेदः The place of origin (as that of a river).

+प्रभव Prosperity; प्रभवार्थाय भूतानां धर्मप्रवचनं कृतम्; Mb. 12. 109. 10.

प्रभावन a. 1. Prominent, influential. 2. Creative force. 3. Origin. 4. Disclosing; तदस्त्रं तस्य वीरस्य स्वर्गमार्गप्रभावनम् Rām. 4. 17. 8.

प्रभु + सम्मित Equal to a lord; यद्देदात्प्रभुसम्मिताद् . . . S.D.

प्रभुत्वाक्षेपः (In rheto) An objection raised by a Word of Command. Kāv. 2: 138.

+प्रमाथिन् (In medic.) Producing secretion of the vessels.

प्रमहारा *f.* N. of the wife of sage Ruru.

प्रमहत् a. Of great splendour.

+प्रमाणम् (In music) A measure like द्रुतप्रमाणम्.

प्रमाणम् + अनुरूप a. Proportio-

nate to one's physical size or strength.

प्रमाणतः ind. According to measure or weight.

प्रमात्वम् Accuracy of perception.

+प्रमितिः Manifestation.

+प्रमोदः 1. (With Jainas) Joy of the virtuous. 2. N. of a year.

प्रयत्नः + गौरवम् Intensity of effort, elaborateness of effort.

प्रयत् + आत्मन् (—मानस) Pious minded; अस्नामि प्रयत्तात्मनः Bg. 9. 26.

प्रयत् + पाणि Folding hands in respect.

प्रयन्तु *m.* A driver, instigator

+प्रया 2. P. To incur, undergo.

+प्रयुक्त *p.* 1. Contrived. 2. Drawn (as a sword).

प्रयुक्त + सत्कार One who has been offered hospitality;

प्रयुक्तसत्कारविशेषमात्मना न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5.

+प्रयोक्तु A procurer.

प्रयोगः + ग्रहणम् Receiving practical instruction.

प्रयोगः + चतुर (—निपुण) a. skilled in putting into practice.

प्रयोगः + शास्त्रम् The Kalpa Śūtras.

प्रयोग + विद् One who knows practical application of a thing.

प्रलापिता Amorous prattle.

प्रलम्ब + बाहु (—भुज) a. One who has long arms.

+प्रलयः 1. Spiritual merging 2. Sleepiness.

+प्रलुप्त *p.p.* Robbed.

+प्रलुब्ध a. 1. A cheat. 2. Seduced.

प्रलोपः Annihilation,

+प्रवणम् An access to.

प्रवणायितम् Inclination, bias.

+प्रवादः Calumny; Śi. 1. 44.

प्रवर + धातुः Precious metal.

प्रवर + ललितम् N. of a metre.

प्रवासः+परः *a.* Addicted to going on tours.

प्रवास्य *a.* To be banished.

प्रवात+शयनम् Sleeping in a ventilated place.

प्रविचारः Distinction, division, species, kind.

प्रविचारित *p. p.* Examined, considered carefully.

प्रविरत *a.* One who has abstained from.

+प्रवेशः *1.* Manner, disposition
2. Employment as in मुसलप्रवेशः)

प्रविषयः Scope, range, reach.

+प्रवृत्त *1.* Flowing; प्रवृत्तमुदकं वायु Mb. 14. 46. 12. *2.* Offending, hurting *3.* Circulated, passed on.

प्रवृत्त+चक्रता *f.* Sovereign power; Y. 1. 266.

+प्रवृत्ति (In Math.) Multiplier.

प्रवृत्तिः+पुरुषः A news agent.

प्रवृत्तिः+लेखः Ordinance.

प्रवृत्तिः+विज्ञानम् Knowledge of the external world.

प्रव्याहरणम् The faculty of speech.

प्रव्रज्या-योगः An astrological combination indicating Saṅyāsa.

+प्रशंस् To prophesy.

प्रशंसा+आलापः Acclamation.

+प्रशस्तिः Publicity, advertising.

+प्रशमन Restoration of peace (after a political crisis).

प्रशान्त+चित्त *a.* calm.

प्रशून *a.* Swollen.

प्रश्नः+कथा A story ending in a question.

प्रश्नः+वाचिन् A fortune-teller.

प्रश्नः+विचारः A branch of astrological prediction.

+प्रसक्त Clinging to anything tenaciously.

+प्रसङ्गः *1.* An extended application; अन्यत्र कृतस्यान्यत्रासक्तिः प्रसङ्गः ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 1; *2.* A secondary incident or plot.

प्रसङ्गः+समः A logical sophism where proof itself must be proved.

प्रसञ्जित *a.* Brought into being; प्रसह्य वर्षासु ऋतो प्रसञ्जते Nai. 9. 96.

+प्रसादः The nourishing essence of the food after digestion.

प्रसेदिवस् One who has become pleased.

प्रसन्दानम् A rope, a fetter.

+प्रसह्य *1* having conquered.

2. Necessarily.

प्रसह्य+कारिन् *a.* Acting violently.

प्रसवः+कालः The delivery time.

+प्रसूतिः A cause; Ki. 4. 32.

+प्रसू *1P. 1.* To be displaced (as the humours of the body), *2.* To prosecute. *3.* To change a semi-vowel into a corresponding vowel!

+प्रसरः Range (as in दृष्टि-प्रसरः).

+प्रसारः *1.* A trader's shop. *2.* Raising (dust).

प्रसारित+गात्र with out-stretched limbs.

+प्रसृप् *1. P.* To set in (as darkness).

+प्रस्कन्न *p. p.* Attacked, fallen upon.

प्रस्तर+प्रहरणन्यायः A Mīmāṃsa rule of interpretation where matter mentioned in the accusative is more powerful than that in the instrumental.

+प्रस्तावः *1.* Subject of discourse, topic; *2.* The prologue of a drama; *3.* The introductory words of a Sāmaṇ.

+प्रस्तोतृ *m.* A sacrificial priest assisting the Udgātr.

प्रस्तोभः Allusion, reference to; Bhāg. 9.19. 26.

+प्रस्थानम् *1.* A philosophical school; *2.* Religious mendicancy;

सप्रस्थानाः क्षात्रधर्मा विशिष्टाः Mb. 12. 64. 22.

प्रस्थानम्+मङ्गल Auspicious rituals at the time of starting a journey.

+प्रस्नवः *1.* (pl.) Tears. *2.* Urine.

प्रस्पर्धिन् *a.* Vying with, equalling.

प्रस्फार *a.* Swollen, puffed up.

प्रहत+मुरज *a.* where drums are beaten; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Mc.

प्रहतिः *f.* A stroke, blow.

+प्रहा *3 P.* To be vanquished.

+प्रहि *5 P.* To turn to wards.

प्रहितंगम *a.* Going on an errand. शहरणकलिका *f.* N. of a metre.

+प्रहारः *1.* A battle; *2.* A necklace.

+प्रांशुः A tall person; प्रांगुलम्ये R. 1. 2.

प्रांशु+प्राकार *a.* Having high walls.

प्राकारः+धरणी A platform on a wall.

प्राकारः+स्थ *a.* One who is standing on the rampart.

प्राकृत+भानुषः A common man.

प्राक्तन+कर्मन् *n.* Past action.

प्राक्तन+जन्मन् *n.* Past birth.

प्रागल्भी Boldness, resoluteness.

प्रागल्भ्यम्+बुद्धिः Boldness of judgement.

प्रागुष्यम् Direction.

प्रागुणिका Hospitable reception.

प्राच्+उत्पत्तिः First appearance.

प्राच्+वचनम् Ancient saying.

प्राचीन+मूल *a.* Having roots turned eastward.

प्राच्य+पदवृत्तिः The rule by which ए remains in particular cases un-changed before अ.

प्राच्य+वृत्तिः A kind of metre.

प्राचार *a.* Contrary to ordinary observances.

प्राचार्यः *1.* The teacher of a teacher. *2.* A retired teacher.

+प्राजापत्यम् 1. Generative energy. 2. N. of a sacrifice.

+प्राज्ञ 1. Intelligence dependent on ego-Consciousness. 2. Supreme being.

प्राज्ञता, (—त्वम्) Wisdom.

+प्राणः 1. Life, living. 2. Food.

प्राणः+कर्मन् *n.* Vital function.

प्राणः+परिक्षीण *a.* One whose life is drawing to an end.

प्राण+परित्राणम् Saving one's life.

प्राणः+वत्लभा A sweet-heart.

प्राण+विद्या The science of Prāṇāyāma.

प्रातर्+अनुवाकः The hymn with which the morning session of a sacrifice begins.

प्रातर्+चन्द्रः The moon in the morning.

प्रातिकामिन् A servant or messenger.

प्रातिनिधिकः A substitute, proxy.

प्रातोप्यम् Hostility.

प्रात्यक्षिक *a.* Perceptible to the eyes.

प्रादेशमात्र *a.* Just a little, just to give an idea. —म् The measure of length between the tips of the thumb and the first figure stretched out; उपविश्य दम्भिं प्रादेशमात्रे प्रच्छिनत्ति न तखेन । Khādira Gṛhya Sutra II-2.

+प्राश्च *a.* 1. Being on a journey. 2. Precedence. 3. Bond.

प्राप्तः+निवासिन् Staying near the boundary.

प्राप्तः+भूमौ *ind.* Ultimately, at last.

+प्रापणम् Elucidation.

प्रापिपयिषु *a.* Wishing to cause to reach.

+प्राप्त *p.p.* Following from a precedence or earlier argument.

प्राप्त+कम् *a.* Fit, suitable.

प्राप्त+भाव *a.* 1. Wise. 2. Hand-some.

+प्राप्तिः 1. (In Rhet.) A conjecture derived from the

observation of a particular thing. 2. (In astrol.) N. of the 11th lunar house.

प्राप्य+कारिन् *a.* Effective only when set to action.

प्राप्य+रूप *a.* Rather easy to attain.

+प्रायणम् A kind of food prepared in milk.

प्रावत्यम् Purity, cleanliness.

प्रायुस् *n.* Longer life.

प्रारब्ध+कर्मन् An action which has started giving its fruit.

प्रारब्ध+कर्मन् (—कार्यं) *a.* One who has commenced a work.

प्रार्जयित् *a.* One who grants.

+प्राय् 10 Ā. To have recourse to.

+प्राय्यं *a.* To be desired for. 2. Desirable.

*+प्रालेयम् Pertaining to the deluge.

+प्रार्वातिक *a.* The order which is to be the same for subsequent rounds as it was for the first round.

प्रावादुकः An opponent in discussion.

प्रासादः+गर्भः An inner apartment in a palace.

प्रासादः+शिखरः The pinnacle of a place.

प्राह्वनीय *a.* Worthy to be received as a guest.

प्राहुणः A guest.

प्रिय+आलापिन् *a.* Speaking pleasantly.

प्रिय+आसु *a.* Fond of life.

प्रिय+कलह *a.* Quarrelsome.

प्रिय+जीविता Love of life.

प्रिय+संप्रहार *a.* Fond of litigation.

प्रियंदव *a.* Giving what is pleasing or wanted.

+प्रीतिः 1. Longing. 2. N. of a musical Śruti.

प्रीति+संयोगः Relation of friendship.

प्रीतिः+संगतिः Friendly meeting.

+प्रेतः An inhabitant of hell.

प्रेत+अयनः N. of a hell.

प्रेत+पात्रम् A vessel used in the funeral ceremony.

प्रेक्षणम्+आलम्भम् Looking at and touching.

+प्रेक्षा Splendour; प्रेक्षां क्षिपन्तं हरितोपकादौ; Bhāg. 3. 8. 24.

प्रेक्षा+पूर्वम् *ind.* With deliberation.

प्रेक्षा+प्रपञ्चः Stage-play.

प्रेमन्+आर्द्र *a.* Overflowing with love.

प्रैयकम् A variety of leather.

प्रैयरूपकम् Beauty; Nai. 5. 66.

प्रोचच्च 1. P To start on a journey.

प्रोचवाटना 1. Driving away (as of an evil spirit); 2. Destruction.

प्रोत+घन *a.* Immersed in clouds.

प्रोत+शूल *a.* Put on a spike.

प्रोत्तान *a.* Stretched out.

प्रोत्ताल *a.* Very loud.

प्रोदर *J.* Big-Bellied.

प्रोद्रीचि *a.* Fluctuating.

प्रोन्नमित *p.p.* Raised up.

प्रोर्णु 2 U. To cover up, envelop.

प्रोढ 1. Large, great.

2. Occupied, engaged.

प्रोढ+प्रिया A bold or confident mistress.

प्रोढ+मनोरमा N. of a commentary on Siddhānta Kaumudi.

+प्रोढिः Earnestness, profundity (of character).

प्रोक्त *a.* Having the sense of.

प्लक्षः+द्वारम् A side-entrance; Matsya P. 264. 15.

+प्लव 1. A kind of aquatic bird. 2. N. of a Samvatsara.

प्लव+कुम्भः A vessel used to enable a swimmer to float.

प्लावयित् *a.* A boatsman.

प्लुत+मेघः A kind of musical measure.

फ

फणः+भरः A serpent.

फणिन्+तल्पगः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

फणिर्जकः A kind of aromatic herb.

फलकः Green onion.

+फलम् 1. Compensation.

2. Sholder-blade.

फलम्+अधिकारः A claim for wages.

फलम्+अपूर्वम् The unseen effect of a sacrifice.

फलम्+उपभोगः Enjoyment of fruit.

फलम्+ग्रन्थः An astrological work on the influence of planets on human destiny.

फलम्+भावना The acquisition of a result.

फलम्+भुज् *m.* A monkey.

फलम्+मूलम् Fruits and roots.

फलम्+वर्तिः *f.* A wick of cloth lubricated and inserted into the anus as an enema.

फलम्+स्थापनम् The ritual called Simantonnayana.

+फलकम् Bark used as textile.

फलकम्+परिधानम् Wearing a bark as cloth.

फलिकः *m.* A kind of fish.

फलम्+वाक् A falsehood.

फालिका A slice, piece ; मृदु-
भ्यञ्जनमांसफालिकाम् Nai. 16. 82.

फाल्गुनेयः *N.* cf Abhimanyu, sun of Arjuna.

फिट्सूत्रम् *N.* of a grammatical work.

फुट्टिका A kind of woven texture.

फुत्+कृतिः Blowing, hissing.

फुलिङ्गः Syphilis.

फुल्ल+बदन *a.* Looking cheerful.

फेञ्जकः A kind of bird.

फेनः+धर्षन् *a.* Transient ; Mb. 3. 35. 2.

फेनाधितम् *p. p.* An elephant's rumbling roar produced in the back of the mouth; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

फेकुकः The scrotum.

ब

+बकः An apparatus for extracting metals from oars.

बक चिच्छका, (-चिच्छो) A kind of fish

बकाची A kind of fish.

बटुक 1. A boy, lad. 2. A stupid fellow.

बटुकः+भैरवः A form of Bhairava.

+बडिशम् A surgical instrument.

बत *ind.* Truly said ; कल्याणी बत गायेयम् Rām. 5. 34. 6.

बद्धम् A large number (100 crores according to Sāyana).

बन्दिः+ग्रहः Taking prisoner.

बन्दिः+ग्राहः A house breaker.

बन्दिः+ग्राहम् Taking as a captive.

बन्दिः+पालः A jailor.

बन्दि+शूला A harlot.

+बद्ध *p. p.* Preserved.

बद्ध+अवस्थिति *a.* Constant.

बद्ध+आदर *a.* Addicted to ; बद्धादरोपि परदारपरिग्रहे त्वम् ; Rām. Ch. v.

बद्ध+मण्डल *a.* Formed into circles.

बद्ध+मूत्र *a.* Withholding the urine.

बन्धः+कर्तुं *m.* One who binds

बन्धः+मुद्रा Mark of fetters.

+बन्धनम् Mundane bondage (as against liberation).

बन्धनम्+रक्षित् A jailor.

बन्धनिकः A jailor.

+बन्धुः 1. A Controller. 2. *N.* of the 3rd astrological house.

बन्धुः+दायादः Kinsman and heir.

बन्धुः+प्रिय *a.* Beloved of relations.

बन्धुरित *a.* Inclined, curved.

बन्धुकृ 1. To make a friend of

बन्धूर *a.* 1. Undulating, 2. Pleasing, delighting.

बन्धुकः *N.* of Constellation.

+बर्बरः 1. An elephant in the 4th year ; Mātanga L. 5. 5; 2. Curly.

+बर्बरालका A lady with curly frontal hair.

बर्बरीकम् 1. Curly hair. 2. white sandal wood.

बर्हः+नेत्रम् The eye on a peacock's tail.

बर्हः+अवतंस Decorated with a plume on the head.

बर्हिन्यायः A mimāmsā rule of interpretation which gives more prominence to the primary than to the secondary meaning; MS. 3.2. 1-2.

बर्हण+वासस् *a.* A feathered arrow.

+बलम् 1. The hand ; क्रान्ते विष्णुबले शक्रः ... Mb. 12. 239. 8 2. Effort.

बलम्+अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of strength.

बलम्+उपादानम् Recruitment to the army; Kau. A.

बलतापनः An epithet of Indra:

बलपुच्छकः A crow.

बलपृष्ठकः A kind of deer.

बलमुख्यः The chief of an army.

बलवर्जित Infirm.

बलसमुत्थानम् Recruiting a strong army.

बलकः A dream.

+बलवत् *m.* Phlegm.

बलासः 1. A kind of disease (Consumption)

+बलाहकः *N.* of one of the Nāgās.

बलिः+क्रिया A line on the fore head.

बलिः+बन्धनम् *N.* of drama supposed to have been written by Pāṇini.

बलिः+बन्धनः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

बलिः+विधानम् An offering of Bali.

बलिः+षड्भागः The sixth part given as tax to the king बरक्षितारं राजानं बलिषड्भागहारिणम् MS. 8. 308.

बलिः+होमः Offering of oblations in the fire.

बलीशः 1. A crow. 2. Craft looking person.

बस्तमारम् *ind.* After the manner of dying of a goat.

बस्तिः Salt produced from the Sāmbher lake.

बस्तिकः A kind of arrow whose tip remains in the body when it is pulled out; com. on Mb. 7. 189. 11.

+बहिरङ्गः What is remotely connected; अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्ग बलीयः ŚB on MS. 12. 2. 29.

बहिस्+दृश् *a.* Superficial in observation.

बहिस्+पवमानम् *N.* of a Sāman employed in Soma Yāga.

बहिस्+प्रज्ञ *a.* One whose knowledge is confined to external objects.

हेस्+मनस् *a.* Being outside mind.

बहिस्+मनश्च *a.* out of mind.

बहिस्+पृति *a.* placed or fastened outside.

बहिस्+वर्तिन् *a.* Remaining at the outside.

बहिस्+व्यसनिन् *a.* Dissolute, lewd.

बहिस्+स्थ (-स्थित) *a.* External

बहिष्कार्य *a.* To be thrown out or cast away.

बहु+उपयुक्त *a.* Useful in many ways.

बहु+क्षारम् Soap.

बहु+क्षीरा A cow yielding much milk.

बहु+गुरुः One who has read much but not well.

बहु+बोहना Same as बहुक्षीरा.

बहु+नाडिकः The body.

बहु+प्रकृति *a.* Consisting of many verbal elements (as a compound)

बहु+प्रज्ञ *a.* Very wise.

बहु+प्रत्यर्थिक *a.* Having many foes or rivals.

बहु+प्रत्यवाय *a.* Beset with many obstacles.

बहु+रजस् *a.* Very dusty.

बहु+बादिन् *a.* Garrulous.

बहु+शस्त *a.* Very good,

बहु+संख्याक *a.* Numerous.

बहु+सत्त्व *a.* Abounding in animals.

बहु+साहस्र *a.* Amounting to thousands.

बहुल+अश्वः *N.* of a king.

बहुल+पक्षशितिमन् The darkness of the dark fortnight; कूत्रायुजा बहुलपक्षशितिमिन् सीम्ना Nai. 21 124.

+बाणः The versed sine of an arc.

बाणः+निकृत *a.* Pierced by an arrow.

बाणः+पत्रः *N.* of a bird.

बाणः+लिङ्गम् A white stone found in Narmada and worshipped as Śivaliṅga.

बावरिः *N.* of a philosopher.

बाधा+निवृत्तिः Relief from the possession of an evil spirit.

+बाष्पक That which sublates.

बाष्पयित् *m.* An injurer; One who harms.

बाध्य+बाष्पकता The inter-action of the oppressed and the oppressor or the affected and that which affects.

+बान्धवः Well-wisher.; पतुष्व-स्त्रेयम्रीत्यर्थं तद्गोत्रस्यात्तबान्धवः; Bhag. 1. 19. 35.

बार्हस्पत्याः *N.* of a school of writers on political science referred to by Kautilya; kau. A 1. 15.

बाल+अरिष्टः Teething troubles of children.

बाल+आमय A child's disease.

बाल+चिकित्सा Treatment for children's diseases.

बाल+चुम्बालः A fish.

बाल+चूतः A young mango tree.

बाल+मनोरमा *N.* of a comentary on Siddhānta Kaumudī.

बाल+मरणम् (Jaina) Death of a fool.

बाल+यतिः A child-saṅyāsi.

बाल+व्रतः An epithet of the Buddha saint, Manjuḡhoṣa,

+बालक A young elephant of 5 years old; Śi. 5. 47.

+बाला A particular form of Durgā.

बाला+मन्त्रः The sacred formula of Bālā Devī.

बालिश+मतिः *a.* Childish in thoughts.

बालेय+शाकः A kind of vegetable.

बाष्कलः *N.* of a teacher, a pupil of paila and founder of a Rgvedic Śākhā.

बाष्प+विबलव *a.* Overcome with tears.

बास्तिकम् A multitude of goats; Rām. 2. 77. 2.

बाहिरिकः An alien character; न च बाहिरिकान् कुर्यात् पुरराष्ट्रोपघातकान् Kau. A 2. 4. 22.

+बाहुः 1. The arm as a mesure of length. 2. The limb of a bow.

बाहुः+अन्तरम् The chest; बाह्वन्तरे मधुजितः श्रितकौस्तुभे या Kanakadharā Stava.

बाहुः+तरणम् Crossing river with arms.

बाहुः+निःसृतम् A mode of fighting where the sword is made to drop from the opponent's hand.

बाहुः+प्रचालकम् *ind.* Shaking the arms.

बाहुः+लोहम् Bell metal.

बाहुः+विषट्टनम् (—विषट्टितम्) A particular pose in wrestling.

+बाह्यः A product of a Prati loma marriage.

बाह्यः+अर्थः Superficial sense of word.

बाह्यः+कक्षः The outer apartment.

बाह्यः+करणम् An external sense-organ.

बाह्यः+प्रयत्नः An external effort in the production of articulate sound.

बिठकम् The sky; Nir. 6. 30.

विडालः + व्रतिक *a.* Hypocritical.
 + विन्दुः (In phil.) A particular development of विच्छक्ति ।
 विन्दुः + च्युतकः A kind of word-play Nai. 9. 104.
 विन्दुः + प्रतिष्ठामय *a.* Founded or based' upon the अनुस्वारः ।
 विन्दुः + माघवः A form of Viṣṇu.
 + विन्धः A statue, idol, icon.
 विन्धनी The pupil of the eye.
 विन्धिसारः N. of a king of Magadha.
 विरहः 1. A medal or a title conferred as a mark of excellence. 2. A panegyric.
 विलम् + अयनम् An underground cave.
 विसम् + ऊर्णा A lotus fibre.
 विसम् + गुणः A string made of lotus fibre.
 विसम् + प्रसूनम् A lotus flower.
 विसम् + वरितः A wick made of lotus fibre.
 विसिनी + पत्रम् A lotus-leaf.
 + बीजम् 1. Calculation of primary gems. 2. Analysis.
 बीजम् + अङ्घ्रिकः A camel.
 बीजम् + अर्थ *a.* Desirous of procreation.
 बीजम् + निर्वापणम् Sowing of seeds.
 बीजम् + प्ररोहिन् *a.* Growing from seed.
 बीजम् + वापः Sowing of seeds.
 बीजम् + स्नेहः The Palāśa tree.
 बीजाकृत *a.* A field ploughed after sowing.
 + बुद्ध The supreme soul.
 + बुद्धिः 1. A means, way. 2. N. of the 5th astrological mansion.
 बुद्धिः + अधिक *a.* Superior in intellect.
 बुद्धि + छाया Reflex action of the intellect on the soul.
 बुद्धिः + प्रागल्भी Soundness of understanding.
 बुद्धिः + मोहः Confusion of thought.

बुद्धि + लाघवम् Levity of judgement.
 बुद्धिः + वरजित *a.* Bereft of knowledge.
 बुद्धिः + र्वभवम् Strength of intellect.
 + बुभूषु *a.* 1. Wishing to become prosperous. 2. Wishing the welfare of.
 बुहडः A basket-maker.
 बुसा (In drama) A young sister.
 बृसय (Ved.) *a.* Mighty, great. बृसयशब्दो बृहच्छब्दार्थं गमयति; ŚB. on 10. 1. 32.
 + बृहत् Strict celibacy; सावित्रं प्राजापत्यं च ब्राह्मं चाथ बृहत्तथा Bhāg. 3. 12. 42.
 बृहत् + उत्तरतापिनी N. of an Upaniṣad.
 बृहत् + तेजस् *m.* The planet Jupiter.
 बृहत् + देवता N. of a work on Vedic deities.
 बृहत् + नारदीयम् N. of an Upaniṣad.
 बृहत् + संहिता N. of a work on astrology by Varāhamihira.
 बृहत् + सामन् N. of a sāman; Bg. 10. 35.
 बृहस्पति + चक्रम् A period of 60 Samvatsaras.
 बेल *a.* Living in holes.
 बोक्काणः A bag hung on the nose of a horse containing its food.
 बोधायनः N. of a Sūtrakāra.
 बोधिः + अङ्गम् A requisite for attaining perfect knowledge.
 बोद्ध + जवतारः The incarnation of God as Buddha.
 + बध्नः N. of a disease.
 बध्नः + विबम् (-मण्डलम्) The disc of the sun.
 ब्रह्मन् + किल्बिषम् An offence against Brāhmaṇas.
 ब्रह्मन् + कूटः A very learned Brāhmaṇa.
 ब्रह्मन् + गीता *f.* The preaching of Brahmā as given in the Ānūsāsana Parvan of the Mb.

ब्रह्मन् + जिज्ञासा Desire to know the supreme being.
 ब्रह्मन् + तन्त्रम् The teachings in the Veda.
 ब्रह्मन् + दूषक *a.* Falsifying the Vedic texts.
 ब्रह्मन् + पारः The final object of all sacred knowledge.
 ब्रह्मन् + बलम् The Brahminical power.
 ब्रह्मन् + विन्दुः A drop of saliva sputtered while chanting the Veda.
 ब्रह्मन् + भूमिजा A kind of pepper.
 ब्रह्मन् + मूर्तः The early part of the day.
 ब्रह्मन् + रात्रः Early dawn.
 ब्रह्मन् + वादः A discourse supreme spirit.
 ब्रह्मन् + श्री N. of a Sāman.
 ब्रह्मण्यता *m.* An epithet of Agni.
 ब्रह्मिभूतः One who has attained oneness with Brahman. (said of Saṅyāsins who pass away).
 ब्राह्म + निधिः A trust money for the sacerdotal class.
 ब्राह्मण + अदर्शनम् Absence of Brahminical instruction or guidance; Ms. 10. 43.
 ब्राह्मण + प्रसंगः The appellation "Brāhmaṇa".
 ब्राह्मण + प्रातिवेदयः A Brāhmaṇa living next door.
 ब्राह्मण + भावः The state of being a Brāhmaṇa.
 भ
 + भक्तम् 1. Provision for one day's meal; यस्य त्रैवापिकं भक्षणं पर्याप्तं भृत्यवृत्तये Ms. 11. 7. 2. The wages.
 भक्त + अग्रः (-ग्रम्) A refectory.
 भक्त + कृत्यम् Preparations for a meal.
 भक्त + साधनम् *a.* Dish of pulse.
 + भक्तिः 1. A secondary sense. 2. Predisposition of body (to any ailment).

भक्तिः + गम्य *a.* Accessible through devotion.

भक्तिः + गन्धि *a.* One who has a little devotion.

भक्ति + चित्रम् Drawings, paintings.

भक्ति + वश्य *a.* One who is captivated by devotion.

भक्ष्य + अभक्ष्यम् Food allowed and prohibited.

भक्ष्य + भोज्यम् *a.* Consisting of food of all kinds.

भगः + ईशः The planet of fortune.

भगः + काम *a.* Desirous of sexual pleasure.

भगः + वृत्ति *a.* Prostitution.

भगवत् + पादाः A title of Ādi Sankarācārya.

भग्न + अस्थि *a.* One whose bones are broken.

भग्न + कूर्वर *a.* One whose upper structure is broken (as a chariot).

भग्न + तालः A kind of musical measure.

भग्न + परिणाम *a.* Preventing from getting completed.

+ भङ्गः 1. (In Buddh.) constant decay taking place in the universe. 2. (in Jaina) A dialectical formula begining with स्यात् ।

+ भङ्गिः A fashion or mode.

भङ्गिः + भाषणम् Crooked speech
भङ्गिः + विकारः A wry face, distortion of features.

भङ्गिनी A river, आत्ममौलि-
प्रणिकान्तिभङ्गिनीम् Nāi. 18. 137.

भञ्जना Explanation.

भट्टनारायणः N. of the author of
Veṅṣāmhāra.

भट्टिः N. of the author of
भट्टिकाव्यम्

भट्टोजिः N. of a grammarian.

भण्डुकः A kind of fish.

भ्रतः + कल्पः N. of the current
age according to Buddhists.

भ्रत + निधिः Vessels fashioned for
gifts.

भद्र + वाच् *f.* An auspicious
speech.

भद्र + विराज् N. of a metre.

+ भद्रक 1. A particular sitting
posture. 2. A harem.

भद्रा + करणम् The act of
shaving.

भयालु *a.* Timid.

+ भर Prowess, excellence; न
खलु वयसा जात्यैवायं स्वकार्यसहो भरः
V. 5. 18.

भरतः + शास्त्रम् The dramatic
art.

भर्गस् *n.* Radiance, lustre.

भर्तव्यः *a.* 1. To be borne or
carried. 2. To be hired or
kept.

भर्तृ + चिन्त *a.* Thinking of a
husband.

भर्तृ + देवता Devoted to a
husband as God.

भर्तृ + लोकः The husband's
world.

भर्तृ + हार्यघन *a.* Whose posses-
sions may be confiscated by his
master.

भर्तृ + हीना *a.* Abandoned by
the husband.

भव + अग्रम् The farthest end of
the world.

भव + भङ्गः Emancipation from
the ordeal of birth and death.

भव + भावन *a.* Conferring
welfare.

भव + भोर्ष Afraid of worldly
existence.

भव + भोगः Enjoyment of
carnal pleasure.

भव + शेखरः The moon.

भव + संगिन् *a.* Attached to the
material world.

भव + संततिः A series of births
and deaths.

भवत् + वसु Rich, opulent.

+ भवनम् Horoscope, natal
star.

भव्य + मनस् *a.* Well-inten-
tioned.

भाषक *a.* Belonging to your

honour; भावत्करिव धवल्यंशः प्रवाहैः;
Rām. ch. 7. 2.

भषी *f.* A bitch.

भस्मन् + अङ्गः A kind of pigeon.

भस्मन् + अङ्गराग Smearing the
body with ashes.

भस्मन् + अवलेप Smearing the
body with ashes

भस्मन् + अवशेष Remaining only
in ashes.

भस्मन् + गुण्डनम् Smearing the
body with ashes.

भस्मन् + गात्रः N. of cupid.

भस्मन् + चयः A heap of ashes.

+ भा 2 P. To blow.

बभौ (Perfect of भा) 1. Shone;
2. Got pleased. 3. Became.

4. Blow (blown);

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रो

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रः

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रो

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रः

(In all the senses). Bhaṭṭi

Kāvya 10. 19.

+ भागः 1. A tax; Kau. A.

2. 6. 64. 2. One of the four

contentments according to

Sāṅkhyas; Sān. K. 50. 3. The

number eleven.

भागः + अपहारिन् One who takes

a share.

भागः + धनम् A treasury.

भागः + पत्रम् (लेख्यम्) A partition

deed.

+ भागिन् Highly useful.

भागुरिः N. of a famous gram-

marian and Smṛitikāra.

भाग्यम् + संक्षयः Bad fortune.

भाग्यम् + उन्नतिः Rise of fortune.

भाग्यम् + ऋक्षम् The Pūrvā-

phālguni Nakṣatra.

भाङ्गकः A rag.

भाजक् *ind.* Quickly, swiftly.

भाजनम् + विषमः Embezzlement

by using wrong measures; Kau.

A. 2. 8. 21.

+ भाण्डम् 1. Luggage. 2. capi-

tal money.

भाण्डः + गोपकः The keeper of

vessels.

भानतस् *ind.* In consequence of the appearance.

भानव *a.* Pertaining to Sun.

भानु + भू: An epithet of river Yamunā.

भामहः N. of a celebrated writer an Alaṅkāra Śāstra.

+भार: Task imposed on any one.

भारः + अबतरण Reducing the load or burden from.

भारः + आक्रान्ता N. of a metre.

भारः + उद्धरणम् The lifting of a load.

भारः + ऊढिः *f.* The bearing of a load.

भारः + गः A mule.

भारिका A heap, multitude.

+भारती One of the 10 orders of Saṅyāsins.

भारत + आख्यानम् (—इतिहासः—कथा) The epic of Mahābhārata.

भारत + सावित्री N. of a stotrā contained in the Mb.; Mb. 18. 5. 64.

भारद्वाजः 1. N. of a writer on political science referred to by Kauṭilya. 2. One belonging to the gotra of Bharadwāja.

भारुवः 1. The son of a Vaiśya; paramour and an unmarried Vaiśyā. 2. A kind of śākti worshipper.

+भार्यवः A fortune teller; भार्यवो शुक्रदेवज्ञो Vijayanti.

भार्या + पतित्वम् Conjugal relationship.

भाल्लविः A branch of Sāma-veda.

+भाबः 1. Welfare; भावमिच्छति सर्वस्य; Mb. 5. 36. 16. 2. Protection; द्रोणस्याभावभावे तु Mb. 7. 25. 64. 3. Destiny. 4. Consciousness of past perceptions. 5. The six states of अस्ति, वर्धते, विपरिणमति, etc.

भाबः + कर्तुं कः An impersonal verb.

भाबः + गतिः *f.* Power to convey

human feelings; भावगतिराकृतौनाम् Pratimā 3.

भावः + चेषिटतम् Gestures indicative of love.

भावः + निवृत्तिः The material creation; Sāh. K. 52.

भावः + नेरिः A kind of dance.

भावः + शबलत्वम् Admixture of various emotions.

भावंगम *a.* charming appealing.

भावयित् *a.* A protector, promoter; क्रोवो भावयिता पुनः Mb. 3. 29. 1.

भावित 1. Directed towards, fixed upon. 2. Possessed, captured; दुद्रुहः पृथुभाविताम् Bhāg. 4.

18. 13. 3. Engrossed, filled; रथाङ्गपाणेरनुभावभावितम् Bhāg. 12.

10. 42. 4. Pleased, gladdened.

भावित + भावन् *a.* Helping oneself and helping others.

+भाव्य To be convicted; व्यवरेः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यो नृपब्राह्मणसन्निधौ Ms. 8. 60.

भाषा + पत्रम् An application; Śukra. 2. 309.

भाषा + सन्निधिः *f.* (With Jainas) restraint in speech.

भाषित् *a.* A speaker.

भाष्य + भूत *a.* Serving as a commentary भाष्यमूता भवन्तु मे Śi. 2. 24.

+भासः N. of a celebrated dramatist; author of Svapnavāsavadattam etc.

+भिक्षा A means of subsistence.

भिक्षा + भुज् *a.* Living on alms.

भिक्षुः + भाबः Monk-hood.

भिक्षुती A variety of Kambala; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

+भिद् 1. IP. To explain or interpret; वचांसि योगप्रथितानि साधो न नः क्षमन्ते मनसापि भेत्तुम् Bhāg. 5. 10. 8.

भिरापनम् Causing to trample on.

+भिस्र 1. Vicious; भिन्नवृत्तता Ms. 12. 33. 2. Stood up (as

hair in horripulation) Rām. 6. 10. 18. 3. Bribed.

भिस्र + कर्ण *a.* 1. Having divided ears. 2. Having the ears bored.

भिस्र + कुम्भः A person who has severed himself from obligations.

भिस्र + हृतिः *f.* Division of fractions.

भोत + गायनः *a.* A shy singer.

भोत + चारिन् *a.* Behaving timidly.

भोत + चित्त *a.* Afraid in mind.

भोति + कृत् *a.* causing fear.

भोति + छिद् *a.* Removing fear.

भोम + अञ्जत् *a.* Having terrible strength.

भोम + पाकः Perfectly cooked food.

भोम + रथः 1. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. 2. N. of one of the sons of Śrikriṣṇa.

भोष्म + पर्वन् N. of the 6th book of the Mahābhārata.

भोष्म + स्तवराजः N. of a prayer by Bhīṣma contained in the 47th chapter of Sānti Parvan of Mb.

भुवत + मात्रे *ind.* Immediately on having eaten.

+भुग्न Disheartened, cowed down.

भुजः + अङ्गुः An embrace.

भुजः + अर्पणम् A grant for maintenance.

भुजः + आकम्बुः A conch.

भुजः + छाया Protection afforded by the arms of somebody.

भुज + वीर्य *a.* strength of arms.

भुजगः + बलयः A snake used as a bracelet.

भुजगः + शायिन् An epithet of Viṣṇu.

भुजङ्गः + प्रयातम् N. of a metre.

भुजङ्ग + संगता N. of a metre.

भुजङ्ग + शिशु N. of a metre.

+भुजा The side of any geometrical figure.

भुजा + भुजि *ind.* Hand to hand (fight).

भुवनम् + ईश्वरी A form of Pārvaī.

भुवनम् + तलम् The surface of the earth.

भुवनम् + भावनः The creator of the world.

भूः + छाया (—छायम्) Earth's shadow.

भूः + तुम्बी A kind of cucumber

भूः + पलः A kind of rat.

भूः + भा Earth's shadow, eclipse.

भूः + लिङ्गशकुनः A species of bird; Mb. 12. 169. 10.

भूः + शय्या Lying on the ground.

भूः + स्फोटः A mushroom.

भूत + अनुवादः Referring to or recalling an established fact or past event.

भूत + अभिवद्भः (—आवेशः) Possession by evil spirits.

भूत + अवमानिन् *m.* One who condemns all.

भूत + कोटिः (Buddh.) Absolute non-entity.

भूत + गत्या Truthfully.

भूत + गुणः A quality of elements.

भूत + जननी The mother of all beings.

भूत + तन्मात्रम् A subtle element.

भूत + पालः The guardian of living beings.

भूत + भव *a.* Living in all beings

भूत + भूत् *a.* Sustaining the elements or creatures.

भूत + मातृका The earth.

भूत + संघः The totality of beings or of the elements.

भूत + सृज् *m.* An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

भूतिः + अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of prosperity.

भूतिः + सृज् *a.* Creating welfare.

+ भूमिः 1. The base of any geometrical figure. 2. The outline of a painting.

भूमिः + अनृतम् False evidence concerning land.

भूमिः + खजूरिका A variety of date tree.

भूमिः + छत्रम् A mushroom.

भूमिः + तनयः The planet Mars.

भूमिः + परिमाणम् Square measure.

भूमि + रथिकः A ground charioteer.

भूमिः + समीकृत *a.* Thrown to the ground, flooded.

भूमिः + संभवः (—मृतः) 1. The planet Mars. 2. Narakāsura.

भूयस् + काम *a.* Very desirous of any thing.

भूयस् + भावः Increase, growth.

भूयस् + मात्रम् By and large, most of.

भूरि + कालम् *ind.* For a long time.

भूरि + कृत्वस् *ind.* Many times, repeatedly.

भूरि + गुण *a.* 1. Multiplying greatly. 2. Bearing manifold fruits.

भूरि + फेना A species of plant.

भूरि + भोज *a.* Having many enjoyments.

भूरिशस् *ind.* Manifoldly, variously.

भूषणवासस् *n.* pl. Cloths and ornaments.

+ भू To balance, hold in equipoise.

भूतक + अध्यापनम् Instruction by a hired teacher.

भूतक + भूतिः Wages, hire.

भूतिः + अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of maintenance.

भूगुः + कच्छः (—कच्छम्) *N.* of a place of pilgrimage on the Narmadā.

भूगु + पतनम् A fall from a precipice.

भूगुः + पातः Throwing oneself from a cliff.

भूगुः + भृङ्गः A kind of musical measure.

भृङ्गः + अभीष्टः The mango tree.

भृश + दण्ड *a.* Inflicting severe punishment.

+ भेदः 1. Shooting pain.

2. A conjunction of planets.

3. Paralysis. 4. Contraction.

5. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle.

+ भेदक Diverting.

+ भेदन Piercing the nostril (of an animal).

भेलनम् Swimming.

भेषज + करणम् Preparation of drugs.

भेषज + कृत *a.* Healed.

भेषज + वीर्यम् The healing power of medicines

भोगः + नाथः A nourisher, supporter.

भोगः + पत्रम् A lease deed.

भोगः + भुज् *a.* Enjoying pleasures.

भोगिन् + राज् *m.* Śeṣa Nāg.

भोग्य + वस्तु Article of luxury.

भोज *a.* 1. Bestowing enjoyment. 2. Liberal, bountiful.

भोजः + चम्पू *N.* of the Rāmāyaṇa campū by Bhoja.

भोजः + प्रबन्धः *N.* of a work on King Bhoja by Ballāla.

भोलः The son of a Vaiśya and an actress.

भोजिष्यम् Slavery.

भोत + प्रिय *a.* Imbecile.

भोमम् 1. An elemental thing.

2. Floor. 3. Upper stories of a building. सप्तभोमाष्टभोमैश्च; Rām.

5. 2. 50.

भोमी *f.* An epithet of Sītā.

+ भ्रशः (In drama) A slip of the tongue.

भ्रष्ट + अधिकार *a.* Dismissed.

भ्रष्ट + क्रिय *a.* One who fails to do prescribed acts.

भ्रष्ट + योग *a.* Fallen from devotion.

+ भ्रम् 1, 4 P. To waver, be perplexed.

+श्रम् Caus. 1. To proclaim by beat of drum. 2. To disarrange.

+श्रमः 1. An umbrella. 2. A circle.

+श्रमरः A top.

श्रमर+निकरः A multitude of bees.

श्रमर+पदम् A kind of metre.

श्रमरित *a.* Turned blue; यदतिविमलनीलवेस्मुरश्मिश्मरितभाः Nai. 2. 103.

+श्रमिः Swoon, fainting.

श्रान्त+चित्तः Confused in mind.

श्रू+वञ्चितम् A stolen glance.

श्रू+विजूम्भः The knitting of the brows.

म

मकरः+आसनम् A kind of Yogic āsana.

मकरः+वाहनः N. of Varuṇa.

मकरन्दः A kind of musical measure.

मकरन्दिका N. of a metre.

मकूलकः A bud.

मल्ल+मृगव्याधः An epithet of Śiva.

मगन्दः A usurer.

मगधः+देशः The country of Magadha.

मङ्गुकः A kind of musical instrument.

मङ्गलः+आवह *a.* Auspicious.

मङ्गल+ध्वनिः An auspicious sound.

मङ्गल+भेरी A drum beaten on auspicious occasions.

मज्जनः An elephant in the 8th year. Mātanga L. 5. 9.

मञ्चः+नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

मञ्जु+नादः Sweet noise;

मञ्जीरं मञ्जुनादैरिवपदभजन श्रेय इत्यालपन्तम्; Nārāyaṇīya 100. 9.

मञ्जु+भद्रः N. of one of the Jinas

मञ्जु+भाषिणी N. of a metre.

मञ्जु+श्रीः N. of a Bodhisattva.

मठः+अधिपतिः 1. The head of

a religious order. 2. The superintendent of a monastery.

मठः+आम्नायः A work dealing with the establishment of various spiritual orders.

मणिः+काञ्चनयोगः A rare combination of worthy things.

मणिः+तुलाकोटिः A foot ornament beset with jewels.

मणिः+प्रभा N. of a metre.

मणिः+विग्रह *a.* Beset with jewels.

मण्डः+जातम् Milk converted to curd.

मण्डः+पीठिका Two quarters of the Compass.

मण्डन+कालः Time for toiletting; मामक्षमं मण्डनकालहानेः R. XIII.

मण्डन+प्रियः *a.* Fond of ornaments.

+मण्डलम् 1. A circular gait,

2. A play-board.

मण्डल+आसन *a.* Sitting in a circle.

मण्डल+कविः A poetaster.

मण्डल+नाभिः The centre of a circle.

मण्डल+माडः A pavilion.

मण्डल+वाटः A garden.

मण्डलकम् 1. A particular pose in archery. 2. A circle with some magical potencies.

मण्डुकम् The handle of a shield.

मण्डूक+पर्णा N. of a plant.

मत+भेदः Difference of opinion.

मतिः+कर्मन् An intellectual work.

मतिः+गतिः *f.* Course of thinking.

मतिः+दर्शनम् Thought-reading.

मत्त+आक्रीडा N. of a metre.

+मत्तवारणः (—णम्) A bedstead.

मत्स्यः+उद्धर्तनम् A kind of dance.

मत्स्य+आजीवः A fisherman.

मत्स्य+सन्तानिकः Fish cooked with sauce.

+मथ्य *a.* To be extracted or produced from.

+मदः 1. Beauty. 2. N. of the 7th astrological mansion.

मदः+भङ्गः Humiliation of pride.

मदः+मत्ता N. of a metre.

+मदन *f.* N. of the 7th astrological mansion. 2. A kind of musical measure.

मदन+अत्ययः Excess of intoxication.

मदिरा+मदान्ध *a.* Dead drink.

मद्य+कुम्भः A liquor jar.

मद्य+बीजम् A drug used for fermentation.

मद्रः+नाभः A particular mixed caste.

मद्रः+देशः The country of Madra.

+मधु 1. A bee-hive. 2. Bee-wax.

मधु+पाका Sweet-melon.

मधु+पात्रम् A wine-jug.

मधु+मांसम् Wine and meat.

मधु+वल्ली 1. A kind of grape. 2. Sweet citron.

मधुक+आश्रयम् Wax.

मधुमती *f.* 1. N. of a river.

2. N. of a creeper. 3. The three Riks starting with मधुवाता ऋतायते ।

मधुर+अङ्गकः A stringent taste.

मधुर+स्वनः A conch.

मध्य+आदित्यः The mid-day sun.

मध्य+उदात्त *a.* Having an Udātta on the middle syllable.

मध्य+मणिन्यायः The rule of the central pendent of a necklace common to both sides.

मध्यकम् A common property.

+मध्यम The middle-most son.

+मध्यमम् 1. Not highly commendable. 2. (In arsr.) The meridian ecliptic point.

मध्यम+गतिः The mean motion of a planet.

मध्यम+ग्रामः (in music) the middle scale.

मध्यम + व्यायोग N. of a play by Bhāsa.

मध्यमीय *a.* Middle, central.

+ गन् III. 4, 8 Ā. To accept, agree.

मनस् + ग्राह्य *a.* To be grasped by the mind.

मनस् + ग्लानिः Depression of mind.

मनस् + धारणम् Conciliating the favour of.

मनस् + पर्यायः (With Jainas) N. of the penultimate stage in the perception of truth.

मनस् + रागः Affection, passion.

मनस् + समृद्धिः Heart's content.

मनस् + संघरः Coercion of mind.

+ मनुः Mental powers; देहो-ज्जवोऽक्षा मनवो भूतमात्रा Bhāg. 6. 4. 25.

मनुस्मृति Same as मनुसंहिता ।

मनुष्य + यानम् Palanquin.

मनुष्य + संकल्पः The wish of the mortals.

मनोन्मनी A form of Durgā.

+ मन्त्रः 1. N. of Viṣṇu, Śiva. 2. The 5th astrological mansion.

मन्त्रः + कर्कश *a.* Advocating a stern policy.

मन्त्रः + जागरः Recital of Vedic texts at night.

मन्त्रः + रक्षा Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्रः + संवरणम् Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्रः + स्नानम् Recitation of the अक्षमर्षण mantras as a substitute for bathing

+ मन्थ् 1, 9 P. To mix, mingle.

+ मन्थः A medical preparation.

मन्थः + ब्रिष्कम्भः A churning rod.

मन्थ + आस्यम् Shyness.

मन्थ + कर्मन् *a.* Slow in action.

मन्थ + जरस् *a.* Slowly growing grey.

मन्थ + पुण्य *a.* Unfortunate.

मन्थामणिः A big water-jar.

+ मन्दिरम् The body.

मन्दुरा + पतिः The manager of a stable.

मन्दुरा + भूषणम् A species of monkcy.

मन्यु + सूक्तम् N. of a group of hymns Rv. 10. 83-84.

ममता + युक्त *a.* 1. Egoistic. 2. A miser.

ममता + शून्य *a.* 1. Devoid of ego. 2. Unattached.

मयिदसु *a.* Good in me.

मयूखः + मालिन् The sun.

मयूरः + नृत्यम् The dance of peacock.

मयूरः + पिच्छम् A peacock's feather.

मयूरिका *f.* 1. A nose-ring. 2. A venomous insect.

मरकतम् + श्याम *a.* Dark as an emerald; माता मरकतश्यामा मातङ्गी मदशालिनी Śyāmalādaṇḍaka.

मरणम् + वशा The stage of death.

मरणम् + शील Mortal.

+ मरीचिः A spark of fire.

मरीचिपाः A group of sages who subsist on the rays of the sun; Rām. 3. 6. 2.

मरुः + प्रपतनम् Throwing oneself from a rock.

+ मरुत् 1. Gold. 2. Beauty.

मरुत् + वृद्धा (-वृष्ठा) The river. Kāverī

मजुः 1. A washerman.

मर्मन् + घातः Striking at the vitals.

मर्मन् + जम् Blood.

मर्यादा + बन्धः Keeping within limits.

मर्यादा + वचनम् A statement of limits.

मर्यादा + व्यतिक्रमः Overstepping limits.

मल + अप् 1 N. of a river.

मल + पङ्क्तिन् *a.* Covered with dust and mire.

मल्ल + नालः (in music) A kind of measure.

महत् + भायुषम् A great weapon.

महत् + औषधिः *f.* A wonderful herb.

महत् + कुलम् A noble family.

महत् + द्वन्द्वः Martial band.

महत् + फलः The Bilva tree.

महत् + व्यतिक्रमः 1. A major transgression. 2. An insult to a great person.

महा + अनिलः A whirl-wind; महानिलेव निशवजं रजः Ki 14. 59.

महा + आरम्भ *a.* 1. Great undertaking 2. Starting in a big way.

महालय + पक्षः The fortnight sacred for manes during माघ or पौष

महालय + श्राद्धः The Śrāddha performed during the Mahālaya Pakṣa.

महालय + अभावस्या The new moon day from which the Mahālaya Pakṣa starts.

महा + ऊर्मिन् *m.* The ocean.

महा + ओष *a.* Having a strong current.

महा + कल्पः 100 years of Brahmā.

महा + चक्रम् The mystic cycle in Śakti worship.

महा + जडघः A camel.

महा + जबः An antelope.

महा + बंष्ट्रः A species of big tiger.

महा + दुर्गम् A great crisis.

महा + पराकः A particular penance; Hch.

महा + पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa

महा + प्रश्नः A knotty question.

महा + बिसी A variety of skin.

महा + भाण्डम् A chief treasury.

महा + मृत्युंजयः 1. N. of a mantra in propitiation of Śivā, the conqueror of death. 2. N. of a medicine.

महा + यानम् The great vehicle (later Buddhistic teaching).

महा + रवः Ā. Frog.

महा + रज Very painful.

महा + लयः 1. The great deluge.
2. The supreme being wherein all the Mahābhutas merge.

महा + विपुला A kind of metre.

महा + शिवरात्रिः 14th day of the dark half of the māgha, auspicious for Śiva.

महा + श्लक्षणा Sand.

महा + सन्निः A kind of musical measure.

महा + सुधा Silver.

महिनम् Sovereignty, dominion.

+ महिमन् One of the 8 Siddhis.

महिष + मदिनी N. of Durgā.

+ मही 1. A cow; ŚB. on MS.

10. 3. 49. 2. Earth; Ibid 7. 70.

मही + जीवा The horizon.

मही + पृष्ठम् The surface of the earth.

महीकरोति Exalts.

मांसम् + कामः Fond of flesh.

मांसम् + कोलः A tumour.

मांसम् + चक्षुस् Naked eye.

मांसम् + परिवर्जनम् Abstaining from eating flesh,

मांसोयते Den. P. To hanker after flesh.

माक्षिक + घातुः Pyrites.

+ मागध N. of a style in rhetorics.

मातङ्गः + लीला N. of a work on elephantology.

मातुलः + अहिः A kind of snake.

मातृ + दोषः The defect of a mother.

मातृ + भक्तिः Reverence to mother.

मातृ + शासितः A foolish fellow, simpleton.

+ मातृक N. of the 8 veins of the neck.

मातृतः ind. On the maternal side.

+ मात्रा a. An elementary matter.

+ मात्रा change.

मात्रा + अङ्गुलम् A measure approximately equal to one inch.

मात्स्यन्यायः The rule of the

bigger fish devouring the smaller fish.

माधवः + निदानम् N. of a medical work.

+ माधवी Affluence in Cattle.

मानः + अन्ध a. Blind due to pride.

मानः + अर्ह a. Deserving honour.

मानः + अवभङ्गः Loss of prestige or destruction of anger.

मानः + विषमः Embezzlement by using false weights and measures. Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.

मानः + सारः A high degree of pride.

मानस + पूजा Mental worship.

+ मानवम् Manhood.

मानुष + अधमः A degraded man.

मान्द्यम् + व्याजः Pretending illness.

+ माया 1. N. of Durgā 2. Skill, art.

य

यकृत् + वैरिन् m. N. of a medicinal plant.

+ यक्षः A dog.

यक्ष + घृषः Incense.

यज्ञ + आयुधम् An implement used in sacrifice.

यज्ञ + गुह्यः N. of Kriṣṇa.

यज्ञ + पत्नी The wife of the Yajamāna.

यज्ञशिष्टम् The remains of a Yāga यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वकिल्बिषैः; Bg. 3. 13.

यज्ञसंस्तरः The setting up of the bricks and Vedin for Yāga.

यज्ञायज्ञीयम् 1. N. of a Sāman; 2. Symbolic names of the two wings of Garuḍa.

यत्नवत् a. With effort.

यत + गिर a. observing silence.

यत + मैथुन a. Abstaining from cohabitation.

यति + चान्द्रायणम् N. of a particular kind of penance.

यत्र + कामम् ind. Wherever it pleases one.

यत्र + कामवासयः The Yogic power to transport oneself any where one likes.

यत्र + सायं गृह a. Stay for the night wherever one happens to be at sun-set.

यथा + अनूक्तम् ind. as said or instructed; मया यथानूक्तमवादि ते हरेः...चेष्टितम् । Bhāg. 3. 19. 32.

यथा + आश्रयम् ind. According to the base; Sāṅkhyā K. 41.

यथा + उद्गत a. Without sense, stupid.

यथा + उद्गमनम् In ascending proportion.

यथा + उपचारम् ind. According to propriety; as required for courtsey.

यथा + उपदिष्ट a. As advised or instructed.

यथा + कथित a. As told.

यथा + कारम् ind. In whatever way; P. III. 4. 28.

यथा + बलृप्तिः ind. In a proper manner.

यथा + क्षिप्रम् ind. As quickly as possible.

यथा + चित्तम् ind. According to one's desire.

यथा + तथ्यम् ind. Truly, really.

यथा + न्यासम् ind. According to the text laid down.

यथा + न्युप्त ind. As offered.

यथा + पण्यम् ind. According to the value of the commodities.

यथा + प्रत्यहम् ind. as per merit.

यथा + प्रदिष्टम् ind. as it suits or as it is proper.

यथा + प्रस्तावम् ind. On the earliest suitable opportunity.

यथा + प्रस्तुतम् ind. 1. At last; 2. In conformity with the topic on hand.

यथा + भूयत् ind. According to seniority.

यथा + मूल्यम् ind. In relation to the price.

यथा + रसम् ind. According to the sentiment or taste.

यथा + लब्ध *a.* As actually received.

यथा + विनियोगम् *ind.* In a stated priority.

यथा + व्युत्पत्ति *ind.* According to the depth of knowledge.

यथा + शब्दार्थम् *ind.* In accordance with the sense conveyed. यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः । ŚB on MS. 11.1.26.

यथा + संस्थम् *ind.* As warranted by circumstances.

यथा + सवनम् *ind.* As warranted by the season.

यथा + सारम् *ind.* According to quality.

यथा + स्थूलम् *ind.* As taken in a superficial manner.

यथा + स्व *a.* Each to their respective abodes or places.

यदवधि *ind.* Since which time

यदात्मक *a.* having which as identical.

यद्द *a.* Talking at will.

यदीय *a.* relating to whom, whose.

यन्त्र + भारूढ *a.* mounted on a rotating machine ; आमयन् सर्वभूतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया । Bg.

यन्त्र + कोविदः *A* machinist ; Rām. 2. 80. 2.

+ यन्त्रगृहम् *A* torture chamber.

यन्त्रधारागृहम् *A* room fitted with a fountain or shower-bath.

यन्त्रसूत्रम् *the* cord with which a doll or puppet is made to move on the stage.

+ यन्त्रकम् 1. *A* hand-mill ; 2. *A* parcel of luggage; निधीयमाने भरभाजि यन्त्रके Ki. 12. 9.

यन्त्रिका *A* wife's younger sister.

+ यन्त्रित 1. *instigated.* 2. *circumscribed by rules ;* 3. *drawn to increase the tension ;* 4. *attracted ; अथवा मदभिस्नेहाद्भवत्यो यन्त्रिताशयाः Bliāg. 10. 29. 23.*

+ यमौ 1. *Twins ; धृतिमंयमौयमौ ;* Ki. 1. 36; 2. *N. of Aświns.*

यमानुजा *N. of the river Yamunā.*

यमघण्टः *N. of an inauspicious astrological yoga.*

यमद्रुमः *Bombax Heptaphyllum.*

यमपटः, पट्टिका *a* piece of cloth on which yama with his attendants and punishments of hell are painted. यावदेतद्गृहं प्रविश्य यमपटं दर्शयन् गीतानि गायामि Mu. 1. 18.

यमव्रतम् 1. *A* vow to propitiate yama ; 2. *An impartial punishment.* MS. 9. 307.

यमशासनः *N. of Śiva यमशासनालक्ष्यमाधरस्पर्धनमाचचार सः Rām. ch. 2. 12.*

यमश्रायम् *The* abode of Yama.

यमककाव्यम् *A* poem abounding in yamakas.

यमलार्जुनौ *The* twin Arjuna trees uprooted by Kṛiṣṇa in his childhood.

यमिका *A* kind of hiccough.

यमेरुका *A* gong used to strike the hours.

+ यवः 1. *The* first half of a month ; also याव ; 2. *N. of an astronomical combination ;* 3. *same as जव.* 4. *A* double-convex lens ; 5. *N. of an island.*

यवद्वीपः *Modern* Java island.

यवनालः *A* kind of cereal plant or its grain.

यवनाचार्यः *A* reputed author of Tājaka *an* astronomical work.

+ यवनिका, -यवनी *A* vein.

+ यशस् *An* indirect fame as against kīrtih ; Ch Up. 3. 18. 3.

यशोधा *a.* *Conferring* fame.

यष्टि + आघातः *beating.*

यष्टि + उत्थानम् *Getting* up with the help of a staff.

यष्टि + यन्त्रम् *An* astronomical device to measure time.

यस्मात् *ind.* 1. *From* which, since, as by what ; 2. *That,* in order that.

+ या *To* give send off.

याग + कष्टकः 1. *a.* *Bad* sacrificer ; 2. *One* who spoils a sacrifice.

याग + संप्रदानम् *The* recipient of a sacrifice ; Kāṣi on P. IV. 2. 24.

याग + सूत्रम् *The* sacrificial sacred thread.

याञ्चा + जीविका - जीवनम् *Subsisting* by begging.

याञ्चा + भङ्गः *Turning* down of a request.

याजुकः *A* sacrificer.

याज्ञसेनः, निः *N. of Śikhandin ; -* Mb. 7. 14. 44.

याज्या *A* sacrificial formula used during the offering of an oblation.

यातिकः *A* traveller.

यातुनारी *A* female demon ; बभ्राम त्रिजगती या तु यातुनारी Rām. Ch. 7. 10.

यात्यः *One* who lives in hell.

यात्रा + कर *a.* *Means* of livelihood.

यात्रा + दानम् *Gifts* made at the time of starting on a pilgrimage or travel.

यायात्म्यम् *Real* nature or purport.

+ यानम् 1. *A* ship, boat ; 2. *The* means of release from cycle of birth and death (in Buddhism) ; cf. महायान & हीनयान ; 3. *aerial* chariot.

यान + आस्तरणम् *A* carriage cushion ; MK.

यान + स्वामिन् *The* master of a carriage.

याम *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1. *pertaining* to Yama ; यामीश्चरं यातनाः Mukundamālā 10 ; *n.* 2. *a* class of Gods ; यामैः पस्वृतो देवैः Bhāg. 8. 1. 18.

याम + नादिन् *A* cock.

याम + पालः *A* timekeeper.

याम + भद्रः *A* pavilion.

यामिका (-नी) + चरः 1. *A* demon. 2. *An* owl.

+ यामलम् *N. of a class of* Tantra works.

+ यामिः (-नी *f.*) 1. *The* southern direction ; 2. *The* Bharāṇi Constellation.

यावकः, -कम् A vow during which one lives on grains of barley.

यावत् + अध्ययनम् ind. During study.

यावत् + संपातम् ind. as long as possible.

यावत्तिय a. 1. Upto whatever point or degree.

यावनीप्रिया The betel-plant.

यावसिकः A mower of grass.

+युक्त (In astr) Being in conjunction with.

युक्त + चेष्ट a. Having proper activities.

युक्त + वादिन् a. One who talks appropriately.

युक्तकम् A pair.

युग्म् N. of a particular configuration of the moon.

युग + धुर् f. The pin of a yoke.

युग + मात्रम् The length of a yoke equal to four hands.

युग + वरत्रम् A yoke-strap.

युगन्धरा N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या योगानन्दा युगन्धरा Lalitā Sahasranāman.

युगी Abundance ; योद्धयुग्याः शूरसमृद्ध्या युजेरोणादिकः किः— कुत्व-मार्षम् Comm. on Mb. 5. 63. 3.

युग्म + चारिन् a. Going about in pairs.

युग्म + विपुला A kind of metre.

युग्म + शुक्लम् Two white spots in the eye.

युङ्ग + (युञ्ज्) 1. P. To give up, desert.

युङ्गिन् m. Name of a mixed tribe.

युष्, -युञ्छ् 1. P. 1. To err, to go out of the right path. 2. To depart.

युद्ध + अवहारिकम् Booty.

युद्ध + गान्धर्वम् Battle-song.

युद्ध + तन्त्रम् Military science.

युद्ध + ध्वानः War-cry.

युद्ध + योजक a. Instigator of a war.

युद्ध + व्यतिक्रमः Violation of the rules of warfare.

युद्धकम् War, battle.

युद्धिक a. Fighting.

योद्ध m. A fighter, soldier.

युयुक्खुरः A species of a small tiger or wolf ; a hyena.

+युवन् 1. An elephant 60 years old ; 2. N. of a year.

युवन् + जानिः One who has a young wife ; युवजानिर्घनृष्णाणिः B. K. 5. 13.

युवन् + पलित a. Prematurely grey-haired ; P. II. 1. 67. com.

युवन् + हन् Infanticide.

युवकः (युवानकः) A youth.

युवति + इष्टा Yellow jasmine.

युवति + जनः A young woman.

युष्मद् + अर्थम् ind. For your sake.

युष्मद् + आयत्त a. Within your control.

युष्मद् + वाच्यम् (in gram.) The second person.

युष्मद् + विध a. Like you.

युष्मत्क Belonging to you.

यूकालिक्षम् 1. A louse and its egg. 2. The egg of a louse.

यूथ + चारिन् a. That which goes about in groups or herds (like elephants).

यूथ + परिभ्रष्ट a. Gone astray from a herd.

यूथ + बन्धः A herd, flock.

यूथशः ind. In herds.

यूथ्या A herd, flock.

यूपः + कर्मन्यायः The rule according to which, the relative importance of a detail belonging solely to the विकृति type will be applicable to that detail alone so that तदादित्तदन्तन्याय will not apply in that case ; vide ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 27.

+योगः 1. An attack ; योगमाज्ञापयामास शिवस्य विषयं प्रति Śive B. 13. 7. 2. steady and continuous attachment ; मयि चानन्ययोगेन भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी । Bg. 13. 10. 3. Equanimity ; समत्वं योग उच्यते ।

Bg. 2. 48. 4. Dissociation from the clutches of misery ; दुःखसंयोग-वियोगं योगसंज्ञितम् । Bg.

योग + अभ्यासिन् a. One who practices Yoga.

योग + आख्या A name derived by a mere casual contact ; एवा योगाख्या योगमात्रापेक्षा न भूत-वर्तमानभविष्यत्संबन्धापेक्षा । ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 21.

योग + आपत्तिः Changing of a usage.

+योगक्षेमः Property designed for religious purposes ; cf. MS. 9. 219.

योग + दण्डः A staff vested with Yogic powers.

योग + नाविका, -कः A kind of fish.

योग + पदम् A state of self-concentration.

योगः + पानम् A liquor containing narcotics.

योगः + पीठम् A sitting posture prescribed for Yogic practices.

योगः + पुरुषः A spy ; यथा योगपुरुषं न्यान् राजाधितिष्ठति Kau. A. 1. 21.

योगः + भ्रष्टः One who has fallen from the Yoga path ; शुचीनां श्रीमतां गेहे योगभ्रष्टोऽभिजायते Bg.

योगः + यात्रा The path to the union with the supreme self.

योगः + युक्तः a. Wedded to the Yoga path ; योग युक्तो भवार्जुन । Bg. 8. 27.

योगः + श्रामन्म् Secret contrivances ; Kau. A.

योगः + बाहक a. (chemistry) Resolving.

योगः + विद्या The science of Yoga.

योगः + संसिद्धिः Attaining perfection of yogic practices.

योगः + सिद्धिन्यायः A maxim which states that a particular act capable of producing many results can give rise to only one of the results at a time. A separate performance is needed for each

of the results; ŚB on MS. 4. 3. 27-28.

योगिक *a.* Used for practice (as in योगिकं बाणं a bow used for learning archery).

+योग्य *A draught animal.*

+योग्या 1. *N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या Lalitā sahasrānāmam; 2. The earth. 3. N. of Surya's wife.*

+योजनम् 1. *The Supreme spirit 2. A finger.*

योजित *p. p.* 1. *Yoked, harnessed. 2. Pressed into service. 3. Supplied, furnished.*

योधेयः *A warrior.*

योन *a.* *Pertaining to race.*

+योनिः 1. *The basic Ṛk on which a sāman is formed. 2. copper. 3. The primary cause. 4. The source of understanding; योनिर्ज्ञप्तिकारणं 'वेदोऽखिलो घर्ममूल' मित्यादिनोक्तं इत्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 2. 25. 5. Desire; योनिपातालदुस्तराम् Mb. 12. 250. 15.*

योनि + गुणः *The quality derived from the womb or from the place of origin.*

योनि + दोषः 1. *Sexual defilement. 2. A defect in the female sex organ.*

योनि + मुक्त *Released from the cycle of birth and death.*

योनि + मुद्रा *A particular position of the fingers resembling a female sex organ.*

योनि + संवरणम्, संबृत्तिः *Contraction of the vagina.*

योनि + संकटम् *Rebirth.*

योषा + प्राहः (योषिश्प्राहः) *One who marries the wife of a deceased man.*

योगपदम् *Same as योगपद्यम् ।*

+योगपद्यम् *Simultaneous perception of the same thing from different places; आदित्यवयोगपद्यम् MS. 1. 1. 5.*

+यौन 1. *(in a compound) The origin, यत्राग्नियोनाश्च वसन्ति लोकाः Mb. 13. 102. 25. 2. The ceremony on conception.*

यौन + अनुबन्धः *Blood relationship ; योनानुबन्धं च समीक्ष्य कार्ये ... Kau. A. 2. 10*

यौन + संबन्धः *Same as above.*

यौनिकः *Moderate wind.*

यौवन + आरूढ *One who has attained maturity of age.*

यौवन + उद्भूवः 1. *The budding youth. 2. Attaining maturity or puberty.*

यौवन + कण्टकः, -कम्, -पिडिका *Pimples on the face that mark the advent of youth.*

यौवन + प्रान्तः *The verge of youth.*

यौवन + श्रीः *The beauty of youthfulness.*

यौवनीय *a.* *Youthful, juvenile. ध्वागुली Sour scum of boiled rice ; cf. यवागु ।*

र

रकसा *A form of leprosy.*

रक्त (अच्) *A nasalized vowel.*

+रक्ता *One of the seven tongues of fire.*

+रक्तम् *Red sandal.*

रक्त + कुमुदम् *Red lily.*

रक्त + च्छद *a.* *Red leaved.*

रक्त + पद्मम् *A red lotus.*

रक्त + बीजः 1. *N. of a demon killed by Durgā. 2. The pomegranate tree.*

रक्त + विकारः *Deterioration of blood.*

रक्त + ष्ठीवी *Spitting of blood.*

रक्त + क्षावः *Hemorrhage.*

+रक्ष् 1 *P. To beware of.*

रक्षा + प्रतिसरः *A string tied round the wrist as an amulet.*

रक्षा + महौषधिः *A preservative remedy par excellence.*

रक्षितकम् *Safety.*

रघु + उद्ग्रहः *The foremost among Raghus; Rāma.*

रघु + कारः *Kālidāsa the author of Raghuvamśa.*

रङ्ग 1 *P. (रङ्गति) To go.*

रङ्गः + क्षारः *Borax.*

रङ्गः + तालः *A kind of musical measure.*

रङ्गः + वः *Borax.*

रङ्गः + नाथः (-शायी, -राजः, -धानम्) *Epithets of Viṣṇu resting on the serpent couch (at Srirangam in Madras State).*

रङ्गः + प्रवेशः *Entering on the stage.*

रङ्गः + मङ्गलम् *Invocation on the stage.*

+रचनम् 1. *Contrivance. 2. Fixing the feathers on an arrow.*

+रचित *Invented.*

रचित + पूर्व *a.* *What has already been set.*

रजयित्री *A female painter.*

+रजस् *Sin; प्रायश्चित्तं च कुर्वन्ति तेन तच्छाम्यते रजः । Rām. 4. 18. 34.*

रजस् + जुष *a.* *One who is associated with Rajoguṇa.*

रजस् + मेघः *A cloud of dust.*

रजस् + विधूम्र *a.* *Rendered tawny due to dust; युधि तुरगरजो-विधूम्रविध्वक्. ... Bhāg. I. 9. 34.*

रण + अतिथिः *A guest who asks for a battle; श्लाघ्यः प्राप्तो रणातिथिः Pāñcarātra 2. 13.*

रण + मार्गः *Method of fighting a battle.*

रण + रणाघित *a.* *Rattling.*

रण + रसिक *a.* *Fond of fighting.*

रण + शूरः (-शीण्डः) *Skilled in battle.*

रण्ड + आश्रमिन् *One who becomes a widower after his 45th year.*

रत + उत्सवः *Amorous sports.*

रत + चैपरीत्यम् *Sexual intercourse where the lady plays the role of man.*

रति + खेदः *Fatigue due to sexual enjoyment.*

रति + पाशः (-बन्धः) *A mode of coitus.*

रति + रहस्यम् *N. of an erotic work by kokkoka.*

रति + सुन्दरः *A mode of coitus.*

रतूः *f.* 1. *A celestial river. 2. Truthful words; रतू स्यात् सत्य-भाषकः । Kośakalpataru.*

रत्नम् + अङ्कः *Coral.*

रत्नम् + अचलः A legendary mountain located in Ceylon.

रत्नम् + कुम्भः A vessel set with jewels.

रत्नम् + कूटः N. of a mountain.

रत्नम् + गर्भः 1. Kubera. 2. Sea.

रत्नगर्भगणपतिः A particular kind of Gaṇapati idol.

रत्नम् + च्छाया Splendour of jewels; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरमिव प्रेक्ष्यमेतत्पुरस्तात् 1 Me.

रत्नम् + धेनु A cow symbolically represented by a heap of jewels (for dāna).

रत्नम् + पञ्चकम् The five jewels viz. gold, silver, pearls, the diamond and the coral.

रत्नम् + वरम् Gold.

रथः + आरोहः A warrior who fights from a chariot.

रथः + उडुयः The body of a chariot.

रथः + घोषः The rattling of a chariot.

रथः + वारकः Son of a Śūdra and a Sairandhū.

रथः + विज्ञानम् (-विद्या) The art of driving a chariot.

रथन्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

+ रथिन् A man of kṣatriya caste.

रथ्या + मुखम् Entrance to a road.

रथ्या + मृगः Street dog.

रदनः A tooth.

रवनम् The act of splitting, scratching.

रन्ता f. A cow.

+ रन्ध्रम् N. of the 8th house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रन्ध्र + गुप्तिः Concealing one's

weak points.

+ रभसः Poison.

रमणकः N. of an island.

+ रम्य (In music) A kind of Śruti.

+ रवण 1. A bee; 2. A cucumber.

रविः + इष्टः An orange.

रविः + ध्वजः Day.

रविः + चित्रः The Sun's disk.

रविः + सारथिः 1. N. of Aruṇa; 2. The dawn.

रशना + पदम् The hip.

रश्मिः + प्राहुः A charioteer.

रश्मिः + भालिन् Sun.

+ रसः The tongue as the organ of taste; Bhāg. 8. 20. 27.

रसः + इक्षुः Sugar-cane.

रसः + उत्पत्तिः 1. Production of sentiment (in Rheto); 2. Production of vital fluids.

रसः + धन Full of juice.

रसः + ज्ञानम् Pharmaceutical science.

रसः + तन्मात्रम् The subtle element of taste.

रसः + निवृत्तिः Loss of taste.

रसः + भेदः Preparation of quicksilver.

रसना + अग्रम् The tip of the tongue.

रसना + मूलम् The root of the tongue.

+ रसवत्ता The quality of a connoisseur of art; सा रसवत्ता विहता Subandhu's Vāsavadattā.

+ रसातलम् The fourth house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रस्या N. of Devi.

रहस्य + त्रयम् The three cardinal principles of the Viśiṣṭadvaita school viz. ईश्वर, चित् and अचित् ।

रहित + आत्मन् One who has no Ātman (i.e. not true to oneself).

+ राक्षस N. of a Samvatsara.

+ रागः 1. Inflammation; 2. Condiment.

रागः + वर्धनः A kind of musical measure.

राघवायणम् The Rāmāyaṇa.

राघवीयम् N. of a work by Rāghava.

+ राजन् The Soma plant; ऐन्द्रश्च विधिवद्भूतो राजा चाभिवृत्तोजघ Rām. 1. 14. 6.

राजन् + उपसेवा Royal service.

राजन् + गुह्यम् A mystery of the high order.

राजन् + देयम् (-भागम्) The royal claim.

राजन् + पट्टिका f. The cātaka bird.

राजन् + पिण्डः Livelihood from a king.

राजन् + पौरुषिकः A royal servant.

राजन् + प्रसादः Royal favour.

राजन् + महिषी The chief queen.

राजन् + मार्ताण्डः N. of a work.

राजन् + राज्यम् The state of kubera.

राजन् + लिङ्गम् A kingly mark.

राजन् + वर्चस् Kingly dignity.

राजन् + वल्लभः A king's favourite.

राजन् + वृत्तम् The conduct of a king.

राजन् + स्थानीयः A viceroy.

राजन् + बन्धुः A fallen Kṣatriya.

राज्यम् + अधिदेवता The presiding deity of a kingdom.

राज्यम् + परिक्रिया Administration.

राजन् + लक्ष्मीः (-श्रीः) The glory of sovereignty.

राज्यम् + स्थितिः Government.

+ राजी A striped snake.

राजीकला A kind of cucumber.

राणायनीयः Founder of a vedic Śākhā.

रात Given bestowed.

+ रात्रिः Day and night; ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 16.

रात्रिः + आगमः The approach of night.

रात्रिः + द्विवः The Sun.

रात्रिः + नाथः The moon.

रात्रिः + भुजङ्गः The moon.

रात्रिः + सत्रन्यायः The mimāṃsa rule by which when the injunctive text does not mention, the fruit of action, the fruit mentioned in the Arthavāda text has to be adopted.

+ राधा 1. The full moon day of Vaiśākha. 2. Devotedness.

राम + काण्डः A species of cane.

राम + तापन (-तापनीय) N. of an Upaniṣad.

राम + लीला Dramatic representation of the Rāmāyaṇa enacted during Navarātra in N. India.

रमणीयता Loveliness.

रामण्यकम् Loveliness.

+ रामा A kind of metre.

रादितम् Sound; स्यन्दनेभ्यश्च्युता वीरा शङ्करावितदुर्वलाः । Rām. 7. 7. 12.

+ राशिः An astrological house containing 2½ Nakṣatras.

+ राशिगत Algebraical.

राशिः + पः Same as राश्यधिपः ।

राष्ट्रकः Politician.

+ रासः A chain.

रास + केलिः Same as रासक्रीडा ।

रासायन Relating to Rasāyana.

रिक्तीकृ 1. To make empty;

2. To take away or steal; 3. To leave.

रिक्थम् + जातम् The total estate.

रिष्टः A sword.

+ रीतिः Natural property or disposition.

रुक्म + आभ Shining like gold.

रुक्म + पात्री a. Golden dish.

रुक्म + पुङ्खल a. Golden shaft.

रुचिः + प्रद a. Appetizing.

+ रुचिर Pleasant, pleased; अथवासवस्य वचनेन रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् Ki. 12. 1.

रुचिराङ्गदः N. of Viṣṇu.

+ रुचिष्य Appetizing.

रुचिष्यम् White salt.

रुण्डः The offspring of a mule and a mare.

+ रुद्र N. of the chapter in Yajurveda addressed to Rudra.

रुद्र + प्रयागः N. of a pilgrimage centre.

रुद्र + यामलम् N. of a Tantric work.

रुद्र + वीणा A kind of lute.

रुद्रटः N. of an Ālankārika.

रुद्धा A seige.

रुद्धमूत्र Blockade of urine.

रुधिर + प्लावित Soaked in blood.

रुहत्सा The desire to obstruct.

रुवथः A dog.

+ रुढ 1. Mounted, laden. 2. Widely known; आसन्नता घूरियं रुढा; Ki 11. 7. 7.

रुढ + वंश a. Of a high family.

रुढ + व्रण a. One whose wounds are healed.

+ रुढिः Decision.

+ रुक्ष Not oily.

+ रुक्षः Harshness.

रुक्षम् 1. The thick layer of curd. 2. Black pepper.

रुक्ष + भावः Unfriendly attitude.

रुक्ष + बालुकम् Honey from a small variety of bee.

+ रुक्षित Enraged.

+ रूप् To describe; सविस्मयं रूपयतो नभश्चरान् । Ki. 8. 26.

+ रूपम् A coin.

रूपम् + उपजीवनम् Eking a livelihood by a beautiful form. Mb. 12. 294. 5.

रूपम् + ध्येयम् Beauty.

रूपम् + परिकल्पना Assuming of a shape.

रूपम् + भागापवादः Deducting a fraction from a unit.

रूपम् + विभागः The dividing of an integer number into fractions.

रूपक + नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

+ रूप्यम् Collyrium.

रूप्य + धीतम् Silver

रुष Bitter.

रेखा + मात्रम् ind Even by a line.

रेणुः + उत्पातः Rising of dust.

रेणुः + गर्भः An hour-glass.

रेणुका + तनयः (-सुतः) An epithet of Paraśurāma.

रेतः + सेकः (-स्खलनम्) Effusion of semen.

+ रेफ A word; कण्ठे च सामानि समस्तरेफान् Bhāg. 8. 20. 25.

रेफ + विपुला A kind of metre.

रेफ + संधिः The euphonic junction with र्.

+ रंबतः 1. A cloud; 2. N. of the 5th Manu.

रोक्यम् Blood.

रोगः + उल्बणता The raging of diseases.

रोगः + ज्ञः A physician.

रोगः + प्रेष्ठः Fever.

रोगः + ज्ञानम् Diagnosis.

रोगः + शमः Recovery from disease

रोचकः One who works in glass or artificial ornaments; Rām. 2. 83. 13.

+ रोघसु A mountain slope as in पर्वतरोघसु ।

रोषः + शिखी Fire produced from arrows; N. 4. 87.

+ रोपित 1. Aimed at (as an arrow). 2. Set (as a jewel).

रोमन् + सूची A hair-pin.

+ रोमज्ञ Applied to a faulty pronunciation of vowels.

रोमशी A squirrel.

रोषणता Anger.

+ रोह The generating cause.

+ रोहिणी A kind of steel.

रोहिणी + तनयः Balarāma.

रोहिणी + योगः The conjunction of moon with Rohiṇi.

+ रौद्र Relating to Rudra.

ल

लक्ष + अर्चनम् Making one lakh floral offerings.

लक्ष + दीपः Lighting one lakh lamps in a temple.

+ लक्षणम् A sexual organ.

+ लक्षणा N. of Duryodhana's daughter.

लक्षणम् + कर्त्तव्यं n. Definition.

लक्षित + लक्षणा A secondary indication, an indication leading to another indication. ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 58.

+ लक्ष्मन् A pearl.

लक्ष्मी + कटाक्षः The blessings of Goddess of wealth.

लक्ष्मी + नारायण An epithet of Viṣṇu associated with Lakṣmī-

लक्ष्मी + विवर्तः Change of fortune.

लक्ष्मी + सनाथ *a.* Endowed with beauty or fortune.

लक्ष्य + अभिहरणम् Knocking off a prize

लक्ष्य + ग्रहः Taking aim.

लक्ष्य + सिद्धिः Attainment of an object.

+ लग्न *p p.* Auspicious.

लग्न + पत्रिका The auspicious note mentioning the Muhūrta for a marriage ceremony.

लग्नः A particular disease of the eyelid.

लगुडः + हस्तः A staff-bearer.

+ लघु Without any encumbrance; अनोकशायी लघुरल्पप्रचारः Mb. 1. 91 5.

लघु + कोष्ठ Having a light stomach.

लघु + कौमुदी N. of a grammatical work.

लघु + तालः A kind of musical measure.

लघु + नालिका A musket.

लघु + पाकः Easily digestible.

लघु + प्रमाण *a.* short.

लघु + योगवासिष्ठम् An epitome of the work called Yoga-vās'ṣṭha.

लघु + शोखरः A musical measure.

+ लघूकृ 1. To reduce in weight.

2. To lessen or shorten.

+ लघ्वी *a.* Short; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धि-मती च पश्चात्

लङ्गनी A stick or rope used to dry clothes.

लङ्गमन् 1. Beauty. 2. Union.

+ लङ्गयनम् Sexual union.

लज्जा + कृतिः Feigning modesty.

लता + रवः An elephant.

लब्ध + अनुज्ञ One who has obtained permission.

लब्ध + तीर्थ *a.* One who has got an opportunity.

लब्ध + प्रतिष्ठ One who has gained fame, one who has established himself in.

लब्ध + प्रसर *a.* Moving at liberty.

लब्ध + प्रसाद *a.* Favourite.

लब्ध + श्रुत *a.* Learned.

लब्ध + संज्ञ *a.* One who has regained consciousness.

लम्ब + दन्ता A kind of pepper.

लम्बरा A kind of blanket.

लम्भा A sort of enclosure.

लय + शुद्ध *a.* (in music) The harmony of measure and note.

+ ललन्तिका An ornament worn over the fore head; ललन्तिकाल-सत्फाला Lalitā triśatī stotra.

ललामन् N. of a metre.

ललित + प्रियः A musical measure.

ललित + वनिता A lovely woman.

ललितविस्तरः N. of a metre.

ललित + विस्तारः N. of a Buddhist work.

+ ललिता N. of a musical note.

ललिता + अम्बिका (-देवी) Goddess Lalitā.

ललिता + सहस्रनामन् One thousand names of Lalitā.

लवः + इप्सु *a.* Wishing to reap or harvest.

लवङ्गः A kind of tree.

लवण + पाटलिका A salt-bag.

लवण + शाकम् Pickled vegetable.

लवणित *a.* Salted, pickled.

लसवंशु *a.* Having flashing rays.

लाक्षा + रस The juice of alakta; लाक्षारससवर्णाभा Lalitā triśatī stotra.

+ लाङ्गलम् A pole used for gathering fruits from tree.

लाङ्गला The cocoa-nut tree.

लाङ्गली N. of a plant with a long stalk and a palm-shaped flower, Gloriosa superba; निवृत्तगृहसंगतिभ्रमत् एव तन्व्यास्तव-स्तनद्वयमियद्वपुः पथिक जातमुद्योवनं इतीव वदति स्फुटं कुसुमहस्तमुद्यम्य सा भ्रमद् भ्रमरमण्डलवर्णितपेशला लाङ्गली Jānakiharṇa xi. 95.

लाङ्गूलम् + चालनम् (-विक्षेपः) wagging of the tail.

लाजः + पेयाः Rice-gruel.

+ लाभः Treasure-trove. MS. 10. 115.

लाभः + विद् One who knows what is gain; लेभे लाभविदा वरः । Rām. ch.

लालाधः Epilepsy.

+ लावः A bird.

लावाणकः N. of an island.

लासनम् Weilding; तोमराङ्कुश-लासनैः Mb. 7. 142. 45.

लासिक *a.* Dancing; Śi. 13. 66.

लिखित् A painter.

+ लिङ्गः A sage.

लिङ्गम् The corporeal existence; योगेन धृत्यद्यमसत्त्वयुक्तो लिङ्गं व्यपोहेत् कुशलोऽहमारुह्यम् । Bhāg. 5. 5. 13.

लिङ्गायताः A sect of Veera Śaivas.

लिङ्गम् + पीठम् The pedestal mounted with a Śivalinga.

लिङ्गम् + शास्त्रम् A gramatical work on gender.

लिङ्गालिका A kind of small mouse.

+ लिपिः Outward appearance.

लिपिः + कर्मन् *n.* Drawing, painting.

लिपि + संनाहः A belt worn on the wrist.

लिप्तम् *n.* Phlegm.

लिप्त + वासित Fragrant with annointed perfume.

लिप्त + हस्त Having the hand smeared.

लुञ्चित + केशः One having the hair shortened.

लुञ्ज 10. U. To speak, to shine.

+ लण्ठनम् Opposing, obstructing.

लुप् (in gram.) Falling out, getting omitted.

लुम्बिनी Birth-place of Buddha.

लुस्तम् The end of a bow.

लूतातः An ant.

लून + पापः (-कुङ्कतः) One who has got rid of his sins.

लून + विष *a.* Having poison in the tail.

लेखः + अनुजीविन् An attendant on God.

लेखः+प्रभुः Indra ; लङ्घं न लेख-
भुणापि पातु । Nai. 22. 118.

लेखः+स्खलितम् Scribal error.

लेखिका A little stroke.

लेखित Caused to be witten.

लेला (used in तृतीया—लेलया)

Quivering, shaking.

लेलितकः Sulphur.

लङ्गा a. Relating to gender or
ex.

लङ्गन्+धूमः An ignorant priest.

+लोकः 1. Real state ;

इच्छामि कालेन न यस्य विप्लवस्तस्या-

त्मलोकावरणस्य मोक्षम् । Bhāg. 8.

3. 25. 2. An object of sense ;

उपपत्त्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समी भव ।

Mb. 12. 288. 11.

लोकः+अनुग्रहः Prosperity of

mankind.

लोकः+अनुवृत्तम् Obedience of

the masses.

लोकः+अभिलक्षित a. Generally

liked.

लोकः+उपक्रोशनम् Spreading

evil reports among people ;

Dk 2. 2.

लोकः+दम्भक a. Social cheat.

लोक+धर्मः A worldly matter.

+लोकनाथः The sun.

लोकः+परोक्ष a. Hidden from

the world.

लोकः+प्रत्ययः Universal preva-

lence.

लोकः+भन् a. Supporter of

people.

लोकः+यज्ञः Desire to be good to

the world; Com. on Mb. 10. 18. 5.

लोकः+रावणः a. Tormentor of

the world ; Rām. 3. 33. 1.

लोकः+वर्तनम् The means by

which the world is maintained.

लोकः+विरुद्ध a. Opposed to

public opinion.

लोकः+विसर्गः 1. The end of the

world. 2. The secondary

creation.

लोकः+संवाधः A multitude of

men.

लोकः+सुन्दर a. One whose

beauty is admired by all.

लोकसात् ind. For the benefit of
the masses.

लोचन+अञ्चलः A corner of
the eye.

लोचन+आपातः A glance.

लोचन+आवरणम् An eyelid.

लोवन+पहष a. Hideous in
appearance.

+लोभः Perplexity, confusion

लोभः+अभिधातुम् a One who
rushes greedily.

लोभः+मोहित a. Rendered
blind by avarice.

लोमटकः A fox.

लोमन्+विष a. With poison in
hair.

लोमश+कर्णः A species of
animal living in holes.

लोल+कर्णं Listening to every
one.

लोलम्बः A large black bee.

लोष्ट+गुडिका A small ball of
of clay.

लोष्टायते Den. Ā. Attaching no
value.

लोहः+अग्रम् The iron point.

लोहः+उच्छिष्टम्, (—किट्टम्),
(—उत्थम्) (—मलम्) Rust of iron).

लोहः+कुम्भो An iron boiler.

लोहः+चर्मवत् Covered with
metal plates.

लोहः+मात्रः A spear.

+लोहित 1. A particular disease
of the eye. 2 A kind of pre-
cious stone.

लोह्यम् Brass.

लौकिक+अग्निः Ordinary fire
not used for sacrificial purposes.

लौकिक+न्यायः A maxim of
general acceptance.

लौह+शास्त्रम् metallurgy.

व

+वशः 1. A particular musical
note. 2. Pride.

वंशः+कर्मन् Handicraft with
bamboo.

वंशः+कृत्यम् Playing on flute.

वंशः+धरः 1. The descendant
of a family.

वंशः+पत्रयतितम् N. of a metre
of 17 syllables.

वंशः+पा म् A barrel made of
bamboo.

वंशः+ब्राह्मः Expelled from a
family.

वंशः+ब्राह्मणम् A Sāma Vedic
Brahmaṇa text.

वंशः+लून a. Alone in the
world.

वंशः+वनम् Bamboo-forest.

वंशः+वर्धनः A son.

वंशः+विस्तरः Geneology of a
line.

वंश+स्थविलम् N. of a metre.

वंश्यः A kinsman

वक्तुकाम (—मनस्) Desirous of
speaking.

वक्तृ+प्रयोक्तृ Theoretical and
practical.

वक्र+आख्यम् Tin.

वक्र+इतर a. Straight.

वक्र+कीलः An iron hook.

वक्र+गुल्फः A camel.

वक्र+तालम् A wind instrument.

वक्र+रेखा A curved line.

वङ्गेरिका, वङ्गेरी A small cane
basket.

वचनम्+अवक्षेपः Abusive talk.

वचनम्+उपन्यासः Speech sugges-
tive of taunt.

वचनम्+क्रिया Obedience.

वचनम्+गोचर Being topic of
conversation.

वचनम्+गौरवम् Regard for the
words of; पितुर्वचनगौरवात् Rām. 1.

वचनम्+व्यक्तिः The exact signi-
ficance of a statement.

वचस्+हरः A messenger

वचस्विन् a. Eloquent; इतीरिते
वचसि वचस्विनामुना Śi. 17. 1.

उक्त+वर्जम् Excepting what is
told.

+उचितः A maxim.

+वज्रः A particular pose of
sitting.

वज्रः+अंशुकम् Striped cloth.

वज्रः+अङ्कित Marked with
Vajrāyudha.

वज्रः+आकार (-आकृति) Shaped like Vajra.

वज्रः+कोटः A kind of insect.

वज्रः+पञ्जरः A safe resort.

वज्रः+मुलः 1. A kind of insect. 2. A kind of Samādhi.

+ वज्रकम् A diamond.

वटः 1. A pawn. 2. Sulphur.

वटः+दलः (-पुट), (-पत्र) A leaf of fig-tree.

+वडवा A particular constellation symbolised as a horse's head.

वणिज्+कटकः A caravan.

वणिज्+वहः A camel.

वणिज्+बोथो A bazar.

+वत् Added to substantives in the sense of the locative or in the sense of 'worthy of'; ŚB. on MS. 13. 2. 51.

वतु *ind.* An interjection meaning 'hark' or 'silence'.

वत्सः+अनुसारिणी A hiatus between a long and a short syllable.

वत्सः+पदम् A ford.

वत्सायितः Converted as a calf;

वत्सायितस्त्वमथ गोपगणायितस्त्वम् Nārāyaṇyam.

वदनम्+आमोदमदिरा The sweet-smelling wine in the mouth.

वदनम्+उदरम् The jaws.

वदनम्+पङ्कजम् A lotus-like face.

वदनम्+पवनः Breath.

+वधः 1. Frustration. 2. (in algebra) A product.

वधः+राशिः The sixth house in a horoscope.

वधिकः Musk.

वधू+कालः The time when a girl is a bride.

वधू+वरम् Newly married couple.

वध्य+वासस् The red garment put on a criminal sentenced to death

वनम्+आश *a.* Living on water.

वनम्+उपलः Cake made of cow-dung used as fuel.

वनम्+ओषधिः A forest herb.

वनम्+भूयणी A she-cuckoo.

वनम्+हासः The Kāśa grass.

वन्दनकम् Respectful salutation.

+वन्य A monkey; जघ्नुर्वन्याश्च नैर्ऋताः । Rām. 3. 287. 29.

वन्य+वृत्तिः *a.* Living on the products of forest.

+वपनम् Placing, arranging.

+वपा A bulging navel.

+वपुष्मत् 1. Well-built and fat. 2. Unmutilated.

+वप्रः A multitude.

+वप्रा A garden-bed.

+वमथुः A cough.

+वमनः The cotton waste.

वयस्+बाल *a.* Young in years.

+वयुनम् (Vedic) Action.

विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान् ।śop. 18.

वर+अरणिः A mother; Rām. 7. 23. 22.

वर+आरुहः An ox.

वर+इन्द्रो The ancient Gauda country.

वर+प्रेषणम् A part of the marriage ritual where the bridegroom's friends are to go in search of a bride from a particular family.

वर+पुरुषाः Nobles.

वर+लक्षणम् The items of ritual in a wedding.

वरासिः A swordsman.

वराहः+पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वरिवसितु *a.* Worshipper; न तच्चित्रं तस्मिन् वरिवसितरि Śiva Mahimna.

वरिवस्यति Den. P. To show favour.

वरुणः+आत्मजः N. of sage Jamadagni.

+वरेण्यः N. of a king occurring in Gaṇeśa Māhātmya.

वर्गः+उत्तमम् An astrological term indicating a particular exaltation of a planet.

वर्ग+अष्टकम् The eight groups of consonents.

वर्गीकृत Classified.

वर्णः+अनुप्रासः Alliteration.

वर्णः+अन्तरम् 1. A different caste. 2. A substitute letter.

वर्णः+अवकृष्टः A Śūdra.

वर्णः+अवर *a.* Inferior in caste.

वर्णः+तर्णकम् A woollen mat.

वर्णः+परिचयः Skill in music.

वर्णः+भेदिनी Millet.

वर्ण+विक्रिया 1. Change in letters. 2. Change in caste.

वर्णकः 1. A speaker; 2. A model or specimen.

वर्णिः 1. Gold. 2. Perfume.

वर्तन 1. Colouring with; निहितमलक्तवर्तनाभिताम्रम् Ki. 10. 42

2. An oft-repeated word.

3. Decoction.

वर्तन+विनियोगः Disbursement of wages.

वर्तमानम् The present time.

वर्तमानम् आक्षेपः Contradicting the present.

वर्तमानम्+कालः The present tense.

वर्तिः A swelling caused by some fracture.

वर्तिका A stick; पलाशवर्तिकामेकां बहतः संहतान् पथि । Mb. 1. 31. 8.

वर्तित 1. Turned, rolled.

2. Caused to exist. 3. Achieved.

4. Spent, passed away.

वर्तिन् Obeying (an order).

वर्त्मन्+आयासः Fatigue caused by travel.

वर्त्मन्+पातनम् Way laying.

वत्स्यन्त् About to take place or progress.

+वर्धम् A leathern strap.

वर्धकी A harlot.

वर्धनक *a.* Exhilarating.

+वर्धमानः 1. N. of the 24th Arhat or Jina. 2. N. of the elephant supporting the Eastern quarter.

वर्धमान+गृहम् A pleasure house; Rām. 2. 17. 18.

वर्धमानकः N. of a class of dancers who dance with lamps in their hands.

वर्धापनिकम् 1. Congratulation.

2. A gift as a mark of congratulation.

वर्धापिका A nurse.

वधर्मः Hernia.

वर्षः 1. A day; com. on Rām.

7. 73. 5. 2. A place of residence.

वर्षः + कालः The rainy season.

वर्षः + गणः A long series of years.

वर्षः + पदम् A calendar.

वर्षः + रात्रः The rainy season.

वर्षा + आघोषः A large frog.

वर्षा + भू *m.* 1. A frog. 2. the Indragopa insect.

वर्षा + मदः A peacock.

वर्षीयस् *a.* Showering; तपःकृशा देवमीढा आसीद्वर्षीयसी मही । Bhāg. 10. 20. 7.

वर्षमन् + वीर्यम् Vigour of body.

वलना *f.* Moving about so as to make pictorial designs.

वलितम् Black pepper.

वलजः A collection of grain;

कर्पकेण वलजान् पुपुषता । Śi. 14. 7.

वलम्बः A perpendicular.

वलिभिः + निवेशः An upper room.

बलयम् Multitude.

वलिः A handle of the chowrie; रत्नच्छायाखचितवलिभिश्चामरैः बलान्तहस्ता Me. 37.

बलो + पलितम् Wrinkles and grey hair as mark of oldage.

वलिशानः A cloud; Naigh. 1. 10.

बल्कः + फलः The pomegranate tree.

बल्कः + वासम् *n.* Garment made of tree barks.

बल्कलिन् *a.* 1. Yielding bark (a tree). 2. Clothed in bark.

बल्काकः A dancer.

बल्मीकः + जः (-जन्मन्) An epithet of sage vālmīki.

बल्मीकः + भौमम् (-राशिः) An ant hill.

बल्लकी + गणिः N. of a lexicographer.

बल्लकी + जनः A mistress.

बल्शः A branch; अव्यक्तमूलं

भुवनाङ्घ्रिपेन्द्रमहीन्द्रभौपरिघिवीतवल्शम् ।
Bhāg. 3. 8. 29.

वशा + लोभः A method of captivating wild elephants by using tamed female elephants; Mātanga L. 10. 7.

वशीकृत *a.* 1. Subdued. 2. Enchanted.

वशीभूत *a.* Obedient.

वश्यम् Cloves.

वशना A kind of necklace.

वषट् + कृत offered in fire; प्राज्यमाज्यमसकृद्वषट्कृतम् । Śi. 14. 25.

वसनम् Siege.

वसनम् सद्यन् A tent.

+ वसन्तद्वृती The female cuckoo.

वसा + मेहः A kind of diabetes.

वसुः The ghee (as in वसोर्धारा)

वसु + उत्तमः N. of Bhīṣma.

वसोर्धारा A continuous stream of any Havis offered at the end of a sacrifice intended for Rudra.

वसु + धारिणी The earth.

वसु + पालः A king.

वसु + भम् The Dhaniṣṭhā Nakṣatra.

वसुरोचिस् Fire.

वस्ति + कर्मन् *m.* The application of an enema.

वस्ति + कोशः A bladder.

वस्ति + बिलम् Aperture of the bladder.

वस्तु + क्षणात् *ind.* At the right moment.

वस्तु + तन्त्र *a.* Objective.

वस्तु + निर्देशः 1. A table of Contents. 2. A kind of Nāndi or benediction.

वस्तु + पुरुषः The hero; अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् । V. 1. 2.

वस्तु + भावः Reality.

वस्तु + भूत Substantial.

वस्तु + विनिमय Barter.

वस्तु + शक्तितस *ind.* Through the force of circumstances.

वस्तु + शून्य *a.* Unreal.

वस्तु + स्थितिः *a.* Real state of affairs.

वश्यस् More prosperous

(Vedic) श्रेयान् वस्यस्मेऽस्तानि स्वाहाः
T. Up.

वहा A stream.

वहनम् + भङ्गः Shipwreck.

वहित्रम् A square chariot.

वहिनः 1. A draught animal.
2. The number three.

वहिनः + उत्पातः An igneous meteor.

वहिनः + कोणः The South-east quarter.

वहिनः + कोपः Conflagration.

वहिनः + पतनम् Selfimmolation.

वहिनः + बीजम् Gold.

वहिनः + मारकम् Water.

वहिनः + शोकरम् Saffron.

वहिनः + संस्कारम् The cremation rite.

वहिनः + साक्षिक *ind.* Fire being the witness.

वहिनसात् कृ T'o set fire to.

वा 1. 2. P. To smell.

वाकम् + उपवाकम् Speech and reply.

वाकोवाक्यम् The Science of logic.

वाक्यम् 1. An assertion. 2. Command. 3. Betrothment.

वाक्यम् + आडम्बरः Bombastic language.

वाक्यम् + ग्रहः Paralysis of speech.

वाक्यम् + परिसमाप्तिः *f.* Completion of statement.

वाक्यम् + विलेखः An officer maintaining accounts.

वाक्यम् + सारथिः Spokesman.

वाग्मिन् A parrot.

वाच् + अपेत *a.* Dumb.

वाच् + आमन्त्रणी 1. N. of a group of Riks propitiating speech.
2. N. of a Vedic sage.

वाच् + उत्तरम् Conclusion of a speech.

वाच् + केलिः (-ली) Witty conversation.

वाच् + गुम्फः Lot of idle talk.

वाच् + जीवनः A buffoon,

वाच् + निमित्तम् Premonitions caused by some statements; तच्चाकर्ण्य वाङ्निमित्तज्ञः पितरि सुतरां जीवितशां शिथिलीचकार । Hch. V.

वाच् + पथः The range of speech.

वाच् + पाटवम् Gift of the gap.

वाच् + पारीणः Beyond the range of expression.

वाच् + भटः 1. N. of a writer on medicine. 2. N. of an Ālan-kārika.

वाच् + विद् *a.* Proficient in argument.

वाच् + विनिःसृत Put forth by statements.

वाच् + विस्तरः Prolixity.

वाच् + संतक्षणम् Taunting remarks.

वाच् + संगः Chequered speech.

वाच् + स्तब्ध Paralysed of speech.

वाचयित् *a.* One who guides or arranges for a recitation.

+ वाचस्पतिः 1. The Veda; Mb. 14. 21. 9. 2. N. of a lexicographer.

वाचस्पतिमिश्रः N. of the author of Yantravārtika etc.

वाच्य + लिङ्ग *a.* Adjectival.

वाच्य + बर्जितम् An enigmatic expression.

वाच्य + वाचकभावः The state of the signified and the signifier.

वाजित *a.* Feathered (as an arrow).

+ वाजिन् 1. A bird; प्राणिवाजिनिषेव्रिताम् Mb. 7. 14. 16. 2. The number 'seven'.

वाजिन् + गन्धः N. of a tree.

वाजिन् + विष्ठा The Indian fig tree.

वाट *a.* Pertaining to the Vaṭa tree.

+ वाटः A district.

वाट + शृङ्खला A fencing.

वाडव + हरणम् The fodder given to a stud horse.

वाडव + हारकः A sea-monster.

वाणः Sounding; वाणैर्वाणैः समासकतम् Ki. 15. 10.

वाण + शब्दः The sound of a lute.

वात + अदः The almond tree.

वात + अशनः Serpant; वाताशनोहिमिति किं विनतासुरस्य इवासानिलाय भुजगः स्पृह्यालुतालुः Rām. ch. v.

वात + आख्यम् A house with two halls one facing South and the other East.

वात + आहार *a.* One who subsists on air.

वात + क्षोभः Illness caused by the disturbance of wind in the body.

वात + चक्रम् The circular markings of a Compass.

वात + पटः A sail of the boat.

वात + पुरीशः The presiding deity at Guruvayur in Kerala.

वात + रथः A cloud.

वात + सञ्चारः A hiccough.

वातंथम् *a.* Wind-blowing.

वातासह *a.* Rheumatic.

+ वातिक 1. A person affected by flatulence. 2. A flatterer. 3. A juggler. 4. The cātaka bird.

वाद + नक्षत्रमाला N. of a treatise on Vedānta against the attack of mīmāṃsaka.

वादित्रम् A musical instrument.

वादित्र + लगुडः A drum stick.

वाद्यकम् A musical instrument.

वाद्गलम् The lip.

वाधूलम् N. of a Śrautasūtra of the Taittirīya school.

वान + चित्रम् A multi-coloured blanket.

वान + दण्डः A weaver's loom.

वान्त + अदः A dog.

वान्त + आशिन् *m.* 1. A demon feeding on filth. 2. A person who quotes his pedigree and Gotra just to get food; Ms. 3. 10. 9.

वान्त + वृष्टि *a.* A Cloud which has showered its water; Me.

वापी + जलम् Lake-water.

वापी + वामम् Adversity.

वाम + अङ्गी *f.* A beautiful woman.

वाम + इतर *a.* Right.

वाम + कुक्षिः The left side of the stomach.

वाम + नयना *f.* A lady with charming eyes.

वाम + स्वभाव *a.* of noble character; निरीक्ष्य कृष्णापकृतं गुरोस्सुतं वामस्वभावा कृपया ननाम च । Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

वाम + हस्तः The dew-lap of a goat.

वामदेव्यम् N. of a Sāman known after its founder Rīṣi by name Vāmadeva.

वामनीकृत *a.* Turned into a dwarf, shortened in height.

वायस + विद्या Science of augury from observing crows.

वायु + कुम्भः A part of the elephant's face; Mātanga L. 10. 1.

वायु + भक्षः 1. One who subsists on air. 2. Serpant.

वायु + मार्गः The region of the skies.

वायु + स्कन्धः The region of the wind.

वारधटीयन्त्रम् A wheel for drawing water.

वारधनी A water-jar.

+ वारण An elephant-hook or Ankuṣa.

वारण + कृच्छ्रः N. of a vow.

वारण + पुष्पः A species of plant.

वारारिः Ocean.

वारि + कूटः A moat around a town.

वारि + पिण्डः A frog inside a rock.

वारि + भवः A conch.

वारि + साम्यम् Milk.

+ वारुणी A special variety of liquo.; वारुणीं मदिरां पीत्वा । Bhāg. 1. 15. 23.

वारुडः 1. Bank; shore. 2. Fire.

3. Panel of a door.

वार्ता + अनुकर्षकः (—अयनः) 1. A spy. 2. An emissary. 3. A news-bearer.

वार्त्ता + कर्मन् *n.* The profession of agriculture and poultry-keeping.

वार्त्ता + पतिः An employer.

वार्त्तान्यायः A Mimāṃsā rule according to which a detail when it does not fit into the main matter should be taken to have reference a subsidiary matter; Śabaraon. MS. 3. 1. 23.

वार्दरम् 1. Silk. 2. Water 3. The Dakṣiṇāvarta Śankha.

वार्दलम् A rainy day.

वार्धेयम् A kind of salt.

वाघ्र णिस् 1. A kind of bird. 2. An old goat.

वालुका + यन्त्रम् A sand-bath.

वावात *a.* Dear, favourite.

+ वासः 1. A day's journey.

2. Imagination. 3. Semblance. वास + पर्ययः A change of residence.

वास + प्रासादः A palace.

वासना (In math.) Proof, demonstration.

वासनामय *a.* Consisting in notions or impressions.

+ वासित Purified, edified; Nai.

21. 119.

वासर + कन्यका Night.

वासर + कृत्

वासर + मणिः } *m.* The sun.

वासविः 1. Indra's son Jayanta. 2. N. of Arjuna. 3. N. of Vālin.

वासवेयः N. of Vyāsa; Mb. 1. 1. 59.

वासस् + उदकम् The water squeezed out of a cloth, offered to the dead spirit.

वासस् + वृक्षः A shelter-tree.

वासिष्ठम् Blood.

वासिष्ठरामायणम् N. of a work (also known as Jñāna Vāsiṣṭha).

वास्तु + कर्मन् *n.* House-building, architecture.

वास्तु + ज्ञानम् Architecture.

वास्तु + देवता The presiding deity of a house.

वास्तु + विद्या Science of architecture.

वास्तु + विधानम् Construction of a house.

वास्तुक *a.* Left remaining on the sacrificial ground; उवाचोत्तरतोऽभ्येत्य ममेदं वास्तुकं वसु। Bhāg. 9. 4. 6.

वालः A day.

वाह + वारः A horse-rider.

वाह + रिपुः A buffalo.

वाह + वाहः Driver of a chariot; स्ववाहवाहोचितवेषेशलः Nai. 1. 66.

वाह + वाहनम् An oar; Rām. 2. 52. 6.

+ वाहस् *m.* Fire.

विः + राज् King of birds, eagle.

विक *a.* 1. waterless. 2. Unhappy.

+ विकच Brilliant, radiant; चन्द्रांशुविकचप्रख्यम्। Rām. 2. 15. 9.

विकच + श्रो *a.* Having radiant beauty.

विकचित *a.* opened, bloomed.

+ विकटः 1. White arsenic. 2. Sandal.

विकथा Irrelevant talk.

विकर्तुं *a.* Causing any obstacle; राक्षसा ये विकर्तारः Rām. 1. 19. 10.

विकवच *a.* Armourless.

विकाडक्षा 1. False assertion. 2. To be without desire. 3. Hesitation.

+ विकाशः Brightness.

विकुक्षि *a.* Having a prominent belly.

विकूबर *a.* without the shaft or pole.

+ विकृ To blame; अनार्य इति मामार्याः... विकरिष्यन्ति। Rām. 2. 12. 78.

विकार्यः Ego.

+ विकृत *a.* 1. Estranged. 2. Abortion; Ms. 9. 247; 3. Misdeed; Rām. 7. 65. 34.

विकटनितम्बा 1. N. of a poetess. 2. N. of an one-act play on the poetess by Dr. Raghavan.

+ विकृतिः 1. Hostility. 2. A

phantom. 3. Abortion 4. (In gram.) A derivative.

+ विकर्षणम् 1. Abstinence from food. 2. Searching.

विकृष्ट + सीमान्त *a.* Having extended frontiers.

+ विकृ 1. To pour out. 2. To heave (a sigh).

+ विकिरः Rice scattered to propitiate certain secondary manes.

विकिरासम् Rice scattered to propitiate certain secondary manes.

+ विकल्प 1. To state a dilemma. 2. To reflect upon.

+ विकल्पः 1. Origin; Bhāg. 11. 25. 27. 2. Admission, statement 3. Fancy, imagination.

विकल्पित *a.* 1. Prepared, arranged. 2. Suspected, imagined. 3. Divided.

विकेश + तारका A comet.

+ विकम् To show power or might.

+ विक्रमः 1. A kind of grave accent. 2. The third house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

विक्रमितम् Prowess, chivalry.

+ विक्रिया 1. Injury, harm. 2. Extinction.

विक्रय + पत्रम् A sale-deed.

विक्रय + बीथिः A bazar.

विक्रीडः 1. A play ground. 2. A toy.

विक्रोष्टृ *m.* One who calls out for help.

विकलवम् Agitation; Rām.

2. 44. 25.

विकलवता Timidity; भवति हि विकलवता गुणोऽङ्गनानाम् Śi 7. 43.

+ विकृष्य 1. To press against. 2. To toss about. 3. To bend (a bow).

+ विकृष्ट Extended spread out.

विशेषः 1. Neglecting (as in समयविशेषः) 2. Extension.

विगद *a.* Free from any ailment.

विगत + असु *a.* Dead.

विगत + बलम *a.* Free from fatigue.

विर्गाहृत + आचार (-चर्या) *a.* Of contemptible conduct.

विग्रह + इच्छुः Eager to have a fight.

विग्रह + ग्रहणम् The assumption of form.

विग्रहिन् A minister of war.

विघसम् Bee's wax.

विघस + आशः *m.* (A crow) that eats the remaining of an offering or food eaten.

विघ्न + उपशान्तिः Removal of obstacles.

विचक्ष् 2 \bar{A} . 1. To tell, announce. 2. To show. 3. To perceive, conjecture.

विचटनम् Breaking.

विचन्द्र *a.* Bereft of moon.

+ विचर 1 P. 1. To graze or feed upon. 2. To commit a mistake; हविषि व्यचरत्तेन वषट्कारं गृणन् द्विजः, Bhāg. 9. 1. 15.

विचर *a.* Wandered, gone astray; न त्वं घर्मं विचरं सञ्जयेह । Mb. 5. 29. 4.

विचार + मूढ *a.* 1. Wrong judgement. 2. Foolish.

विचर्मन् Without armour.

विचलित *a.* 1. Deviated, departed. 2. Obscured, blinded.

विचालिन् *a.* Unsteady, not precise, variable; विचाली हि संवत्सरशब्दः ŚB on MS. 6. 7. 38.

विचिकित्सित *a.* Doubtful doubtful.

विचित्रित *a.* Coloured, decorated.

विचिन्तनम्, विचिन्ता 1. Thought, contemplation 2. Care for, worry about.

विचेयम् To be investigated.

विचेष्टनम् Moving the limbs.

विचेष्टा 1. Effort. 2. Movement. 3. Conduct.

विच्छिन्न + आहुतिः The offering of oblation which is broken.

विच्छिन्न + औपासनम् The daily fire-worship whose continuity is broken.

विच्छिन्न + प्रसर *a.* Having its progress interrupted.

विच्छिन्न + मद्य *a.* One who has long abstained from liquor.

+ विच्छेदः Distinction, variety.

विच्छुरणम् Besprinkling, powdering.

विजडघ *a.* Having no wheels (a chariot).

विजन्या *a.* Pregnant.

विजल *a.* Waterless.

विजर्जर *a.* 1. Dilapidated, brittle, infirm. 2. Rotten,

+ विजयः 1. N. of a particular Muhūrta. 2. The third month. 3. A kind of military array.

विजयः + ऊर्जित *a.* Enthused by victory.

विजय + दण्डः A particular detachment of an army.

विजिघत्स *a.* Not liable to hunger.

विजिहोर्षा Desire of sporting or roaming about.

विजुम्भिका 1. Gasping for breath. 2. Yawning.

+ विजुम्भित 1. Yawned. 2. Yawning.

विजिका N. of a poetess; नीलोत्पलदलश्यामां विजिकां मामजानता । वृथैव दण्डिना प्रोक्ता सर्वशुद्धला सरस्वती ॥ (This is the only verse of hers known so far).

+ विज्ञानम् 1. The organ of knowledge. 2. Knowledge beyond the province of the senses.

विज्ञानभिक्षुः N. of a Buddhist author.

विज्ञानरस्कन्धः One of the 5 skandhas postulated in the Buddhist philosophy.

विज्ञेय *a.* 1. Knowable, cognizable. 2. To be regarded or learned.

विज्य *a.* Stringless.

विट + कान्ता Turmeric.

विटक्क *a.* Nice, handsome;

केयूरकुण्डलकिरीटवटिङ्कवेणो । Bhāg. 3. 15. 27.

+ विटपः A creeper as in भूविटपः ।

विडम्बक *a.* Imitating; परमम्बुदकदम्बकविडम्बकगलम् । Patanjali's Tāṇḍeva Stotra.

विडम्ब्यम् An object of ridicule.

+ वितर्कः 1. False conjecture. 2. Intention.

वितर्कः + पदवी Within the region of conjecture.

+ वितान *a.* 1. Plenty. 2. Performance, accomplishment.

+ वितानकः A heap, mass.

वितार *a.* 1. Without stars (the sky). 2. Without a nucleus.

वितुप्त *p.p.* Satisfied, satiated.

वित्त + विश्राणनम् Distribution of wealthy way of gifts.

विदत् *a.* 1. Knowing. 2. Wise.

विदित + आत्मन् 1. One who knows oneself. 2. Celebrated.

विदुरः A learned man.

विदुषी A learned woman.

+ विदग्ध *p.p.* 1. Mature (as a tumour) 2. Tawny, reddish.

विदग्ध + परिषद् *f.* An assembly of clever people.

विदग्ध + मूलमण्डनम् N. of a work.

विदग्ध + वचन *a.* Clever in speech.

विदण्डः A door-key.

विदश *a.* Having no border (a garment).

विदायः 1. A division, 2. Giving farewell.

विदुरनीतिः (-प्रजागरः) N. of a portion of the Mb. when Vidura, gives a discourse to Dhīrtaraṣṭra on Nīti.

विदूर + संश्रव *a.* Audible at a long distance.

विदूतिः A suture in the skull.

विदेशज *a.* of foreign origin.

विदेह + मुक्तिः Deliverance through release from the body.

विदोहः Excess-profit.

विद्ध + सालभञ्जिका N. of a drama by Harṣadeva.

+विद्या The goddess Durgā.
विद्या+आतुरः One who is bent upon learning; विद्यातुराणां न सुखं न निद्रा । Nitisāra.

विद्या+ईशः N. of Śiva.

विद्या+कोशसमाश्रयः (-कोशसंग्रहः) (-कोशगृहम्) A library.

विद्या+बलम् The power of magic.

विद्या+भाज् a. Learned.

विद्या+वंशः A chronological list of teachers in any particular branch of study.

विद्युत्+संपातम् ind. In an instant.

विद्योत् a. Flashing, dazzling.

विद्रुतिः Running away.

विद्राण a. 1. Kept awake, sleepless. 2. Despaired, sad; द्रविण-विद्राणवणिजि Hch. 7.

विद्स्+गोष्ठी (-सभा, -सदस्) An assembly of learned scholars.

विधन a. Poor.

विधमं a. 1. Wrong, unlawful. 2. An irreligious action done with a good intention.

विधमिन् a. 1. Belonging to a different category (opposed to सधमिन्). 2. Untrue.

+विधा 3. २. To engross, consume.

+विधा Pronunciation.

+विधात् The cause of illusion.

+विधानम् 1. Effort, attempt.

2. Remedy (Same as प्रतिविधानम्).
3. Fate, destiny. 4. A Vedic injunction. 5. In (drama) conflict of different sentiments.

+विधिः Use, application.

विधि+अन्तः The concluding part of an injunctive text.

विधि+अर्थः The purport of an injunction.

विधि+कर a. Executing commands

विधि+यज्ञः A sacrifice performed as per rules.

विधि+लक्षणम् The characteristic of an injunction.

विधि+लोप Defaults in executing a Vidhi.

विधि+विपर्ययः (-विपर्यास) Misfortune.

विधि+विभक्तिः f. A potential or injunctive termination.

विधिवशात् ind. Through the power of fate; विधिवशाद् रूबन्धुर्गतोहम् Me. 6.

विधु+परिध्वंसः Lunar eclipse.

विधु+मण्डलम् The moon's disc.

विधु+मासः A lunar month.

+विधुर a. 1. Helpless, प्रतिक्रियायै विधुरः Ki. 17. 41. 2. Infirm, drooping; ह्यैश्च विधुरग्रीवैः Mb. 7. 146. 25.

विधुरित a. Pale.

विधूम a. Smokeless.

विधारणम् Arresting, stopping.

विद्य a. Clear, stainless.

विनयन a. Completely nude.

विनिदिन् a. Roaring (applied to a mode of chanting Sāman).

विनाश+कालः The period of adversity.

विनाश+हेतु a. Being the cause of destruction.

विनाकृत a. 1. Bereft of, deprived of, free from. 2. Separated from, solitary.

विनाभावः Separation; व्यक्तं देवादहं मन्ये राघवस्य विनाभवम् Rām. 7. 50. 4.

विनायकः A leader.

विनिष्कृत p.p. Ill-treated, injured.

विनिगमना f. Determination; acceptance of something to the exclusion of the rest; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 59.

विनिबर्हण a. Vanguisher.

+विनिगुज् To discharge (an arrow).

विनियोक्तु a. Employer.

+विनियोगः Correlation.

विनिर्वृत्त p.p. 1. Come forth, issued from. 2. Completed, finished.

विनिवेशनम् Erection.

विनिहित p.p. 1. Put down, laid down. 2. Appointed. 3. Set with.

विनिहनुत p.p. 1. Denied, disowned. 2. Hidden, concealed.

+विनी 1. P. To keep away, dispel; विनीय भयमात्मनः Mb. 9. 31. 29.

+विनयः 1. Punishment; शील-वृत्तमविज्ञाय धास्यामि विनयं परम् Mb. 3. 306. 19. 2. An office

विनय+कर्मन् n. Instruction.

+विनीत Stretched.

विनीत+वेषः Plain dress.

विनेयः a. A pupil; विनीतविनेय-भृङ्गाः ।

विनोद+परः (-रसिकः) Addicted to pleasure.

विनोद+स्थानम् A picnic spot.

विन्यसनम् Placing.

विन्यासः 1. Putting on (armaments). 2. Inserting in. 3. Movement, position (of limbs).

+विपक्षः 1. Impartiality, indifference. 2. The day between one-half of the lunar month to another.

विपाटः A kind of arrow; विपाट-पञ्जरेण Śi. 20. 17.

विपाटित p.p. Split asunder.

+विपणः Undertaking; न तत्र विपणः कार्यः खरकण्डूयनं हि तत् । Mb. 3. 33. 66.

विपणि+जीविका Subsistence by traffic.

विपणि+बीची A bazar.

विपण्यु a. Indifferent.

+विपत्तिः Cessation, end.

विपत्ति+कालः Season of adversity.

विपन्न+दोषिति a. One whose splendour is gone.

विपरिक्रान्त a. Courageous, powerful.

+विपर्ययः Misapprehension; इंशादपेतस्य विपर्ययोऽस्मतिः Bhāg. 11. 2. 37.

+ विपर्यातः Deterioration, death.

विपर्यात + उपमा An inverted simile.

+ विपाकः Withering, fading.

विपाक + दाहण *a.* Terrible in result.

विपाक + दोषः Affected digestive power, Agnimāndya.

विपिन + ओकस् 1. An ape.
2. A wild animal.

विपुंतक *a.* Unmanly.

विपुल + शीव *a.* Long-necked.

विपुष्ट *a.* Ill-fed.

विपुयकम् An offensive smell.

+ विप्रः The month of Bhādrapada.

विप्र + कुण्डः An adulterous issue of Brāhmaṇa parents.

+ विप्रकृ 8. U. To appoint, admit (as a witness).

विप्रकारः 1. Various manner.
2. Wrong way, act.

+ विप्रकृतिः Change.

विप्रकर्षः 1. Dragging away.
2. (In gram.) The intervention of a vowel between two consonants.

+ विप्रतिपद् To give a false reply.

+ विप्रतिपत्तिः 1. Hostile feeling.
2. Mistake.

+ विप्रतिपन्न *p.p.* Mutually connected.

विप्रतिपन्न + बुद्धि *a.* Entertaining a false opinion.

विप्रत्ययः Distrust; यदि विप्रत्ययो ह्ये Mb. 12. 111. 55.

विप्रथित *p. p.* Celebrated.

विप्रधर्वः Harrassing, annoyance.

विप्रलम्भित *p. p.* Insulted, violated.

विप्रलीन *a.* Dispersed, routed.

विप्रलुम्पक *a.* Plunderer, robber.

विप्रलोकः A bird-catcher.

विप्रवादः Disagreement, difference of opinion.

विप्रवर्तित *p.p.* Departed.

विप्रहत *p.p.* 1. Struck down.
2. Trodden.

विप्रहीण *a.* Deprived of.
+ विप्रुष् *f.* Drops of saliva falling from the mouth while speaking.

+ विप्लवः Shipwreck.

विप्लुत + भाषिन् *a.* Speaking incoherently, stammering.

विप्लुतिः Destruction, ruin.

विबन्धु *a.* Having no relations; भ्रातुर्यविष्टस्य सुतान् विबन्धून् Bhāg. 3. 1. 6.

विबुध + अनुचरः A divine attendant.

विबुध + आवासः A temple.

विबुध + इतरः A demon.

विबुभूषा The wish to manifest one's self.

+ विभज् 1. To eliminate;
विभक्तारक्षः संवाधम् Rām. 5. 53. 37.
2. To open.

+ विभङ्गः A wave.

विभङ्गुर *a.* Tremulous (glance).

विभवः Protection; नियन्ता जन्तूनां निखिलजगदुत्पादविभवप्रतिक्षेपः... Viśva Gunā.

विभा + अनुगा Shadow.

विभाग + रेखा Partition line.

विभावर *a.* Brilliant, shining;

विभावरीं सर्वभूतप्रतिष्ठां . . . गङ्गाम् Mb. 13. 26. 86.

+ विभिद् 7 v. To violate.

+ विभेदः Contraction; knitting (of the eye-brows).

विभी *a.* Fearless.

विभीषणः N. of a Rākṣasa, brother of Rāvaṇa.

विभुता Supremacy, glory.

विभुग *a.* Curved, bent, curbed.

+ विभावनम् 1. Development
2. Protection. 3. Seeing.

विभाव्य *a.* Conceivable.

+ विभृतिः 1. N. of Lakṣmi.
2. Capabilities; क्षेत्रज्ञ एता मनसो विभृतीः Bhāg. 5. 11. 12.

+ विभ्रंशः 1. Diarrhoea.
2. Perturbation.

विमद्य *a.* Free from liquor.

+ विमर्दनम् 1. Fragrance, per-

fume. 2. Trituration of perfumes.
3. Combat

विमर्षिन् *a.* Intolerant, averse, disliking.

विमात्रा *a.* Equal in measure.

+ विमानः 1. An open palanquin. 2. Ship-boat.

विमान + वाहः A palanquin-bearer.

विमार्ग + दृष्टिः *a.* Looking in a wrong direction.

विमुक्त *a.* Dispassionate.

विमुक्त + मोनम् *ind.* Breaking silence.

विमुक्त + शाप *a.* Freed from the effect of a curse.

विमूढ + आत्मन् (—संज्ञ) *a.* perplexed, stupified, senseless.

विमूर्छित *a.* 1. Full of, engrossed.
2. Coagulated.

विमृशः Reflection, deliberation; Bhāg. 4. 22. 21.

विमोघ *a.* Entirely fruitless.

वियत् + पताका Lightning.

वियत् + पथः The atmospheric region.

वियतम् *ind.* At intervals.

वियन्तु *a.* Deprived of a driver.

+ वियुज् 7Ā. 1. To break (a vow). 2. To rob. 3. To subtract.

वियुज्य (absolute of वि + युज् 4 Ā) Individually, separately, singly.

वियोजनम् 1. Separation. 2. Subtraction.

+ वियोनिः A woman of a different caste. Mb. 13. 145. 52.

वियोनि *a.* 1. Of low origin.
2. Destitute of vulva.

वियोनिजः A bird.

विरजा N. of a river.

विरक्त + प्रकृति *a.* A king whose subjects are disaffected.

विरण्य *a.* Vast, extensive.

विरथ्या 1. A bad road. 2. A by-lane.

विरत + प्रसंग. A thing that has ceased to be a matter of talk;

विरल + भक्ति *a.* Monotonous.
 + विराज् The Universe.
 विराज् + सुतः A class of manes;
 Ms. 3 195.
 विरात्रः (-त्रम्) The third
 quarter of the night; शुश्राव ब्रह्म-
 घोषांश्च विरात्रे ब्रह्मरक्षसाम् । Rām. V.
 26.
 विरावण *a.* Causing roar, cla-
 mour.
 विरिक्त *p.p.* Purged, vacated.
 विरिक्तः P.aging.
 विरुज् *f.* Violent pain.
 विरुज् *a.* Without any disease,
 healthy.
 विरुद्ध + रूपकम् A figure of
 speech where the objects of
 comparison are not exactly
 similar.
 विरोध + आभासः The figure of
 speech of apparent contradic-
 tion.
 विरोध + उपमा A comparison
 based on opposition.
 विरोध + परिहारः 1. Reconcilia-
 tion, 2. Explanation of an
 apparent contradiction.
 विहलः A kind of snake.
 + विरुद्ध *p.p.* Re-joined.
 विरुद्ध + बोध *a.* One whose
 intelligence has matured.
 विरोचनम् Light, lustre.
 विरोचिष्णु *a.* Shining, bright.
 + विलक्ष *a.* Missing the target
 (as an arrow).
 + विलक्षण *a.* Ugly.
 + विलग्न *a.* 1. Pandulous. 2.
 Caged or captivated (as a bird).
 विलापनम् That which causes
 lamentation.
 + विलम्ब् To rest or depend
 on.
 + विलासः 1. Liveliness, hu-
 mour joviality. 2. Lust.
 विलायः, विलायनम् Dissolution,
 merging into, getting dissolved
 (as sugar).
 विलिङ्ग *a.* Of a different
 gender.
 विलिम्पित *a.* Smearcd, anoint-
 ed.

विलेपिन् *a.* Viscous, sticky.
 + विलीन *p.p.* Infused into the
 mind.
 विलोपत् *m.* A robber.
 विलोभनीय *a.* Alluring, enchant-
 ing.
 विलोचनपथः The range of
 sight.
 विलोम + पाठः Recitation in
 reverse order.
 विलोम + विधिः A rule prescrib-
 ing reverse performance of an
 act.
 विवक्षित + अन्यतरवाच्य A kind of
 suggestive meaning.
 विवदनम् Quarrel, litigation.
 विवध् A yoke.
 + विवरम् The lower region.
 विवर्णित *p.p.* Disapproved.
 विवल्म् 1. P. To leap, jump.
 विवस्वती *f.* The city of San
 God.
 विवाह + नेपथ्यम् The bridal
 dress.
 + विविक्त *a.* Realised; विविक्त-
 परव्यथो । Bhāg. 5. 26. 17.
 विविक्ता Desire to know.
 विवीताध्यक्षः Superintendent of
 pasturelands.
 + विवृ 5, 9 v. 1. To unsheath
 a sword. 2. To comb into two
 halves (the hair).
 + विवृतम् Unhurt,
 विवृतपौरुष *a.* Displaying valour.
 + विवर्जित That from which
 something is taken away or
 subtracted, short of.
 + विवृत् To transform; उभे सह
 विवर्ते Mb. 12. 174. 22.
 + विवर्तनम् Transformation.
 विवृत् + अक्षः A cock.
 विवेक + मन्थरता Hesitation in
 judgement.
 विवेक + विरहः Ignorance.
 + विश् 6 P. 1. To appear on
 the stage 2. To come into
 conjunction with. 3. To befall.
 4. To attend to (any business).
 + विश् *m.* 1. A settlement.
 2. Property, wealth.

विशङ्कनीय *a.* Questionable,
 liable to be suspected.
 + विशद *a.* 1. Tender, soft to
 touch. 2. Skilled in.
 विशल्य + करणी A particular
 herb to heal wounds caused by
 weapons.
 + विशसनम् 1. Battle. 2. Dis-
 secting.
 + विशारद *a.* Lacking the gift
 of speech.
 विशाल + कुलम् Noble family.
 विशिखा A sick-room.
 विशेष + करणम् Improvement.
 विशेष + धर्मः A special duty
 or a special ritual.
 विशेषणासिद्धः A kind of Hetvā-
 bhāsa.
 विशेषणपदम् 1. An adjectival
 word. 2. A title of honour.
 + विशेषतस् *ind.* In proportion
 to; निःस्वेभ्यो देयमेतेभ्यो दानं विद्या
 विशेषतः Ms. 11. 2.
 विशुद्ध + धी *a.* With clear mind
 or intellect.
 विशुद्ध + सत्त्व *a.* Of pure
 character.
 + विशुद्धिः 1. Clearing of a
 debt. 2. Expiation.
 विशृङ्खला An epithet of Devi.
 + विशीर्ण *p.p.* 1. Rubbed off.
 2. Frustrated (as an enterprise).
 3. Miscarried (as a गर्भं)
 विश्रान्त + कथ *a.* 1. Speechless,
 dumb. 2. Dead.
 + विश्रामः Resting place.
 विश्रब्ध + प्रलापिन् (-आलापिन्)
 Talking confidentially.
 विश्रब्ध + सुप्त *a.* Sleeping in
 peace.
 विश्रिः (विश्रिः क्रिन् Uṇ 4. 68.)
 Death.
 विश्व + आधारः Support of the
 Universe.
 विश्व + गोचर *a.* Accessible to
 all men.
 विश्व + जीवः The Universal
 soul.
 विश्वदेवाः A class of manes.
 विट्कृमिः A worm in the bowels.
 विड्यातः Urinary disease.

विडम्भः Diarrhoea.

विडम्भुज् *a.* Feeding on ordure.

विष + ज्वरः A buffalo.

विष + तन्त्रम् Toxicology.

+ विषक्त 1. Occupied. 2. Extended over.

विषादनम् Affliction.

+ विषम *a.* 1. That which does not yield to equal division. 2. Unsuitable.

विषम + बाणः N. of cupid.

विषम + नेत्रम् The third eye of Śiva.

विषम + नेत्रः An epithet of Śiva.

विषम + वृत्तम् A metre with unequal quarters.

विषय + निहृनुतिः Negation or denial with regard to an object.

विषय + पराङ्मुखः Averse from material objects.

विषयीकरणम् Making a thing object of thought.

+ विषह्य *a.* Conquerable.

+ विषाणः 1. A peak. 2. The nipple of the breast. 3. Best of the kind.

विषुवसमयः The Equinoctial season.

+ विष्टम् 1. To strengthen. 2. To pervade, permeate.

विष्टि + करः The lord of the slaves.

विष्टि + कारिन् An unpaid forced labourer.

विष्ठा + अग्निः A hog.

विष्णु + क्रान्ता N. of a plant.

विष्णु + दत्तः N. of king Parīkṣit.

विष्णु + धर्मोत्तरपुराणम् N. of an Upanurāṇa.

विष्णु + प्रिया Tulasi plant. 2. N. of Lakṣmī.

विष्णु + लिङ्गी A quail.

विष्वच् + गतिः *a.* Proceeding at every direction;

विष्वच् + लोपः Disturbance.

बिसा Lotus-stalk (same as विसा)

विसदृश *a.* Unlike, dissimilar.

विसंमूढ *a.* Utterly baffled.

+ विसृज् (Caus.) To divulge, publish (news).

विसृज्यम् That which is released or let out; कालो वशीकृतविसृज्य विसर्गशक्तिः । Bhāg. 7. 9. 22.

+ विसर्गः Destruction.

+ विसृप् 1P. To spread, diffuse.

विसर्पिन् *a.* 1. Creeping, shooting forth. 2. Gliding, sweeping 3. Spreading.

विस्पन्दः A drop; particle.

विस्फूर्जः Roaring, thundering.

विस्फोटकः 1. A boil, blister. 2. A kind of leprosy.

विस्मय + पदम् An object of astonishment.

विस्र + गन्धः Smelling raw meat.

+ विहतः Repulse frustration; मनोभिः सोद्वेयैः प्रणयविहृतिध्वस्तरुचयः । Ki. 10. 63.

विहाय *ind.* 1. More than, besides. 2. In spite of. 3. With the exception of.

विहित + प्रतिषिद्ध *a.* Ordained and prohibited.

+ विहरणम् Opening, expanding.

+ विहारः (Mīmāṃsā) The three-fold fire—Gārhapatya etc.

विहारभूमिः Pasturage

विह्वल + चेतस् *a.* Dejected.

वीचि + क्षोभः Agitation caused by waves.

वीणापाणिः N. of Nārada.

वीत + मत्सर *a.* Free from envy.

वीर + काम *a.* Desirous of a male child.

वीर + पत्नी The wife of a hero.

वीर + वादः Claim for might.

वीर + व्रतः Strongly addicted to one's vow.

वीरकः 1. N. of a plant. 2. N. of a Śivagaṇa, M.P.

+ वीर्यम् 1. Poison. 2. Gold.

वीर्य + आधानम् Impregnation.

वीर्य + शूल्क *a.* War by a challenge or bit of valour.

वृत्ति + द्रुमः A boundary tree.

वृत्ति + मार्गः A fenced road.

+ वृकः The sun.

वृकधूतकः A jacket.

वृक्ष + आमयः Lac, resin.

+ वृत्तम् 1. Transformation.

2. Epicyle.

वृत्तबन्धः Metrical Composition

वृत्तयुक्त *a.* Virtuous.

वृत्त्यर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of livelihood.

वृत्तिमूलम् Provision for maintenance.

वृथा + अन्नम् Food meant only for one's own use.

वृथा + आर्तवा A barren woman,

वृद्धयुवतिः 1. A procuress. 2. A midwife.

+ वृद्धिः 1. Injury (वृद्धि सायाम्)

2. Elevation of ground. 3. Prolongation.

+ वृन्दम् A bunch, cluster.

+ वृषः 1. Water. 2. A building site. 3. A male animal.

वृष + लक्षणा A lady with masculine features.

वृष + सूचिवन् *m.* A wasp.

वृषभ + यानम् A car drawn by oxen.

वृषलः 1. A dancer. 2. An ox.

वृषली + फेनः The lip-moisture.

वृष्णिपालः A shepherd.

वेङ्कधरः Pride of beauty.

+ वेणिः 1. A property reunited after it has been once divided. 2. A cascade.

वेणु + दलम् A split bamboo.

वेणु + यवः Bamboo-seed.

वेतालपञ्चविंशतिः N. of a work containing 25 short stories.

वेद + अनध्ययनम् Days on which Vedic studies are prohibited.

वेद + बाह्य *a.* 1. contrary to Veda. 2. Beyond the province of Vedic study.

वेद + वादः Fanatic Mīmāṃsā view; वेदादरताः पार्यं नान्यदस्तीति वादिनः Bg.

वेद + भृतिः Vedic revelation.

वेदि + मेखला The cord which forms the boundary of an altar.

वेधः An astronomical term fixing the position of the planets.

वेला+अतिक्रमः Transgressing limits.

वेला+अतिग a. Over flowing the shore.

वेश्या+पतिः A paramour.

वेश्या+पुत्रः A bastard.

+वेष्टनम् A span.

+वैकारिक a. 1. Changeable. 2. Relating to Sattva; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा Bhāg 3. 5. 30.

वैकार्यम् Change, modification.

+वकृत Fraud; cheating.

वैजन्यम् Solitude.

वैडूर्यम् A kind of gem (Cat's eye).

वैतान+सूत्रम् Certain sacrificial aphorisms.

वैदुरिकम् Enunciated by Vidura.

वैद्य+विद्या The science of medicine.

वैधर्म्यं+समः A logical fallacy based on the points of dissimilarity

वैभावर a. Pertaining to night.

वैयवहारिक a. Conventional.

वैयाकरण+खसूचिः A term of mockery for a mere grammarian.

वैरायितम् Hostility.

+वैराग्यम् Loss of colour.

वैराग्यज्ञातकम् N. of a work by Bhartṛhari

वैवस्वतमन्वन्तरम् N. of the wth Manvantara (the present one).

+वैशस Violence; Bhāg.

5. 9. 15.

वैश्वस्त्यम् Widowhood.

वैष्टिकः One compelled to labour.

वैष्णवस्थानकम् (In drama) walking about the stage with great/strides.

वोलकः A whirl-pool.

व्यक्षः The equator.

व्यङ्ग्यं a. Unrestrained,

+व्यङ्गः Steel.

व्यजन+क्रिया The act of fanning.

+व्यञ्जना Articulation; हीन-व्यञ्जनया प्रेक्ष्य Rām 2. 64. 11.

+व्यक्तिकरः 1. Provocation; Bhāg. 2. 5. 22. 2. Destruction; Bhāg 1. 7. 32.

व्यतिक्रमः Transgression; तयोर्व्यतिक्रमं दृष्ट्वा Mb. 3. 12. 39.

+व्यतिषङ्गः 1. Hostile encounter. 2. Barter, exchange.

व्यथित p.p. 1. Afflicted. 2. Agitated, frightened.

व्यपायनम् Retreat, flight.

व्यपवर्गः 1. Division 2. Termination.

+व्यपाश्रयः Shelter.

व्यपोह् 1. P. I. To atone for 2. To heal. 3. To drive away.

व्यभिचार+कृत् a. One who commits adultery.

+व्यभिचारिन् Inconstant.

+व्ययः (In gram) Inflection.

व्यय+शेषः Net balance that remains after expenditure.

+व्यवच्छेदः Destruction.

+व्यवधानम् (In Mīmāṃsā) A far-fetched construction.

+व्यवहित Remote.

व्यवहित+कल्पना A mode of construction of words separated from one another and construed together as forming a sentence.

व्यवसर्गः Renunciation.

व्यवसाय+आत्मक a. Energetic

व्यवसाय+आरिम्का f Resolute.

+व्यवस्थानम् A fixed limit.

व्यवस्थित+विकल्पः A fixed option.

+व्यवहारः 1. A contract. 2. Mathematical powers.

व्यवहार+अधिन् a. A complainant, a plaintiff.

व्यवहार+वादिन् a. One who argues on the strength of usage.

व्यवहृतम् Commercial transaction.

+व्यवायः 1. Remoteness. 2. Penetration.

व्यसन+आवापः An abode of misery.

व्यसन+ब्रह्मचारिन् a. A fellow-sufferer.

व्यस्त+पुच्छ a. Having an extended tail.

व्यस्तिका ind. With arms and legs stretched asunder.

+व्याकृ 8. v. (Buddh.) To predict.

+व्याकरणम् 1. Discrimination 2. Prediction.

व्याकोच a. Fully expanded (as a flower).

व्याकोपः Opposition, protest.

व्याक्रोशः Loud abusing.

व्याघारित p. p. Sprinkled with ghee for purifying food (also अभिवारित).

व्याघूर्णित a. Tottering; व्याघूर्ण-जगदण्डकुण्डकुहरो ... खः Nārāyaṇīya.

व्याघूर्णन् p.p. Tottering.

व्याज+निद्रा Feigned sleep.

व्याज+व्यवहारः Artful behaviour.

व्याजिह्व a. Crooked, distorted; धूमपटलव्याजिह्वरत्नत्विपः Nāg. 5. 17.

व्याधि+निग्रहः Controlling a disease.

व्याधि+स्थानम् The body.

व्याप्ति+वादः Theory of universal pervasion.

व्यापारक a. Having an occupation or function.

+व्यामिश्र a. Inconsistent, dubious; व्यामिश्रेणैव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे । Bg. 3. 2.

व्यामिश्रकम् Dramatic dialogues consisting of various regional languages; com. on Rām. 2.1.27.

+व्यायामः Military drill.

+व्यावर्जित p. p. Bent.

व्यावहारिक सत्ता Material reality.

+व्यावृत्त Changed; Mb 12. 141. 15.

व्यास+पीठम् The seat of an expounder of Purāṇas.

व्यास+पूजा Worship of one's preceptor done during cāturmāsya.

व्यास+समास (dual) Individually and collectively.

व्युत्क्रान्त+जीवित *a.* Dead.

+व्युत्था 1. Ā. 1. To win over.

2. To remove.

व्युपरत *p. p.* Rested, ceased.

व्यूह+विभागः Dividing an army into arrays.

व्येक *a.* Deficient by one.

व्योमन्+रत्नम् The sun.

व्योमन्+संभवा A spotted cow.

व्रजभाषा The language current around Mathura.

+व्रत A mental activity ; व्रतमिति च मानसं कर्म उच्यते। ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 20.

व्रत+धारणम् Undertaking of a religious vow.

व्रात्य+काण्डः A chapter in Atharva Veda.

व्रात्य+चर्या The life of a vagrant.

व्रीडादानम् A gift offered in modesty.

व्रीहि+वापम् Sowing paddy seeds.

व्लेषकः A snare, noose.

श

+शंस 1 P. To praise in Rks not set to music; अप्रगीतेषु शंसति शब्दः। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17.

शंसित *p. p.* Observed or Undertaken as in शंसितव्रतः।

शंस्य *a.* 1. Praiseworthy. 2. Loudly read.

शकट+व्यूहः A particular military array.

शकुल+अवनी 1. An earthworm. 2. A kind of medicinal plant.

शक्ति+ध्वजः N. of Kārtikeya.

+शक्य *a.* Sweet to hear ; शक्यः श्रवणवदः प्रोक्तः इति हलायुषः Dk. 2. 5.

शक्र+काण्डा The eastern quarter.

शङ्का+अभियोगः A charge or suspicion.

शङ्कर+आचार्यः N. of the greatest Vedantic teacher, proponent of Advaita and establisher of Śaṅmatas to revive the Brahmanic religion.

शङ्कु+पुच्छम् The sting of any insect like bee.

शङ्कु+फला The Śamī tree.

+शङ्खः A bracelet made of conch-shell.

शङ्ख+आवर्तः The bent in a conch.

शङ्ख+बलयः A bracelet made of shell.

शङ्ख+बेला The time marked by blowing of a conch.

शत+चन्द्रः A shield decorated with 100 crescents.

शत+चरणा A centipede.

शत+पोनः A sieve.

शत+मयूखः The moon.

शत+लोचनः An epithet of Indra.

शत्रु+निबर्हण *a.* A destroyer of enemies.

शत्रु+कुलम् The abode of an enemy.

शत्रु+लाव *a.* Killing foes.

शनि+चक्रम् Saturn's diagram.

शपित *p. p.* cursed.

शपथ+पूर्वकम् *ind.* With an oath (to say or do).

शपथ+करणम् To take an oath.

शफरकः A box, pot; Hch. 4.

+शब्दः 1 Fame; लब्धशब्देन कौस्तुभे Rām. 2. 63. 11. 2. The sacred Praṇava (ओम्)

शब्द+अक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava.

शब्द+इन्द्रियम् The ear.

शब्द+गोचरः 1. The object of speech. 2. Audible.

शब्द+बैलक्षण्यम् Verbal difference.

शब्द+संज्ञा A grammatical term, P. 1. 1. 68.

शब्द+स्मृतिः *f.* Philology.

शम+आत्मक *a.* Calm, tranquil by nature.

शम+उपन्यासः Pleading for peace.

शमनीय *a.* Soothing.

शमी+कुण्डः The time when the Śamī tree bears fruit.

शंभु+तेजस् 1. The splendour of Śiva. 2. An epithet of Skanda.

+शम्या A kind of surgical instrument.

शम्या+क्षेपः (—पातः) The distance to which a stick can be thrown.

शयन+पालिका A female servant who keeps to royal bed.

शयन+भूमिः A bed-chamber.

शर+क्षेपः The range of an arrow-shot.

शरण+आगतिः Approach for protection.

शरण+आलयः An abode of refuge.

शरण+द (प्रद) *a.* Affording refuge.

शरद्+ज्योत्स्ना The autumnal moon-light; शरद्ज्योत्स्नाशुद्धां शशियुतजटाजूटमकुटाम् Saundaryalahari.

शरीर+आकारः (—आकृतिः) The bodily gesture, appearance.

शरीरम्+चिन्ता Care of the body.

शरीर+धातुः A relic of Buddha's body.

+शर्करा Golden earth ; स्तिमितजलो मणिशङ्खशर्करः Rām. 2. 81. 16.

शर्कराल *a.* Carrying gravelly particles (as wind on a sandy shore).

शर्मण्य *a.* Sheltering, protecting.

+शलाका 1 A peg, pin. 2. A finger; शलाकानखपातेश्च Mb. 4. 13. 29.

शलाका+परीक्षा Method of examining a student by inserting a śalākā into a book.

शलाका+पुरुषाः N. of 63 divine Jains.

शलाका+यन्त्रम् A surgical instrument.

शल्य+कर्तृ A surgeon.

शल्य + क्रिया The extraction of thorns or other substance stuck up in the body.

शल्य + पर्वन् N. of the 9th book of the Mahābhārata.

शव + शयनम् A cemetery.

शव + शिबिका A bier.

शव + शष्कुली A sort of fish.

शस्त्र + कर्मन् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र + निपातनम् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र + व्यवहारः Practice of weapons.

शाक + कलम्बकः Garlic.

शाक + पात्रम् A vegetable dish.

शाखा + अध्यतृ A student of any particular text of the Veda.

शाखा + वातः Pain in the limbs.

शाङ्कर + पीठः Any of the five spiritual centres established by Śankarāchārya.

शाङ्खायनः N. of Vedic teacher.

शाण्डिल्यः + स्मृतिः A law book by Śāṇḍilya.

शातकृतव *a.* Relating to Indra.

+ शातनम् Polishing.

+ शान्त Rendered ineffective, blunted.

शान्त + गुण *a.* deceased; नृपे

शान्तगुणे जाते Rām. 2. 65. 24.

शान्त + रजस् *a.* 1. Dustless.

2. Passionless.

+ शान्तिः Destruction, end.

शान्ति + कर्मन् Any ritual to avert evil.

शान्ति + वाचनम् Reciting certain Mantras meant to avert evil.

शाप + अम्बु, (—उदकम्) Water used in uttering a curse.

शाप + प्रस्त *a.* Under the spell of a curse.

शाबर + भाष्यम् N. of the commentary on Mīmāṃsā Sūtras.

+ शामित्रम् A place of immolation.

शाम्बरिकः A juggler.

+ शारद *a.* Clever.

शारदतः N. of kripa.

शारि + शृङ्खला A kind of dice.

शार्व *a.* Belonging to Śiva.

शालङ्कायनः N. of a Rīṣi.

शालङ्किः *m.* N. of Pāṇini.

शाश *a.* Coming from a hare.

+ शासनम् 1. religious doctrine.

2. A message.

शासन + दूषक *a.* Disobeying a command.

शासन + लङ्घनम् Violation of an order.

+ शास्त्रम् Theoretical aspect of a subject; इमं मां च शास्त्रे च विमृशतु M. 1,

शास्त्र + अन्वित *a.* Conforming to Śāstric rule,

शास्त्र + वक्तृ An expounder of Śāstric books.

शास्त्र + वर्जित *a.* Free from all rule or law.

शास्त्र + वादः Argument based on Śāstra.

शिक्य + पाशः The string by which a vessel is suspended.

+ शिक्षा Punishment.

शिक्षा + आचार *a.* Conducting oneself according to precept.

+ शिखण्डकः 1. the fleshy part of the body below the buttocks.

2. A particular stage of emancipation in Śaivism.

शिखा + बन्धः A tuft of hair.

शिलिन् + कणः A spark.

शिलिन् + भुः A skanda.

शिलिन् + मृत्युः Cupid.

शिला + अक्षरम् Lithography, stone inscription.

शिला + निर्यासः Bitumen.

शिला + शित *a.* Sharp on a stone.

शिलीपदः Elephantiasis.

शिल्प + गोहम् A workshop of a craftsman.

शिल्प + जीविन् *a.* An artisan.

+ शिव 1. Buttermilk. 2. Rum. 3. Time.

शिव + अद्वैतः The philosophy of Śaivism.

शिव + अर्कमणिदीपिका N. of a

work on Śaivism by Apī Dikṣita.

शिव + काममुन्दरो An epithet of Pārvatī.

शिव + पदम् Fina emancipation.

शिव + बीजम् Quick-silver.

शिशयिषा (Desid. of शी) Desire to go to bed.

शिशिर + मथित *a.* Pinched by cold.

+ शिशुः An elephant in the sixth year.

शिशु + नामन् *m.* A camel.

शिशनंभर *a.* One addicted to lust.

शिष्ट + विगर्हणम् Condemnation by the wise.

शिष्ट + संमत *a.* Approved by the learned.

शीघ्र + केन्द्रम् The distance from the conjunction of a planet.

शीघ्र + परिधिः *m.* The epicycle of the conjunction of a planet.

शीफर *a.* Charming, delightful.

शीर्ष + छेदिक, (—छेद्य) *a.* Fit to be beheaded; शीर्षच्छेदः सते राम U. 2. 28.

शीर्ष + त्राणम् A helmet.

शीर्ष + पट्टकः A turban.

शुक + सप्ततिः N. of a collection of 70 stories narrated by a parrot to its mistress.

+ शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. Gold, wealth.

शुक + कृच्छ्रम् A urinary disease.

शुक + दोषः Defect of semen.

+ शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. White spot.

शुक्ल + जीवः A kind of plant.

शुक्ल + देह *a.* Pure in body.

शुचि + यन्त्रम् A machine to shoot fire-works.

शुचि + श्रवस् N. of Viṣṇu.

शुचि + षट् Stocking to the path of virtue.

शुण्ड + मूषिका The musk rat.

शुण्डा + वण्डः An elephant's trunk.

+ शुद्ध Tried, examined.

शुद्ध + अद्वैतम् The Advaita here the unity of Jīva and Īśvara is accepted without Māyā.

शुद्ध + बोध *a* (In Vedānta) Possessed of pure intelligence.

शुद्ध + भाव *a*. Pure-minded.

शुद्ध + विष्कम्भकः A prelude to a drama when only Sanskrit-speaking characters appear.

+ शुद्धिः (In Arith.) Leaving no remainder.

शुभ + मङ्गलम् Good luck.

शुल्क + अध्यक्षः A superintendent incharge of tolls, taxes, levies, etc.

शुल्बसूत्रम् N. of a Sūtra work containing mathematical calculation for Śrauta rituals.

शुष्क + कासः Dry cough.

शुष्क + रुदितम् Weeping without tears.

+ शूकः Ferment, yeast.

शूद्र + अन्नम् The food served or given by a Śūdra.

शूद्र + घ्नः *a*. A killer of a Śūdra.

शूद्र + वृत्तिः The occupation of a Śūdra.

शूद्र + संस्पर्शः The touch by a Śūdra.

+ शूरः 1. A dog. 2. A cock.

शूर + वादः The Buddhist doctrine of non-existence.

शूलः Selling; selling a saleable object.

शूल + अङ्गुः An epithet of Śiva; ये समाराध्य शूलाङ्गं Mb. 10. 7. 47.

शूल + अबतसित *a*. Impaled on a a Śūla.

शूल + आरोपः Impalement.

शूल्य + मांसम् Roast meat.

शूष *a*. Resounding.

+ शूङ्ग 1. The female breast. 2. A particular military array.

शूङ्ग + प्राहिका 1. Direct manner. 2. Taking only one (in Logic).

+ शूङ्गिन् *a*. A bull.

शूत + पाक *a*. Thoroughly cooked.

शृत + शीत *a*. Boiled and cooled again.

+ शोषः 1. A subsidiary matter. 2. Favour.

शोष + अचलः (= अद्रिः) The name of the Tirupati hills.

+ शैक्यः 1. A kind of sling.

2. A pot kept in a sling.

+ शैथिल्यम् 1. Unsteadiness.

2. Vacancy (of gaze). 3. Negligence.

शैल + गुरु *a*. Heavy as a mountain.

शैल + बीजम् The marking nut-plant.

शैलूषी An actress, female dancer.

शोक + हत (-निहत) Overcome with sorrow.

शोणः A ruby.

शोणित + प *a*. Blood-sucking.

शोणित + पित्तम् Hemorrhage.

शोधः Purgation.

+ शोधनम् Cleansing, eradication.

शोभन + आचरितम् Virtuous practice.

शीली Yellow turmeric.

शोषयित्तः The sun (Uṇ 3. 29).

शौङ्गेयः 1. N. of Garuda. 2. falcon.

+ शौचम् Water (for libation)

शौण्डीर्यम् Heroism, pride.

शौर्य + कर्मम् Heroic deed.

शोब *a*. Relating to the morrow.

श्मश्रु + करः A barber.

श्मश्रु + धरः Bearded.

श्मश्रु + शोकरः The Cocoa-nut tree.

श्यामः The Tamāla tree.

श्याम + वल्ली Black pepper.

श्यामा A tantric form of Durga.

श्येन + कपोतीय *a*. Sudden calamity.

श्येन + पातः The swoop of an eagle.

श्रद्धा + जाड्यम् Blind faith.

श्रद्धेय *a*. Trustworthy; श्रद्धेयः विप्रलम्भारः Ki. 11. 35.

+ श्रम् (Caus.) To conquer.

श्रम + आर्त *a*. Oppressed by fatigue.

श्रम + विनोदः Relaxation.

श्रव + पत्रम् An ear-ring.

श्रवण + पुटकः The auditory passage.

श्रवण + पूरकः An ear-ring.

श्रवण + प्राघुणिकः Coming to any one's ear.

श्रवण + भूत *a*, Spoken of.

श्राद्ध + मित्रः Making friends through a Śrāddha.

श्राद्धार्ह (श्राद्धेय) *a*. Fit for Śrāddha.

+ श्रावकः A sound audible from afar.

श्रित + क्षम *a*. Composed, calm.

श्रित + सत्त्व *a*. One who has taken courage.

+ श्री The three vedas.

श्रीः + मुकुटम् Gold.

श्रीमत् 1. A parrot. 2. A bull kept for breeding.

+ श्रुति 1. Speech. 2. Fame.

3. Advantage, gain. 4. Scholarship.

श्रुति + अर्थः The vedic connotation.

श्रुति + जातिः Various kinds of quarter tones.

श्रुति + दूषक *a*. Offending the ear.

श्रुति + वेधः Boring the ear.

श्रुति + शिरस् Upaniṣads; श्रुति-शिरस्सीमन्तमुक्तामणिम् Pratāparudriya. 1-1.

श्रेयस् + अभिकाङ्क्षन् *a*. Desirous welfare.

श्रेष्ठ + अन्वय *a*. Belonging to of a noble family.

श्रेष्ठ + वेधिका Musk.

श्रोणि + बिम्बम् 1. The round hips; श्रोणिबिम्बचलदम्बरं भजत रास-केलिरसदम्बरम् Nārāyaṇīya.

श्रीत + स्नातं (dual) Belonging to vedas and Smritis.

श्लथ + बन्धनम् 1. Having the muscles relaxed. 2. Loosened knot.

श्लाघा + विपर्ययः Absence of boasting or praising.

श्लिष्ट + रूपकम् 1. An ambiguous metaphor.

+ श्लेषः 1. Sexual union. 2. A grammatical augment.

श्लेष + उपमा A simile containing two meanings.

श्लेष्मन् + बटाहः A spittoon.

श्लोचय *a.* Praiseworthy.

श्वन् + जीविका Servitude.

श्वन् + वंष्ट्रा 1. Dog's tooth. 2. The Gokşura plant.

श्वयीचिः (श्वयतेः चित् U१ 4. 74.) The moon.

श्वसुर + गृहम् The father-in-law's house.

श्वसन + मनोग *a.* Moving as wind or thought.

श्वसन + रन्ध्रम् Nostril.

श्वसन + समीरणम् Breath.

+ श्वासः Aspiration in the pronunciation of consonants.

श्वस् + प्रभृति *ind.* From tomorrow onwards.

श्वस् + वसीयस् *a.* Happy; auspicious.

+ श्वेतः 1. A white goat. 2. A Connet.

श्वेत + अंशुः The moon.

श्वेत + अश्वः N. of Arjuna.

श्वेत + कपोतः 1. A kind of mouse. 2. A kind of snake.

श्वेत + धारः Saltpetre.

श्वेत + रसः Butter-milk and water mixed in equal parts.

श्वेत + वाराहः N. of the kalpa which is now running.

ष

षडंशः A sixth part.

षडष्टकम् N. of an astrological yoga.

षड्भ्रमः The six waves of existence.

षड्ऋतुः *m. pl.* The six seasons.

षट्पदः 1. A bec. 2. N. of a Giti metre.

षड्भाषवादः The theory based on the acceptance of six subs-

tances i.e. द्रव्य, गण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय ।

+ षाडवः Confectionery.

षोडशरः N. of a cakra of the Śākta school.

स

संयत् + वाम *a.* Uniting all that is pleasant.

संयन्त्रित *a.* Held in, stopped.

+ संयम् To press close to or against.

संयत + मंथुन *a.* One who abstains from sexual inter course.

संयतिः Self-castigation.

+ संयमः Effort, exertion.

+ संयोगः 1. (In phil.) material contact. 2. Carnal contact. 3. Sum total.

संयोग + विधिः 1. The method of combination. 2. Vedantic statement propounding the Union of Jiva and Işwara.

संयुतिः (In math.) The total of two or more numbers.

+ संरम्भ् To fear; प्रवृत्तं रज इत्येव तन्न संरम्भ्य चिन्तयेत् Mb. 12 194. 32.

संरब्ध + नेत्र *a.* Having swollen eyes.

संरब्ध + मान *a.* One whose pride is hurt.

+ संरम्भः 1. Hatred; संरम्भयोगेण भवेत्स्त्रिभिर्माम् Nārāyaṇiya, 2. The brunt (of battle).

संराद्धिः Accomplishment, success.

+ संरुद्ध 1. Hindered (movement); फाल्गुनो-मात्र-संरुद्धो देवदेवेन भारत Mb. 3. 39. 62. 2. Imprisoned.

+ संरोध Imprisonment.

+ संरुद्ध Deeply penetrated; ततो मामतिविश्वस्तं संरुद्धशरविक्षतम् Mb. 3. 174. 1.

संवत्सर + निरोधः Imprisonment for one year.

+ संवद् 1. P. To fit together.

+ संवदनम् A message.

+ संवादः A Law-suit.

संवर्गः + विद्या (In phil.) The science of resolution or absorption.

+ संवासः Cohabitation.

संवहनम् 1. Guiding, conducting. 2. Displaying, exhibiting.

+ संविग्न *a.* Moving to and fro.

संविज्ञानम् 1. Agreement, approval. 2. Thorough understanding. 3. Perception, knowledge.

+ संविद् 1. Agreement of opinion; स्तुतीरलभमानानां संविदं वेदनिश्चितान् Mb. 12. 151. 6. 2. Friendship; संविदा देयम् T. Up. 1. 11. 13.

संविध् *f.* Arrangement; रावणः संविधं चक्रे Mb. 3. 284. 2.

संविभक्त *p. p.* Divided, parted.

+ संवेशः A chair.

+ संवेशनम् Going to bed, संवेश-नोत्थापनयोः Pratimā.

+ संवारः An obstacle.

संवृत + संवार्य *a.* One who keeps confidential what ought to be concealed.

+ संवर्तः Contraction; पर्यायात् क्षणदृष्टनष्टककुम्भः संवर्तविस्तारयोः Mv. 5. 1.

संवर्तित *p. p.* 1. Rolled up, enveloped. 2. Overtaken by.

संवृद्धिः Full growth, power.

संव्यस् 4 P. To Compose, bring together.

संव्यूहः Arrangement, set-up.

+ संशित *a.* Firmly sticking to (as in संशितव्रत).

संशय + आक्षेपः N. of a figure of speech involving removal of doubt.

संशय + उपमा A comparison set in the form of a doubt.

+ संशुध् To clear or safeguard. (a place against attack); संशोध्य त्रिविधं मार्गम् Ms. 7. 185.

+ संश्रि To approach for sexual enjoyment.

+ संश्रयः 1. Attachment. 2. A portion of any substance.

संश्रवस् *n.* Perfect glory or fame.

+संश्लिष्ट Mixed up, confused.
संश्लिष्टम् A heap, mass.

+संसक्त 1. Given to the physical pleasure. 2. Enamoured.
संसज्जमान *a.* 1. Adhering
2. Hesitating; वाङ्मात्रेण न भावेन
वाचा संसज्जमानया Rām. 2. 25. 39.

संसदनम् Dejection, depression.
+संसिद्धिः 1. The final result.
2. The final word.

+संसृ 1. P. To put off, to defer. 2. To employ.

संसार + अर्णवः (सागरः, -अब्धिः
etc.) The ocean of birth and death.

संसार + पङ्कः The quagmire of life.

संसार + वृक्षः The tree of mundane life.

+संसेव् 1 Ā. 1. To be associated with. 2. To wait upon, attend. 3. To be addicted to.

संसेवा 1. Frequenting. 2. Use, employment. 3. Reverence, worship.

+संस्कृ 8 U. 1. To accumulate; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संस्कृवन्ते
Mk. 9. 4. 2. To reach accuracy (in math.)

संस्कारवती *f.* That which has been polished or refined; संस्कार-
वत्येव गिरा मनीषी Kn. 1.

संस्कारवत्त्वम् Refinement; Ki. 17. 6.

संस्कृत + आत्मन् One who has become purified by rituals or spiritual discipline.

संस्कृतिः 1. Refinement. 2. preparation. 3. Perfection.
4. Culture.

संस्तम्भनम् Stopping, arresting.

संस्तीर्ण *a.* Strewn, scattered;

समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तः संस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8.

+संस्था 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To build (a town). 2. To restore. 3. To cremate. To deposit or immerse. (as in अस्थिस्थापनम्).

संस्था 1. Agreement; कृता

संस्थामतिक्रान्ताः Rām. 4. 57. 18.
2. Cremation. 3. A spy.

संस्था + वृक्षः A pot-herb; Kau. A. 1. 20.

+संस्थानम् 1. The business of upkeeping the Government; Kau. A. 2. 7. 2. A part, division. 3. Beauty, glory.

+संस्थित Well set-up; संस्थित-
दोषिषाणः 3. 31. 46.

+संस्थितिः 1. Lining in the same state. 2. Attaching importance. 3. Form, shape. 4. Constancy.

+संहत *a.* 1. strong-limbed. 2. Killed.

संहत + हस्त *a.* Holding each other by hand.

संहतिः 1. A seam. 2. Thickening, swelling.

+संह् 1 P. To lead astray, corrupt; com. on शूरान् भक्तान-
संहार्यान् Mb. 12. 57. 23.

संहार + रुद्रः The devastating Rudra.

सकर *a.* 1. Having hands. 2. Bearing taxes. 3. Full of rays.

सकीलः A type of imbecile person.

सकृत् + आहृत *a.* Paid in one sum and not in instalments.

सकृत् + गतिः Only a possibility.
सकृत् + विभात Appeared at once.

सकृत् + स्नायिन् Bathing once; Ms. 11. 214.

सगतिक *a.* Connected with a preposition.

संकट + हरचतुर्थी A day auspicious for worshipping Gaṇeśa.

संकालनम् cremation.
+संकरषणः Egotism.

+संकरः Dung.

सकर + ज, (-जात) *a.* Born of a mixed parentage.

संकरीकरणम् Mixture of castes.
+संकल्प् 1 Ā. To perform

obsequies.

संकल्प + प्रभव *a.* Born from desire; संकल्पप्रभवान् कामान् । Bg.
संकल्प + मूल *a.* Based on some desire.

संक्रन्दः 1. War, battle. 2. Lamentation.

+संक्रमणम् Death; Rām. 2. 13. 12.

संकोशः Loud lamentation.
संक्लिष्ट *p.p.* 1. Bruised.

2. Tarnished.

संक्षयः 1. Shelter, home. 2. Death.

+संक्षेपः Destruction.
संक्षोभणम् Violent shock.

+संख्या 1. War, battle. 2. Name. 3. A geometrical gnomon.

संख्या + पदम् A numeral.
+संगम् 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To deliver, hand over. 2. To kill.

संगत + गात्र *a.* With shrunken limbs.

+संगतिः (In Mimāṃsā) One of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa or chapter.

संगुप्तिः Protection, concealment.

संगोपनम् Complete concealment.

+संग्रहः Receiving back of weapons discharged.

संग्रान + कर्मन् *n.* Fighting a battle.

संग्राम + मूर्धन् *m.* The battle-front.

संघ + वृत्तम् The conduct of corporations. Kau. A. 11.

+संघातः 1. Flow; यस्य शोणिन-
संघाता Mb. 12. 98. 31. 2. A hard part. 3. War. 4. A bone. 5. Intensity. 6. A caravan.

संघात + चारिन् *a.* Moving in group.

संघात + मृत्युः Wholesale death.

संघात + शिला A hard stone against which things (like coconuts) are hit to get them broken.

+संघर्षः 1. Enmity. 2. Sexual excitement.

संघर्षा Liquid lac.

सचराचर *a.* Including movable and immovable things.

सजागर *a.* Waking, awake.

सज्ज *a.* Strung, placed on a bow-string.

संचकः A mould.

संचारः 1. Infatuating; संचारः श्रवणदर्शनाभ्यां परमोहनम् *com.* on Mb. 12. 59. 48. 2. Track (of wild animals)

संचकारयिषु *a.* Wishing anyone to perform a rite.

संजनन *a.* Producing, effecting.

संजात + निर्वेद *a.* Grown dejected.

संजात + विश्रम्भ *a.* Becoming confident.

संजप् 1 P. To report, communicate.

संजिहान *a.* Giving up.

संज्ञक *a.* Destroying; कदा वयं करिष्यामः संन्यासं दुःखसंज्ञकम् Mb. 12. 279. 3.

संज्ञपित *p.p.* Sacrificed, destroyed, Bhāg. 4. 28. 26.

+संज्ञा 1. A track, foot-step. 2. Direction. 3. A technical term.

संज्ञा + सूत्रम् Any sūtra which lays down a technical term.

सटाक्षेपः Waving of the mane; सटाक्षेपक्षिप्तनक्षत्रसंहतिः Durgā Saptasāti. 7.

सदर्थः A matter in question.

+सत्क्रिया Celebration.

सद्धर्मः Real duty.

सतीद *a.* One with a pricking pain.

सत्तम *a.* Best, excellent (at the end of a compound like आचायंसत्तम.)

+सत्रम् An assumed form or disguise.

+सत्त्रिन् 1. A class-mate; Kau. A. 1. 11. 2. A diplomat in a foreign country.

+सत्त्वम् 1. Intellect. 2. Subtle body.

सत्त्व + तनुः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सत्त्व + योगः 1. Dignity. 2. Imparting with life; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10.

+सत्यम् Final emancipation.

सत्य + आश्रमः Sanyāsa.

सत्य + क्रिया Taking an oath.

सत्य + भेदिन् *a.* Breaker of promise.

सत्यम् + मानम् A true measure.

सत्यम् + लौकिकम् Spiritual and material matter.

सत्य + वादिन् One who speaks truth.

सत्यम् + संश्रवः A promise.

सत्यम् + संकल्प *a.* True in purpose or resolve.

सत्रन्यायः The mīmāṃsā rule of proxy for a master in a yāga performed by more than one Swamins. Ś. B. on M. S. 6. 3. 22.

सत्रिन् *m.* A colleague; class mate.

सद् *f.* An assembly; Bhāg. 7. 1. 21.

सदस् + अजिरम् A vestibule.

सदसस्पतिः The chairman of an assembly.

सदा + उत्थायिन् Ever-active.

सदा + भव *a.* Perpetual.

सदृक्ष + विनिमय *a.* Mistaking similar objects.

सद्यस् + कार *a.* Being performed immediately.

सद्यस् + प्रक्षालक *a.* One who has provision for a day's meal; सद्यःप्रक्षालको वा स्यान्माससंचयिकोपि वा Ms. 6. 18.

सनत्सुजातः N. of one of the seven mānasa putras of Brahmā.

सनत्सुजातीयम् A philosophical discourse by sanat sujāta forming a chapter of the Mahābhārata.

सनातनधर्मः The most ancient religious order embodied in the Vedas.

सनिकार *a.* Degrading.

+संतानकः N. of a particular world.

संतोषणम् Pleasing.

संतृष्ण *p.p.* Joined, fastened together.

संतारः 1. Crossing. 2. A ford. +संदंशः 1. A section of a book. 2. The side of a village.

+संदानम् That part of an elephant's temple from where the ichor flows.

संदेश + पदानि Words of message.

संदिग्ध + पुनरुक्तत्वम् (Rhet.) Tautology due to uncertainty.

संदेह + अलंकारः A particular figure of speech involving a doubt.

संदेह्य *a.* Doubtful.

संदृब्ध *p.p.* Strung together.

संदर्शः Appearance, sight.

संदर्शनम् Employment, use.

+संधिः A land donated for a temple; Dr. Raghavan's note in वृत्तिसन्धिप्रतिपादकः Colacampū P. 1.

संधिन् *m.* A minister of alliances.

संध्या + पयोदः A twi-light rain cloud.

सन्न + जिह्व *a.* Tongue-tied.

सन्न + धो *a.* Dispirited.

सन्न + भाव *a.* Despondent.

सन्न + वाच् *a.* Speaking with a low tone.

सनादः Uproar, din, pandemonium.

+संनत Filled with; परमानन्द सन्नतो मन्त्री Dk. 1. 3.

संनत + गान्त्री A lady with a bent figure.

संनत + भ्र *a.* Frowning.

संनद्ध + योध *a.* With an army fully prepared.

+संनिकर्षः A modern idea; वेदांश्चैके सनिकर्षं पुरुषाख्या MS. 1. 1. 27.

संनिपत्य *ind.* Immediately directly.

संनिपत्योपकारिन् *a.* 1. A part or अङ्ग which directly serves the purpose of the whole or प्रधान; ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 19.

+संनिपातः 1. Sexual union. 2. Battle. 3. A particular conjunction of planets.

संनिपातिन् *a.* A subsidiary that serves the purpose of the Pradhāna; मन्त्राश्च संनिपातित्वात् MS. 12. 1. 19.

संनिभूत *a.* 1. Hidden. 2. Discreet.

संनिरुद्ध *p.p.* 1. Restrained, held up. 2. Filled.

+संनिरोधः 1. Confinement. 2. Narrowness.

संनिवायः Combination, multitude.

+संनिवेशः Encampment (as in सेनासंनिवेशः)

संसर्गः gentleness.

+संनी To fulfill.

संन्यासः Compact agreement.

सपत्राकृत *a.* Severely wounded.

सपरिच्छद *a.* Provided with necessities.

सपरिहारम् *ind.* With reservation.

सपर्यायः Series of acts of worship; सकलमिदमात्मार्पणदृशा, सपर्यायपर्यायस्तव जननि यत्ते विलसितम् Saundarya Lahari.

सप्तन् + अत्र *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन् + कोण *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन् + पातालम् The seven nether regions.

सप्तन् + मन्त्रः (-हविः) Fire.

सप्तन् -स्वरः The seven musical notes (i.e. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नी.)

सप्रज्ज्ञातम् See संप्रज्ज्ञातम्

सप्रतीक्षम् *ind.* Expectantly.

सप्रमाण 1. Authentic. 2. Of equal size.

सप्रोष्य *a.* Attended by servants.

सभक्षः A mess-mate.

+सभा 1. A guest-house for travellers. 2. An eating house.

सभा + उद्देशः The surroundings of a meeting place.

सभा + गृहम् (-मण्डपः) An assembly hall.

सभा + मध्ये *ind.* In an assembly.

सभा + योग्य *a.* Fit for an assembly.

सभाजित *a.* Honoured.

+सम *a.* 1. Regular, normal. 2. Easy, Convenient.

सम + अङ्घ्रिक *a.* Standing evenly on feet.

सम + अर्थिन् *a.* 1. Desiring parity. 2. Seeking peace with.

सम + आत्मक *a.* Possessing equanimity.

सम + कक्ष *a.* Having equal weight.

सम + गतिः Wind, equally acting on all; मृत्युश्चापरिहारवान् समगतिः कालेन Mb. 12. 298. 15.

सम + धर्म *a.* Of equal nature.

सम + मात्र *a.* Of the same size on measure.

सम + वर्तिन् *a.* 1. Impartial. 2. Being equidistant.

सम + विभक्त *a.* Equally divided

सम + विषमम् (pl.) Levelled at some places and uneven at others.

सम + श्रुति *a.* (In music) Having equal intervals.

सम + श्रेणिः A straight line.

समप्रणी *a.* Foremost among.

समतिक्रान्त *a.* 1. Gone through completed. 2. Passed away, elapsed. 3. Transgressed.

समधिगमः Full understanding.

समनुवर्तिन् *a.* Obedient.

समभिद्भूत *p.p.* Rushing upon.

समभ्याशः Nearness, presence.

समय + च्युतिः Missing the right time.

समय + ज्ञः 1. One who knows the right time. 2. One who remembers the original commitment.

समय + विद्या Astrology.

समर + आगमः Outbreak of war.

समर्थकम् Aloe-wood. *a.* Proving, justifying.

+समर्थनम् Making good for an offence or loss.

समर्थदिम् *ind.* Decisively, exactly.

समवस्कन्दः Rampart.

समवहारः Mixture, collection.

समवेक्षणम् Inspection.

समवेत + अर्थ *a.* Significant, instructive, intelligible.

समस्या + पूरणम् (-पूर्तिः) Completing a stanza whose first part is given.

समा + अतीत *a.* More than one year old.

समाक्रान्त *p.p.* 1. Trod upon. 2. Attacked.

समाक्षिक *a.* Mixed with honey.

+समाख्या Explanation.

समाचेष्टितम् 1. Behaviour. 2. Procedure.

+समाजः Used in the sense of समागम., Bhag. 10. 60. 38.

समातत *p.p.* 1. Extended, stretched. 2. Continuons.

समदिष्ट *p.p.* Assigned, ordained.

+समाधा 1. To put on (a dress.) 2. To assume (a shape). 3. To show or exhibit. 4. To admit or grant.

समाधानम् 1. Proof (of a statement). 2. Reconciliation.

समाधान + रूपकम् A kind of metaphor involving justification of an assertion.

समाधि + भूत् Absorbed in meditation.

समाधि + योगः The practice of meditation.

समाधूत *p.p.* Scattered.

+समान *a.* 1. Moderate. 2. Whole (as a number).

समान + करण Having the same organ of utterance.

समान + प्रतिपत्ति *a.* 1. Of equal affection. 2. Judicious.

समान + मान *a.* Equally honoured with.

समान + रुचि *a.* Agreeing in tastes.

समापिका Any part of speech completing a sentence.

+ समाप्ति: Dissolution (of the body); Ms. 2. 244.

+ समापत्ति: 1. Assuming an original form. 2. Completion

समाप्नात *p.p.* 1. Repeated, mentioned together. 2. Handled down by tradition.

+ समाप्नाय: The sacred text in general.

+ समारम्भ: Spirit of enterprise.

+ समाराधनम् Propitiation.

समारूढ Mounted.

समारोपित + कामुक *a.* One who has tied the bow-string.

समार्थ *a.* Belonging to the same Pravara.

समालोकनम् 1. Inspection. 2. Contemplation.

समाविद्ध *p.p.* 1. Shaken, agitated. 2. Struck, hit.

+ समाविष्ट *p.p.* Filled with (as in कौतूहलसमाविष्ट:).

समाश्वस्त *p.p.* 1. Consoled. 2. Trusting.

+ समाहृत Drawn (as a low-string).

समाहृत्य *ind.* All at once.

+ समाहित *p.p.* 1. Equable, inoderate. 2. Resembling.

3. Despatched.

+ समिति: (Jaina) Rule of conduct.

समिध् + आधानम् 1. Placing the fuel on the sacred fire. 2. One of the daily rituals ordained on a Brahmachārin.

+ समीक्षा 1. Desire to see. 2. Spiritual knowledge.

समीरण: Number five.

समुच्चय + अलङ्कार: N. of a figure of speech.

समुच्चय + उपमा A simile made up of a Samuccayālānkāra,

+ समुच्छ्रय: 1. Accumulation. 2. War, battle. 3. Increase, growth.

समुच्छ्रित *p.p.* 1. Well raised. 2. Surging forth.

समुत्कट *a.* High, elevated.

+ समुत्थानम् 1. Industry; Mb. 12. 23. 10. 2. Hoisting (of a flag). 3. Swelling (of the abdomen).

समुदाय + वाचक A word denoting a collection of things

+ समुदाय + शब्द: A collection expression.

+ समुद्धत *a.* Intense, violent.

समुद्यत *a.* 1. Raised up, lifted. 2. Ready, prepared. 3. Accomplished.

समुद्र: N. of an immensely high number.

समुद्र + दयिता, (-पत्नी), (-योषित्) A river.

समुपष्टम्भ: 1. A support, prop.

संपात: Despatching (as in दूत-संपातं).

+ संपद् Acquisition.

संपन्नम् Enough (said as a mark of satisfaction after a Śrāddha).

संपरेत *a.* Dead.

+ संपुट: A hemisphere.

संपूर्ण + काम *a.* Filled with desire.

संपूर्ण + फलभाज् *a.* Having the full fruit.

+ संपर्क: Sum total.

+ संपृक्त Befriended.

संप्रज्ञात: A kind of Samādhi or Yogic meditation where the object of meditation remains distinct as opposed to असंप्रज्ञातः।

+ संप्रतिपत्ति: Presence of mind.

संप्रदाय + प्रद्योतक: Revealer of the Vedic traditions; संप्रदाय-प्रद्योतको अनुग्राहकश्चेति पातञ्जला: Ny. Kusumanjali.

संप्रदाय + विगम: Loss of tradition.

+ संप्रयुक्त Urged, impelled.

+ संप्रयोग: (in astr.) Conjunction (of the moon and the lunar mansions).

+ संप्रसाद: Mental peace.

संप्राप्त *p.p.* Reached, attained, appeared.

+ संप्लव: 1. Disarrangement. 2. Down-fall. 3. Tumult.

4. End, close of.

संभिन्न 1. Solid, compact. 2. Revolted, treacherous.

+ संभेद: 1. Clinching (the fist). 2. Revolt, rebellion, treachery.

संभोग + वेदमन् Chamber of a concubine.

+ संभव: 1. A possible case. 2. Wealth; Mb. 13. 64. 11.

3. Knowledge; Iṣop. 13.

संभविष्णु *a.* Producer, creator.

+ संभावित *a.* Anticipated; त्वयि संभावितवृत्तिपौरुषम् Ki. 2. 7.

संभावितम् Conjecture.

+ संभू 3U. To lift up; दक्षिणं दक्षिणः काले संभृत्य स्वभुजं तद्वा Mb. 6. 97. 82.

+ संभूत *p. p.* 1. Honoured. 2. Loud shrill (sound).

संभूत + श्रुत *a.* Possessed of learning.

संभूत + संभार *a.* All prepared.

संभूत + स्नेह *a.* Full of affection.

संभ्रान्त + मनस् *a.* Of bewildered perturbed mind.

संमति: *f.* Honouring.

संमति: + पत्रकम् 1. The decree of a jury. Śukra. 2. 304.

+ संमित *a.* 1. Of equal importance; पुराणं ब्रह्मसंमितम् Bhāg. 1. 3. 40. 2. Destined for; Mb. 5. 68. 1.

संमुखीन *a.* Fit, suitable.

+ संमूर्च्छनम् Mixing.

संमर्द: Impact (of waves).

सम्यच् + ज्ञानम् Right knowledge.

सम्यच् + दर्शनम् Right observation.

सम्यच् + दृष्टि: Insight.

+ सर A short (in Prosody).

+ सरस Full of poetical sentiment; कल्याणिनीं सरसचित्रपदां गुणा-
द्याम् Śivānandlahari 100.

+सर्गः 1. Production of armaments; सर्गणां चान्वेक्षणम् Mb. 12. 59. 44. 2. The aspiration at the end of a word (also विसर्गः).
 सर्प+गतिः A snake's movement; (N. of a motion in wrestling).
 सर्प+बन्धः An artifice, subtle device.
 सर्व+अभावः Non-existence of all.
 सर्व+अर्थचिन्तकः A general administrator.
 सर्व+अशिन् *a.* One who eats everything.
 सर्व+अस्तिवादः The doctrine that all things are real.
 सर्व+काम्यः *a.* Loved by all.
 सर्व+दृश् All-seeing.
 सर्व+प्रथमम् *ind.* First of all.
 सर्व+वेशिन् *m.* An actor.
 सर्व+संस्थ *a.* Omnipresent.
 सर्व+सखः A sage; शान्तो ययैक उत सर्वसर्वेश्वरामि Bhāg. 10. 85. 45.
 सर्व+संपातः All that remains.
 सर्व+स्वारः A Vedic sacrifice of self-immolation prescribed for one who is suffering from incurable disease.
 सर्वत्र+गत *a.* Omnipresent, universal.
 +सर्वथा *ind.* In whatever way.
 सलिल+कर्मन् A libation of water.
 सलिल+प्रियः A hog.
 सलिल+रयः The force of a water-current.
 +सवम् (Vedic) An order.
 सवन+कर्मन् The sacred Vedic ritual of daily nature.
 +सवर्ण *a.* Having the same denominator.
 सविकार *a.* 1. With its products. 2. Undergoing decomposition.
 सवित्+तनयः The planet Saturn.
 सवित्+देवतम् The Hasta Nakṣatra.
 सविलक्षणम् *ind.* With shame or embarrassment.

+सव्य *a.* Not sprinkled with ghee; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 36.
 सव्य+अपसव्य *a.* 1. The left & right. 2. The Smārta and Kaula ways of Tāntric worship; सव्याप-सव्यमार्गस्या Lalitāsahasranāmān.
 संशूकः A believer in the existence of God.
 सस्य+पालः A watchman in the fields.
 सस्य+मञ्जरी An ear of corn.
 सस्य+वेदः The science of agriculture.
 सस्य+शूकम् An awn of grain.
 +सह *a.* 1. Defying. 2. Exerting.
 सह+अपवाद *a.* Disagreeing.
 सह+आलापः Conversation with.
 सह+उत्थायिन् *a.* Revolting or conspiring together.
 सह+कर्तृ *m.* A co-worker.
 सह+खट्वासनम् Seated together on a cot.
 सह+भावः 1. Companionship. 2. Concomitance.
 सह+संसर्गः Carnal contact.
 सहसा+दृष्टः An adopted son.
 सहस्र+अरः, (-अरम्) A kind of cavity in the top of the head resembling a reversed lotus said to be the seat of the soul.
 सहस्र+गुः An epithet of Indra, of sun.
 सहस्र+दलम् A lotus flower.
 सहस्र+भोजनम् Feeding 1000 Brahmins corresponding to the 1000 names of Viṣṇu. (A Prāyaścitta Karman).
 सहस्र+भिद् *m.* Musk.
 सहस्र+वेधिन् *m.* Musk.
 सहाय+अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of company, assistance.
 सांवर्तक *a.* Belonging to the time of deluge.
 सांसर्गिक *a.* Resulting from company, contagious.
 सांस्कारिक *a.* 1. Relating to rites. 2. (In modern parlance) cultural.
 साकमेधीयन्यायः A mimāṃsā rule when (विकृति) sets aside a धर्म of

its प्रकृति; ŚB. on Ms. 5. 1. 19-22.
 साकूत+स्मित *n.* A significant smile.
 साक्षात्+क्रिया Intuitive perception.
 साक्षिन्+परीक्षा Examination of a witness.
 साक्षिन्+वादः Contention of a witness.
 सागर+आवर्तः A bay of the sea.
 सागर+मेखला The earth.
 सागर+सुता *N.* of Lakṣmī.
 सांकेत्यम् 1. Agreement. 2. Assignment. 3. As a token or nick name; सांकेत्यं परिहास्यं वा वैकुण्ठनामग्रहणम् । Bhāg. 6. 2.
 सांख्य+कारिका *N.* of a work on Sāṅkhya philosophy by Iṣwara Kṛiṣṇa.
 साङ्ग+उपाङ्ग *a.* (The Vedas) with their accessories and main portions.
 साचिष्य+आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) An objection under the disguise of assent.
 सातिशय *a.* Excessive, excellent.
 सात्त्व्य *a.* Wholesome.
 सात्त्व्यः 1. habit. 2. Suitableness.
 सात्त्व्यम् Equality.
 +सात्त्विकः An autumn night.
 +सात्वतः 1. A devotee. 2. belonging to Pāncarātra school.
 सात्वतर्षभः An epithet of Kṛiṣṇa.
 +साधक Conclusive.
 +साधनम् 1. Instrument, agent. 2. Preparation. 3. Calculation.
 साधनीभू *l. p.* To become a means.
 साधनीय *a.* 1. Useful for accomplishing a task. 2. To be acquired.
 साधित+व्यापक *a.* A logical term for something inherent in what is to be proved.
 साधर्म्य+समः (In logic) A sham objection.
 +साधारण A middle course.
 साधारणपक्षः The mean or common factor.

साधारणीभू 1 P. To become equal.

साधु + कृत *a.* Well-done.

साधु + देवी *A* mother-in-law.

साधु + मत *a.* Highly thought of.

साधु + शील *a.* Virtuous.

साधु + संमत *a.* Acceptable to the wise.

सान्तराल *a.* Having a gap or interval.

+सान्तानिकः Wishing for a child; नाहं त्वां भस्मसात् कुर्यां स्त्रियं सान्तानिकः सति । Bhāg. 9. 14. 9.

सान्द्र + आनन्दः Spiritual pleasure; सान्द्रानन्दो वा बोधात्मकमनुपमितम् । Nārāyaṇīya 1. 1.

सान्द्र + स्पर्श *a.* Soft to the touch.

+सामग्र्यम् Welfare; अपि लक्ष्मण सीतायाः सामग्र्यं प्राप्नुयामहे । Rām. 3. 57. 20.

+सामन् Voice. sound; स्वरः सामशब्देन लोके अभिवीयते; ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 7.

सामन् + कलम् *ind.* In a friendly tone.

सामन् + प्रधान *a.* Perfectly kind or friendly.

सामन् + विधानम् 1. N. of a Brāhmaṇa text. 2. Employment of Sāmans.

सामन्त + चक्रम् *A* circle of vassal kings.

सामन्त + वासिन् *a.* A neighbour.

+सामान्यम् *A* general statement.

सामान्य + धर्मः (in Rhet.) The common quality (of the Upamāna and the Upameya).

सामान्य + वाचिन् *a.* Expressive of generality.

सामान्य + शासनम् *An* order applicable to all.

सामायिकम् 1. Equanimity. 2. A deed of property.

सामिष *a.* With flesh or meat.

सामुदायिक *a.* Belonging to a group.

+सांपरायः 1. A helper. 2. Need, calamity.

सांपरायिक *a.* Obsequial; Rām. 4. 3. 40.

+साम्यम् Measure, time.

साय + अशनम् *An* evening meal.

साय + धूर्तः 1. A rogue. 2. The moon.

साय + मण्डनम् Sunset.

सायम् + प्रातर् *ind.* In the evening and the morning.

सायम् + सवनम् *The* evening rites.

सायुध *a.* Armed.

+सारम् 1. Course, motion.

2. Chief ingredient. 3. Dung. 4. Pus.

सार + गात्र *a.* Strong in limbs.

सार + गुणः *A* principal virtue.

सार + गुरु *a.* Heavy with weight.

सार + फल्गु *a.* Superior and inferior.

सार + मार्गणम् Searching for the crux or marrow.

सारङ्गी *A* particular rāga in music.

सारणिक + छनः *A* highway-robber.

+सारथिः *A* guide.

सारस + अक्षम् *A* kind of ruby.

सारस + अक्षी *A* lotus-eyed lady.

+सारसनम् *A* breast-plate.

सार्ध + हीन *a.* Left behind by a caravan.

सार्ध + वार्षिक *a.* Lasting for a year and a half.

सार्ध + संवत्सरम् *A* year and a half.

सालंकार *a.* Decorated, furnished with figures of speech.

सावधारण *a.* Limited, restricted.

सावदोष + जीवित *a.* Life remaining yet.

सावष्टम्भ + वास्तु *A* house with an open side-gallery.

सायित्री + सूत्रम् *The* sacred thread.

साश्चर्य + चर्य *a.* Of wonderful conduct.

सासहि *a.* (सह + यद्) 1. Able to bear or withstand. 2. Conquering.

सास्थि *a.* Having bones.

सास्थि + स्वानम् *ind.* With the cracking sound of bones.

साहसकरणम् *Violent* action, reckless doing.

साहसिक्यम् *Rashness.*

+साहस्र *a.* Innumerable.

साहाय्य + कर *a.* (-दानम्) Helping, offering aid.

+सिंहः *A* kind of musical tone.

सिंह + मलम् *A* kind of brass.

+सिच् *To* soak, dip.

सिञ्जनी *A* bow-string.

+सिता *Sugar.*

सित + असित *a.* Having White and black.

सित + कण्ठः *A* water-crow.

सित + छदः (-पक्षः) *A* swan, a goose.

सित + वारणः *The* white elephant.

+सिता *N.* of the Ganges.

सिता + खण्डः *A* kind of refined sugar.

+सिद्ध *a.* 1. Invariable, unalterable. 2. Peculiar, singular.

+सिद्धः *One* who has attained his object.

सिद्ध + भङ्गजनम् *Magical* ointment or collyrium.

सिद्ध + आदेशः 1. The prediction of a seer. 2. A fortune teller.

सिद्ध + औषधम् *A* specific remedy.

सिद्ध + काम *a.* Having the wishes fulfilled.

सिद्ध + पयः *The* sky.

सिद्ध + सिद्ध *a.* Thoroughly efficacious.

सिद्ध + हेमन् *Purified* gold.

सिद्धार्थकः *White* mustard.

+सिद्धिः *Efficacy, efficiency.*

सिद्धि + विनायकः *A* form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धूर + गणपतिः *A* form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धु + मन्थजम् *Rock-salt,*

सिन्धु + सौवीराः N. of the people inhabiting the country round the Indus.

सिरा + पत्रः The sacred fig-tree.

सिरा + मूलम् The navel.

सिराल *a.* Having numerous veins.

सिष्णासु *a.* Wishing to bathe.

सिसिक्षा Desire to sprinkle.

सीता + अध्यक्षः Superintendent of agriculture.

सीधु + पानम् Drinking of spirits.

सीमा + अज्ञानम् Ignorance of boundaries.

सीमा + कृषाण *a.* Ploughing on the border of a demarcated area.

सीमा + सेतुः A ridge or cause way serving as a boundary.

सीर + वाहकः A plough-man.

सु + कण्डुः Itch.

सु + कल्प *a.* Very qualified or skilled.

सु + कल्पित *a.* well equipped or armed.

सु + क्रयः A good bargain.

सु + क्षेत्र *a.* Belonging to a good stock.

सु + घोष *a.* Having pleasant sound.

सु + चर्मन् *m.* The Bhūrja tree.

सु + तप्त *a.* 1. Intensely mortified. 2. Greatly harassed.

3. Very severe.

सु + तान *a.* Melodious.

सु + तार *a.* Very loud.

सु + तारा (In Sāṅkhyā) one of the nine kinds of acquiescence.

+ सुदक्षिण *a.* 1. Very skilful. 2. Very polite.

सु + दुश्चर Very difficult to accede.

सु + दुश्चिकित्स *a.* Almost incurable.

सु + देशिकः A good guide or teacher.

सु + नन्दम् N. of Balarama's club.

सु + निर्णिकत *a.* Well polished.

सु + पठ *a.* Legible.

+ सुपर्णः A bird (in general).

सु + पेशस् *a.* Beautiful, tender.

सु + प्रमाण *a.* Large-sized.

सु + बग्नु *a.* Dark-brown.

+ सुभगा 1. A woman with her husband alive. 2. Musk.

सु + भोक्कम् Silver.

सु + भूतिः 1. Well-being. 2. The Tittira bird.

सु + मन्दभाज् *a.* Very unfortunate.

सु + मर्षण *a.* Easy to put up with.

सु + मृत *a.* Stone-dead.

सु + लानः An auspicious moment.

सु + वर्तुलः A water-melon.

सु + विचक्षण *a.* Very clever.

सु + विविकत *a.* 1. Fully developed. 2. Well defined or laid (like a road),

सु + संबृतिः Good concealment.

सु + संघ *a.* True to a promise.

सु + संनत *a.* Well-aimed.

सु + सेव्य *a.* Easy to serve or follow.

सुख + अधिष्ठानम् Seat of happiness.

सुख + अभियोज्य *a.* Easily assailable.

सुख + आराध्य *a.* Easy to serve or propitiate.

सुख + प्रश्नः Enquiry as to welfare.

सुख + बद्ध *a.* Lovely.

सुख + वेदनम् Consciousness of pleasure.

सुख + सेव्य *a.* Easy to serve, to approach.

सुधा + कण्ठः The cuckoo.

सुधा + कारः One who white-washes.

सुधा + क्षालित *a.* White-washed.

सुधा + योनिः The moon.

सुधा + शर्करः Lime-stone.

सुनफा An astrological combination.

सुनीय *a.* Of prudent behaviour.

सुन्दर + काण्डम् The 5th book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

सुप्त + घनः (—घातक) *a.* Treacherous murderer, (one who kills while the victim is asleep).

सुर + अद्रिः (—पर्वतः) The Meru mountain.

सुर + इभः Airāvata elephant.

सुर + इष्टः The Sāla tree.

सुर + उपम *a.* God-like.

सुर + गण्डः A kind of boil, corbuncle.

सुर + तरङ्गिणी (—तटिनी, —नदी, —आपगा, —धुनी, —सरित्) The Ganges.

सुर + पादपः The Kalpaka tree.

सुर + विलासिनी An Apsarā lady.

सुर + श्वेता A small house-lizard.

सुरभि + गोत्रम् Cattle, kine.

सुरा + जीविन् A tavern-keeper.

सुरा + भागः Yeast.

सुवर्ण + चौरिका Stealing of gold.

सुवर्ण + धेनुः A cow made of gold to be offered as gift.

सुवर्ण + भाण्डम् A jewel-box.

सुवर्ण + रोमन् *m.* A ram.

सुवर्ण + सानुः The Meru mountain.

सुषिः *f.* A hole (Vedic form for सुषिरः).

सुषुप्सा Desire for sleeping.

+ सूक्ष्मम् 1. The Cavity of a tooth. 2. Marrow.

सूक्ष्म + दलः Mustard.

सूक्ष्म + भूतम् A subtle element.

सूक्ष्म + मति *a.* Of a sharp intellect.

सूक्ष्म + शरीरम् A subtle body as opposed to स्थूलशरीरम्

सूक्ष्म + स्फोटः A kind of leprosy.

सूचनी A short index or table of contents.

+सूची A small door-bolt.
 सूची+कर्मन् Needle work.
 सूची+रदनः A mungoose.
 सूची+शिला The point of a needle.
 सूची+कर्णः The hole in a needle.
 सूची+सूत्रम् A thread for sewing.
 +सूतः N. of Sanjaya.
 सूतपोराणिकः The mythical bard who is supposed to have narrated all the Purāṇas and Mahābhārata.
 सूतिमारुतः The throes of child-birth.
 +सूत्रम् 1. A girdle. 2. An out line or a sketch. 3. Indication, prelude.
 सूत्र+अध्यक्षः A superintendent of weaving.
 सूत्र+क्रीडा A game with strings (one of the 64 Kalās).
 सूत्र+ग्रन्थः A book of aphorisms.
 सूत्र+धृक् a. An architect
 2. A stage-manager.
 सूत्र+पातः Applying the measuring line or string.
 सूत्र+स्थानम् The first part of a medicinal work.
 सूद+अध्यक्षः A head-cook.
 सूद+शास्त्रम् The science of cooking.
 सूना+सायकः, (-शरः) The God of love; सूनासायकनिदेशवि भ्रमरप्रतीत-चरवेदनोदयम् Nai. 18. 129 (Reading सूनासायक also found)
 सूना+अध्यक्षः A suprintendent of the slaughter-house.
 सूप+श्लेष् The mudga bean.
 सूपायः A good means, expedient.
 +सूरिः N. of Bṛhaspati.
 सूर्य+द्वारम् The Uttarāyaṇa route.
 सूर्य+वारः Sunday.
 सूर्याणी The wife of the Sun God.

+सृ 1, 3 P. To cross, traverse, *caus.* To show, manifest.
 सूका A jackal, a crane.
 सूझा f. 1. A tinkling string of jewels. 2. A way, path.
 +सृतिः 1. Cycle of births and deaths; स्यान्मे तवाङ्घ्रिशरणं सृतिभिर्भ्रमन्त्या Bhāg. 10. 60 43.
 2. Creation.
 +सेकः A shower-bath.
 +सेचनम् Emission.
 +सेतुः 1. A reservoir or lake.
 2. An explanatory commentary.
 सेतुसामन् N. of a particular Sāman.
 सेना+पत्यम् Generalship of an army.
 सेना+बाहः A Commander of an army.
 सेना+स्यः A soldier.
 सेदती 1. A needle. 2. A seam.
 3. A suture (after an operation).
 +सेविन् a. Addicted to, fond of.
 सेश्वर a. Theistic.
 सेश्वर+बादः Argument in support of the existence of God.
 सेश्वर+साख्यम् A school of Sankhyas which accepts God.
 संकतिनी a. Full of sound.
 +संन्यम् A camp.
 संन्य+क्षोभः A military coup.
 सोत्प्रेक्षम् ind. With in difference.
 सोत्सेक a. Haughty.
 सोदय a. 1. Augmented by interest. 2. Connected with rise.
 सोपग्रहम् ind. In a conciliatory manner.
 सोपस्कर a. Along with accessories.
 सोपादान a. Furnished with materials.
 +सोमः 1. An ape. 2. One of the Manes. 3. Monday.
 सोम+प्रवाकः A person authorised to engage priests for a Somayāga.

सोम+सद् m. A particular class of Manes.
 सोमंभ्रू a. Having a circle of hair between two brows.
 सोखरात्रिक a. One who asks another whether he has slept well.
 सोत्रिकः 1. A weaver. 2. A woven texture.
 सोधोत्सङ्गः The projecting terrace of a palace.
 सोमपतिः The Sālva king.
 सोमङ्गन्यम् Blessed state of wife hood.
 +सौम्य Belonging to the northern direction.
 +सौम्यः 1. A humble student. 2. The left hand. 3. The month of Mārgaśīrṣa.
 सोर+भानम् Astronomical calculations based on the movements of the Sun.
 सोरत a. Relating to sexual enjoyment.
 सोस्वर्यम् Euphony.
 +स्कन्दः 1. Effusion. 2. Perishing.
 स्कन्द+जननी N. of Pārvatī.
 स्कन्द+पुत्रः A son of Skanda (euphemistic term for a thief).
 +स्कन्धः A part.
 स्कन्ध+घनः Cognition; ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.
 +स्खलनम् Discharge of semen.
 +स्खलित a. 1. Wounded. 2. Incomplete, deficient.
 +स्खलितम् Loss
 स्तकः A drop; तैलस्य घृतस्य वा स्तकाः ŚB. on MS. 9. 3. 27.
 स्तन+आभुज a. A cow that is feeding with the udder.
 स्तन+कुङ्मलम् Budding breast of a woman.
 स्तन+ब्रूचुकम् The nipple of the breast.
 स्तन+मध्यः nipple of the breast.
 स्तनित+कुमाराः A class of Jain Gods.

स्तनित + सुभगम् *ind.* With pleasant rumbling sounds.

स्तन्यप *a.* Suckling.

स्तब्ध + पाद *a.* stiff-legged.

स्तब्ध + कर (-बाहु) *a.* Stiff-armed.

स्तब्ध + मति Dull-headed.

+ स्तम्भ् 1. To occupy, to spread, *caus.* To suppress, check.

+ स्तम्भः 1. Stiff-neckedness.

2. Stuffing.

स्तम्भित + अन्तर्जलौघः A cloud that has held inside all the water; Me.

स्तम्भित + बाष्पवृत्ति *a.* Supposed flow of tears.

स्ताम्बेरमः Of an elephant.

स्तिमित + नयन *a.* With eyes fixed intently.

स्तिमित + प्रवाह *a.* Flowing gently along.

+ स्तीर्षिः Fear.

+ स्तेन् 10. U. To pollute speech by untruth; तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचम् Ms. 4. 256.

स्तोक + आयुस् *a.* Short-lived.

स्तोक + तमस् *a.* A little dark.

+ स्तोभः A sound or sounds in excess of the letters of the Rik, used for purposes of singing the Rik as a Sāman.

स्तोम + क्षारः Soap.

+ स्त्री A white ant.

स्त्री + कितबः A seducer of women.

स्त्री + विषयः Sexual union.

स्थपत्यः A chamberlain;

स्थपत्यशुद्धान्तजनः परीता; Jānakī-haraṇa 7-1.

स्थलकमलः *m.* Gloriosa Superba, also called लाङ्गली).

स्थली + शायिन् *a.* Sleeping on the ground.

स्थविर + द्युति *a.* Having the dignity of an elder.

+ स्थाणु 1. Stump, trunk. 2. A particular sitting posture.

स्थाणु + भूत *a.* Become motionless.

+ स्थानम् 1. An order of the life. 2. Sustenance. 3. A mode of fighting. 4. Any organ of sense.

स्थान + कुटिकासनम् Taking abode in a hut leaving the house; शिरसो मुण्डनाद्वापि न स्थानकुटिकासनात् Mb 3. 200. 104.

स्थाने + पतित *a.* Occupying the place of another.

+ स्थापनम् 1. Fastening. 2. Prolongation (of life) 3. Storage, warehouse.

+ स्थापना 1. A prologue of the drama. 2. Storing.

+ स्थाप्य 1. To be shut up or confined. 2. To be plunged (in grief).

स्थायिता 1. Constancy. 2. Durability.

स्थित + लिङ्ग *a.* Having the penis erected.

स्थित + संकेत, (-संविद्) *a.* keeping a promise.

स्थिति + ज्ञ *a.* Knowing the bounds of morality.

स्थिति + भिद् *a.* Violating the social laws.

स्थाली + पुरीषम् The sediment at the bottom of a cooking vessel.

स्थिर + अपाय *a.* Subject to constant or sure decay.

स्थिर + आयति *a.* Lasting long.

स्थिर + वाच् *a.* One whose word may be trusted.

स्थिर + विक्रम *a.* Taking firm strides.

स्थूणा + कर्णः 1. A kind of military array. 2. A form of Rudra. 3. N. of an attendant on Śiva.

स्थूरीपृष्ठः A horse not yet ridden on; Śi. 18. 22.

+ स्थूल *a.* Gross or material, (as against सूक्ष्म).

स्थूल + इच्छ *a.* Having immoderate wants.

स्थूल + काष्ठानिः A tree-trunk set or fire.

स्थूल + प्रपञ्चः The material world.

+ स्थैर्यम् Control of senses.

स्नान + कलशः (-कुम्भः) A bathtub.

स्नान + तीर्थम् A sacred bathing place.

स्नान + शाटी Bathing drawers.

स्नायु + बन्धः A bow-string.

स्नायु + स्पन्दः Pulse.

स्नेह + कुम्भः An oil-vessel.

स्नेह + केसरिन् *a.* castor-oil.

स्नेह + विमदित *a.* Anointed with oil.

+ स्पन्द् To revive to life.

स्पर्श + अनुकूल *a.* Pleasant to touch.

स्पर्श + क्लिष्ट (-खर) Painful or rough to touch.

स्पर्श + गुणः The quality of touch (as that of the air).

स्पष्ट + अक्षर *a.* Distinctly spoken.

स्पृष्ट + पूर्व *a.* Touched before.

स्पृष्ट + मात्र *a.* Merely touched.

+ स्फीत *a.* Dilated.

स्फीत + आनन्द *a.* At the height of joy.

+ स्फुट् I, 6, P., 1. U. To abate (as a disease).

+ स्फुट् *a.* Extra-ordinary.

स्फुरणम् Expansion.

स्फूर्ति + Bragging, boasting.

स्मर + उद्दीपन *a.* Arousing love:

स्मर + कथा Lover's talk.

स्मर + शास्त्रम् Science of sex.

स्मार्त + विधिः (-प्रयोगः) A procedure prescribed in the Smṛti books.

स्मय + दानम् An ostentations gift.

स्मय + नुत्तिः The pulling down of pride.

स्मयमान *a.* One who wonders.

+ स्म् To teach.

स्मृतम् Remembrance.

स्मृतमात्र *a.* Just remembered, no sooner thought of.

स्मृति + उक्त Enjoined in the Smṛti texts.

स्मृति + तन्त्रम् A law-book.

स्मृति + विनयः A reprimand intended to remind one of his duty.

स्यन्दः 1. Trickling perspiration.

2. A particular eye-disease.

3. The moon.

+संस् 1. Ā To Perish, cease.

स्रस्त + हस्त *a.* Loosening the hold.

स्रवत् + मध्यः A gem of high quality.

स्रुच् + जिह्वः *N.* of Agni.

+स्रोतस् *n.* 1. An aperture in animal body. 2. Lineage.

स्व + अर्जित *a.* Self-earned.

स्व + आनन्दः Delight in oneself.

स्व + कर्मस्थ *a.* Minding one's own duty.

स्व + कृतम् One's own deed.

स्व + गोचर *a.* Confined to one's own self.

स्व + बीजः The soul.

स्व + मनीषा Own judgment.

स्व + युतिः The line joining the ends of the perpendicular and the diagonal.

स्वतन्त्रता 1. Independance.

2. Originality.

स्वप्न + अन्तिकम् Consciousness in dream.

स्वप्न + ज *a.* Created by a dream.

स्वयम् + अधिगत *a.* 1. Self-acquired. 2. Self-studied.

स्वयम् + ईश्वरः An absolute sovereign.

स्वयम् + उद्यत *a.* Offered spontaneously.

स्वर् + अतिक्रमः Beyond heavens.

स्वर् + मणिः The sun.

स्वर् + यानम् Death.

स्वर् + योषित् A celestial nymph.

स्वर् + अङ्कः A kind of musical composition.

स्वर् + उपघातः Hoarseness.

स्वर् + कम्पः Trembling of tone.

स्वर + चिच्छद्रम् The perforations on a lute.

स्वर + ब्रह्मन् The Nāda Brahman.

स्वर + विभक्तिः Separation of a vowel.

स्वर + शास्त्रम् The science of sound, phonology.

+स्वरित Added, admixed.

स्वर्ग + गतिः (—गमनम्) Death.

स्वर्ग + मार्गः 1. The road to heaven. 2. The milky way.

स्वर्ण + रेतस् The sun.

स्वल्प + अङ्गुलिः The little finger.

स्वल्प + दृश् *a.* Short-sighted.

स्वल्प + स्मृति *n.* Having a short memory.

स्वस्ति + कर्मन् *n.* causing welfare.

स्वस्ति + कारः A bard.

+स्वस्तिकः One who sings eulogics.

स्वागत + प्रश्नः Enquiring about one's welfare (on arrival).

+स्वादः The charm (of a poem).

स्वादु + पिण्डा A kind of date tree.

स्वादु + लुङ्गी The sweet citron.

स्वाप + व्यसनम् Somnolency.

+स्वामिन् *m.* 1. The Yajamāna of a sacrifice. 2. An idol in a temple.

+स्वाम्यम् Sound state (of body and soul).

स्वायत्त *a.* Within one's own control.

स्विदित *p p.* 1. Sweated, perspired. 2. Melted.

स्विष्ट *a.* Much desired.

स्वेदन + यन्त्रम् A steam-bath.

स्वेर + कथा Unreserved conversation.

स्वेर + वारिन् *a.* A free-lancer.

स्वेरिणी A bat.

ह

+हंसः 1. A horse. 2. The best of its kind (when used at

the end of a compound).

3. Silver.

हंस + उदकम् A kind of cordial liquor.

हंस + चञ्चद्रम् Dry ginger.

हंस + द्वारम् A passage in the Himalayas; हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्कौञ्चरुद्रम् *Me.*

हंस + सन्देशः *N.* of a lyric by Vedānta Deśika.

ह्वकाह्वकः Repeatedly challenging.

हट्ट + अध्यक्षः A superintendent of a market.

हट्ट + वाहिनी A gutter in the market place.

हट्ट + वेशमाली A bazar street.

हठ + पर्णी Moss.

हठ + वादिन् *m.* One who preaches violence.

+हन् To ward off, avert.

+हत 1. Suffering from.

2. Violated (sexually). 3. Defective. +. Wretched, cursed.

हत + उत्तर *a.* Dumb founded.

हत + किल्बिष *a.* Cleansed of sins.

हत + त्रप *a.* Shameless.

हत + विनय *a.* Immodest.

हनु + भेदः 1. The gaping of the jaws. 2. A particular kind of eclipse.

हनु + स्वनः Sound made with the jaws.

हनुमत् + जयन्ती The day of the full moon of Caitra auspicious for Hanumant.

हयः The zodiacal sign sagittarius or Dhanus.

हय + अङ्गः The zodiacal sign, sagittarius or Dhauns.

हय + आलयः (—शाला) A stable.

हय + च्छटा A troop of horses.

हय + मुलः (—वदनः,—घ्रीबः) 1. A form of Viṣṇu. 2. *N.* of a demon.

हयिः *m. f.* Wish, desire.

हर + अद्रिः The Kailāsa mountain.

हर+वल्लभः The Dhattura fruit.
 हर+सखः Kubera.
 +हरि The sign of the Zodiac Leo or Simha.
 हरि+चापः A rain bow.
 हरि+बीजम् Yello worpiment.
 हरि+मेघः *m* N. of Viṣṇu.
 हरिण+लाञ्छनः The moon.
 हरित्+पतिः The lord of a quarter.
 हरित+उपलः An emerald.
 हरित+कपिश *a.* Yellowish brown.
 हरिद्रा+अङ्गः A Kind of pigeon.
 हर्मूटः 1. The sun. 2. A tortoise.
 हर्म्यं+तलम् (-पृष्ठम्, -वलभी) The upper room of a mansion.
 +हर्षः 1. The erection of the sexual organ 2. Ardent desire.
 हर्षं+जम् Semen.
 हर्षं+संपुटः A kind of sexual act.
 हर्षं+स्वनः A cry of joy.
 +हल 1. Hindrance. 2. Quarrel.
 हल+ककुद् *f.* The projecting beam of a plough.
 हल+दण्डः The pole of a plough.
 हल+मार्गः A furrow.
 हलम्+मुख A ploughshare.
 हविष्मती An epithet of Kāmadhenu.
 +हसन्ती 1. A lamp-stand. 2. A kind of fairy.
 हस्त+भ्रष्ट *a.* Escaped.
 हस्त+रोधम् *ind.* In the hands.
 हस्त+वाम *a.* Situated on the left.
 हस्त+विन्यासः Position of the hands.
 हस्त+स्वस्तिकः Crossing the hands.
 हस्तिन्+आजीवः An elephant-keeper.

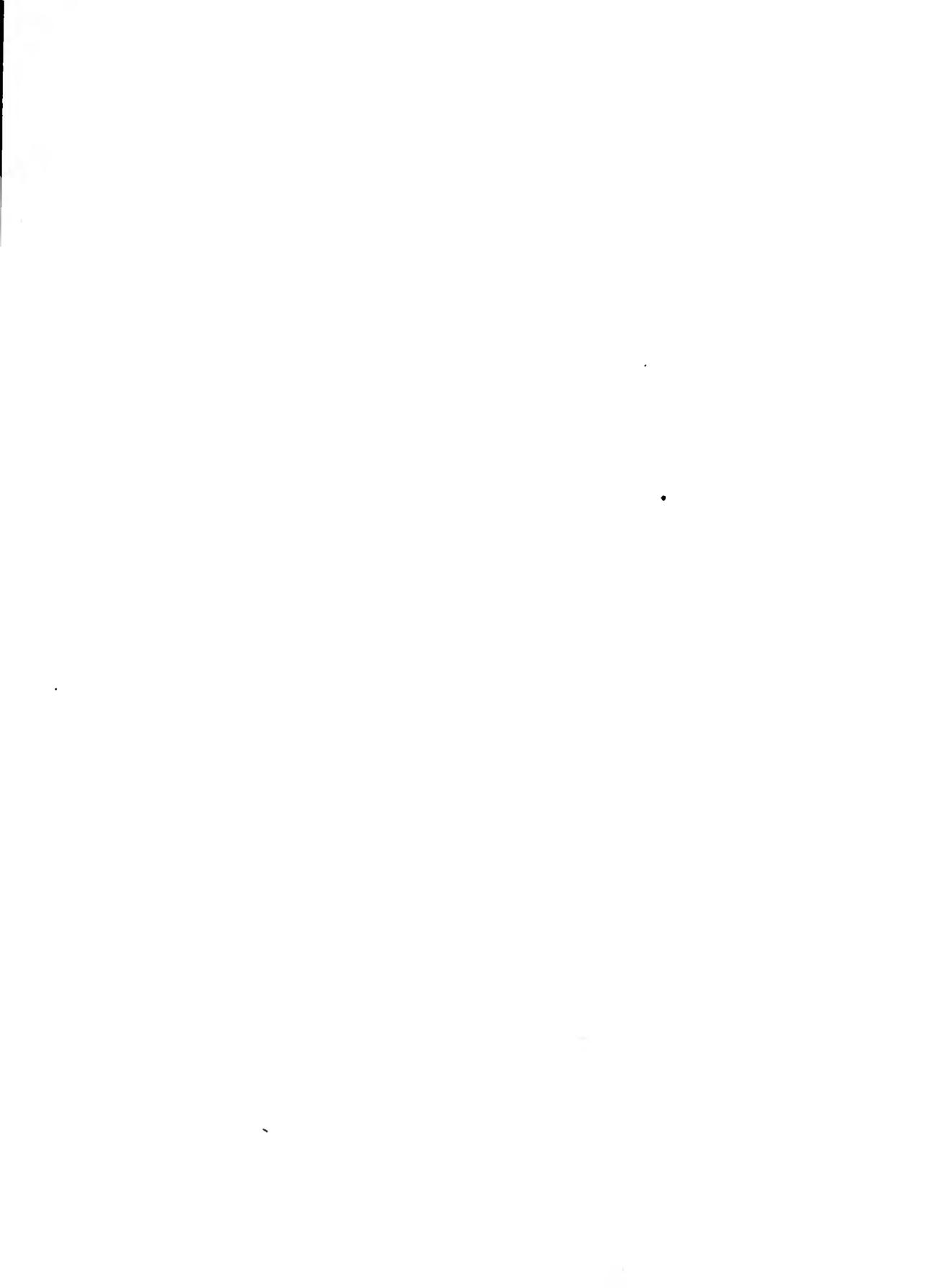
हस्तिन्+नासा An elephant's trunk.
 हस्तिन्+वक्त्रः (-वदनः, -मुखः) N. of Gaṇeśa.
 हाकारः The exclamation हा.
 हात *a.* Given up.
 +हानम् Cessation.
 हाटक+हाडिका An earthen pot
 +हारित 1. Lost, stolen. 2. Surpassed, exceeded.
 हारिद्रः A kind of vegetable poison.
 +हार्यं *a.* 1. To be avoided. 2. captivating.
 हासनिकः A play-mate.
 हिसनीय *a.* To be hurt or killed.
 हिंसा+आस्पदम् Vulnerable.
 हिंसा+प्राय *a.* Generally injurious.
 हिंस्रः A Sadistic person.
 हिक्किका, हिक्कितम्, हिक्का Hic-cough.
 हित+आशंसा 1. Wishing well. 2. Congratulation.
 हित+प्रवृत्त *a.* Intent on the good of.
 हित+वादः Well-intentioned council.
 हिन्दुधर्मः The Hindu religion.
 हिम+अम्रः Camphor.
 हिन्दु+ऋतुः Winter.
 हिम+खण्डम् A hail stone.
 हिम+ज्योतिस् The moon.
 हिम+झटिः Mist, fog.
 हिम+शर्करा A kind of sugar.
 हिरण्य+कर्तृ, (-कारः) A gold-smith.
 हिरण्य+वर्चस् *a.* Having golden lustre.
 +हीन 1. One who has lost (a law-suit). 2. Strayed from (a caravan).
 हीन+पक्ष *a.* 1. Unprotected. 2. Least to be expected.
 हीन+सामन्तः A deposed vassal king.
 हीन+सन्धिः A treaty with an inferior king.

हुत+शेषम् The remaining after an oblation.
 हुण्डिः *f. m.* A heap or lump of rice.
 हृद्+आमयः Heart-disease.
 हृद्+घोतन Heart-breaking.
 हृद्+सारः *a.* Courage.
 हृद्+स्तम्भः Paralysis of the heart.
 हृद्+स्फोटः Breaking of the heart.
 +हृदयम् Wish, intention.
 हृदय+उदङ्कः Heaving of the heart.
 हृदय+उद्वेष्टनम् Contraction of the heart.
 हृदय+क्षोभः Palpitation of the heart.
 हृदय+जः A son.
 हृदय+ज्ञः One who knows the heart of.
 हृदय+दौर्बल्यम् Weakness of the heart.
 हृदय+शैथिल्यम् Depression of the heart.
 +हृद्य *a.* Dainty.
 +हृषित Dulled, blunted.
 +हेतिः A young sprout.
 +हेतुः 1. The agent of the causal verb, P. 1.4.55.2. (Buddh) Primary cause. 3. (Pāśupatās) External world and senses. 4. Price, cost; धान्यखारीक्रये हेतुः Raj. T. 5. 71.
 हेतु+अवधारणम् (in drama) Reasoning.
 हेतु+उपमा A simile accompanied with reasoning.
 हेतु+दृष्टिः Scepticism.
 हेतु+रूपकम् A kind of metaphor.
 हेतुः+विशेषोक्तिः A figure of speech when difference between two objects is mentioned with reasons; Kāv. 2. 328. 329.
 हेतुवन्निगदः A Vedic passage stating the purpose; ŚB. on MS. 4. 2. 42.

हेमन् + कलशः A golden dome.
 हेमन् + गर्भं a. Having gold
 inside.
 हेमन् + घनम् Lead.
 हेमन् + घनी Turmeric.
 हेमन् + माक्षिकम् Pyrites.
 हेमन् + व्याकरणम् A grammati-
 cal treatise by Hemacandra.
 हैडिम्बः, (-म्बिः) Ghatokaca,

the son of Hiḍimbā.
 होतृ + कर्मन् The function of a
 Hotr.
 होतृ + प्रवरः Choosing of a
 Hotr.
 होतृ + ष(स)वनम् The seat of a
 Hotr.
 होलाकाधिकरणन्यायः A mimāṃsa
 rule of interpretation according

to which when a statement in
 the Śmṛti or Kalpasūtra is not
 supported by Śruti, a general
 vedic authority may be assumed
 for the same on the strength of
 inference; Ms. 2.3 25-23.
 + ह्रस्व Unimportant, insignifi-
 cant.
 ही + पदम्. Cause of shame.



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